



KALABO DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024 -2034



Vision Statement:

A District with Diversified, Inclusive and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development by 2034

**INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

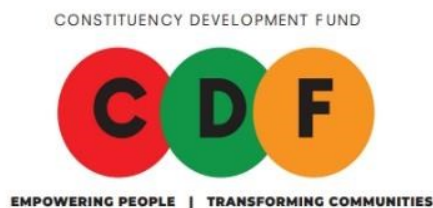
**KALABO
2024 -2034**

THEME

*Sustainable District Economies through Resilient Infrastructure,
Affordable Innovative Technologies and Enhanced Community
Capacities*

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FOREWORD



As we embark on the journey outlined in the Kalabo Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the years 2024–2034, it is with great enthusiasm and dedication that we present this roadmap towards a future of diversified, inclusive, and sustainable socio-economic development. Kalabo District, situated in the Western Province of our beloved nation, holds immense potential for growth and prosperity, and this plan sets forth the strategies and initiatives to harness that potential.

Guided by our vision statement, "A District with Diversified, Inclusive and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development by 2034," we are committed to building a future where every individual in our community thrives. The policies outlined in this plan, including alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Vision 2030, and the Eight National Development Plan (8NDP), serve as the compass guiding our efforts. By adhering to these policies, we aim to propel Kalabo District towards becoming a wealthy middle-income region by 2030, ensuring sustainable and inclusive development across all sectors of our economy.

The strategic development areas outlined in the 8NDP—Economic Transformation and Job Creation, Human and Social Development, Environmental Sustainability, and Good Governance—provide the framework for our endeavours. Through these areas, we seek to address the pressing challenges facing our district while capitalizing on the opportunities for growth and progress.

Furthermore, we are committed to fulfilling the presidential pronouncements on developmental programs, ensuring that by 2024, essential amenities such as desks in schools, access to clean water, and improved healthcare facilities are accessible to all residents of Kalabo District.

The developmental objectives, priorities, and strategies outlined in this plan reflect our unwavering commitment to the well-being and prosperity of our community. From reducing malnutrition and illiteracy levels to increasing access to clean water and sanitation, we are dedicated to improving the quality of life for all residents of Kalabo District.

In closing, I extend my sincere appreciation to all stakeholders, including government officials, community members, organizations, and individuals, whose contributions have made this plan possible. Together, let us work tirelessly to turn the vision outlined in this IDP into a reality, ensuring a brighter and more prosperous future for Kalabo District and its residents.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Nyundu".

David Nyundu
COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all individuals, organizations, and entities whose contributions have been instrumental in the development of the Kalabo Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the years 2024–2034.

We wish to acknowledge the support and guidance of elected officials, government agencies, and technical experts who have provided invaluable insights and expertise throughout the planning process.

We also express our appreciation to the community members, stakeholders, and residents of Kalabo District for their active participation and input, which have helped shape the priorities and strategies outlined in this plan.

Furthermore, we thank funding agencies, WWF and the local authority, and research partners for their financial support, data, and research contributions that have enriched the development of the IDP.

Special recognition is extended to the IDP team responsible for coordinating the planning process and ensuring the success of the IDP.

Finally, we acknowledge the ongoing commitment and dedication of all stakeholders to the implementation of the Kalabo IDP, and we look forward to working together towards a future of prosperity and sustainable development for Kalabo District and its residents.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Musangu Njamba'. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Musangu Njamba
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Kalabo Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the years 2024–2034 sets forth a comprehensive framework for achieving diversified, inclusive, and sustainable socio-economic development in Kalabo District, Western Province. Guided by our vision statement and aligned with national policies and strategic frameworks, this plan outlines key objectives, priorities, and strategies to propel our district towards a prosperous future.

The plan is rooted in the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Vision 2030, and the Eight National Development Plan (8NDP), with a focus on four strategic development areas: Economic Transformation and Job Creation, Human and Social Development, Environmental Sustainability, and Good Governance. By leveraging these strategic areas, we aim to address pressing challenges and capitalize on opportunities for growth and progress.

Additionally, the plan incorporates presidential pronouncements on developmental programs, ensuring that essential amenities such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure are accessible to all residents of Kalabo District by 2034.

The developmental objectives outlined in the plan include reducing malnutrition and illiteracy levels, increasing access to clean water and sanitation, and improving overall living conditions. Through strategic partnerships and collaborative efforts, we are committed to realizing these objectives and creating a brighter future for Kalabo District and its residents.

In conclusion, the Kalabo IDP represents a collective vision for sustainable development and prosperity. We extend our gratitude to all stakeholders whose contributions have shaped this plan and reaffirm our commitment to its implementation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alisinda Nawa', written in a cursive style.

Alisinda Nawa
COUNCIL SECRETARY

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ABBREVIATIONS

IDP	Integrated Development Plan
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
PSIR	Planning Survey and Issues Report
WDC	Ward Development Committee
DDCC	District Developing Coordinating Committee
CSO	Central Statistics Office
KDHO	Kalabo District Health Office
IRS	Indoor Residue Spraying
RI	Respiratory Infection
ARDS	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
AIDS	Acquired Immune deficiency Syndrome
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
GSB	Government Service Bus
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
PIN	People In Need
WASHE	Water and Sanitation Health Education
NACRO	New Apostolic Church Relief Organization
SOMAP	Sustainable Operation Maintenance Project
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ECE	Early Childhood Education Centres
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
DEBS	District Education Board Secretary
CBD	Central Business District
GEWEL	Girls Education Women Empowerment and livelihood
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
FSP	Food Security Pack
SWL	Supporting Women Livelihoods
GPI	Gender Party Index
CSEN	Children with Special Education Needs
CDAs	Community Development Assistants
MFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
CATSAP	Comprehensive Agriculture Transformation Support Programme
NCFS	National Crop Focused Survey
WWSC	Western Water Sewerage Company
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
ZAMSTAT	Zambia Statistics Agency
SNAP	Second National Agriculture Policy
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency

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1. INTRODUCTION

An Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a plan for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the works of the Local Authority with Government Departments and other Development Partners in a coherent manner to improve the quality of life for all the people living in an area. The District Integrated Development Plan therefore, helps the Local Authority to focus on the immediate and most important local needs by taking into account the resources available in the community. The plan further provides cost-effective way of addressing problems and providing services in specific areas in the district.

The IDP helps speed up service delivery in the most efficient and effective manner to the most impoverished areas without leaving anyone behind. It helps to attract additional funds, strengthen democracy through active participation of all the key stakeholders.

1.1. Background

The Planning Area for this Integrated Development Plan (IDP) covers the entire Kalabo district with a total surface area of 9,016 square kilometers. Kalabo was declared as a district in 1969 by the first Republican President Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda. The name Kalabo, refers to a short paddle stick that was used to ferry people across the Luanginga River. Initially the district center was situated in Lukona, however, was relocated to the present site due to its centrality.

1.2. Methodology

The methodology for collecting data and formulating the Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR) as provided for under section seventeen (17) of the Urban and Regional Act of 2015, encompassed reviews of other existing planning documents (National Development Plans, Strategic plans) and relevant government policies. To guarantee inclusivity and adequate responsiveness of the IDP to challenges encountered by the district, community discussions were conducted. The community structures involved included sector ministries, business associations, traditional leaders, Ward Development Committees (WDCs), District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs), and civil society organizations. Involved and consulted in the IDP's preparation process were additional parties like the provincial planning authority and the ministry of Local Government and Rural development. The IDP was further presented to council for adoption and approval which was done under the Council under minute number KTC/OC/35/04/21 in its meeting held on 28th April, 2021.

located at an altitude of between 1,008 and 1,080 meters above sea level. The Liuwa, Simunyange, Makoma, Barotse, and other flood plains scattered throughout the district make up the majority of the northern part of the Planning Area and are the principal land-scaping elements in the IDP region. The wide ranges of altitude (wetlands to upper) support a continuum of ecosystems that thrive on low to upper land environments supportive to livelihoods in the district.

Figure 2: Landscape and analysis altitude

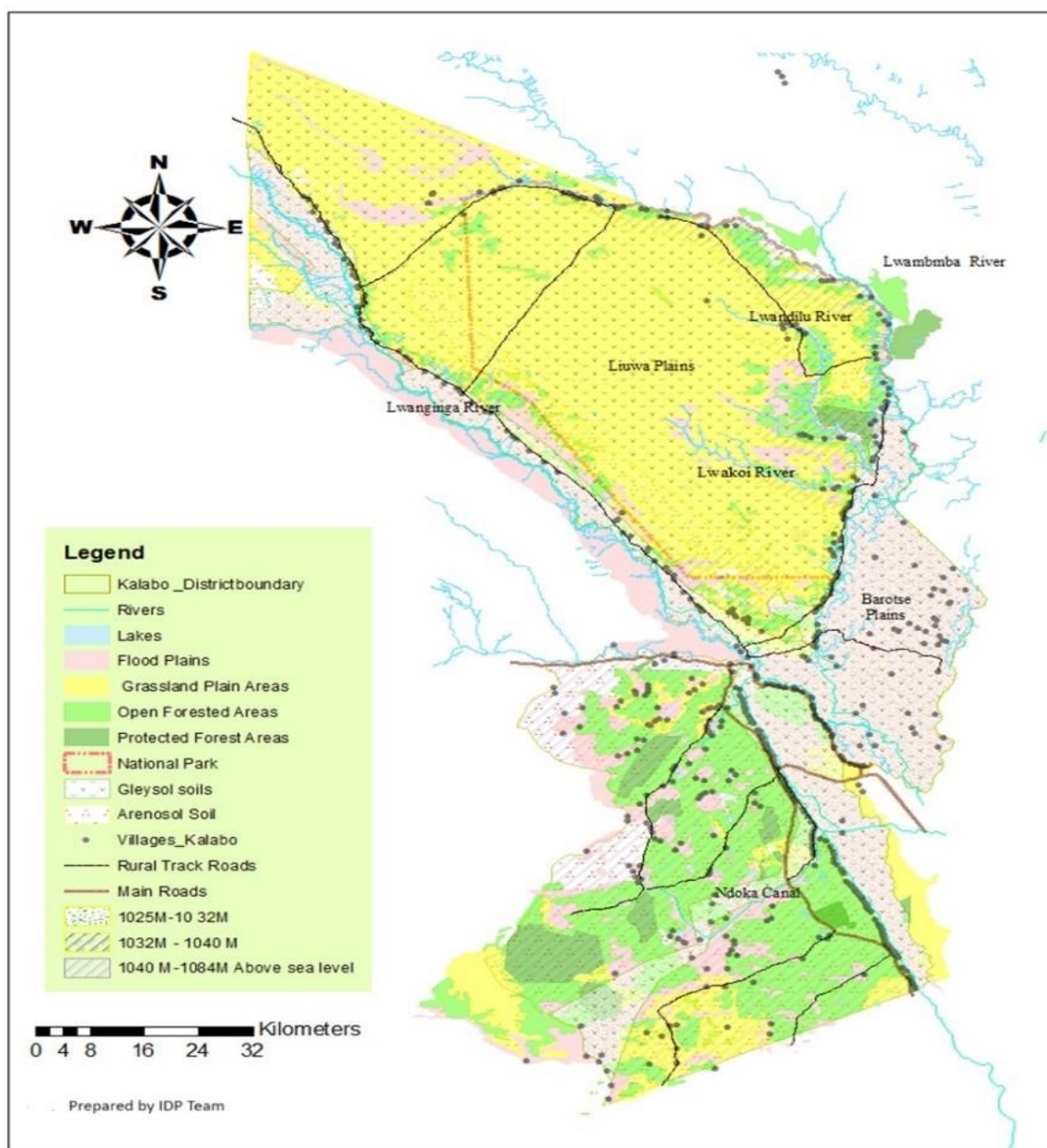


Figure 2: Landscape and analysis altitude
Source: Kalabo Town Council

1.5. Climate

A tropical savannah environment prevails in Kalabo District which include hot-wet season (November to April), cool-dry season (May to June) and hot-dry season (August to October). The temperatures range from average temperatures of between 5-6 degrees celcius to about 30-32 degrees celcius (Phiri et al., 2013). In addition, the district receives annual rainfall ranging between 750mm to 1000 mm.

1.6. Drainage and Hydrology System

There are many rivers, perennial streams, and canals that drain the IDP region. The Luanginga River, the Luambimba River, and its perennial branches Lwakoi and Lwandilu, which drain the eastern interior of the Liuwa constituency, are the primary rivers in the IDP region. At normal flood levels, it is estimated that the flood plains store well over 8.5 billion cubic meters of water. It usually takes six months for flooding to subside after its peak between January and March. Floods, despite acting as a mode of transportation, typically impede the delivery of services, particularly in the Liuwa area.

Figure 3: Drainage and Hydrology System

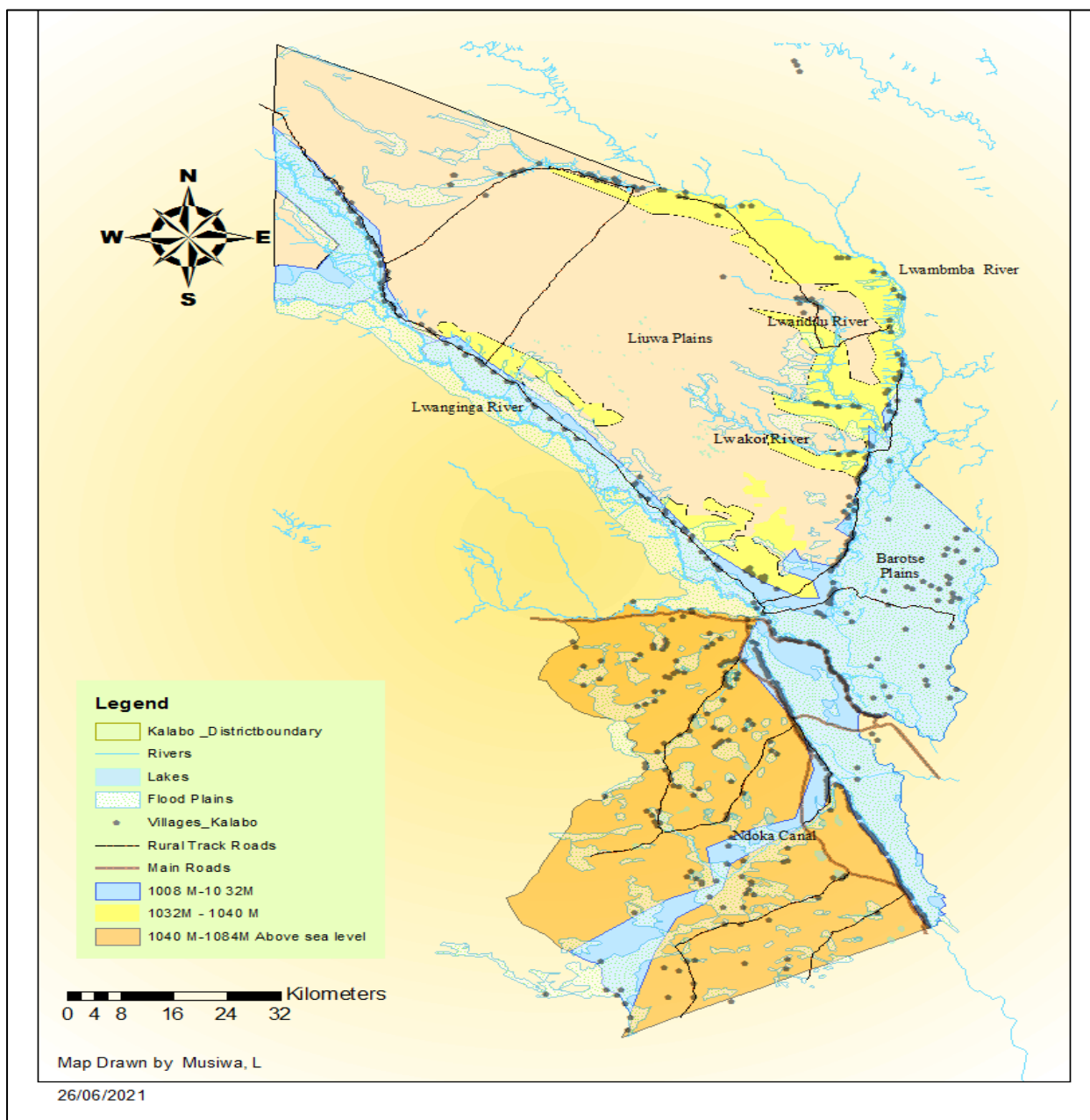


Figure 3: Drainage and Hydrology System

Source: Kalabo Town Council

1.7. Geology and Soils

The Muva super group's quartzite rocks, which make up the majority of the district's geology, weathered into unconsolidated deposits of alluvial soils (Kasumba et al., 2016). The resultant sands include the Kalahari sands of the Aeolian type classified as aerosols mostly prevalent in the basins. The sand soils are of various specifications and are less explored for their useful values in the district. Sandy soils have properties that are necessary for high-quality glass manufacturing. Generally, sandy soils prevalent in the district are leached acidic with low nutrients and poor water retention

capacity. Some parts of the district are endowed with sandy loam and clayey soils. The soils come from limestone found in lying regions like flood flats (Fanshawe, 2010).

2. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1. Population and Population Growth

Kalabo District has a population of **112,673** of which **53,149** are males and **59,524** are females, (Zamstat, 2022). The average population growth rate of Kalabo grew by **2.5%** between 2010 and 2020. It is also expected that the population of Kalabo district would be **139,711** by 2033 (Kalabo IDP Technical team, 2023).

2.2. Population Distribution

Distribution by Gender

According to the 2016 projected population by Zambia Statistical Agency, the population of Kalabo was at 93,293 broken down into 45,380 males and 47,913 females. This represented a distribution of 48.6% males and 51.4% females. The trend in the ratio of male to female has relatively remained the same, as at 2022 males represented 47.16% while females were at 52.84%.

Distribution by Age Groups

Kalabo projected population for 2020 was 99,708. The population distribution showed that the working population aged 20 to 64 years with 37% while the lowest was the aged 65 plus with 4% and the age range 0-19 is 59%. This was the same proportion which was observed in 2016 projected population, meaning that, even if the district recorded the increase in the population, age proportion was constant. The chart below gives details.

Figure 4: 2020 Project Population Pyramid-Kalabo District (CSO, 2010)

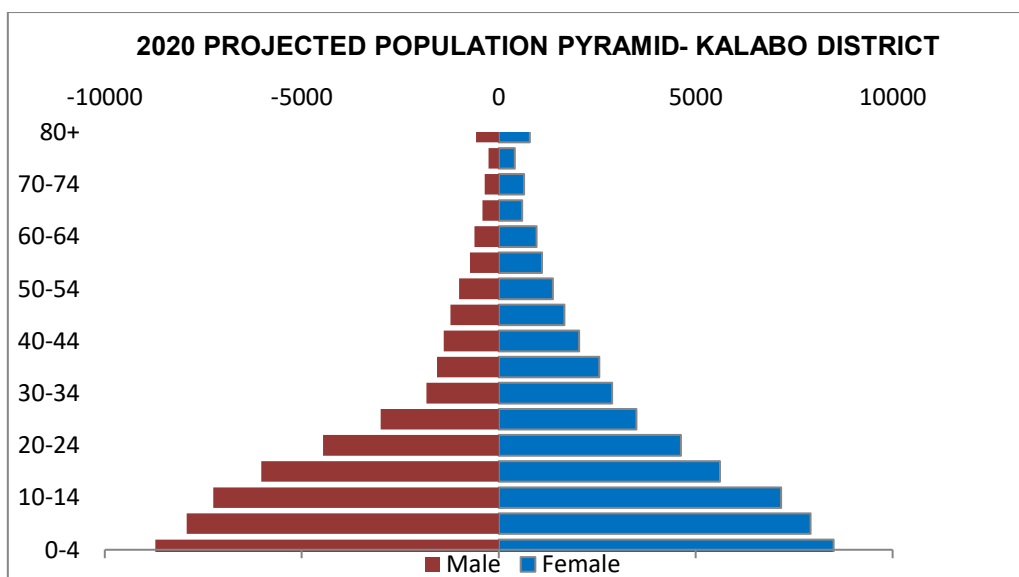


Figure 4: 2020 Project Population Pyramid-Kalabo District (CSO, 2010)

Source: Kalabo IDP technical team, 2023

Figure 5: 2020 Population Distribution Category

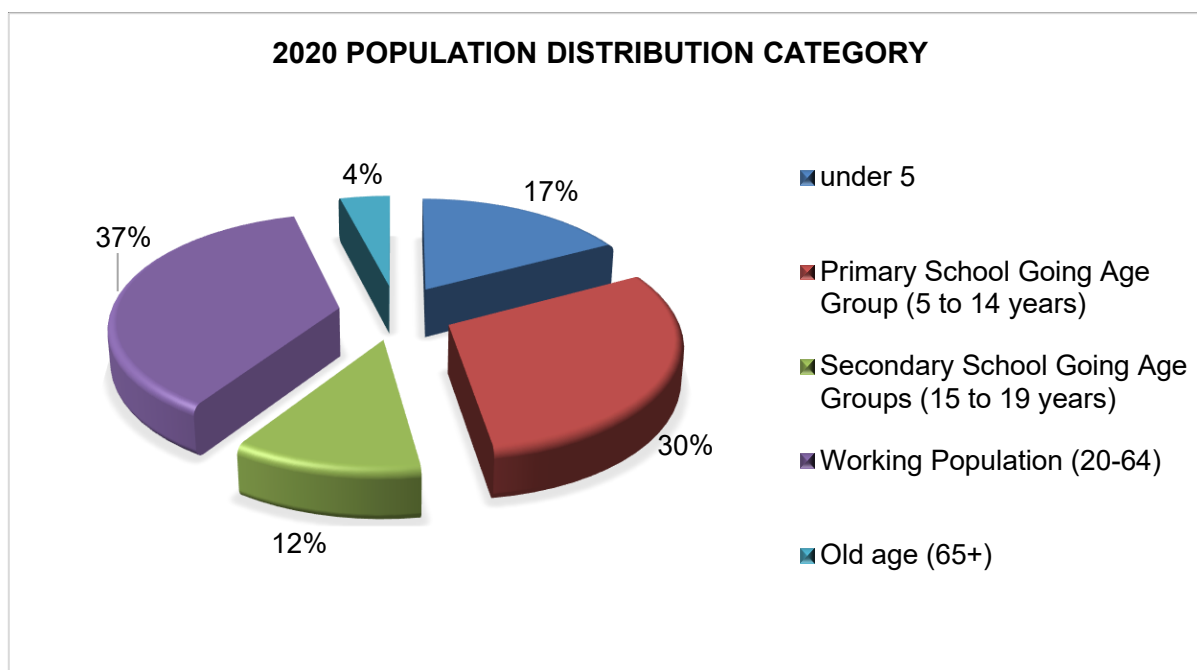


Figure 5: 2020 Population
 Source: Kalabo Town Council, 2023

Table 1: Population Distribution by ward

Kalabo Central Constituency	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Buleya	6,423	2,948	3,475	6,423	2,948	3,475	-	-	-
Chilele	2,547	1,174	1,373	2,547	1,174	1,373	-	-	-
Kandambo	3,864	1,822	2,042	3,864	1,822	2,042	-	-	-
Liumba	5,115	2,384	2,731	5,115	2,384	2,731	-	-	-
Luanginga	9,442	4,499	4,943	1,483	730	753	7,959	3,769	4,190
Lukona	5,060	2,343	2,717	5,060	2,343	2,717	-	-	-
Lutwi	3,126	1,490	1,636	3,126	1,490	1,636	-	-	-
Mapungu	4,125	1,891	2,234	4,125	1,891	2,234	-	-	-
Mitwi	2,193	1,066	1,127	2,193	1,066	1,127	-	-	-
Muchatanga	10,932	5,048	5,884	414	181	233	10,518	4,867	5,651
Namulilo	3,973	1,856	2,117	3,973	1,856	2,117	-	-	-
Ndoka	7,810	3,594	4,216	7,810	3,594	4,216	-	-	-
Ng'uma	3,002	1,425	1,577	3,002	1,425	1,577	-	-	-
Total	73,264	34,065	38,402	54,787	25,445	29,342	18,477	8,636	9,841
Liuwa Constituency	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Ng'unyama	4,855	2,525	2,330	4,855	2,525	2,330	-	-	-
Kuuli	5,325	2,583	2,742	5,325	2,583	2,742	-	-	-
Libonda	6,492	3,151	3,341	6,492	3,151	3,341	-	-	-
Likulundundu	3,341	1,617	1,724	3,341	1,617	1,724	-	-	-
Luola	3,032	1,448	1,584	3,032	1,448	1,584	-	-	-
Mishulundu	3,437	1,626	1,811	3,437	1,626	1,811	-	-	-
Salunda	4,056	1,910	2,146	4,056	1,910	2,146	-	-	-
Siluwe	2,965	1,383	1,582	2,965	1,383	1,582	-	-	-
Sishekanu	4,579	2,178	2,401	4,579	2,178	2,401	-	-	-

Kalabo Central Constituency	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Upangoma	1,327	647	680	1,327	647	680	-	-	-
Total	39,409	19,068	20,341	39,409	19,068	20,341	-	-	-
District Totals	112,673	53,149	59,524	94,196	44,513	49,683	18,477	8,636	9,841

Table 1: Population Distribution by ward

Source: ZAMSTAT, (2022)

Muchantanga and Luanginga are the only two wards with urban areas in the district and a relatively higher population density as shown in the table above.

Population Distribution by Constituency

The population of Kalabo District is disaggregated by constituency, sex and households. The data shows that Kalabo Central constituency is more populated than Liuwa constituency as it houses the district administrative structures. It is also home to major commercial activities, while much of Luiwa constituency encompasses the Barotse flood plains, Luiwa national park and game reserves, which limits human settlements. See table 2 and figure 6 below.

Table 2: Population Distribution of Kalabo District by Constituency and Sex, 2010-2022

Constituency	2010 Population			2022 Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kalabo Central	26,742	30,221	56,963	36,606	41,518	78,119
Liuwa	12,620	13,859	26,479	16,543	18,011	34,554

Table 2: Population Distribution of Kalabo District by Constituency and Sex, 2010-2022

Source: ZAMSTAT, 2022

Figure 6: Map showing Population Distribution and Density by Ward

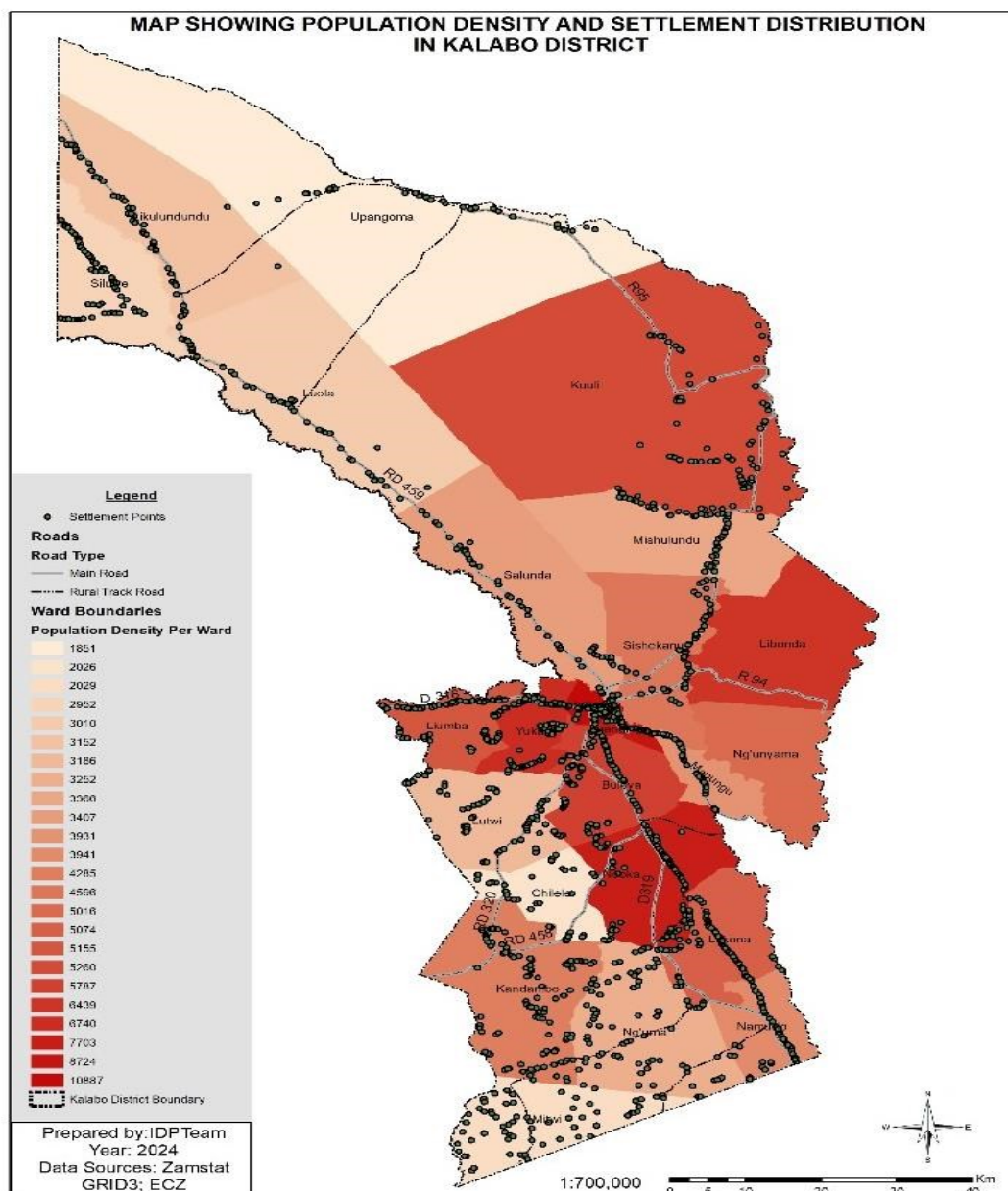


Figure 6: Map showing Population Distribution and Density by Ward

Source: Kalabo Town Council 2024

Urban and Rural Population

About 16.4% of the inhabitants of Kalabo district are concentrated in the urban areas and compared to about 2.6 % in 2010 (CSO, 2010; Zamstat, 2022). The urban and rural population trends for 2010-2022 are highlighted in the table 3.

Table 3: Estimate of Population of Rural and Urban Areas 2010-2034

Year	Estimate of Urban Population	Estimate of Rural Population	Total Estimated Population
2010	2176	81,264	83,440
2022	18,477	94,196	112,673

Table 3: Estimate of Population of Rural and Urban Areas 2010-2034

Source: ZAMSTAT, 2022, IDP Technical team 2022

Figure 7: Percentages of Rural and Urban Population from 2010-2033

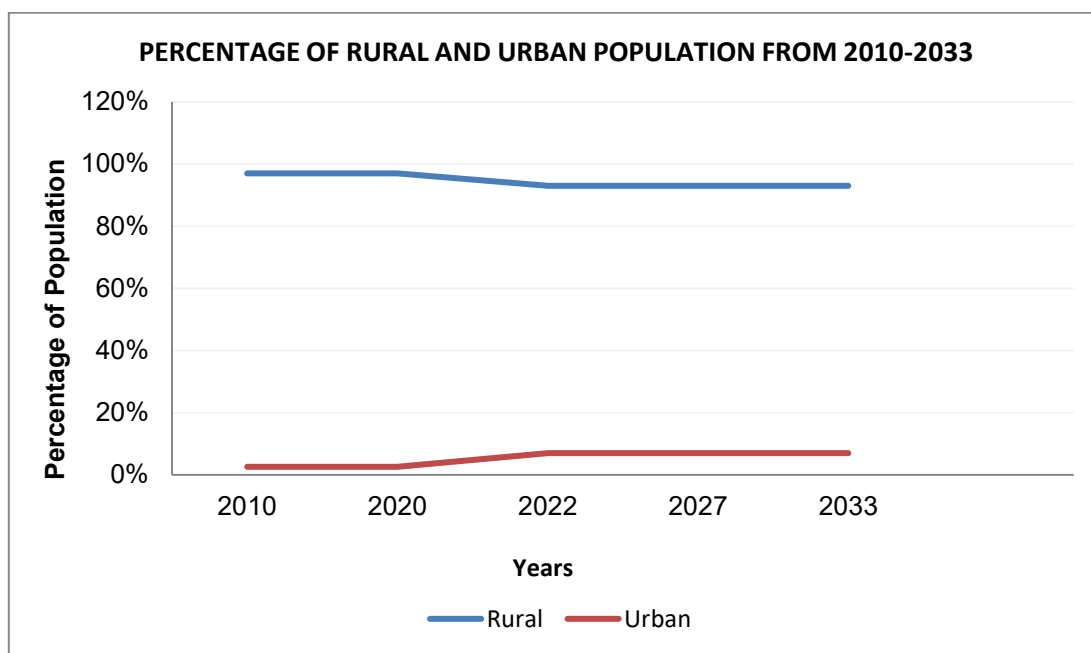


Figure 7: Percentages of Rural and Urban Population from 2010-2033

Source: Kalabo Town Council 2022

The data in the above chart shows that the total number of people in both rural and urban areas is increasing, however, it is important to note that the percentage of rural population is decreasing while that of the urban population is increasing mainly due to rural-urban migration and natural growth. Further, the key drivers to rural-urban migration include; better social amenities as well as in search of employment (Selod, H, Harris, Shilpi, 2021). The impact has both positive and negative effects on rural and urban population such as; limiting the rural economy due to migrants while, stressing the social economic services in urban area.

2.3. Kalabo Population Density from 2010-2022

The population density for Kalabo district, according to Zamstat, 2022, is 12.3 people per square kilometre. The areas that are densely populated are those along the upper land of Kalabo Central Constituency and this mainly includes; Luanginga, Muchatanga, Yuka and Mapungu (CSO, 2010).

Table 4: Population Density from 2010-2022

Year	Population	Land Area (Km ²)	Population Density (Pop/Km ²)
2010	83440	9066.5	9.2
2020	99709	9066.5	11
2022	112673	9066.5	12.3

Table 4: Population Density from 2010-2022

Source: CSO, 2010

2.4. The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

The increase in population has brought about various dynamics that have impacted the district in both positive and negative ways. Some of the positive impacts of the continuation of existing trends of land use include; ready market, skills diversity, and increased productivity, among others. On the other hand, increase in population has resulted in mismatch that emanates from the huge demand for service provision against the available resources. Further, continued population increase affects the land availability for agriculture, forests and water resources and poses a threat to the eco-systems. Additionally, demand for housing has increased over the recent past and has also affected land meant for other services. The challenges are also exacerbated by the fact that major part of the district is flood plain area, which is not suitable for housing infrastructure.

Additionally, change of land use continues to take place in order to cater for the ever-increasing demand for agriculture, housing and other services such as health, education, roads and recreation facilities.

At least 90% of land in the district is customary; hence it is difficult in acquiring for developmental activities. With the demand for commercial activities, other facilities and services that come with an ideal town, the changing of land use will continue being a common phenomenon.

Figure 8: Map showing the Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

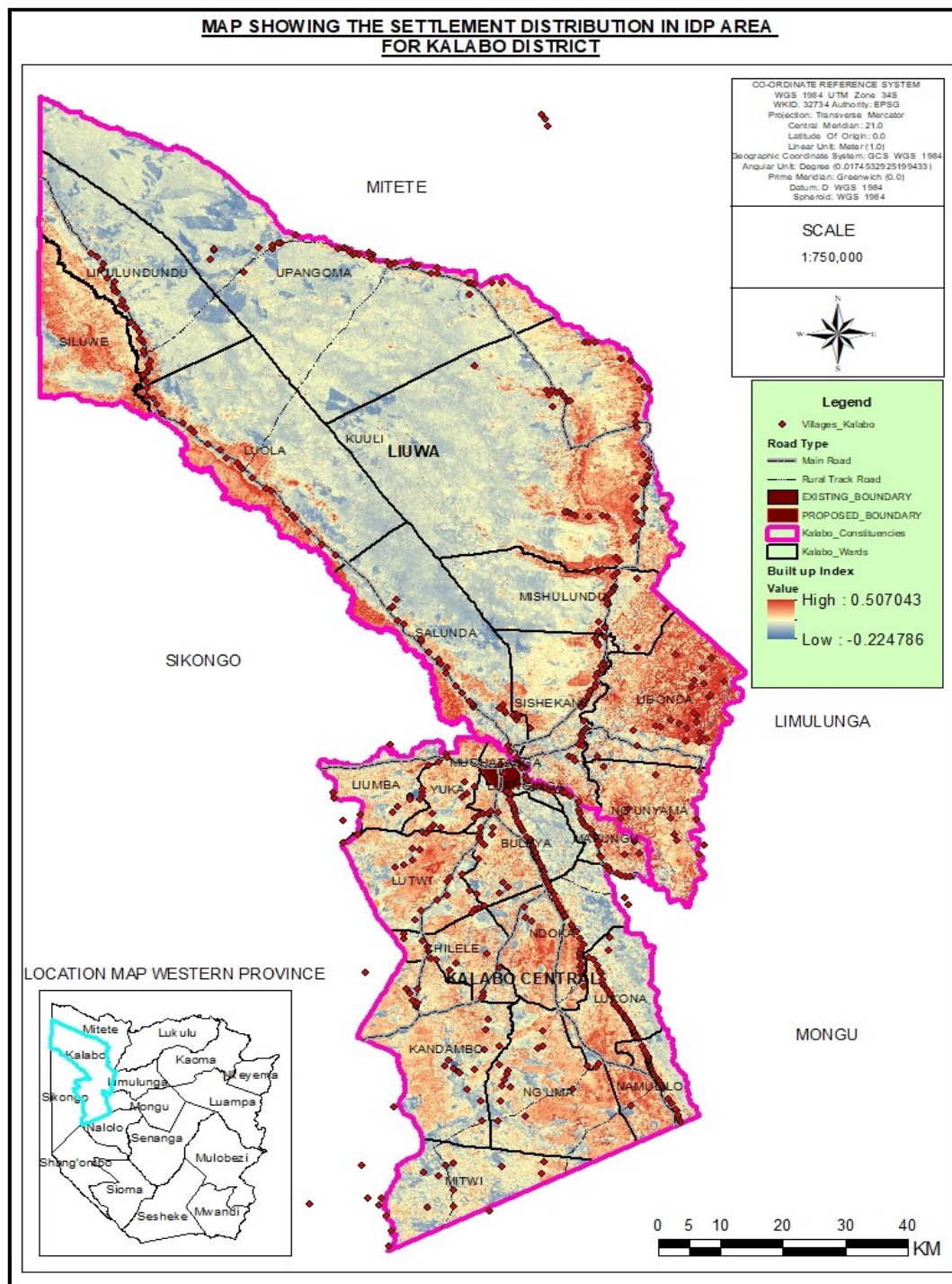


Figure 8: Map showing the Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns
 Source: Kalabo Town Council-2023

3.1. HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of health services is essential for maintaining people's wellbeing, which in turn promotes productivity in the home, district, and country as a whole. Based on predetermined requirements, the district needs human resource, medical supplies, health infrastructure, and equipment to provide high-quality health services.

3.1.1. Key government priorities being and to be implemented at local level

In order to support the Vision 2030, the Ministry of Health in Kalabo District has put in place procedures to ensure that important government policies, programs, and objectives are executed at the local level. Under the Eighth National Development Plan Development Outcome 2: Improved Health, Food and Nutrition, the following strategies shall be implemented;

- **Strategy 1: Strengthen Public Health**

Programs being implemented as part of this strategy include maternal health care, child survival development, family planning promotion, disease prevention and control, health education and promotion, epidemic preparedness and control, mental health and substance abuse management, health security and surveillance.

- **Strategy 2: Increase access to quality health care**

This strategy includes programs such as Infrastructure development, medicines and medical supply chain management, equipment and transport procurement and maintenance, human resource development.

- **Strategy 3: Enhanced food security and nutrition**

On this strategy, only one program is being implemented which is Scaling Up Nutrition.

3.1.2. Existing state of development

According to current trends in the distribution of health care infrastructure, hospitals, health centers, and health posts, among other facilities continue to be insufficient in the district. As a result, several populations continue to travel more than the necessary 5-kilometer distance to get medical care. The most severely affected wards are Ngunyama, Chilele, Kuuli, Upangoma, and Lutwi where residents travel farther to reach health facilities, hindering access to health care, compromising wellness, and eventually lowering productivity.

The majority of the afflicted locations are currently visible as being in low-lying areas where flooding frequently affects access to medical services. Therefore, it would be essential to ensure the expansion of health infrastructure and services during the anticipated period in order to address any potential accessibility issues.

Figure 9: Map showing distribution of health services

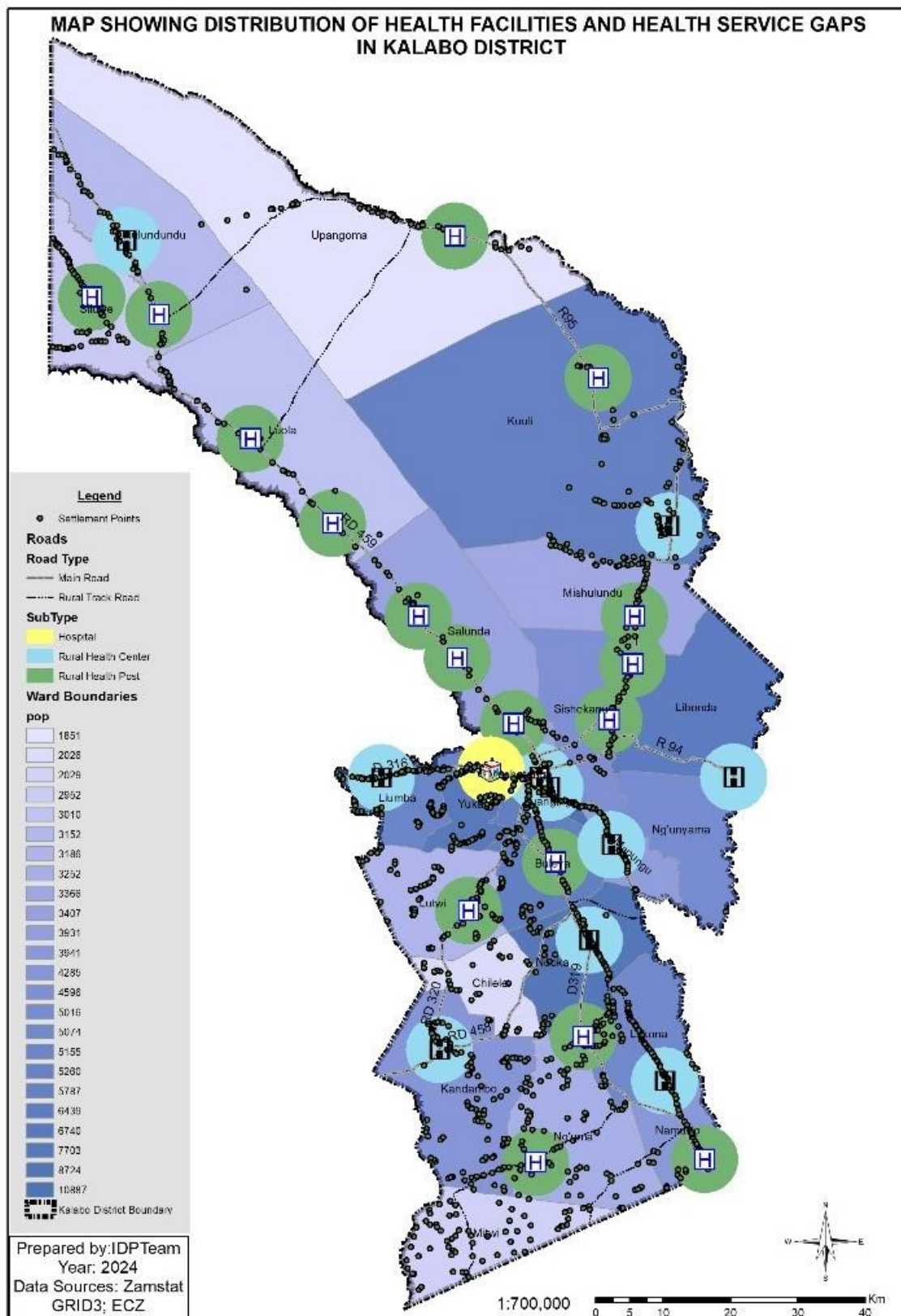


Figure 9: Map showing distribution of health services
 Source: Kalabo Town Council-2023

Additionally, the district lacks critical health service personnel. Only 350 positions for vital health professionals have been filled out of a total of 622 staff establishment needed to provide services. This implies that just 54% of the district's essential health service professionals are now working there, see graph below.

Figure 10: Graph Showing Health Staffing Levels in 2023 Kalabo District

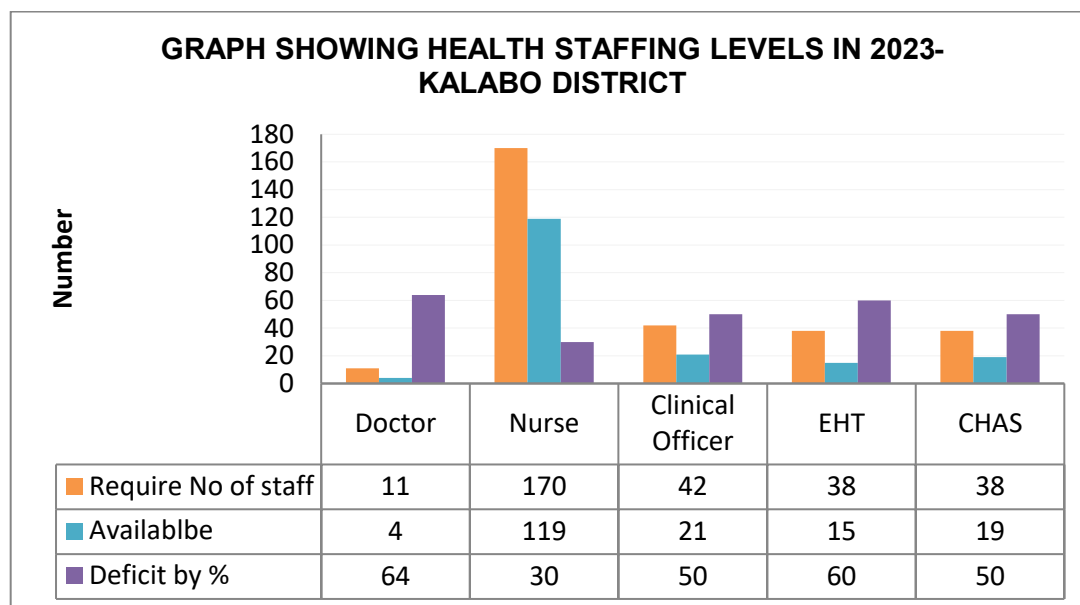


Figure 10: Graph Showing Health Staffing Levels in 2023 Kalabo District
 Source: Kalabo District Health Office, (2023)

Based on the population of 2022, the doctor-to-patient ratio is 1: 27,942 as opposed to the recommended 1:10,000, and the nurse-to-patient ratio is 1:939 as opposed to the recommended 1:500. Additionally, the doctor-to-patient ratio exceeds the 1:12000 national average by a significant margin. Due to this trend, remote locations that are already understaffed and frequently avoided by employees due to lack of good social facilities (staff housing, electricity, and clean water) are most affected.

3.1.3. Morbidity and Mortality

Mortality is the event of death, whereas morbidity is the state of having symptoms of or being unwell from a disease or illness. Usually, prevalence or incidence is used to estimate morbidity while mortality is measured through death rates.

Table 5: Top Ten Causes of Morbidity all Ages

No.	2021		2022		2023	
	Disease	Incidence/ 1000	Disease	Incidence/ 1000	Disease	Incidence/ 1000
1	Confirmed Malaria	723	Confirmed Malaria	725	Confirmed Malaria	953
2	Respiratory infection non-pneumonia	456	Respiratory infection non-pneumonia	491	Respiratory infection non-pneumonia	509

No.	2021		2022		2023	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
3	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	101	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	113	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	120
4	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	100	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	112	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	100
5	Lower back pain	74	Lower back pain	95	Lower back pain	85
6	Dental carries	63	Dental carries	70	Dental carries	70
7	Pregnancy complication: Abortion	44	Gastritis	50	Eye diseases	52
8	Gastritis	42	Pregnancy complications: Abortion	43	Gastritis	51
9	Respiratory infection pneumonia	39	Pregnancy complications: Abortion spontaneous	36	Pregnancy complication: Abortion	44
10	Pregnancy complications : Abortion spontaneous	37	Eye diseases	35	Pregnancy complication: Abortion spontaneous	39

Table 5: Top Ten Causes of Morbidity all Ages

Source: Kalabo District Health Office, (2023)

Malaria (953/1000) and Respiratory Infection (RI): Non-Pneumonia (509/1000) were the two top factors causing people to visit health facilities in 2023. This means that at least 6 out of 10 patients who visited health facilities were due to either malaria or RI: non pneumonia. Confirmed cases of malaria increased to 953 / 1000 in 2023 from 725 /1000 in 2022 with Buleya, Mapungu, Tapo, and Namatindi recording the highest rates.

Table 6: Top ten causes of morbidity under 5 years

No.	2021	Incidence/ 1000	2022	Incidence/ 1000	2023	Incidence /1000
	Disease		Disease		Disease	
1	Malaria confirmed	334	Acute upper respiratory infections-Non pneumonia	685.3	Malaria	763
2	Acute upper respiratory infection: non pneumonia	439.4	Malaria Confirmed Cases	585.2	Respiratory infection non-pneumonia	595
3	Clinical malaria	147.8	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	321.0	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	273
4	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	120.1	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	305.9	Eye diseases	57
5	Pneumonia	27.3	Malaria Clinical Cases	95.6	Allergic conjunctivitis	55
6	Injuries/wounds	10.5	Pneumonia	44.7	Respiratory infection pneumonia	49
7	Allergic rhinitis	8.3	Conjunctivitis (Allergic conjunctivitis)	37.2	Nose diseases	34
8	Dysentery	7.3	Allergic rhinitis	18.4	Skin diseases (not infectious)	28
9	Moderate acute malnutrition	6.9	fungal infection	7.2	Gastritis	15
10	Dental Caries	5.3	Dysentery	5.3	Intestinal worms	13

*Table 6: Top ten causes of morbidity under 5 years**Source: Kalabo District Health Office, (2023)*

Malaria was the main cause of morbidity in children under five years. On the other hand, there has been a decrease in the incidence of diarrhoea (non-bloody) with increase in the number of boreholes drilled through Constituency Development Fund and other WASH partners in various wards. In 2021, only 35% of households had access to clean drinking water while 14% had access to sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Top Ten Causes of Mortality (All Ages)

The top causes of death in 2023 were birth asphyxia and stroke, followed by nervous system disorders and snake bites.

Table 7: Top Ten Causes of Mortality (All Ages)

No	2021		2022		2023	
	Disease	Deaths/ 1000 Adm.	Disease	Deaths/ 1000 Adm.	Disease	Deaths/ 1000 Adm.
1.	Meningitis	333	Meningitis	250	Birth asphyxia	100
2.	Stroke	200	Stroke	100	Stroke	100
3.	Acute ischaemic heart disease	100	End stage kidney failure	66.7	Nervous system disorders	50
4.	Acute viral hepatitis	80	Cryptococcal meningitis	50	Snake bite	50
5.	Digestive system (infectious)	80	Ectopic	50	Urethral stricture	50
6.	Respiratory infection non-pneumonia	71	HIV encephalopathy	50	Neonatal prematurity	33.3
7.	Nervous system disorders	67	Interstitial pulmonary unspecified	33.3	Peritonitis	33.3
8.	Cryptococcal meningitis	50	Retroviral diseases (RVD)	33.3	Substance abuse	33.3
9.	Eclampsia	50	SARS CoV-2 CFR	28.6	Chronic liver disease	27.3
10.	Eye injury	50	Acute malnutrition moderate	26.1	Congestive heart failure	15.9

*Table 7: Top Ten Causes of Mortality (All Ages)**Source: Kalabo District Health Office, (2023)***Table 8: Top Ten Causes of Mortality (Under 5years)**

No.	2021		2022		2023	
	Disease	Deaths/ 1000 Adm.	Disease	Deaths/ 1000 Adm.	Disease	Deaths/ 1000 Adm.
1	Eye injury	100	Genital-Urinary disease (except STI)	100	Acute malnutrition severe	91.7
2	Acute malnutrition severe	75	Acute malnutrition severe	62.5	Genital-Urinary disease (except STI)	50
3	Haemophilia	50	Nervous system disorders	10	Anaemia	33.3

No.	2021		2022		2023	
	Disease	Deaths/ 1000 Adm.	Disease	Deaths/ 1000 Adm.	Disease	Deaths/ 1000 Adm.
4	Severe diarrhoea with dehydration	33.3	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	3	Poisoning other	25
5	Nervous system disorders	28.6	Respiratory infection pneumonia	1.6	Nervous system disorders	22.2
6	Eye diseases	12.5	Malaria under 5 years	1	Respiratory infection pneumonia	5.8
7	Malaria	5.4			Malaria	3.4
8	Respiratory infection pneumonia	1.2			Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	1.1

Table 8: Top Ten Causes of Mortality (Under 5years)

Source: Kalabo District Health Office, (2023)

Table 8 above summarizes a trend study of the top 10 causes of mortality (under 5 years) from 2021 to 2023. Acute malnutrition has been the leading cause of mortality in the past three years, with 2023 recording the highest mortality (91.7/1000). The under-five population is considered to be the most vulnerable group where infant mortality is concerned because of low immunity levels. Therefore, there is need to undertake disease controlling measures in order to combat these diseases to reduce the under 5-mortality rate.

3.1.4. Maternal and Infant Mortality Rate

Maternal mortality is the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management during pregnancy and childbirth. Access to proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risk of complications and infections that may lead to death or serious illness for the mother and/or baby. Currently, maternal mortality stands at 159 deaths per 100,000 live births while infant mortality is at 0.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table 9: Kalabo Baseline Nutrition Status

Stunting 29.1%
Underweight 7.3%
Wasting 3.3%
Exclusive breastfeeding 79%
Low Women BMI 20.5%
Households practicing essential nutrition actions 20.5%
Modern family planning use 28.9%
Households with access to basic drinking water services 16.5%

Households practicing correct use of recommended HH water treatment technologies 2.5%
Households with soap and water at a handwashing station used by family members 5.2%
Households using improved Sanitation services 9.6%
Women's dietary diversity 2.6%
Households with a recommended diet diversity 6.0%
Households selling or bartering nutritious crops that they grow 35.7%
Households producing safe and nutritious foods (Crops and Livestock) for Consumption 34.4%

Table 9: Kalabo Baseline Nutrition Status

Source: Kalabo District Health Office

Table 10: Overall Performance of the District key indicators

Indicator	2021		2022		2023	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Fully immunized coverage under 1 year.	88%	65.6%	95%	62.6%	95%	56%
% BCG coverage	90%	82%	95%	76%	95%	75%
% of clients accessing long-acting reversible contraceptives	41%	2.9%	60%	3.5%	60%	
% of teenage attending first ANC visit	0%	16%	0%	25%	0%	25%
% Antenatal 1 st visits coverage before 14 weeks	55%	21%	60%	17%	60%	20%
% pregnant women Accessing at least 8 visits of Focused Antenatal Care	3/8	3.1/8	8	3.1/8	8	1.7
% Delivered by skilled personnel	75%	48%	80%	44.1%	100%	49%
% of women attending post-natal within 48hrs	75%	59%	80%	59%	100%	54%
% HEI receiving Prophylaxis at birth.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 10: Overall Performance of the District key indicators

Source: Kalabo District Health Office, (2023)

Table 10 above displays a trend in key performance indicators from 2021 to 2023. Most indicators, such as Bacille Calmett Guerin (BCG) fully immunized children under 1, and skilled delivery coverage, dropped in 2023. The above performance was due to low Expanded Program for Immunization (EPI) outreach sessions and an erratic supply of essential commodities.

Skilled delivery coverage was also low due to the unavailability of funded positions for midwives and clinical officers in some facilities. To address these concerns, the district plans to increase EPI outreach sessions, ensure proper motorbike maintenance, lobby for funded positions for midwives and clinical officers, strengthen sensitization meetings, enhance health education, and improve data quality.

3.1.5. Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

Kalabo District Health Office utilizes community scorecard which signifies the demand side of service delivery, where the community gives feedback to the service providers according to their perspective of quality. The community scorecard is implemented using qualitative indicators through the Health Centre/Post Committees (HCC/HPC) quarterly meetings and the scores entered into the District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2) to be uploaded on the web-based tool as tabulated in table 11

Table 11: District Community Scorecard Performance for Fourth Quarter 2023

Element	Behaviour and attitude of health service provider	Waiting time for provision of health care services	Availability of essential drugs, supplies and services	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Availability of transport services for emergencies and referrals	Infrastructure
Kalabo	90	86.7	80	60	76.7	60
Buleya HP	100	100	66.7	100	100	66.7
Liumba HC	66.7	100	100	66.7	66.7	66.7
Liyoyelo HAHC	66.7	66.7	66.7	33.3	66.7	33.3
Namatindi HC	100	66.7	66.7	66.7	100	66.7
Ndoka HP	100	100	100	66.7	66.7	66.7
Sihole HC	100	100	100	33.3	66.7	66.7
Tapo HC	100	100	66.7	66.7	100	66.7
Wenela HC	100	66.7	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3
Yuka MCH	66.7	66.7	100	66.7	100	100

Table 11: District Community Scorecard Performance for fourth Quarter 2023

Source: Kalabo District Health Office, (2023)

Best Practices of the using the Community Scorecard

Generally, the implementation of the community scorecard has improved the behaviour and attitude of health care providers in the provision of quality health services. Furthermore, the use of scorecard has helped with the construction of temporal structures as highlighted in the following facilities;

- **Buleya Health Post** – The community identified a problem using the community scorecard and have since contributed money per village to construct a temporal mothers’ waiting shelter.
- **Ndoka Health Post** – The community identified a problem using the community score card and have contributed money per village to construct one staff house (procurement of building materials has been done).
- There are a number of concerns that came out from the community engagement. The major one being the distances between health facilities in the district. In relation to distances the patients cover to access health care services, some patients have to cover over 25 kilometers to reach the nearest health facility.
- Inadequate transport services for emergencies and referrals are a challenge in the district. The district only has one utility vehicle that is in poor condition that is catering for 31 health facilities. This coupled with poor road network becomes a challenge for patients seeking these services. The need for two ambulances is a dream of the public in the district.
- Malaria disease burden came out as a major cause of sickness and reason for visiting health facilities.
- Lack of consistent outreach services is a concern in the district. The community indicated the need for staff to reach out for services like antenatal and immunization.
- Communities complained about limited access to clean and safe water.

3.1.6. Impacts of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Implementation of strategic priorities outlined in the Eighth National Development Plan is expected to have significant impact. The changes can be categorized into various areas such as healthcare delivery, health outcomes, economic impacts, and social implications.

Improved Healthcare Delivery

- **Enhanced Infrastructure:** Upgraded and newly constructed health facilities will provide better healthcare services, reduce patient overcrowding and ensure timely medical interventions.
- **Technological Advancements:** Implementation of digital health systems and telemedicine will improve diagnosis, treatment and monitoring especially in remote areas.
- **Increased Workforce Capacity:** With more trained health professionals and improved retention, the quality of healthcare services will increase, reducing patient waiting time and improving care quality.

Better Health Outcomes

- **Reduction in Communicable Diseases:** Effective prevention and control measures for diseases like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria will lead to lower infection rates and mortality.

- **Management of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs):** Early detection and better management of NCDs will reduce prevalence and other associated complications hence improving the quality of life.
- **Lower Maternal and Child Mortality:** Enhanced maternal and child health services, including better neonatal care and immunization coverage, will significantly reduce mortality rates.

Economic Impacts

- **Increased Productivity:** A healthier population will be more productive, contributing to economic growth. Reduced illness and absenteeism will enhance workforce efficiency.
- **Reduced Healthcare Costs:** Universal health coverage and improved health services will reduce out-of-pocket expenditures for individuals, leading to financial stability and increased household savings.
- **Health Sector Investment:** Upgrading health infrastructure and systems may attract investments both local and international, fostering economic development in the health sector.

Social Implications

- **Improved Quality of Life:** Better health services and outcomes will enhance the overall quality of life, promoting social well-being and happiness.
- **Greater Health Equity:** Expanded access to healthcare services, especially in rural and underserved areas will reduce health disparities and promote social justice.
- **Community Empowerment:** Involvement of communities in health programs will foster a sense of ownership and responsibility that will lead to more sustainable health practices and behaviours.

Strengthened Health Systems

- **Resilient Healthcare Systems:** Strengthened health systems will be more capable of responding to health emergencies and pandemics ensuring continuity of health care during crisis.
- **Data-Driven Decision Making:** Robust health information systems will enable better monitoring, evaluation and planning will lead to more effective health policies and programs.
- **Integration with Other Sectors:** Collaboration with sectors like education, water, and sanitation will address broader determinants of health which will create a holistic approach to public health.

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

- **Increased Awareness:** Public health campaigns will lead to greater awareness of healthy behaviours and disease prevention which will reduce the burden of preventable diseases.

- **Improved Hygiene and Sanitation:** Enhanced sanitation and hygiene practices will lead to a reduction in waterborne and hygiene-related illnesses.

Overall, the anticipated changes Kalabo's health sector over the next ten years are poised to create a more efficient, equitable, and effective healthcare system, leading to substantial improvements in health outcomes and socio-economic development.

3.1.7. Impact of Environment and Climate Change

The impact of environment and climate change on health in Kalabo is multifaceted and significant. As climate change alters weather patterns and environmental conditions, it directly and indirectly affects public health.

Increased Incidence of Infectious Diseases

- **Vector-borne Diseases:** Changes in temperature and rainfall can expand the habitats of vectors such as mosquitoes increasing the incidence of diseases like Malaria.
- **Waterborne Diseases:** Flooding and changes in water quality can lead to the spread of diseases like cholera, typhoid, and diarrhoea. Contaminated water supplies and poor sanitation during extreme weather events exacerbate these issues.

Food Security and Nutrition

- **Crop Yields:** Climate change affects agricultural productivity through altered rainfall patterns, droughts and extreme weather events. Reduced crop yields can lead to food shortages, hunger and malnutrition
- **Nutritional Quality:** Changes in climate can affect the nutritional quality of crops, leading to deficiencies in essential vitamins and minerals.

Extreme Weather Events

- **High Temperatures:** Increased frequency and intensity of high temperature can lead to heat-related illnesses such as heat exhaustion and heatstroke, particularly affecting vulnerable populations like the elderly and children.
- **Floods and Storms:** Extreme weather events can cause injuries, displacement, and disruptions to healthcare services. They can also lead to long-term mental health issues due to trauma and displacement.

3.2. Issues Relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

In Kalabo, gender and vulnerable groups face a variety of issues that impact their health, socioeconomic status, and overall well-being. Addressing these issues requires a multi-faceted approach that includes policy interventions, community-based programs, and international support.

Women and Girls

Women and girls face high rates of early marriage and teenage pregnancy, which impact health, education and economic opportunities. Women and girls have higher health risks due to reproductive health issues, Gender Based Violence, and limited access to healthcare.

Men and boys

Men and boys often face significant challenges related to mental health. Societal expectations and stereotypes about masculinity can discourage them from seeking help for mental health issues, leading to underreporting and inadequate support.

Youths

Access to quality health education remains a critical issue for many young people, with gender and socio-economic status playing significant roles. Young girls may face barriers to health education due to cultural norms, early marriage, and safety concerns. Mental health issues among youths are prevalent and often exacerbated by social pressures, academic stress, and identity-related challenges.

Person with Disabilities

Persons with Disabilities in Kalabo face Stigma and discrimination in society, limiting their opportunities for health education, employment and social participation. Furthermore, there is inadequate infrastructure and services to accommodate their needs, including accessible healthcare, transportation and buildings.

HIV/AIDS

Gender dynamics play a significant role in the transmission, treatment, and impact of HIV/AIDS. Women and girls, particularly in Kalabo, are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS. Biological factors, gender-based violence, and socio-economic inequalities contribute to their heightened vulnerability. Men and boys are also affected, but often face barriers to accessing testing and treatment due to cultural norms that discourage seeking healthcare.

Certain groups are particularly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS due to social, economic, and structural factors. Sex workers are at higher risk due to the nature of their work and often face barriers to accessing healthcare and support services. **People who Inject drugs** are at high risk of HIV due to sharing needles and often lacks access to harm reduction programs.

3.2.1. External Factors Contributing to Health Sector Issues

The following are the external factors contributing to health sector;

Economic Constraints

Zambia's health sector is often underfunded, affecting the availability and quality of healthcare services and Kalabo District is not an exception. Economic instability can lead to budget cuts and reduced investments in health infrastructure. Furthermore, high levels of national debt can restrict government spending on health, as resources are diverted to debt repayment.

Global Health Trends and Epidemics

Global health issues and epidemics have direct and indirect effects on Kalabo's health sector. The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS strains the healthcare system, requiring significant resources for treatment and prevention. Outbreaks of diseases like cholera, malaria, and COVID-19 put an additional pressure on the healthcare infrastructure, diverting resources from other health needs.

Donor Dependency

Reliance on international aid and donor funding can have mixed impacts on health sector. Changes in donor priorities and funding levels can lead to instability in healthcare programs and services. Sometimes, donor-funded projects may not align perfectly with local health priorities, leading to inefficiencies.

Political Instability and Governance Issues

Political factors and governance challenges can affect the health sector's performance. Corruption and mismanagement of funds can lead to inadequate allocation of resources, reducing the effectiveness of health interventions. Frequent changes in health policies and leadership can disrupt on-going health programs and initiatives.

Climate Change and Environmental Factors

Environmental issues and climate change pose significant challenges to public health in Kalabo. Floods, droughts and other extreme weather events can disrupt healthcare services, damage infrastructure and increase the incidence of diseases. Changes in climate can affect the spread of vector-borne diseases like Malaria, putting additional strain on the health system.

Global Economic Factors

Global economic conditions influence the health sector. Fluctuations in global commodity prices, particularly for copper (a major export), can impact Zambia's economy and consequently, its health sector funding. International trade policies and economic sanctions can affect the availability of medical supplies and equipment.

Migration and Population Dynamics

Migration patterns and population dynamics have implications for health service delivery. Urbanization and migration from rural to urban areas can lead to overcrowded cities and increased demand for urban health services, straining existing facilities. Influxes of mobile migrants from neighbouring countries (Angola) can increase the burden on health services, requiring additional resources and support.

3.3. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The mandate of the Water Resources Development is to develop policy guidance on national water resources related issues and develop both surface and ground water resources of inland and transboundary water bodies in order to ensure adequate water resources availability and equitable access by all users to for sustainable national socio- economic development. Humans and animals need clean, safe drinking water and excellent sanitation in order to survive. It is necessary for both productivity and health condition.

3.3.1. Key government priorities being and to be implemented at a local level

The sector prioritises inspection of water development, water supply and sanitation projects to ensure compliance to policies and regulations related to water and sanitation. Key activities implemented by the sector include; construction and rehabilitation of boreholes, water quality monitoring, aquifer mapping and promotion of sanitation and hygiene education, and sanitation infrastructure. The sector also maintains an inventory of water development and sanitation infrastructure. Government has prioritised construction of water supply and sanitation infrastructure as part of its efforts to actualize the sector's vision of attaining equitable access to safe and clean water supply and improve sanitation for all by 2030.

The strategies and policies the sector is implementing include; gender equality and social inclusion, enhanced water resources management sustainable water supply and sanitation for community resilience, building climate resilience, institutional and human capacity building as well as environmental sustainability and water investment for productive use and economic growth.

3.3.2. Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan

Improved Water Supply and Sanitation

At National level access to improved water source and sanitation has increased. The table below shows access to Water and Sanitation in percentage (%) from 2007 to 2018.

Table 12: Access to water and sanitation from 2007 to 2018

INDICATORS	2007	2013/14	2018
Access to an improved Water Source (Household)			
Total	41.1	64.7	72.3
Rural	19.2	46.9	58
Urban	82.5	89.6	91.8
Access to an Improved Sanitation Facilities (Household)			
Total	35.5	45.5	54.4
Rural	17.3	25.8	37.2
Urban	70	73.1	77.7

*Table 12: Access to water and sanitation from 2007 to 2018**Source: Kalabo IDP Team*

- **Strategy 1: Improve Access to Clean and Safe Water Supply**

We are prioritising the concept into action by developing and maintaining infrastructure as well as monitoring water quality.

- **Strategy 2: Improve Sanitation Services**

These include Infrastructure development and maintenance, Solid waste management as well as Sanitation and hygiene promotion.

3.3.3. Existing State of Development

The main service providers for water supply and sanitation in the district are; District Water Resources Development (DWRD), Western Water Supply and Sanitation Company (WWSSC), the Local Authority and cooperating partners. The district has two major sources of water namely ground and surface water.

Groundwater

The water supply from boreholes stands at 35% across the district. Access to adequate safe water supply and sanitation services are partially met due to inadequate resources to construction and rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure. The sector is further constrained by inadequate transport and specialised equipment to undertake routine operations and reconnaissance survey.

Surface Water

The water supply from surface water stands under water utility company stand at 2% across the district. Most parts of Kalabo District are not suitable for earthfill dam construction. However, concrete dams are feasible for kalabo district. The construction of dams will improve the standard of living through an improvement in irrigation, fishing, livestock and domestic use.

3.3.4. Performance of water supply and sanitation in the district

Western water supply and sanitation company limited (WWSC) is in charge of the piped water reticulation system that supplies Kalabo Township. Currently, the

corporation only supplies 40% of the urban area with water (WWSC, 2023). Several line ministries and NGOs that deal with WASH interventions also support the periphery. Line ministries such local government, community development, the department of education, health, agriculture, and water development are examples of these. There are also few NGOs dealing with WASH activity such as African Parks, People in Need (PIN), NACRO, and Red Cross.

In 2015, water supply coverage was 35% and sanitation facilities were 14% (Zamstat, 2015). This data implies that 86% of the population lacks access to sanitation facilities, while 65% of the population still lacks access to safe drinking water supplies.

Figure 11: Chart showing sources of water for the district

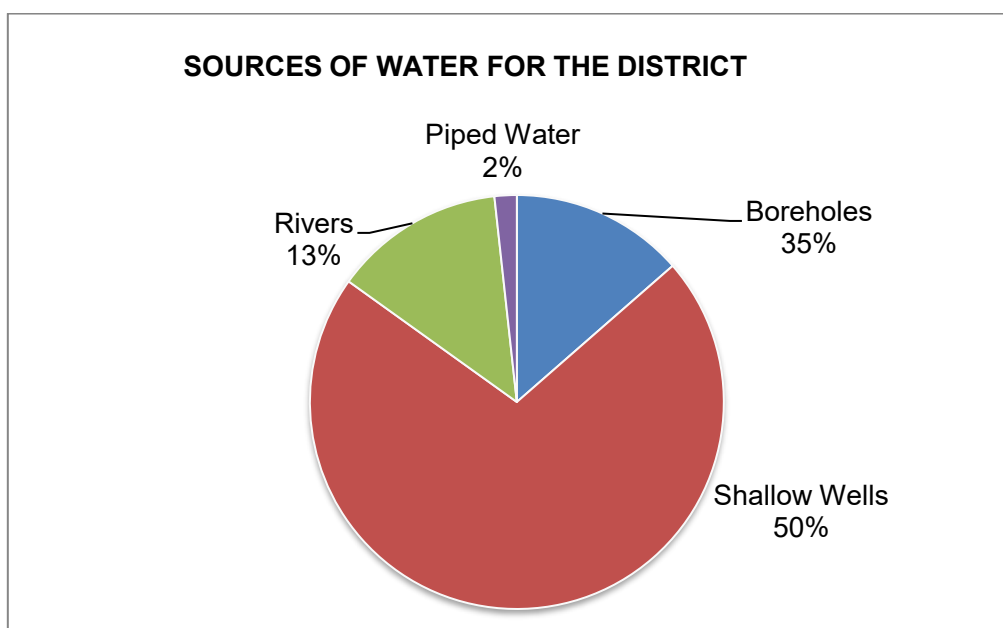


Figure 11: Chart showing sources of water for the district
Source: Zamstat (2017) Baseline survey data.

According to the statistics from the baseline survey above, 71% of the Kalabo population relies on wells, some of which are open wells without access to clean or safe drinking water. The 13% of people who still rely on rivers and are susceptible to water-borne illnesses like diarrhoea are the biggest cause for concern. This has additional effects on the delivery of health services.

The district's water supply problems are caused by a number of factors, the most important of which are insufficient funding to guarantee complete coverage of water supply to the district's population, management of water supply services such as Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Project (SOMAP) and a culture of low sustainability values towards functionality of water points in our communities.

Distance coverage in search of water

According to CSO's 2017 baseline survey data, the majority of residents in the district (69.7%) continue to walk more than 500 meters to reach water sources, as opposed to the recommended 250 meters. The IDP team estimates at least 6.7% of people still walk more than a Kilometer to get to water sources. Longer distances to these water sources tend to have a negative impact on productivity and tend to disproportionately affect women that typically assume roles of fetching water and other household activities that require the resource.

Figure 12: Distances covered in search of water

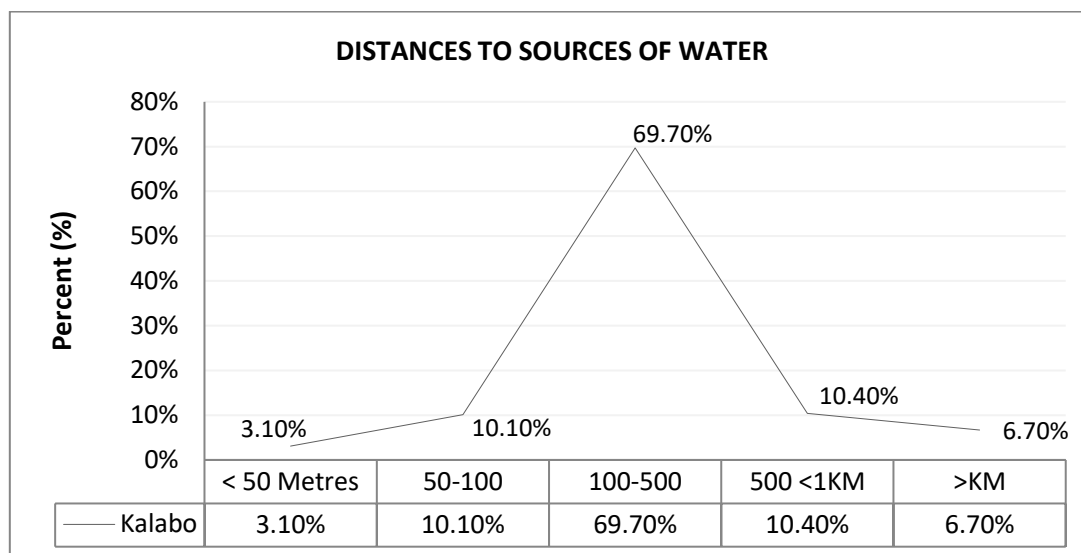


Figure 12: Showing distances covered in search of water
 Source: Kalabo IDP Team

Figure 13: Map showing the distribution of boreholes and surface water in the IDP area

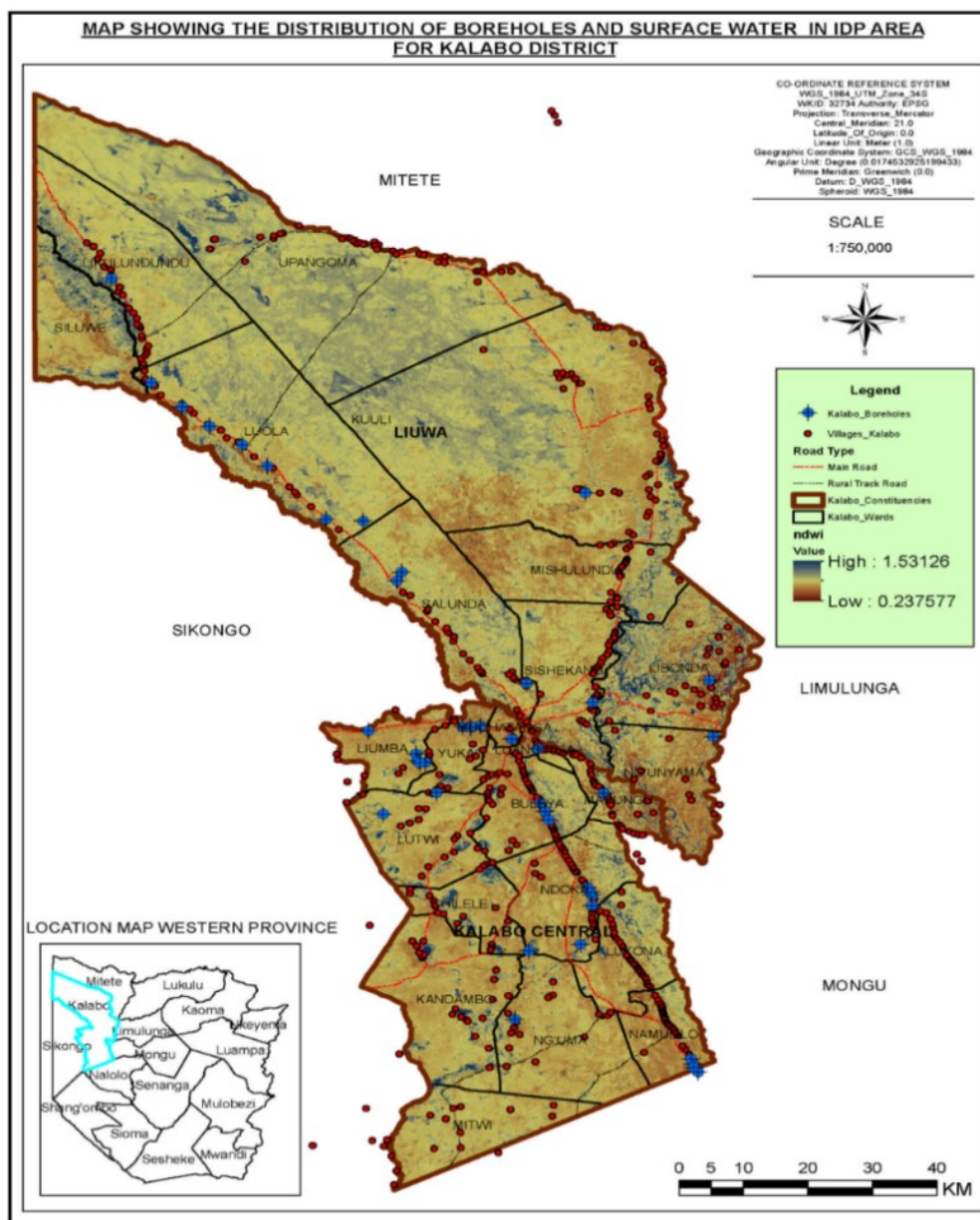


Figure 13: Map showing the distribution of boreholes and surface water in the IDP area

Source: Kalabo Town council

Sanitation and hygiene practice status in the district

The district continued to score poorly on most WASH indicators, as evidenced by trends revealed by the Zamstat, 2017 baseline survey on the conditions of sanitation facilities, which show that the majority of the district's population (63%) has not been using sanitary facilities (toilets). Factors, including limited awareness, a lack of traditional leadership engagement in ensuring sanitation issues are enforced, flooding, and unstable soil structures, make it difficult to build sanitation facilities (toilet) at the community level.

Figure 14: Status of sanitation parameters in the district

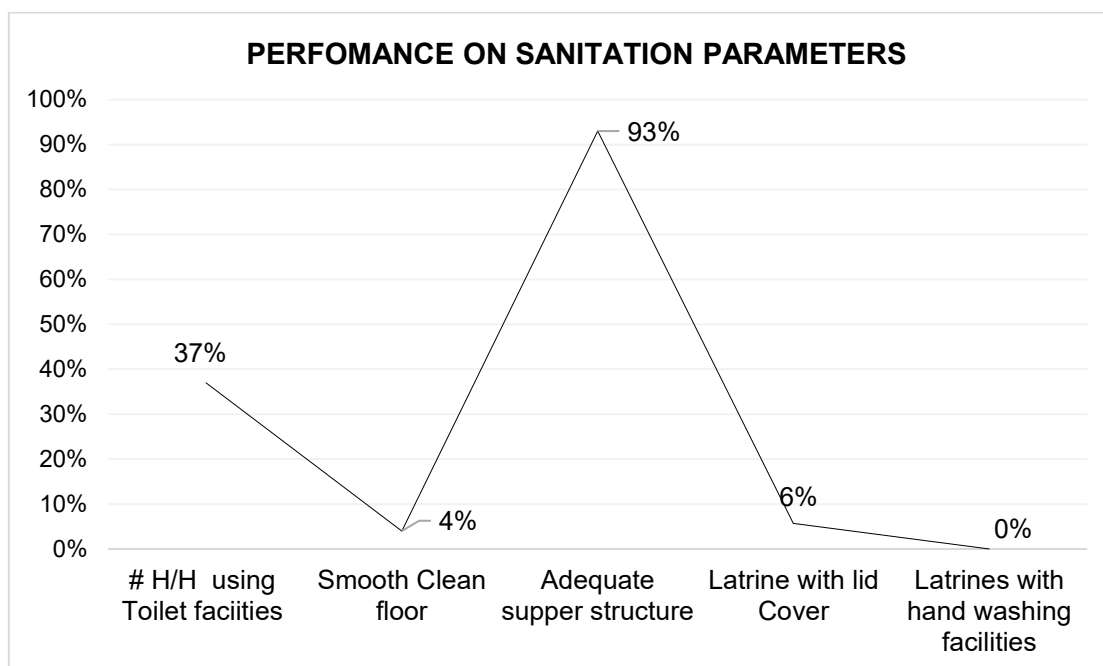


Figure 14: Chart showing Sanitation states in the district

Source: CSO 2017 Baseline Survey Data

Low adoption of sanitation and hygiene practices has an impact on the productivity and health of community populations. Lack of access to safe water supplies and sanitation facilities can be caused by a variety of environmental, economic, structural, or cultural issues, but most importantly, by inadequate funding to WASH interventions.

3.3.5. Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

The following issues were recorded from the community consultations conducted;

- Increased diarrhoea cases from 120 in 2021 to 305.9 in 2022 due to use of unprotected water sources
- Low knowledge levels on sanitation and hygiene.
- Low capacity by the pump menders
- Lack of field equipment such as GPS and water detection machines for siting.
- Poor coordination between council and other sectors in terms of information flow which deters the progression of water projects.
- Limited coverage and compromised quality/quantity of water from the utility company due to old machinery.
- No sewerage system provided by the utility company.

3.3.6. Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population change

The district will experience future demand for services and facilities as well as expansion of existing facilities as the population is expected to grow. This is going to strain the current capacity on the district's development on Water supply and sanitation leading to economic, social and environmental impacts.

3.3.7. Impacts of Environment and Climate change

With regards to environmental and climate change issues on the water resources management in the district, boreholes become dry due to static water levels reducing down beyond the pump intakes and affecting the aquifers that result in having low borehole yield. Water is concentrated with iron when drilling deeper causing water not fit for human consumption. Temperatures and floods rise as a result of the harsh climate. From January through June, Kalabo usually floods for nearly six months. However, the district's WASH efforts are impacted by climatic extremes including high heat and excessive rains.

3.3.8. Issues relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Kalabo District has little or no provision of accessible water and sanitation infrastructure for persons with disabilities. Women and girls are the most affected by water scarcity because the responsibility of fetching water is often left to women and girls who have to travel long distances in search of the commodity. Due to the increased time spent bringing water for the household. Consequently, school going children who live far from a water source often chooses to drop out of school. People living with HIV/AIDS are equally affected by inadequate access to clean and safe water exposing them to water-borne diseases.

3.3.9. External factors contributing to Sector Issues

Terrain

The terrain, road network in the district is massively sandy affecting our currently drilling rig machine not to reach sites for potential borehole drilling. Additionally, soil formation increases risk of siltation of boreholes and collapse of sanitation infrastructure.

Market Trends

Variation in cost of drilling equipment and tools affects cost of operations.

3.4. EDUCATION

The goal of the education sector is to increase equitable access to quality education and skills training to enhance human capacity for sustainable national development. The district has a total of 224 educational institutions as of 2024, which are divided into Early Childhood Education Centers (ECEs), Primary schools, Secondary schools, and one Tertiary institution. The same education institutions are owned by various agencies ranging from GRZ, Private and community.

Population growth in Kalabo between 2010 and 2024 has increased demand for education at all levels. Government initiatives on Free Education and Re-entry were among the additional elements that contributed to the rise in demand. These have further constrained the already limited school infrastructure and human resource.

3.4.1. Key Government Priorities To Be Implemented At Local Level

Enhance Access to Quality, Equitable and Inclusive Education

The Government will ensure that all learners have access to equitable and inclusive quality education that prepares them to pursue higher education. This will be done through the recruitment and placement of more teachers in needy areas, provision of free education from early childhood to secondary school and provision of bursaries, using a decentralised approach. Additionally, establishment and construction of more ECE centres, secondary schools and other school infrastructure, including completion of incomplete classroom structures, and accommodation for teachers, especially in rural areas, will be undertaken. The delivery of education using ICT platforms will also be promoted. To ensure that schools are adequately equipped to deliver quality and relevant education, focus will be on enhancing the supply of educational requisites, including procurement of school desks and learning materials.

Further, the education curriculum will be reviewed to ensure that it provides life relevant knowledge and skills and promotes the application of national values and principles. This will include building the skills of learners to increase their uptake of science and technology. The objective is, from an early age, to increase learners' interest in science and technology to facilitate innovation and entrepreneurship. At secondary school the two-tier education system will be promoted to provide TEVET skills to learners. This will be supported by skills development fund. Further, programmes will be implemented to ensure provision of education to Learners with Special Educational Needs (LSEN) at all levels of the education system so as not to leave anyone behind. In addition, to promote inclusive lifelong learning, adult literacy learning will be supported.

Additionally, to ensure a lifecycle approach to education, priority will be given to nurturing and supporting early childhood development and facilitating a conducive learning environment to support early development of literacy, numeracy and problem-solving skills. The Government will continue supporting initiatives to improve the physical and cognitive health outcomes for children between aged 0-6, especially

during the first 1,000 days of life, which are the critical years for a child's cognitive and healthy long-term development, productivity, and social cohesion under early childhood development. Further, the Government will continue implementing initiatives aimed at keeping girls in school as well as enhancing readmissions of school drop-outs, including adult learners.

Improve Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Skills.

The main focus will be on strengthening the regulatory and quality assurance frameworks that will also cover vocational skills training establishments in the private sector. Further, there will be regular upgrading of training equipment and expansion of training facilities. In addition, the qualifications for TEVET skills will be upgraded to allow for progression. To ensure that TEVET is relevant to industry, the curriculum will continuously be reviewed to ensure that it responds to the demands of industry. Additionally, learning pathways such as work-based learning, in particular internship and apprenticeship, will be promoted. The Government will also ensure sustainable financing of the TEVET system.

In addition, the Government will scale-up and decentralise the skills bursary scheme to the local level. This will enhance the targeting of beneficiaries as they will be identified by the communities and will improve access to skills training by vulnerable youths.

Increase Access to Higher Education

To increase access to public universities and other higher learning institutions, the Government will reform the bursary and student loan system so that students who cannot afford to pay fees are supported. Further, to enhance the development of an innovative society, the bursaries and student loans will be steered towards science, technology, engineering and mathematics. Investment will also be made in infrastructure and education-industry linkages to ensure that graduates have relevant and employable skills. The Government will continue creating an enabling environment for the private sector to thrive in the delivery of higher education.

Enhance science, technology and innovation

To promote science, technology and innovation, investment for research and development will be enhanced, including in institutions of higher learning. This will be done through utilisation of various funds such as the Strategic Research Fund and the Science, Technology and Innovation Youth Fund. Further, partnerships between higher learning institutions and state and non-state actors will be promoted to enhance the uptake of research. STEM education that promotes research, innovation, productivity and competitiveness for national and international demands will be promoted. The development and application of digital skills to support the country's transformation to a digital economy will also be promoted.

3.4.2. Sectors Key Priority of the Eighth National Development Plan

The following are key priorities and strategies for the sector;

- Creation of Early Childhood Centers' (ECE) in all primary schools. So far, Kalabo has successfully managed to open a total number of 86 ECE Centres out of 102 primary and Community schools across the district. This will be achieved through establishing and constructing more ECE centres in all primary schools and opening standalone centres in some places.
- Increase the literacy rates and work towards eliminating illiteracy by 2030. This can be achieved through opening more adult literacy learning centres in all primary schools. The district's illiteracy levels stand at 33% and this rate is higher than the national average of 12.5%.
- Improve pupil/teacher ratio to 25:1 at Early Childhood Education, 40:1 at primary school and 35:1 at secondary school by 2030. This will be done through recruitment and placement of more teachers in needy areas more especially rural and remote areas.
- Reduce the average distance to schools to 5 km radius to 80% of the potential learners by 2030. This will be achieved by constructing more schools in between distant schools so as to shorten the distances between schools and by gazetting community schools operating in such areas.
- Construct, rehabilitate and maintain appropriate infrastructure in secondary schools, primary schools and Early Childhood Education centres, especially in rural areas so as to increase on access to education. This will include completion of incomplete class rooms and staff houses to accommodate more learners and teachers respectively.
- Ensure inclusive and equitable access to quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all. This will be done through the promotion of ICT platforms. Education curriculum will be reviewed to ensure that it provides life relevant knowledge and skills to learners. Provision of free education, various form of bursaries to learners and introduction of Home-Grown School Meals Programme (HGSMP) in schools will also help learners to access inclusive and equitable education.
- Upgrading of certain Primary Schools to Secondary Schools in order to increase access to secondary school education for learners in the initial 11 secondary schools. Most learners in the district are not accessing secondary education on account of not having secondary schools within their vicinities.
- Constructions of classroom blocks for the recently upgraded secondary schools. The sector working in collaboration with the local government has so far embarked on the construction of classroom blocks in most schools in the district to increase on access to secondary education.
- The district is also implementing the re-entry policy in all schools across the district. This policy is aimed at bringing learners back to school girls that dropped out of school after falling pregnant. The girls are counselled and given the necessary support for them to remain in school.

3.4.3. Existing State of Development

The district observed a growth in educational institutions between 2020 and 2024 as shown in table 14 as part of its efforts to promote access to education.

Table 13: Number Education facilities in Kalabo District

S/N	CATEGORY	AGENCY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Early Childhood Education	GRZ	29	59	67	76	86
		Community	06	08	12	15	19
		Private	03	03	03	03	03
2	Primary	GRZ	72	72	72	72	72
		Community	19	19	30	30	30
		Private	3	3	2	2	2
3	Day Secondary school	GRZ	6	6	9	9	9
		Community	0	0	0	0	0
		Private	0	0	0	0	0
4	Boarding Secondary school	GRZ	2	2	2	2	2
		Community	0	0	0	0	0
		Private	0	0	0	0	0
5	Trade Training Institute	GRZ	1	1	1	1	1
		Community	0	0	0	0	0
		Private	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		141	173	198	210	224

Table 13: Number Education facilities in Kalabo District
Source: Kalabo District Board Education Secretary Office

The 86 Early Childhood Education (ECE) Centres are integrated into the Primary Schools across the District, therefore, although the table lists 224 as the overall number of educational institutions, it may not always tally with the summations of the data supplied. There is only one standalone Early Childhood Education (ECE) facility in the district at the moment. The early childhood education sector, in particular, has seen spectacular growth of over 80% in the last five years. Infrastructure constraints, though, have limited the numbers that are enrolled in schools. The planning area has one skills training institution, Kalabo Trades Training Institute, which was commissioned in 2020 and provides tertiary education.

The majority of the educational institutions are concentrated in urban and peri-urban areas, leaving the majority of the most remote population unattended. This results in an inequitable geographical distribution of the educational facilities. Some learners in Upangoma, Kuuli, Libonda, Ngunyama, Mitwi, and Nguma wards commute for more than 9 kilometres to access primary school, which is against the recommended maximum distance of 5 kilometres. The poor progression rate to senior secondary, which stood at 60% at grade ten, has been attributed to the long distances to school and the scarcity of secondary schools. When allocating resources and services, the detected gaps should be taken into consideration in order to improve access and equity.

According to 2024 District Staff Returns, Teacher–Pupil ratio for primary schools was at 1:52 while secondary schools stood at 1:51, which is way above the recommended standards of 1:40 and 1:35 respectively.

Table 14: Number of teachers per category from 2020 to 2024

Description	Number of Teachers														
	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
A) Pre-schools (early childhood centres)	3	9	12	03	09	11	03	19	22	6	23	29	6	23	29
B) primary schools	347	168	515	347	168	515	704	208	912	707	209	916	707	209	916
C) Secondary schools	87	171	258	87	171	258	129	156	285	129	157	286	129	157	286
Total	437	348	785	437	348	784	836	383	1219	836	366	1231	836	366	1231

Table 14: Number of teachers per category from 2020 to 2024

Source: Kalabo District Board Education Secretary Office

The table below shows that between 2021 and 2024, enrolment at the primary and secondary levels increased by 4.2% and 31%, respectively. The bigger increase under secondary school is ascribed, among other things, to free education. In contrast to the ideal 100%, the district's net enrolment rate was at 62%, indicating that not all children of school-age are enrolled. Additionally, the district's 33% illiteracy rate is higher than the national average of 12.5%. The solution to the effects of the steadily growing number of school-age children is to renovate and expand the current school infrastructure as well as construct new school

Table 15: School Enrolments from 2020 to 2024

Description	Number of pupils														
	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Pre-schools (early childhood centres)	146	950	1,096	237	1,456	1,693	297	1,821	2,118	1,597	1,821	2,915	1,401	1,845	3,845
Children with special needs (CSEN) - ECE	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Primary schools	2786	28,734	31,520	2,812	29,212	32,024	3,929	30,345	34,274	3,929	30,345	34,274	3, 112	30,345	33,457
Children with special needs (CSEN) – primary school	28	13	41	31	16	47	25	15	40	31	25	56	37	35	72
Secondary schools	1,089	2,008	3,097	1,723	2,342	4,065	2,236	3,065	5,298	2,061	2,512	4,573	2,661	3, 202	5, 863
Children with special needs (CSEN) – secondary school	12	8	30	15	9	24	18	31	51	22	35	57	20	36	56
Total	4,061	31,713	35,784	3,095	3,3035	3,7853	6,505	35,277	41,781	7,640	35,383	42,675	7,231	35,463	42,694

Table 15: School Enrolments from 2020 to 2024

Source: 2024 District Staff Returns.

Figure 15: Map showing the education service gap in IDP area for Kalabo District

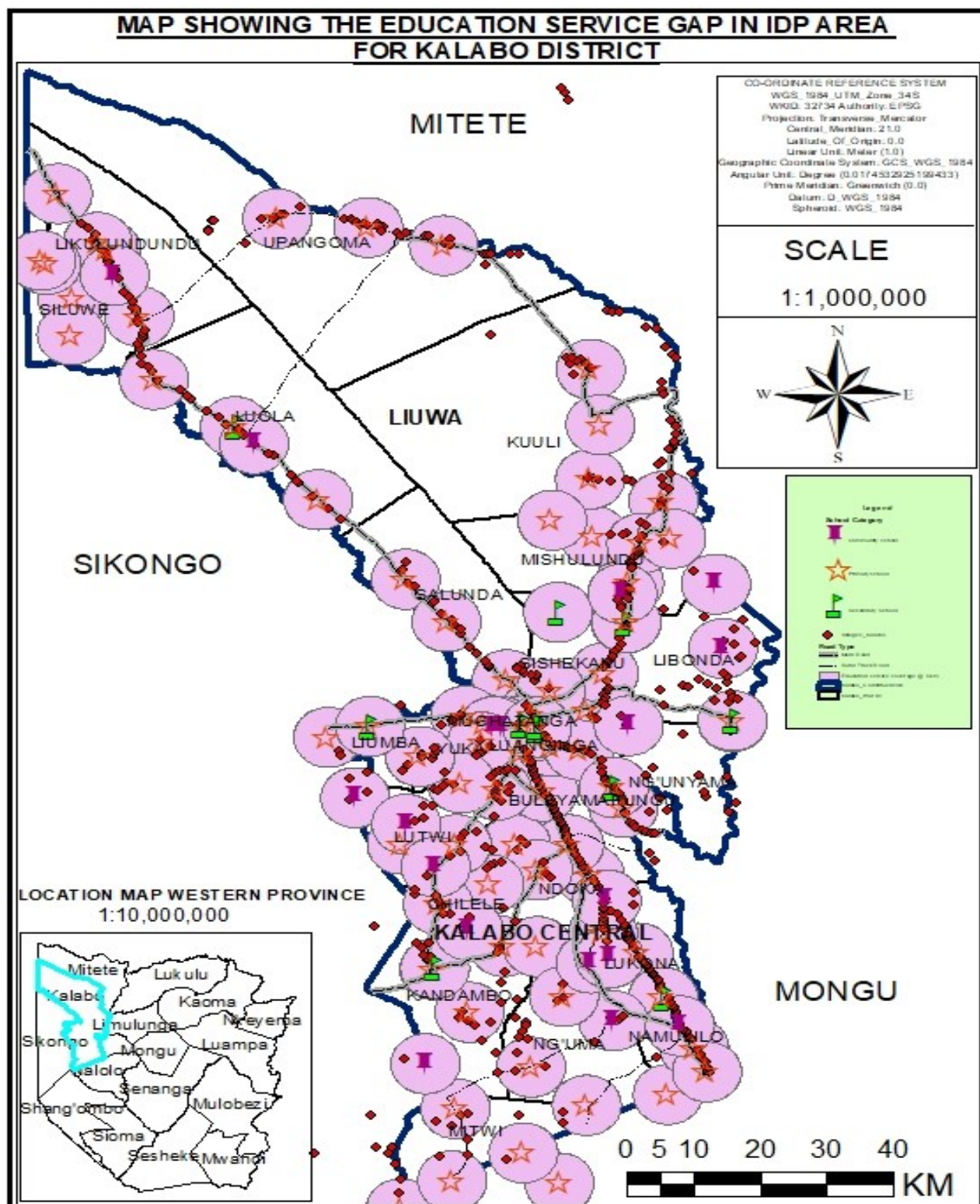


Figure 15: Map showing the education service gap in IDP area for Kalabo District
 Source: Kalabo Town Council

School pupils drop out and progression rates in the planning area

The dropout rate in Kalabo was 1.9%, which was higher than the national average of 1.57% (*Annual School Census Forms, 2019*). Higher enrollments at the primary level and a low progression rate in grades 8 and 9 are other indicators of this. Among the reasons cited for reduced progression rates are vices such as early marriages, high poverty levels and teenage pregnancies.

Figure 16: showing pupils dropped out of school out of the total 65 pupils in 2019

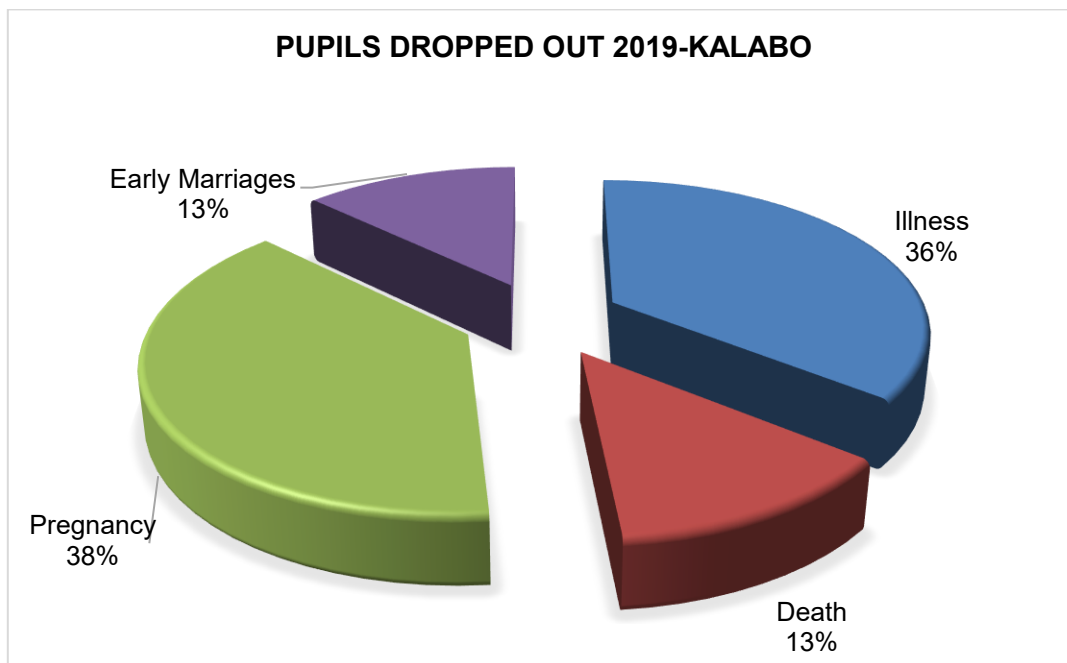


Figure16: Pupils dropped out of school out of the total 65 pupils in 2019

Source: 2019 Annual School Census Forms

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of female to male pupils. A GPI larger than one mean there are more females than males in school. A GPI smaller than one means there are less females than male in school. In contrast to the ideal, which is 1, the district's Gender Parity Index (GPI) for grades 1 through 9 was 0.95 in 2010. This indicates that there are more males than girls enrolled in schools.

Figure 17: Gender Parity Index

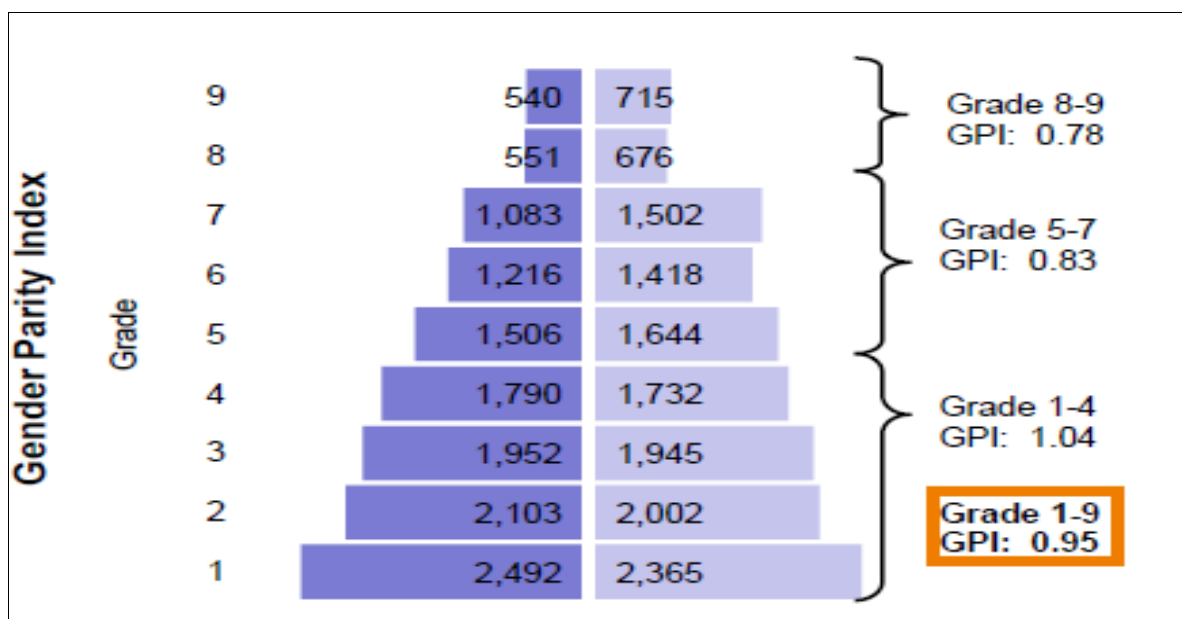


Figure 17: Gender Parity Index

Source: Kalabo district education bulletin, 2010

Low enrollment levels for girls also exacerbate the GPI as can be seen in 2022, where the total number of enrolled pupils was 34,580 of which 16,422 were females, representing 47.5% while the rest was males accounting for 52.5%.

3.4.4. Issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations

The following issues were captured during community stakeholder consultations;

- Poor road infrastructure leading to schools
- Access to any of the schools in the district is difficult as there is no proper road network to these schools. The only schools that can be easily accessed by road are the four that are in the central business area. The situation is worse in some schools in the low-lying lands especially in Liuwa constituency as the place gets flooded for a good part of the year and cannot be accessed by either by road or water.
- Only 86% of primary schools have early childhood education (ECE) centre:
- It was observed that not all primary schools in the district have early childhood education centres. This is against government policy which requires all primary schools to have ECE centres.
- Long distance to schools against the required 5Kms:
- Consultations with stakeholders also revealed that in some remote places learners still cover longer distances to reach to some schools. For instance, some learners in Upangoma, Kuuli, Libonda, Ngunyama, Mitwi, and Nguma wards commute for more than 9 kilometres to access primary school, which is against the recommended maximum distance of 5 kilometres. This situation is even bad in learners at secondary level where schools are not evenly distributed in the district.

- Inadequate infrastructure for classroom and staff accommodation:
- It is a fact that there is a serious shortage of both classroom and staff houses in all the schools. Actually, there is a shortfall of 684 and 591 staff houses and classroom accommodation respectively in the district. The shortages are more prevalent in rural and remote areas where temporary structures are used for both classrooms and staff accommodation.
- High teacher -pupil ratio for Early Childhood education, primary and secondary schools. There is a high teacher – pupil ratio for ECE, Primary and Secondary schools in the district. According to 2024 District Staff Returns, Teacher–Pupil ratio for ECE was at 1: 133, primary schools was at 1:52 while secondary schools stood at 1:51, which is way above the recommended standards of 1:25, 1:40 and 1:35 respectively.
- Insufficient facilities (play parks, appropriate chairs, desks, tables, toilets etc.) in early childhood education centres:
- Most play parks in the established ECE centres have no play parks have play parks with insufficient accessories, have inappropriate chairs, desks, tables and toilets for ECE learners. The learners in these schools have no alternative but to use the facilities meant for the primary school learners.
- Lack of adult literacy programs in some wards of the district.
- The district's illiteracy levels stand at 33% and this rate is higher than the national average of 12.5%. Unfortunately, some wards still have no adult literacy programmes which is a solution to the prevailing illiteracy levels.
- Only 86% of total number of schools are connected to clean and safe drinking water:
- There is need to have all the schools connected to clean and safe drinking water. Some schools rely on boreholes, protected wells and unprotected wells for water supply. This puts the learners at high risk of contracting diarrhoeal diseases.
- Only 17.4% of total number of schools have access to electricity.
- There is increasing demand for schools to be connected to electricity because of the introduction of Computer lessons as part of the school curriculum. The current situation falls far short of the requirements as only 17.4% of the schools have access to electricity.
- Only 12% of total number of schools have ICT equipment (computers used by learners).
- Since ICT has become part of the subjects taught in schools, there is an increased demand for schools to have computers for pedagogical use. The prevailing state of the district of only 12% of schools having computers leaves much to be desired.

3.4.5. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

It is projected that the total learner from ECE, Primary and Secondary schools in 2026 and 2030 is projected to be 54,950 and 81,200 respectively. The anticipated changes will exert pressure on quality delivery of education as well as infrastructure development. Therefore, it is important to plan in view of anticipated changes. See the table below:

Table 16: Projected number of pupils from the year 2026 to 2030

Description	Projected number of pupils					
	2026			2030		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Pre-schools (early childhood centres)	450	3000	3,450	1200	7000	8200
Primary schools	6000	36000	42000	12000	46000	58000
Secondary schools	4500	5000	9500	7000	8000	15000
Total	10950	44000	54950	20200	61000	81200

Table 16: Projected number of pupils from the year 2026 to 2030

Source: Kalabo IDP Team

3.4.6. Impact of Environment and Climate Change

Education is essential to promoting climate action and environmental protection since it instills values and aids in societal development. Education equips people with the knowledge, abilities, values, and attitudes necessary to act as change agents, enabling them to comprehend and confront the effects of climate change and environmental degradation. It enables people to investigate environmental issues, work through issues, and take steps to better the environment. It has been found that teaching kids about environmental conservation and protection benefits both parents and guardians since they can then provide knowledge-based support.

On the other hand, the effects of extreme weather events, such as heavy rains followed by flash floods, has resulted into flooded school infrastructure and limiting access to schools by pupils. Strong winds have led to destruction of education infrastructure such as roofs classrooms being blown off. Drought and rising temperatures cause bad harvests and food shortages, which have an adverse effect on scholastic achievement. Extreme weather events decrease the availability of clean drinking water, jeopardize sanitation, and increase the prevalence of weather-related illnesses like malaria and diarrhea, which can cause absenteeism and even cause kids to stop going to school (UNDP, 2017). In addition to its direct effects, climate change also has indirect effects on education, which result from the manner in which

households choose to deal with and adapt to its effects, as seen by activities like migration and child marriages, which help households supplement their income.

3.4.7. Issues relating to gender and vulnerable groups.

Social expectations on gender, family, job, and educational norms include the notion that women and girls should prioritize their families over their professional careers and pursuit of educational opportunities. Since they run the risk of getting education of poor quality, this is crucial for women and girls in Kalabo district. Girls who drop out of school are primarily affected by long travel times to educational institutions and a lack of infrastructure in the district. The number also declines with time as most girls drop out for a variety of reasons, including early pregnancies, marriages, a preference for domestic work, and childcare, among others.

On the other hand, the youths are facing a lot of challenges in making their livelihoods better. This is because there are very few job opportunities for them as there are no industries in the district to absorb them either as skilled or unskilled labourers. Very few of the male youth manage to work as migrant workers outside the district.

It is also a fact that the differently abled people find it very difficult to survive in the district as there are no opportunities for them to find jobs. Most schools and other public institutions in the district are not user friendly to the differently abled persons. This leaves the differently abled people fail to access services from such facilities.

The other category of people that are highly disadvantaged are those infected by HIV/AIDS. Some cover long distances to access the lifesaving medicines as health facilities are far apart. In schools there are no health care facilities for learners that are HIV/AIDS positive and if known they are stigmatized.

3.4.8. External factors contributing to sector issues.

Poverty levels among the people has been a major factor affecting the attendance of learners in the sector. Most of the parents are unable to send their children to school especially secondary and tertiary level owing to the fact that they do not earn enough income to send them to higher schools.

Other factors like droughts and floods have led to more hunger amongst the people in the district. The parents will rather have their children stay away from school and help look for food than sending them to school. This will have a negative effect on the life of the learners in that girls are forced into prostitution, early pregnancies and early pregnancies. For boys, they usually end up migrating to urban areas to look for temporary jobs.

Cultural practices also affect the attendance of learners 'performance in schools. It has been noted that during the period when boys are taken for initiation camps, they are secluded there for a period of time during which they are not allowed to attend

school. The issue is no different to the girls, they are equally secluded and are not allowed to attend school until such a time when they are perceived to be mature.

3.5. LOCAL GOVERNANCE

3.5.1. Key government priorities being and to be implemented at a local level

This sector deals with a host of issues that lie at the very core of Local Authorities. Central government has decentralized eight (8) of its functions to the local government in the respective districts. The primary goal of the aforementioned measures is to enable local decision-making and to bring services closer to the people. The first phase devolved functions include;

- Ministry of Transport and Logistics
 - Pontoons, ferries jetties and piers
 - Harbours
 - Vehicle licensing
- Ministry of Youths and sports
 - Community sports
- Ministry of Tourism
 - Cultural matters
- Ministry of Home affairs and Internal Security
 - District archives
- Ministry of Health
 - District health services
 - Ambulance services
- Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
 - Veterinary services

The Local Government Act no. 2 of 2019 provides a host of services that are provided at local level which are inter-alia Housing, waste management including burials and cremation, markets and bus stations, sub-centres, roads/bridges/drainages, Ward Development Committees and Constituency Development Activities.

One of the key policies is the industrialization policy, which establishes strategic guidelines to encourage industrial growth and create an environment that is conducive to private investments, domestic productive capacity growth, and increased international trade for Zambia.

3.5.2. Existing State of Development

Cemetery

Approximately 4 kilometers from the CBD, the council controls one cemetery. Even if there is ample area for the IDP period, the cemetery still needs some services. This site has to be enclosed by a fence in order to prevent encroachment.

Recreation and Open Spaces in Kalabo District

For the community's growth and well-being, recreation and open spaces are crucial. The district features a variety of poorly maintained parks and open spaces. Currently, drinking establishments and football facilities are the district's primary recreational activities. The absence of standard playground or stadium in the district is crucial to the social development of the community. To promote youth development and to offer alternatives to consuming beer as a form of recreation, the district's recreation sector needs to be greatly diversified.

Table 17: List of Open Spaces in Kalabo District

SN	NAME OF FACILITY/OPEN SPACE	LOCATION
1.	Kalabo Secondary school ground	Kalabo Secondary
2.	Kalabo primary school ground	Kalabo primary
3.	Sunset ground	Sunset residential area
4	Naliwonwa school ground	Naliwonwa school
5.	Freedom square	Riverside

Table 17: List of Open Spaces in Kalabo District
Source: Kalabo Town Council

Traditional Authority

Her Royal Highness Senior Chieftainess Boanjikana, who resides in Libonda, is the only officially recognized traditional leader in the Kalabo area.

Market and bus station services

The district has one location designated as a bus station, called Kashitu bus station, and it is close to Kashitu market. Despite the area being available for bus station services, there is currently no infrastructure construction on the property. Within the area's central business district (CBD), there is a main market where most vendors set up shop to sell their goods. Aside from the main market, the district also has other trading centers at Yuka, Winela, Libonda, Mapungu, Lukona, and Sihole.

Figure 18: Market place distribution in Kalabo IDP Area

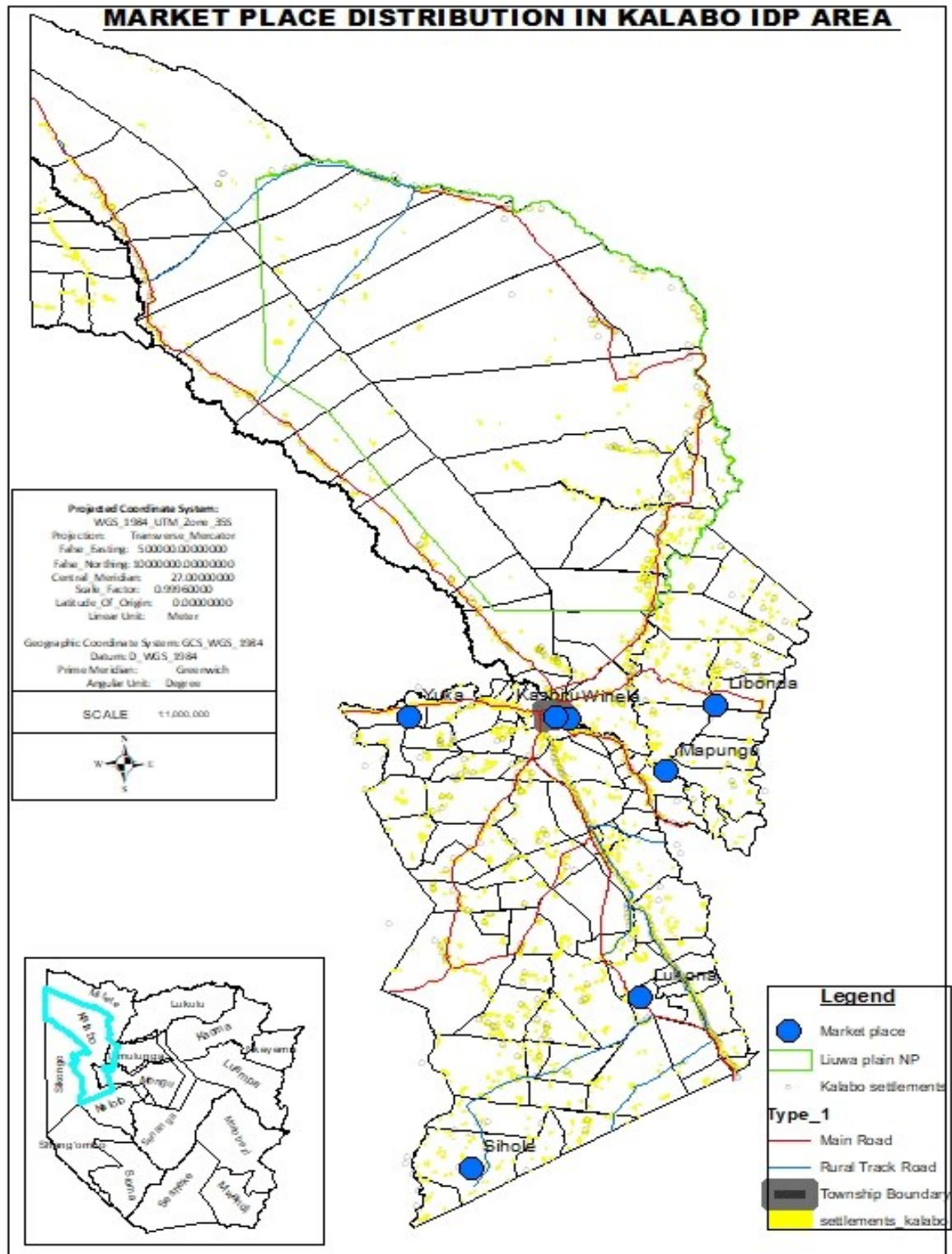


Figure 18: Market place distribution in Kalabo IDP Area
Source: Kalabo Town Council

Urban development

Urban settlement growth is significantly impacted by the rise in the urban population, which went from 2,176 in 2010 to 3,302 in 2022. Over the past five years, there has been a rise in the number of unplanned settlements within urban areas as outlined in table below.

Table 18: The status of urban areas is Kalabo District

S/No	Name of the area	Status	Comment
1.	Riverside	Planned area	Needs more development control
2.	Mulamba	Planned area	Needs more development control
3.	Sunset	Planned area	Needs more development control
4.	Hill Park	Planned area	Needs more development control
5.	Green Wood	Planned area	Needs more development control
6.	Sefula	Planned area	Some parts require re-planning
7.	Namushakendi	Planned area	Some parts require re-planning
8.	Winela A	Planned area	Some parts require re-planning
9.	Kankola	Planned area	40% developers not sitting according to the layout plan as it was being allocated by traditional leaders.
10.	Malekwa	Unplanned area	Area needs to be upgraded
11.	Kashitu	Unplanned area	Located near Kashitu market
12.	Ulele	Unplanned area	Area needs to be upgraded
13.	Winela B	Unplanned area	Area needs to be upgraded
14.	Ubz/Copper Area	Unplanned area	Area needs to be upgraded

Table18: The status of urban areas is Kalabo District

Source: Kalabo Town Council

Although 64% of the urban area is planned, as shown in the table above, some developers have not built in accordance with the approved layout plan. In addition, some traditional leaders continue to unlawfully divide land without acknowledging the approved layout plan. As a result, there is now more land dispute between developers who were given permits by local government and developers who were given permissions unlawfully by some traditional leaders. There is illegal development in some unplanned regions, and these places are also dotted with urbanizing settlements.

Figure 19: Kalabo District Land Use Map

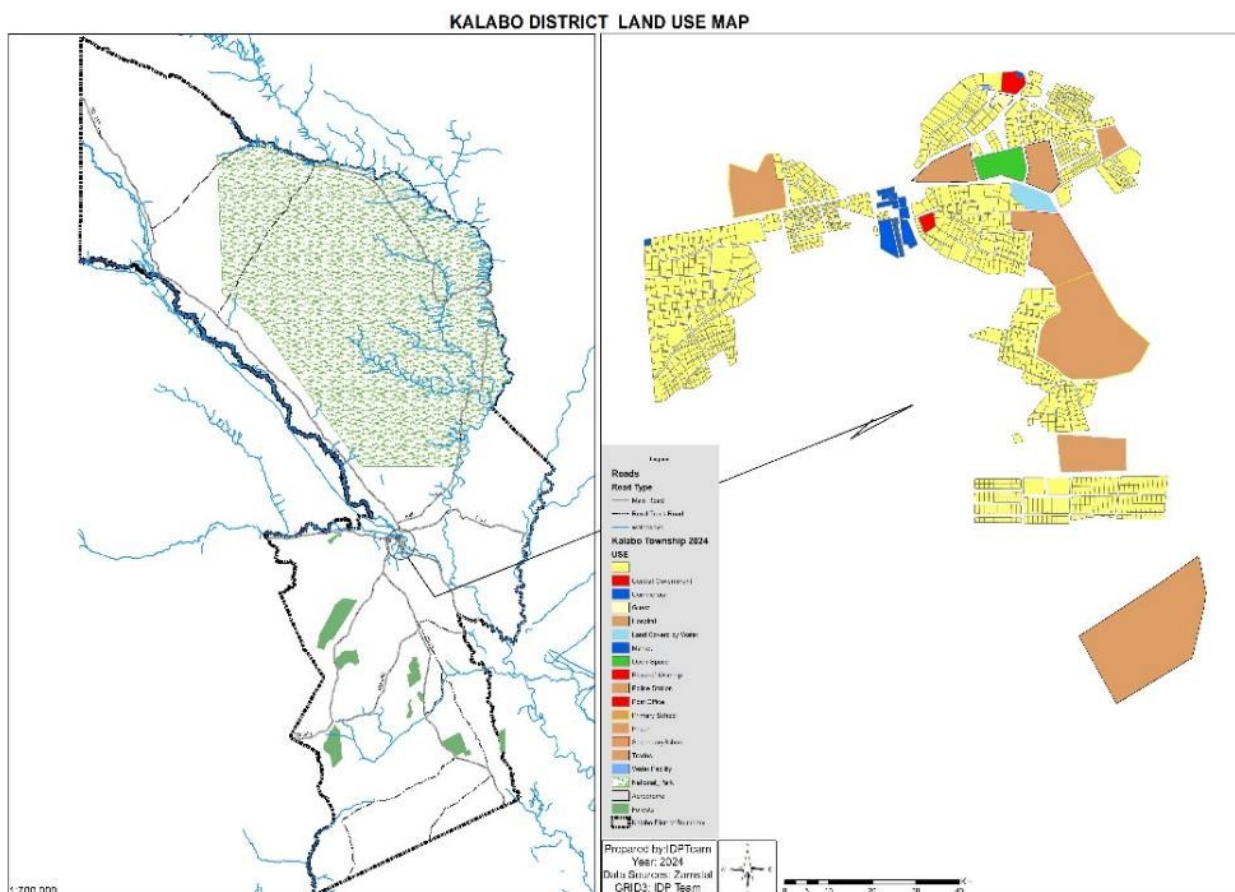


Figure 19: Kalabo District Land Use Map
Source: Kalabo Town Council

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste in the district is a potential resource for business to franchise investors. Currently there is no franchise or private company engaged in the management of solid waste. The management of solid waste in the district is solely done by Kalabo Town Council.

Considering the 2022 population increase in the district which stands at 111,769 with an urban population of 3,302 (Zamstats, 2022), Solid waste disposal is one of the prominent environmental challenges the district is facing. The increased population trends within the central business district (CBD) have consequently attributed to an increase in waste generation. The generation of solid waste is mainly from markets, schools, and households. The increasing scale of wholesale and retail trading has attracted street vending, leading to an increasing amount of waste generation. In addition, the increased waste generation has been attributed to the construction of the Mongu-Kalabo road which has transformed the district by attracting high mobility, consumption and population growth. The table below shows generation rate of solid waste based on the population trends from 2020 to 2022 in the district.

Table 19: The Performance on the Solid Waste Management

Year	Solid waste generated in tons	Solid waste collected and disposed in tons	Variance
2010	794.3	480	314.3tons
2020	950.1	480	470.1tons
2022	1205.23	480	725.23tons

Table 19: The performance on the Solid Waste Management

Source: Kalabo Town Council

The above table shows the actual solid waste generated against the average solid waste collected in 2010, 2020 and 2022. In all the three (3) years mentioned above the solid waste collection/disposal efficiency stood at 60.4%, 50.5%, and 39.8% respectively. The main factor attributed to the decrease in solid waste collection and disposal is limited solid waste equipment. Apparently, the Council depends on one (1) multipurpose old tractor and trailer which does not operate consistently due to intermittent breakdowns, fuel shortages at times and lack of permanent and reliable driver for solid waste management. However, if the equipment improves in the future, the quantity tonnage of waste collection might also improve and consequently reduce the variance.

The management of solid waste in the district uses the linear model which involves collection of garbage from refuse bins and bays placed by the local authority in strategic places around public places within the township. Later on garbage is transported for final disposal at the designated dump site. The solid waste generated from households is usually disposed in backyard refuse pits which poses great risk of polluting the environment. Additionally, indiscriminate waste disposal is extensive within residential areas due to limited provision of solid waste receptacles.

The township only has one primary solid waste storage facility in the form of refuse bay situated at the Kashitu main market. The main areas where solid waste is collected include all the three markets namely: Kashitu, Yuka and Winela markets as well as the African Parks Institution. There is no waste segregation at any point and therefore, all waste is disposed of in a mixed form. Few informal waste pickers on the open dump are scavenging all sellable recyclables.

Currently, the district doesn't have an established permanent engineered dumpsite constrained by lack of state land for the undertaking. The alternative option which has been considered is the use of a temporal old sand mining borrow pit located about 4Km from the CBD along Kalabo-Mongu road. Once land is acquired, the local authority intends to construct a sanitary engineered dumpsite.

Generally, there is less public awareness and participation on the health and environmental impact of waste management by the public. Littering and open burning of waste is prevalent on roadsides and dumpsite, posing severe risks of health and

environmental consequences. This is linked to the fact that no fee is neither charged to the citizens for undesignated dumping and waste collection service.

Among available streams of wastes is also electronic waste, which has a special role to play amid other streams of waste. This not only presents a risk on health if the hazardous content is not managed properly, but also an economic benefit due to the valuable materials found in it.

3.5.3. Issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations

The following issues were recorded during stakeholder consultation meetings;

- Lack of incentives to WDC members.
- The Local Authority does not have a dumpsite.
- No valuation roll, which has also contributed to low revenue base, thereby affecting service delivery.
- Difficulty in accessing land for the extension of township boundary.
- Lack of capacity on solid waste management. The council is using an obsolete equipment in solid waste management which has proven not to be very effective.
- Indiscriminate waste disposal by the public.
- Lack of improved recreation facilities in the district to promote personal health and wellness thereby reducing reliance on health care and other costly social services.
- Some recreational facilities have been encroached by other land use.
- Lack of fire management equipment

3.5.4. Programs being and to be implemented

- Conducting community sensitization meetings with the public from time to time.
- Continue engaging traditional leaders to acquire land and construct a sanitary engineered dumpsite
- There is need to market the recreation sector as a business opportunity in order to engage the private sector to come on board and develop recreational facilities.

3.6. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

The goal of the Community Development and Social Welfare sector is to make it easier for fair Basic Social Protection services to be provided for inclusive, sustainable community and human development. Quality social services that alleviate poverty, lessen destitution, uphold family values, and lower juvenile delinquency are provided and promoted by the Department of Social Welfare.

On the other hand, the Department of Community Development is responsible for the socio-economic empowerment of the poor and vulnerable but viable households with

various Social Protection interventions to enhance their livelihoods for self-sustainability and poverty reduction. This is done through implementation of various livelihoods and empowerment programmes.

3.6.1. Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

Social Cash Transfer Scheme

Reducing extreme poverty and the transfer of poverty across generations among beneficiary homes and the society is the primary goal of the Social Cash Transfer Scheme. Bimonthly transfers are made to the beneficiaries and households with persons with disabilities receive double bi-monthly transfers. In 2022, there were 10,668 beneficiaries in the district, consisting of 2,598 men and 8,070 women. The program trend for the district since 2020 is displayed in the table below.

Table 20: Number of Beneficiaries on Social Cash Transfer from 2020-2022

Programme	Number of Beneficiaries								
	2020			2021			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Social Cash Transfer	4,910	5,319	10,229	2,781	8,554	11,335	2,598	8,070	10,668

Table 20: Number of Beneficiaries on Social Cash Transfer from 2020-2022

Source: Kalabo IDP Team

Public Welfare Assistance Scheme

With the goal of mitigating the adverse effects of socioeconomic shocks on the extremely poor and vulnerable, the government launched the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme. The program is designed to help the elderly, the disabled or chronically ill, single-headed households, those who are truly unable to support themselves, orphans and vulnerable children, victims of minor calamities, and others. Other vulnerable people, including those receiving health care, prison welfare, and repatriations, are not helped by the district because of a lack of financing under the public welfare aid program. To support PWAS programs on time, financing is thus required.

Correctional Services

Another responsibility of the district's social welfare department is to provide correctional services to juveniles in conflict with the law. Probation officers and social welfare officers are appointed by the courts to conduct investigations and provide recommendations on the appropriate sentencing for young offenders. The following table lists the cases that the district handled in 2020–2022;

Table 21: Correctional Services Provided to Juveniles from 2020-2022

Services Offered	Number of Beneficiaries								
	2020			2021			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile Justice	9	0	9	5	0	5	5	2	7

Table 21: Correctional Services Provided to Juveniles from 2020-2022

Source: Kalabo IDP Team

Food Security Pack Programme

In order to increase family and national food security, the Food Security Pack Programme (FSP) scheme primarily vulnerable but viable households. It does this by providing input and livelihood support. The district currently has 4,098 beneficiaries on the food security pack programme, of which 1,593 are rain-fed, 105 are on alternative livelihood and 2,400 are on emergency wetland cropping. One of the primary obstacles to the Food Security Pack Programme's execution is central planning and budgeting. This has made it challenging to carry out district-level initiatives including beneficiary identification, selection, and training. Transporting and distributing farming inputs with insufficient finance is another issue impeding the Program's execution.

GEWEL (SWL)

The district under the GEWEL (SWL) program has 1,469 beneficiaries supported since the inception of the project in 2021. The beneficiaries are supported through training in sexual reproductive health, savings, life skills and financial literacy. Beneficiaries also receive mentorship support and a one-off productivity grant to start up their businesses. Inadequate funding to support the implementation of the project is a barrier, consequently, additional funding is required.

Adult Literacy Program

The goal of the program is to reduce adult illiteracy levels in communities. Currently, there are seven (7) adult literacy classes in the district located in Libonda, Yuka Luanginga and Buleya wards. Inadequate funding is the major challenge for successful implementation of the program.

Village Banking

Currently, 18 beneficiaries are supported under the program. Notwithstanding the overwhelming response from the community, the main issue facing the program is insufficient funding.

Table 22: Social Protection Services provided from 2020 - 2022

Programme	Number Of Beneficiaries								
	2020			2021			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Education Support	30	22	52	35	22	57	0	0	0
Health Support	3	4	7	2	3	5	3	1	4
Prisons Welfare	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repatriation	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0

*Table 22: Social Protection Services provided from 2020 – 2022**Source: Kalabo IDP Team*

3.6.2. Existing State of Development

The Public Welfare Assistance Scheme, Student Bursary, Social Cash Transfer, and Social Protection Legal Services, which primarily assist women and children, are just a few of the initiatives that the Kalabo district's Social Welfare department is coordinating. On the other hand, the Community Development Department is currently implementing the Food Security Pack program, Village Banking, Supporting Women's Livelihoods which are a part of the Girl's Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL) project. Inadequate staffing, poor housing and transport in centres affected extension services

3.6.3. Issues arising from the public participation process

The following issues were recorded during stakeholder consultations;

- Low numbers of beneficiaries on social cash transfer, leaving the majority of destitute and incapacitated households in society not to meet their basic needs particularly health, education food and shelter.
- Inadequate programs on adult literacy through the education sector and community development.
- Low numbers of beneficiaries on Food Security Pack (FSP) to empower 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.
- Low numbers of beneficiaries on tertiary bursary schemes (College and University) for the vulnerable in the district to help vulnerable youth fulfil their dreams and achieve their career goal.

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

Population is anticipated to increase in the next ten years, the current social mechanism is exacerbating dependence syndrome among community members. This will lead to abonnement of independent sources of livelihood for income generation thereby increasing the levels of poverty and food insecurity

3.6.5. Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

Chemical fertilizers distributed as food security packs degrade the environment and the promotion of wetland cropping farming which disturb the ecological balances such as soil erosion and water conservation.

Women spend more time in search of food and water to take care of their families. Girls are made to drop out of the schools to help their mothers take care of the families.

On the hand, the sector is providing alternative livelihood which helps them to find other income generating activities other than degrading the environment.

3.6.6. Issues Relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Women and girls

Most Social protection programmes are centered on women and girls' empowerment and livelihood. This improves the wellbeing of women and girls.

Men and boys

Social Protection Programmes offered are biased towards girls and women's livelihood excluding boys and men. This results in an increase in the numbers of boys dropping out of school and men dealing in illegal activities.

3.7. FISHERIES

Given the district's water resource endowment, Kalabo has huge potential for development of a thriving fisheries sub-sector and contribute to poverty reduction and job creation in the district. The sub-sector is an important economic activity and source of animal protein. Even though fisheries' contribution to Zambia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is small (1.24%), more than 20% of animal protein intake in the country is derived from fish (Musumali et.al. 2009). Its contribution to the total fish output for Zambia increased from 5,000 MT in 2006 to 30,000 metric tons in 2017 (Chapoto et al., 2019).

3.7.1. Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local Level

- Improved production and productivity of fisheries and aquaculture
- Enhance natural resources management through sustainable fisheries management

3.7.2. Key priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan

The key priorities of the sector in line with the Eighth National Development Plan are outlined in the table 23

Table 23: Key priorities of fisheries sector in line with 8NDP

Sector	Program	Strategy	Indicator	Performance status
Fisheries & aquaculture development	Capture fisheries management	Improve production and productivity	Number of patrols & sensitizations done	Average
	Aquaculture development extension	Improve production & productivity	Number of farmers trained	Average
	Aquaculture development	Increase fish production from aquaculture	Tonnes of fish produced	Less than 1 tonne
	Aquaculture development	Proportion of farmers accessing fingerlings	Percentage of farmers accessing fingerlings	20%
	Aquaculture development	Establish fish nursery	Number of nurseries constructed	1 district facility done so far awaiting stocking

Table 23: Key priorities of fisheries sector in line with 8NDP

Source: Department of Fisheries, Kalabo

3.7.3. Existing State of Development

Capture Fisheries

Fishing activities in the district are concentrated along the Luanginga and Luambimba rivers and along the Zambezi River in Libonda. Catfish is also harvested in known hotspots within the Liuwa National Park and Upper West Zambezi game management area. The district has one modern fish-drying facility run by Lewanika Community Resource Board within the park at Munde Primary School. The Department of Fisheries is mandated to implement conservation activities such as sensitization against the use of illegal fishing gear, surveillance patrols, conservation of fish stocks and the fishery ecosystem.

However, effective and efficient implementation of these programmes is constrained by inadequate number of fisheries staff, inadequate land and lack of water transport. The fish stock in the district risk being depleted due to overfishing and use of illegal fishing gear such as mosquito nets and poisons. The annual fish ban is implemented in the district to allow for the fish to breed and replenishment of the fish stock.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture is a relatively new enterprise in the district. Currently, there are only 20 fish ponds in active production that is in Buleya (4), Yuka (2), Ng'uma (6), Ndoka (5) and Luanginga (3) agricultural camps. Although adoption of aquaculture as a food production option has been very slow, it is expected to play an important role in improving per capita consumption of fish from the current 6 kg per annum to 10 kg per annum. Aquaculture is often constrained by high initial investment costs of starting up especially where pumping of underground water is involved. As a result, most earthen ponds are confined to dambo areas and most upper land areas do not have earthen ponds.

3.7.4. Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

Insufficient knowledge in fish farming and high initial investment costs leads to low adoption levels; difficulties in accessing good quality fingerlings and fish feed locally has also reduced the rate of adoption among farmers.

3.7.5. Impacts of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The population of Kalabo is anticipated to grow over the next 10 years. Urbanisation will also increase with improved connectivity to Angola through construction of the Kalabo-Sikongo Road, demand for fish is expected to increase. Tourism activities also expected to increase due to proposed improvements in road infrastructure and bridges. Therefore, there is need to inject resources to scale up production of fish to meet the current and future demand of the commodity.

3.7.6. Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The anticipated growth in fisheries sub-sector requires deliberate investment in hatcheries, feed production and cold chain facilities. Access to agricultural finance is also required to support fisheries enterprises interested in pond culture and cage fish farming. Improvements in fisheries extension will promote sustainable fisheries management and adoption of fish farming as a business.

3.7.7. Impact of Environment and Climate Change

Drought

A decrease in fish populations in natural water bodies is anticipated to result from fish breeds' habitats becoming less abundant due to drought. Additionally, this puts hatcheries' source of breeding stock at risk. Catfish, for example, need floods to initiate reproduction.

Pollution

Pollution has potential to kill aquatic life forms including fish. In addition, bioaccumulation of toxins in the aquatic food chains can affect humans who are at the apex of the food chain. Contaminated fish will fail to meet local and international standards.

Increase in Temperature

Fish do well in warm waters so there is positive impact on aquaculture sector; but if it leads to reduction of water levels it has a negative impact.

3.7.8. Issues Relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

The majority of the farmers engaged in fish farming are male. This trend is likely to change with the interventions under the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) project. The project supports mothers to give better nutrition to their offspring under the age of 2. These interventions include fish farming as a tool to improve protein intake in the communities.

The introduction of Production Unit in schools presents an opportunity to promote aquaculture among boys and girls. This will enhance awareness of fish conservation.

The department will also take advantage of support from the social protection sector in the area of alternative livelihoods to include fish farming in their interventions among persons with disabilities and those living with HIV/AIDS pandemic.

3.8. LIVESTOCK

Livestock is an essential source of animal protein and revenue. Kalabo district has an abundance of grassland and water resources, making it well-suited for the raising of livestock. Although cattle is the most abundant type of livestock, the territory also produces goats, pigs, chickens, and sheep.

3.8.1. Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan

The Livestock Policy, Animal Health Policy and the 8NDP were reviewed and the following priorities were identified;

- Establish and rehabilitate Livestock Service Centres.
- Improve the efficiency of agricultural market for inputs and outputs.
- Extension service delivery
- Establish Artificial Insemination (AI) at the district

3.8.2. Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan

The key priorities of the sector in line with the Eighth National Development Plan are outlined in the table 24

Table 24: Key priorities of livestock sector in line with 8NDP

Sector	Program	Strategy	Indicator	Performance status
Livestock	Livestock development and productivity	Establishment of livestock service centres for each vet camp	Number of livestock service centres constructed	2 built; 9 required
	Infrastructure development	Construction of a slaughter facility	Number of abattoirs constructed	Non built; 1 required
	Extension service delivery	Rehabilitation & construction of camp houses	Number of houses constructed	Non built; 11 required
	Extension service delivery	Procurement of pool vehicle and motor bikes	Number of vehicles and bikes procured	No vehicle procured; 4 bikes procured, 7 required
	Livestock development	Provide AI services at the district	Number of livestock centres doing A.I.	1 livestock service center with AI established status requires power connection

*Table 24: Key priorities of livestock sector in line with 8NDP**Source: Departments of Veterinary and Livestock, Kalabo***3.8.3. Existing State of Development Overall Performance of the District**

At present the district has two (2) Livestock Service Centres located in Mapungu veterinary camp and Kalabo Farmer Training Centre (FTC). The center at Mapungu is currently dysfunctional due to the absence of water reticulation. There is a deficit of nine (9) centres to fully service the cattle population of about 55,000 in the district. One (1) centre is recommended per 5,000 herds of cattle. The current scenario disadvantages the improvement of livestock productivity and increases the disease burden in the district.

Low staffing levels, inadequate transport, vastness of veterinary camps and steady increase in farmer population are some of the factors that limit the coverage for veterinary and livestock extension services. The district has an estimated farmer population of about 20,675 (2017-2018 Livestock Census Report) and about 58,500 herds of cattle. There are only five (5) veterinary extension workers against the requirement of 11, thus giving a ratio of extension worker to farmers of about 1:4000 against a target standard of 1:2000 (7NDP).

3.8.4. Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

The following issues were recorded during stakeholder consultations;

- Inadequate livestock Service Centres in the district.
- Inadequate awareness on the services provided at the Livestock Service Centres.
- Insufficient number of extension workers (Veterinary and Livestock Assistants).
- Unsanitary slaughter slabs (inspections, diseases and pollution).
- High disease burden.

3.8.5. Impacts of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years

The future demand for poultry, meat and dairy products is expected to increase with population growth, urbanization and increased incomes both within and outside the district. Already at least, three (3) major meat companies in the country source some cattle from Kalabo. Thus, to meet this anticipated future demand, there shall be need to increase livestock production and productivity including small livestock.

3.8.6. Impact of Environment and Climate Change

The following environmental risks are associated with increased future demand which will require mitigation;

- Land degradation through overgrazing and deforestation which inevitably result in loss of biodiversity
- Increased competition for water resources with other users
- Water and land pollution arising from livestock processing industry
- Increased production of methane which is a greenhouse gas leading to global warming and climate change

On the other hand, the sector is affected by climate change and environmental risks which have a significant negative impact on production and productivity such as;

- Increased temperatures, drought and floods may increase livestock disease burden and availability of pasture.
- Drought and high temperatures will reduce the availability of water for livestock.

3.8.7. Issues Relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Women and girls

Gender roles in the rural communities are such that women are disadvantaged to own land and livestock. This translates into women and girls being more severely affected by poverty. Support from programmes like SUN are likely to mitigate this imbalance

Men and boys

Most properties are in the hands of men and this puts them at an advantage for opportunities to benefit from government, banks and donor support that requires collateral. This trend puts men and boys at an advantage in owning and benefitting from livestock production

Youths

The sector encourages youth participation and currently there are incentives for youths to engage in livestock production; this is through trainings and linking them to support.

Person with disabilities

The promotion of the production of small livestock will encourage more of the vulnerable or disabled to engage in livestock production as opposed to the more labour-intensive cattle production.

HIV/AIDS

The expected growth of the sector will attract outside traders and investors. The influx of outsiders comes with increased risks of infection among the locals.

3.8.8. External Factors Contributing to Sector Issues

The sector is prone to external factors such drought, theft of livestock. In anticipation of this the sector has put in place measures to prevent the negative impact of these external factors. The measures include promotion of the branding of animals and vaccination of livestock against diseases.

3.9. TOURISM AND CULTURE

The sector is responsible for facilitating sustainable tourism development, wildlife conservation and management, and cultural development and preservation. Kalabo has considerable untapped natural resources for tourism development for it hosts many aspects of the lucrative tourism industry such as the abundant wildlife, natural heritage sites and rich culture. These aspects have a huge potential to spur sustainable economic growth of the district and nation. To fully contribute to the district and national development, there is need to have an environment conducive for both the public and private sector participation.

The tourism industry is a labour-intensive industry and provides jobs for local people in urban and rural areas where most of the poor people live. In addition, it stimulates entrepreneurship and creates opportunities. The benefits of these additional resources can be channeled towards improved nutrition and food security, housing, health and education and, consequently, improve the communities' standard of living. Construction of hotels and lodges stimulates the supply sub-sectors, service provision, construction and handcraft industry among others. Further, increased tourism activities encourage entrepreneurial skills development aimed at supplying goods and

services to the investment areas. Above all, through increased revenues as a result of the growth of the tourism sector, council revenue is enhanced.

3.9.1. Key Government Priorities To Be Implemented At Local Level

The Tourism sector in the district is keen to promote the stewardship and use of wildlife and other natural resources in a way and at the rate that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity and their potential to fulfill, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions that does not cause damage to other ecosystems. In this regard, the sector has prioritized the implementation of conservation, preservation and management of wildlife and cultural-heritage sites.

Restoration and protection of at least 95% of wildlife resource and its habitat to historical levels in Liuwa ecosystem by the year 2030 is another priority of the sector. Therefore, robust and novel resource protection synergies such as patrols will be enhanced in Liuwa plain national park and the surrounding Upper West Zambezi Game Management Area (GMA) to reverse loss of biodiversity, wildlife habitat and other natural resources. The Implementation of fire management plan will be conducted with the full participation of the local communities such as the Community Resources Boards (CRBs), Village Action groups (VAGs) and the Barotse Royal Establishment (BRE).

To promote eco-tourism, there will be need to have and maintain decent park infrastructure such as road networks, camp sites, airfields and lodges. In the face of rampant human-wildlife conflicts, implementation of the predator management plan, community sensitizations on animal behavior and coexistence, and implementation of local based solutions to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts will be conducted. This will be coupled with rapid response to human-wildlife conflicts by law enforcement staff. To prevent cross transmission of wildlife and domestic animal diseases, the local community within and around Liuwa plain national park will be sensitized to have their domestic pets vaccinated against zoonotic diseases such as rabies. Updating undocumented cultural heritage sites is another strategy the sector will use to unlock unexplored potential for eco-tourism.

3.9.2. Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan

To create enabling conditions for effective tourism growth and conservation of wildlife and sustainable growth of the sector, various synergies will be employed at local level which include; Unlocking the economic tourism potential of wildlife and performance of the sector, infrastructure development and maintenance of roads, airfields and camping facilities. These are essential components to be established through various synergies such as Public Private Partnerships (PPP).

To ensure perpetuation of fauna and flora species especially the endangered animal species, enhanced monitoring of wildlife and other natural resources through ground and aerial operations will be conducted. This will foster the reintroduction of wildlife species in protected areas using Ecosystem/Landscape Management Approach. Further, devolving wildlife user rights, costs and benefits to community and private

land owners through active participation of CRBs and VAGs and individual game ranchers will be scaled up.

On the other hand, local communities will be encouraged to establish cultural villages and tap from the rich local cultural diversity and heritage sites in the district. To minimize human-wildlife conflicts, community capacity building through continuous sensitizations and awareness will be inculcated to ensure sustainable wildlife conservation in the sector. The integration of research activities will form nexus in the planning and management of the tourism sector. To mitigate climate change effects, the involvement of the conservation private sector and community participation in safeguarding the wildlife habitats such as forests will be scaled up at local level.

3.9.3. Key Priority Plans and Strategies

The sector will conduct regular resource protection operations in protected areas. The district will facilitate environmental conservation education and awareness through involvement of the local community in an effort to reverse loss of wildlife and habitat fragmentation. The recognition and integration of wildlife and nature-based by-laws enacted by local communities will foster sustainable resource use and management of the Liuwa ecosystem.

The development of infrastructure in Liuwa Plain National Park and the surrounding GMA will unlock the tourism potential in the district through sustainable nature-based investments premised on the General Management Plan and Land Use Plan. The sector will issue permits for both consumptive and non-consumptive resource use and collect appropriate statutory fees. The rolling out of novel problem animal control strategies to the public through provision of extension services will mitigate the impacts of human-wildlife conflicts. The sector will also promote and facilitate wildlife research, monitoring, management and dissemination of information to various stakeholders and resource actors in the sector. Therefore, the successful integration and implementation of novel synergies will improve the tourism social economic sector (table 25).

Table 25: Key priority plans and strategies for Tourism sector

Program	Strategy	Indicator	Performance status
Infrastructure development	Improved access to the park	Number of roads constructed and maintained	Nil
		Number of airfields	Two but in deplorable state (kalabo,matiamanene,)
		Number of camp sites	Five (katoyana,kwale,mukalabumbu,Liuwa,sikale,Iyangu)
		Number of lodges	One (King Lewanika lodge)
		Number of visitor information centers	Nil
Tourism product development	Promote tourism diversification	Number of cultural villages	Nil
		Number of documented cultural heritage sites	Nine (Mutata Wa Mulena, Mutata Wa Sienge, Lone' Palm Tree, Mulubale Pool Burial Site, Muteata Woodland, Mianda Pool, Likubi's 'Sausage' Tree, King's Pool, Mambeti /Katesi Woodland
		Number of tourist arrivals	About 1,100 annually (less 15% are local tourists)
Wildlife Management	Fostering natural resource protection	Number of operations	920 annually
		Number of patrol man days	19,500 annually
		Patrol coverage percentage	95% for the Liuwa & 40% for the surrounding GMA
		Number of community sensitization meetings on Human-wildlife conflicts and fire management	60 Human-wildlife conflicts sensitization meetings 20 fire management sensitization meetings
		Number of wildlife research monitoring reports	12 research and monitoring
		Number of domestic dogs and cats vaccinated	2,620 annually
		Number of fire burn plans approved & implemented	20

Table 25: Key priority plans and strategies for Tourism sector

Source: Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Kalabo

3.9.4. Existing State of Development

Kalabo district is a home to Liuwa plain national park (3,660km²) and Upper West Zambezi GMA (19,000km²). The Liuwa ecosystem is a sanctuary to a number of mammal species, most prominently the second largest blue wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*) population in Africa. Other key ungulate species currently found in the park include: plains Zebras (*Equus burchelli*), common Tsessebe (*Damaliscus lunatus*), Elands (*Taurotragus oryx*), Cape Buffalos (*Syncerus caffer*) and Red Lechwes (*Kobus leche*). Key predator species currently present in the park include: Lions (*Panthera leo*), Spotted Hyenas (*Crocuta crocuta*), Cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*) and African Wild Dogs (*Lycaon pictus*). Liuwa Plain National Park is currently the second stronghold for cheetah population in Zambia after Kafue National Park.

The Park is also endowed with 357 species of birds and is known for the prolific numbers of several species. In the dry season, large flocks of Crowned Cranes, Wattled Cranes and Pelicans can be seen. When the pans fill up, Yellow-billed, Openbill, Saddle-billed and Marabou storks arrive, with grey herons, Spoonbills, egrets, Three-banded and Blacksmith's lapwings, Spur-winged and Pygmy Geese, and many other water birds are seen throughout the park. Slaty Egrets are seen in flocks, with groups of 30 or more regularly recorded, a rare occurrence elsewhere (Lemon and Scarparolo 2014). Greater ongoing monitoring is required to confirm resident status of many species.

The Park and the surrounding GMA have several archaeological, historical and cultural sites of symbolic, religious and traditional importance. These cultural resources are of great significance to the Lozi people who live within the area. Many of these sites were previously used to carry out traditional rites ceremonies and to remember forefathers. The preservation of these locations and the recording of their importance is conservation imperative. Appropriate measures should be taken to protect these resources from natural degradation as well as vandalism, while there is a great need to promote their value and importance. It is also necessary to seek ways to involve local communities in the management of these sites to reignite the interest in these places of traditional heritage.

Wildlife

The district is home of the Liuwa Plain National Park which is famously known for hosting the second largest wildebeest migration in the world next to Serengeti National Park in Tanzania and second largest cheetah population in Zambia. The Liuwa Plain National Park also hosts rare and endangered species such as African wild dogs and cheetah amongst many other species of animals, and several bird sanctuaries. The Park covers an area of 3,660 Km² of seasonally inundated grasslands and wooded islands and is largely under water from January to April each year due to flooding in the Upper Zambezi Basin during the rainy season. This flooding constitutes the unique biological processes that maintain Liuwa's distinct ecological features and human settlement patterns (African Parks, 2018). The Park is encompassed by the Upper

West Zambezi Game Management Area (19,000 Km²), and flanked by the Luambimba and Luanginga Rivers to the north-east and south-west respectively.

Figure 20: Location of Liuwa Plain National Park

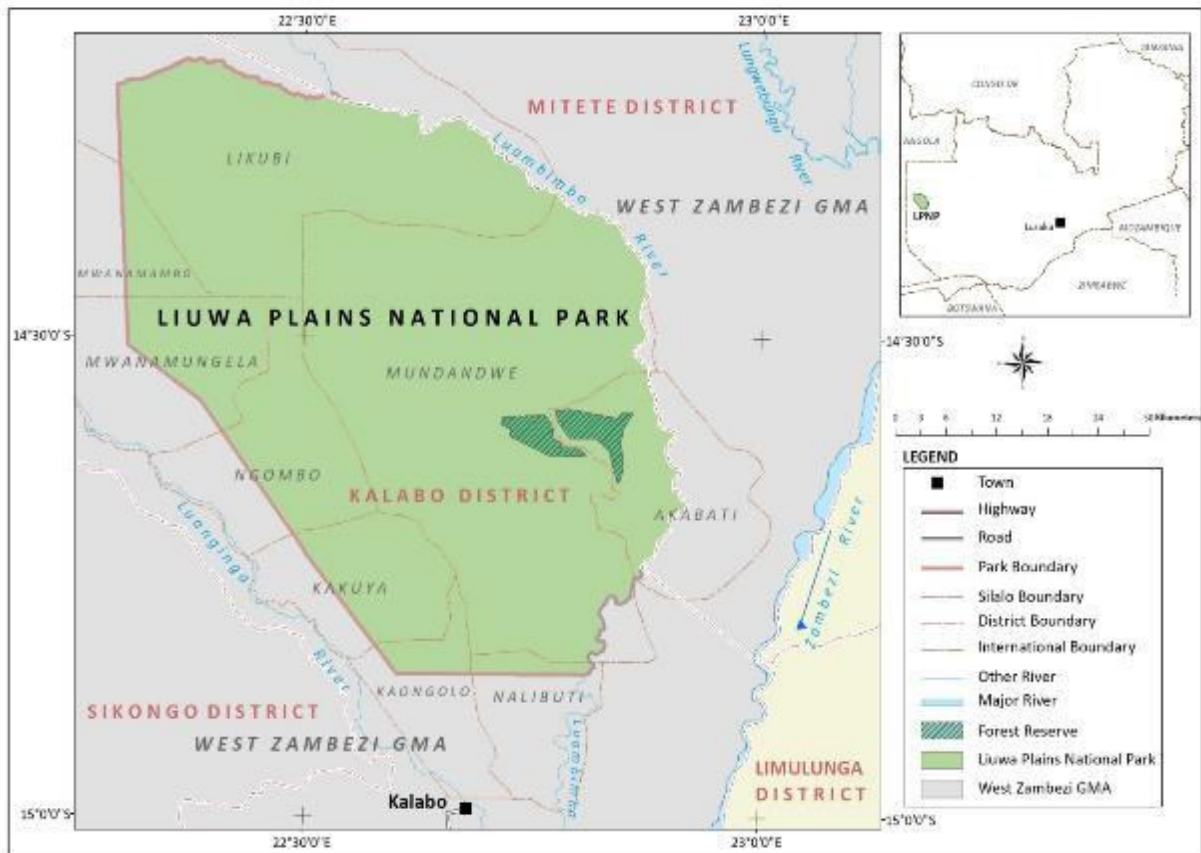


Figure 20: Location of Liuwa Plain National Park

Source: *Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Kalabo*

The steady increase of blue wildebeest and other indicator species forms a significant tourist attraction and a source of foreign exchange (table 26 and 28). The aerial survey results and monitoring records show a clear increase in the numbers of species that can reasonably be counted evidencing ecosystem health as a result of effective law enforcement activities carried out in Liuwa and adjacent areas since the management of the park was outsourced to African Parks Zambia in 2004. The major wildlife animals present in the park estimated population since 2020 to 2023 is shown in table 26.

Table 26: Wildlife population estimates for Liuwa Plain National Park

Species	2020 Estimated Population	2022 Estimated Population	2023 Estimated Population
Buffalo	139	180	200
Wildebeest	31,956	37,810	45,000
Zebra	3,789	4,160	4,500
Lion	13	16	21
Wild Dog	0	13	14
Hyena	350	450	500
Cheetah	15	17	20

*Table 26: Wildlife population estimates for Liuwa Plain National Park**Source: Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Kalabo***Table 27: Tourist Arrivals in Liuwa Plain National Park**

YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
International	830	935	155	309	416	583
Local	174	211	299	93	190	131
Total	1,004	1,146	454	402	606	714

*Table 27: Tourist Arrivals in Liuwa plain National Park**Source: Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Kalabo***Table 28: Revenue generated from photographic tourism**

YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
USD	114,184.23	141,055.95	37,212.07	64,487.93	68,512.21	101,049.94
ZMK	258,645.66	272,543.22	216,920.50	257,762.45	415,946.11	121,163.74

*Table 28: Revenue generated from photographic tourism**Source: Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Kalabo*

Heritage Sites

The district also has great potential for tourism related to heritage sites. These sites comprise archaeological, historical and cultural sites of symbolic, religious and traditional importance. These cultural resources are of great significance to the Lozi people who live within the area, and some of these are popular among tourists. However, only a few prominent heritage sites are known especially those located within the Liuwa Plain National Park. The majority of the heritage sites for tourism development remain unexplored. Therefore, research is required to identify unknown heritage sites. Below is a list of nine known significant cultural and heritage sites located within the Liuwa Plain National Park (Fig 22)

- Mutata Wa Mulena
- Mutata Wa Sienge
- Lone' Palm Tree
- Mulubale Pool Burial Site
- Muteata Woodland
- Mianda Pool
- Likubi's 'Sausage' Tree
- King's Pool
- Mambeti /Katesi Woodland

Figure 21: Key Heritage Sites of Liuwa Ecosystem

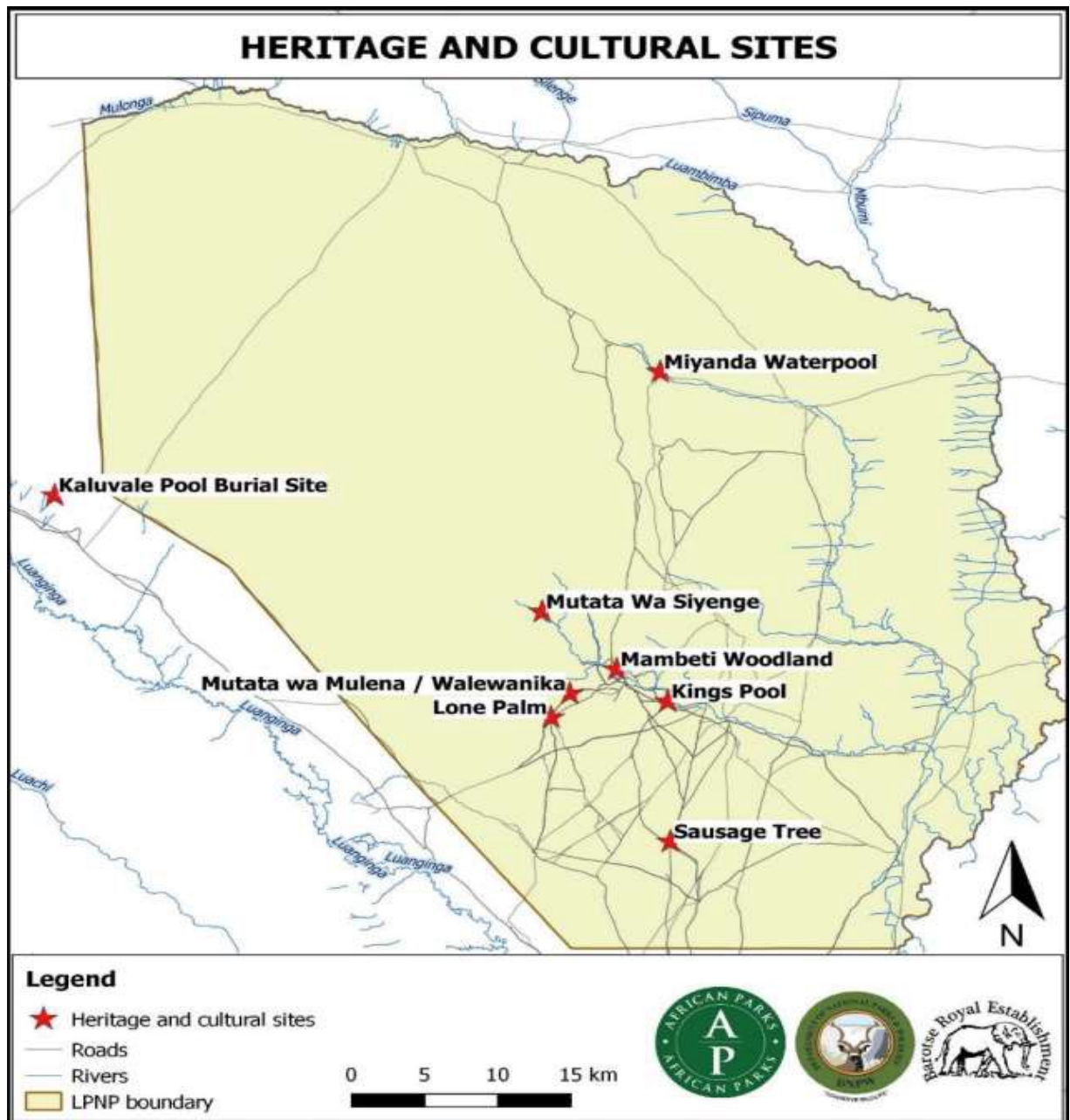


Figure 21: Key Heritage Sites of Liuwa Ecosystem

Source: Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Kalabo

Culture

The district has several major cultural festivals, of which the various traditions provide a rich tapestry to fascinate the tourists. In particular there are a number of dances and ceremonies to be seen which reflect this multi-faceted heritage. These are the Siyemboka traditional dance, Kayowe dance, Makishi dance, Kandemba dance, Lienya and Kuomboka traditional ceremonies.

Cultural preservation is also another crucial not only for historic sites and artefacts, but also the spoken word and the arts. There can be no true district development without preserving peoples' history and culture, particularly in a new, globalise environment where there is pressure for "sameness" in the country. Whilst culture can be a justification for tourism industry and employment, it is also an essential element in preserving and enhancing district pride and spirit

3.9.5. Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultation

The district offers a range of opportunities in the hospitality industry. However, despite the district having some lodges and guest houses, their capacity is not enough to carter for the multitude of people that visit the district. As such, the major issues emanating from community and stakeholder consultation include the following:

- Illegal off take of wildlife which is not only unsustainable, but also affects some wildlife animal species.
- Inadequate infrastructure: The underdeveloped road and waterways network, airstrips, telecommunications facilities, transportation, and inadequate tourist facilities have hampered the rapid growth of tourism. The Kalabo airstrip is dilapidated and the need for robust air fields in the national park. Hence the need for road networks from Kalabo to Liuwa National Park and Kalabo–Sikongo road linking Zambia to Angola.
- Difficulties in acquiring land for infrastructure development thus, inhibiting investment in the sector.
- Inadequate marketing of Kalabo major tourism sites to local tourists.
- High-cost destination due to lack of domestic flight connections.
- Inadequate health facilities for tourists.
- Uncontrolled Wild fires leading to loss of biodiversity and habitat degradation.
- Based on IUCN standards, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife have inadequate number of Wildlife Police Officers to manage the greater Liuwa plain National Park landmass (3,660Km²) and the surrounding Upper West Zambezi Game Management Area (19,000 Km²). Other constraints include; lack of housing units for wildlife staff accommodation and lack of office block for the Department of National Parks and Wildlife.
- Low participation of locals in tourism e.g., Liuwa Plain National Park.
- Limited investment in cultural tourism.
- Limited packaging of tourism services.
- Lack of institutional incentives due to cumbersome procedures such as bureaucratic delays in obtaining licenses, uncoordinated procedures on the part of the authorities, and the excessive number of licences required to run business.

- Increase in Human-Wildlife Conflicts (HWC).
- Lack of tourism information centre.
- Lack of fuel station in the district to support tourism industry.
- Lack of cultural villages to promote ecotourism.
- Poor state of community camp sites and inadequate lodging facilities.
- Effects of climate change-drought and floods.
- High demand for game meat and other wildlife products

Table 29: Staff Strength and optimal resource protection labor force

Category	Actual	Required	Variance
Wildlife Police officers	43	300	257
Community Scouts	46	150	104
Total	89	450	361

Table 29: Staff Strength and optimal resource protection labor force
Source: Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Kalabo

3.9.6. Impacts of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years

The Tourism sector in the district has the potential to escalate to higher heights in the next ten years anchored on the improvement of infrastructure such as road networks, camping and lodging facilities, airfields and tourism information centres. As such, the influx of tourist arrivals and revenue generation is projected to surge. The wildlife population of indicator species such as Wildebeest, Red Lechwe, Roan Antelope, Buffalo, Lion, Cheetah, Wild dog and Hyena is likely to increase premised on robust management.

With an increase in the number of Wildlife Police Officers, the illegal off take (poaching) trend will decrease. However, with the current staffing levels there is potential loss of wildlife species and its habitat. The Human-Wildlife Conflicts will reduce with increased community participation in conservation of wildlife and other natural resources. The local community will be able to derive more benefits from ecotourism through Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM).

3.9.7. Impact of Environment and Climate Change

The quality of the tourism experience, the formation of unfavourable perceptions, and uncertainty regarding a destination's attractiveness are all ways that climate conditions have an impact on tourism demand (Semenza and Kristie 2019). In Kalabo district climate conditions may also have an indirect impact on tourism demand by influencing the quality of the tourism experience. The destination choice and the likelihood of repeat visits is limited to a specific period due climatic condition.

Floods and droughts have disturbing effects on the wildlife ecological system which is a major tourism attraction in the district. The seasonal flooding of Liuwa ecosystem

compels the closure of tourism business due to lack of accessibility by tourists and tour operators hence making tourism a seasonal business. Furthermore, wild animals are affected due to seasonal floods/droughts resulting into change of animal behaviour i.e. migrating to upper lands for fear of floods, lack of palatable pasture and inadequate drinking water resource which in turn increases the transmission of zoonotic diseases. The climatic variations have the potential to spike the frequency and intensity of wild fires due to high temperature leading to loss of biodiversity and natural habitat.

3.9.8. Issues Relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Women and girls

The participation of women and girls in the tourism sector in the district is relatively low. This could be attributed to cultural and traditional norms. As such, only a small proportion of local women and girls have secured employment from the tourism sector. The women folk are more vulnerable to human-animal conflicts (HWC) relatively to the men folk due to limited capacity to manage problem animals.

Men and boys

The men are actively involved in illegal extraction of wildlife resources as a source of livelihood. The young boys are sometimes used as carriers of game meat from the protected areas by their parents and guardians. The tourism sector has however employed some men in various fields such as wildlife police officers, community scouts, tour guides and environmental education extension officers.

Youths

The majority of the youths are actively involved in illegal resource use (poaching) as a source of livelihood due to high levels of youth unemployment. The Ministry of Tourism, Lewanika CRB and the local conservation NGO African Parks have however offered employment to few youths in the district.

Persons with Disability

Despite the sector having a policy on inclusiveness, persons with disabilities apparently have low influence on decision making and resource use in the district. Hence the need to scale up the participation and devolve the specific resource user rights to the disabled people.

HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has not spared the tourism sector hence affecting the productivity. The employees under the sector are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS pandemic due to an influx of tourists, hence affecting the working man days as workers spend some time accessing medical attention at hospitals. The surge in HIV/AIDS would be increased by tourists visiting the district.

3.9.9. External Factors Contributing to Sector Issues

The civil war that took place in the neighbouring Angola around 1970s decimated the wildlife populations that are now recovering after restocking of some animal species. The high poverty levels in the district have negatively affected the productivity of the sector. The situation is complex in the face of food insecurity and inadequate income among the locals residing within and around Liuwa National Park. Consequently, these surges illegal exploitation of wildlife and other natural resources. Pandemics such Covid-19 equally has the potential to affects tourist arrivals especially from foreign nations.

3.10. SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

Safety, Law and Order emphasizes on promotion, protection, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, observance of national values and principles, enhancing access to justice, and upholding the rule of law while strengthening democratic processes in a transparent and accountable manner. It also entails having strong and independent institutions for socio-economic growth and promoting human dignity, thereby safeguarding lives and livelihoods.

3.10.1. Key Government priorities being implemented at the local level

Improved Rule of Law and Human Rights

The provision of justice services in the district is of paramount important to the well-being of citizens, it promotes and protects the rights of members of the society, especially the marginalized like women and children. Pursuant to the country's Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), the sector is mandated to conduct speedy dispensation of justice and promote access to justice for all, through improved rates of civil and criminal cases management, and enhance human rights and fundamental freedoms awareness mechanisms.

In reference to Zambia's Vision 2030, which speaks to improved access to justice by improving cases disposal rates, as well as the 8NDP which provides direction to expedite dispensation of justice. The Judicial sector at the district level is implementing the following mechanisms to enhance promotion, protection, and respect for human rights, and fundamental freedoms.

Improved Speedy Trials and Disposal of Cases Backlogs

At the district level, the Judiciary of Zambia collaboratively with its sister institutions, the Zambia Police, National Prosecution Authority (NPA), and the Correctional Service conducts correctional facility and police cells visitations to track any violation of Human Rights. Such strategies, result in capturing suspects who have not appeared before the court for trial on alleged offences within the prescribed time frame of 48 hours of detention of suspects as per international human rights standards.

On the other hand, the judiciary in the district is undertaking Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) which is a shorter procedure as compared to ordinary court litigation processes in order to promote timely dispensation of justice on civil cases.

Children Friendly Court Mechanism

Following the enactment of the Children Code Act No: 12 of 2022, the Judiciary and the sister institutions Social Welfare, Zambia Police, and NPA, undertake mechanisms that enables minor offenders to be represented by government legal parents from Social Welfare during court proceedings. The court and other court officials are dressed in children friendly prescribed dress code. This mechanism is aimed at conducting a friendly *voir dire* for minor witnesses and child offenders.

Offender Management

Offender management is crucial function of correctional facilities aimed at facilitating rehabilitation of offenders to become better citizens. Through offender management, counselling services are offered to inmates including cognitive behaviour therapy, restorative justice, academic education and vocational training. Follow up visits are conducted to inmates after discharge from the correctional facility to make sure all programmes under extension unit are implemented and ensure ex inmates are being monitored.

3.10.2. Existing State of Development

Zambia Police Service

The Zambia Police Service in Kalabo district plays a vital role in maintaining law and order, preventing crime, and ensuring public safety. The police service uses various aspects to implement crime prevention and detection efforts such as community policing, routine patrols, public awareness among others. These efforts are part of a broader strategy to ensure the safety and security of all citizens in the district.

Currently, Kalabo district has one main central police station located within the Central Business District with five office space which is in a dilapidated state and not adequate. The main station only has one male custody cell, hence the need for provision of 3 more cells to accommodate female, male and juvenile suspects. The police camp at the main police station has 22 houses in a deplorable state and inadequate to accommodate the required staff establishment of 89 officers. Out of the 24 wards in the district, only Libonda has a gazetted police post which is also in a dilapidated condition without staff accommodation.

The other main challenge the Zambia Police service in the district faces is inadequate transport for both road and marine operations to cover all the wards in the district.

Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction

Judiciary adjudicate two types of jurisdictions, civil and criminal litigations, and two courts handle the cases. The magistrate court and local court, the magistrate court adjudicate both civil and criminal cases and the local court adjudicate civil African customary law which are not repugnant to the rules of natural justice and are the most prevalent cases in the district.

Criminal Cases Backlogs

There has been relatively low rate of disposal of criminal cases in the district at the magistrate court largely due to its wide criminal territorial jurisdiction. The magistrate court has jurisdiction for two districts namely Kalabo and Sikongo. Most witnesses find it costly to travel to and from Sikongo and other parts of Kalabo where there are no means of public transport. This state of affairs, result in case being adjourned and disposal delayed.

Civil Cases Backlogs

Most civil jurisdiction cases are adjudicated by the local courts in the district. Appeals from local courts are however adjudicated by the magistrate court. A number of local courts are located in close proximity to communities in various wards of the district. However, three out of ten courts are not operational resulting in some litigants having to cover long distances to access operational courts. The foregoing increases the backlog of civil cases leading to abandoning of cases by litigants.

Court Circuit

The magistrate court is mandated to conduct circuit in a place where there is a non-operational magistrate court within a prescribed territorial jurisdiction. At present, However, Kalabo District magistrate court has not been authorized to conduct court circuit in Sikongo District, this status quo is working against the principles of access timely justice to the residents of Kalabo due to backlog of cases. Most accused persons in the district have been subjected to over detention in correctional facility as remandees due to the backlog it can lead to violation of human rights.

Infrastructure

The judiciary in the district is highly and negatively affected by inadequate and dilapidated court buildings and staff houses. The magistrate court operates in an old building which is leaking during the rainy season and prone to dust during wind. times.

Additionally, out of ten local courts in the district only two have conducive court buildings; namely Kalabo Boma and Sishekanu Local Courts. Other three courts are dilapidated and need urgent rehabilitation. Furthermore, the other courts are operating under pole and mud buildings. The table below shows the status of the Local Courts in the district in term of operations and buildings status.

Table 30: Judiciary infrastructure in the district

S/N	Name of the Local court	Constituency	Ward	Distance	Status	Building
1	Kalabo Boma	Kalabo Central	Luanginga		Operational	Permanent
2	Salunda	Kalabo Central	Yuka	8km	Operational	Need Renovation
3	Buleya	Kalabo Central	Buleya	16km	Operational	Pole & Mud
4	Lutwi	Kalabo Central	Lutwi	45km	Operational	Pole & Mud
5	Ikatunamwa	Kalabo Central	Mapungu	20km	Operational	Pole & Mud
6	Liomboko	Kalabo Central	Lukona	65km	Operational	Pole & Mud
7	Kapondo	Kalabo Central	Ng'uma	80km	Non operational	Pole & Mud
8	Litulilo	Kalabo Central	Kandambo	80km	Non operational	Pole & Mud
9	Sishekanu	Liuwa	Sishekanu	30km	Operational	Permanent
10	Libonda	Liuwa	Libonda	50km	Operational	Needs Renovation
11	Litapuya	Liuwa	Siluwe	135km	Non operational	Needs Renovation

*Table 30: Judiciary infrastructure in the district**Source: Kalabo IDP Team*

Zambia Correctional Services

The district has only one correctional facility which accommodates both male and female inmates. It has three (3) dormitory cells with capacity to hold up to 150 inmates. Currently cells hold up to 60 inmates instead of the standard 30 inmates. While an additional dormitory cell is under construction to mitigate the current status, there is need for additional dormitories and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities which are in a deplorable condition. There is need to construct a classroom block, a clinic and workshop within the premises to ensure an improved quality of life of the inmates in the facility.

3.10.3. Issues from the Community and Stakeholders Consultations

Several issues were raised by the community members and stakeholders concerning access to justice in the district. Notably, rising of crime levels in the district, in which some criminal cases emanate from civil allegations such as accusation of adultery, witchcraft, and land boundary disputes. Due to non-operational of local courts, some civil allegations consequently result into criminal cases of assaults and murder cases. Long distances to operational courts and police posts in the district is hindering access

to justice and increases on the violation of human rights, most likely the marginalized and minority groups such as women, children, and persons with disabilities are the most disadvantaged.

Other issues arising from community participation relating to correctional services is high stigma to ex-inmates and recidivism.

3.10.4. Impact of Change Anticipated over the next Ten Years

The district population is projected to grow over time at the rate of 2.5%, due to modernization of rural and urban communities through business opportunities and job creation. To that effect, the need to improve access to justice, promotion and protection of human rights is paramount in the district. Failure to which, crime levels will drastically increase to alarming levels, and the marginalized groups will be the mostly affected. Hence, there is urgent need to fund for infrastructure development for the judiciary, Zambia Police and other sister institutions to promote access to justice and protection of human rights in the district.

3.10.5. Impact of Environment and Climate Change

Drought

On one hand, the decrease in rainfall patterns in the district has resulted in various environmental effects such as shortages of water points in Liuwa National Park. The shortage of water points in the park has brought in an increase of human animal conflicts. Wildlife in search of water which is available closer to residential areas, has made wildlife vulnerable to poaching. To that effect, the sector has continued receiving an increase in criminal cases of unlawful possession of government trophy and/or prescribed species, almost on a daily basis.

On the other hand, the shortage of food due to drought has contributed to the increase in criminal cases in Kalabo Central Constituency. These cases include; cattle theft, theft of motorbikes, and financial fraud transaction by mobile money scammers. This new trend in fraud mobile money transaction is increasing the cases backlog burden to the sector as cases are more complicated to handle.

Winds

Environment and climate change has been recording new phenomenon in the atmospheric weather conditions in the district, notably increases in windy weather conditions. The increase in the windy weather conditions have negatively impacted the sector in terms of infrastructure (buildings roofs) being blown off. This trend in the sector increases low rate of case disposal, as court buildings are abandoned and court operations suspended. Consequently, crime levels are likely to become high in the due course.

3.10.6. Issues relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Justice in its natural sense is a concept of protection of individual rights, resolve dispute and control abuse of power in a given society. Rule of law gives birth to justice, when all members of society are treated equally before the law without any form of discrimination. The sector is alive to the facts that rights are only meaningfully protected in a justice system that enforces remedies available to aggrieved persons, regardless of the individual status in society.

Sexual Violence Against Girls

Kalabo has continued to record an increase in defilement cases. This situation is worrying to the sector especially for cases coming from rural areas. This is because in rural areas there are no medical doctors to authenticate police medical report on time to substantiate the evidence. However, in such cases the sector applies collaborative evidence as was held in the case of ***The People v. Manroe***, protecting children against sexual violence and protect the interest of the child, pursuant to **s. 3 of Act No: 12 of 2022**.

Property Grabbing against Women, Boys, and Girls

Article 17 of the United Nation Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR) states that every human being is entitled to own property alone or in association with others. Regrettably, the cases of property grabbing among women, boys, and girls are being recorded. When a head of the household dies, families left behind are subjected to property grabbing.

Other scenarios recorded by the sector are those cases prior to official divorce where women are chased with a divorce letter from their matrimonial home without any share of reasonable property. However, the sector is applying principles held in the case of ***Chibwe v. Chibwe*** even women whose income is low in a marriage is, at divorce entitled to reasonable share to own property, as well as in the case of ***Charity Oparaocha v. Winfrida Mulambiwa*** in this case women are entitled to own property after the demise of the spouse. Rising awareness on women and children (boys and girls) rights to own property is important in the district to reduce such cases.

The correctional facility in the district has no provision for circumstantial children (boys and girls) for safe custody. The facility also hosts juveniles who are on transit to main juveniles' centres in country.

Children Paternity Dispute

Increase in women petitions for child paternity has been on the rise in the district where in most cases, men are appearing before the Victim Support Unit (VSU) as well as the courts to determine the paternity of the child. The sector is concerned with the trends where men are running away from their parental responsibility. This trend will possibly in future if not addressed, increase boys and girls as kids of the street.

Parenting is naturally a responsibility of both parents to a child, women, boys and girls are more likely to be marginalized because parenting is becoming a burden to women alone. This trend in the district has come with increased costs to the women pursuing such cases. The key evidence to these cases is the test results for Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) which is currently offered only in Lusaka. Increase on safe sex sanitization are critically important to be undertaken by health sector to avoid unplanned births amongst sexually active partners.

HIV/AIDS

The pandemic has been of great concern to the sector. Employees who are infected and not consistent with medication are often unproductive as they have to seek medical attention in most critical working days. In addition, employees with some children of members of staff are born with the infection pandemic, before the pandemic is known, most employee are ever on permission from duty to attend to children illness as children of such status, are prone to diseases.

3.10.7. External Factors Contributing to the Sector

Increase in Illegal Fuel Trade

Kalabo District being a boarder to the Republic of Angola which is endowed with crude fuels, the sector is receiving an increase in illegal fuel trade cases between Zambia and Angola famous known as black market of fuel. This increase, has two negative effects on the sector, that is increasing corruption and bribery, among officers handling cases before the court. There have been arguments of discrepancies in litres of commodities confiscated and commodities delivered for court disposal by accused person. In addition, the sector recommends for the establishment of boarder check points to enhance the regulations of unlawful trade practice between the two countries.

3.11. MINING

3.11.1. Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level

Mining involves extraction of precious minerals and other geological materials from the natural environment and transformed into a mineralized form which serves an economic benefit to the prospector. Kalabo District is rich in terms of natural resource endowment. However, the district has had no investment in exploration of precious mineral deposits,

3.11.2. Existing State of Development

The district has potential for mineral explorations for Iron Ore, Cobalt, Copper, Diamonds, Gold, Nickel, Uranium, Molybdenum, Zinc, Oil and Gas. Approximately 61% of the country has been geologically mapped and Kalabo is within the proportion of the unmapped area (Ministry of Mines & Minerals Development, 2022)

Figure 22: Map showing the geological mapping status

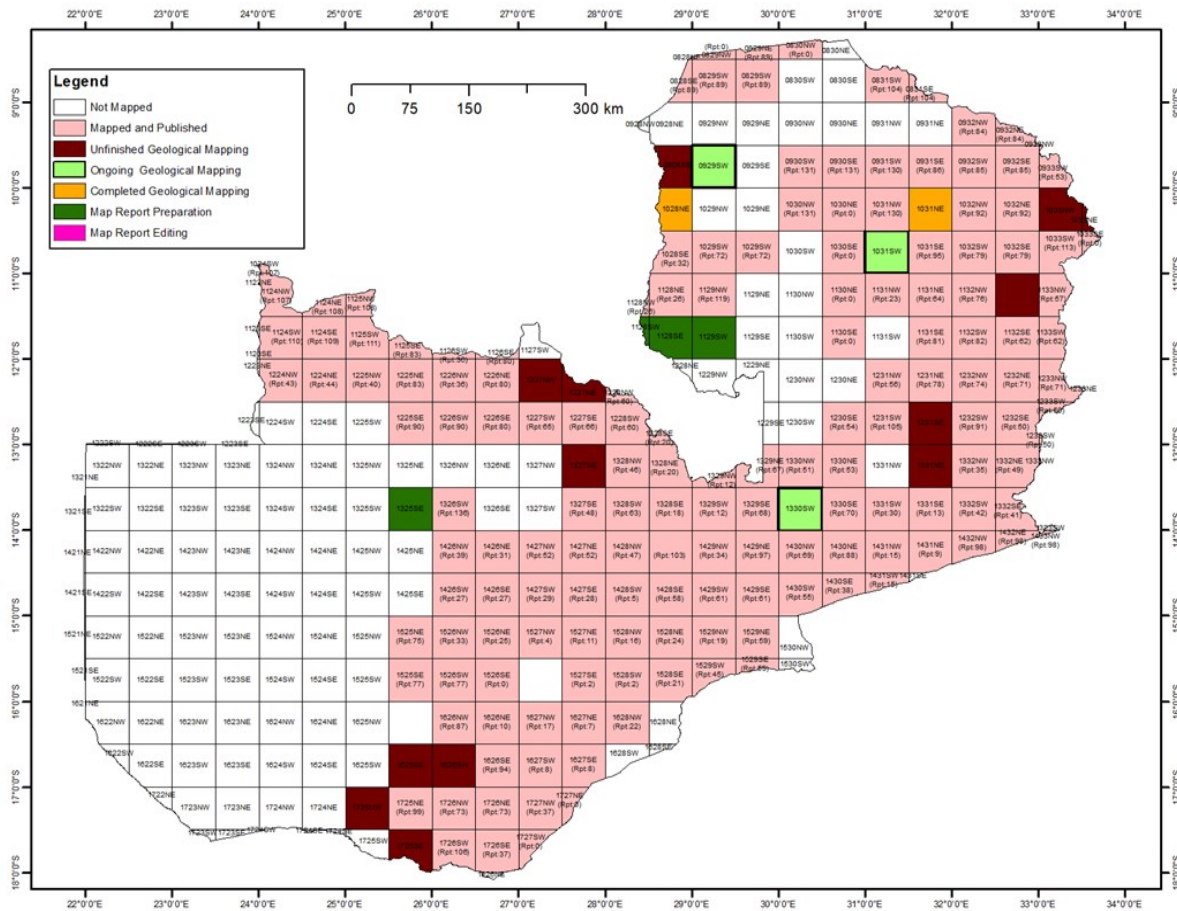


Figure 22: Map showing the geological mapping status
 Source: Ministry of Mines & Minerals Development, 2022

If the potential mineral deposits are explored and unearthed would benefit the people Kalabo and contribute to the district and national economic growth. Therefore, there is need for investment towards mineral exploration and mining of potential precious mineral deposits in the district.

3.11.3. Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

- Lack of investment in mineral exploration for potential precious minerals deposits in the district.

3.12. MANUFACTURING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

The Government’s vision is for Zambia to become a prosperous middle-income country by 2030. In the 8NDP, government has prioritised investment in labour-intensive industries and light manufacturing as a means to enhance sustainable job creation, equitable growth, widespread and poverty reduction. It follows therefore that

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have an important role play in achieving government's vision. This will be through various activities in manufacturing, services and trading. Small firms in the manufacturing sector are involved in various activities from wood and textile production to light engineering and metal fabrication whereas service sector SMEs operate mainly in building and construction, restaurants, cleaning and personal care services, transport, telecommunications, financial services and business centres. Businesses in the trading sector focus on agricultural inputs and produce, industrial and consumable products, and printing (MTCI, ZDA). Environment, climate change and gender are critical cross cutting issues that can affect and be affected by these sectors.

3.12.1. Key priorities implemented at local level

This section on manufacturing, trade and commerce is informed by the following policies and strategies;

- National Trade Policy of 2018
- National Industrial Policy, 2018
- Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011
- 8NDP
- Zambia Development Agency Act 17 of 2022

Key priorities identified for Kalabo include;

- Promotion of value addition and light manufacturing
- Facilitate increased domestic and foreign trade
- Promote productivity and product quality
- Joint ventures/out-grower schemes
- Market infrastructure
- Energy
- Communication (feeder roads)

Statistical data showing monetary value contributed by manufacturing, commerce and trade to the local economy is not available. Nonetheless, wholesale and retail trade in food and non-food items accounts for the larger proportion of jobs and incomes in the district. Though at small scale, value addition to a limited range of agricultural products and fisheries contributes to jobs and income. Trade normally takes place at gazetted markets and urban centres. It is regulated by the Local Authority. The district has an established association for marketeers that promotes and protect the interests of its members and market. Financial services are provided by the bank, mobile money service provides and increasingly village banking and savings groups thus enabling a wider group of persons to participate in economic activities. Trade and Commerce is constrained mainly by; poor communication and market infrastructure and low participation of cooperatives, limited entrepreneurship acumen and financial literacy.

3.12.2. Existing State of Development Key priorities

The main activity is wholesale and retail trading in food and non-food items. Formal and informal trade contribute significantly to jobs and incomes in the district. Formal trading arrangement mainly occur at gazetted markets (Kashitu, Yuka, Libonda and Wenela) and around urban and growth centers. Trading activities at gazetted markets are regulated by the local authority. Items traded include; agro-products like, fish, livestock, groceries, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, new and used clothes, hardware and agricultural inputs among others.

At present, the district is not involved in any manufacturing activities despite availability of raw materials from crops, livestock and fisheries subsectors. Only primary processing activities such as grinding maize to mealie meal and rice polishing are practiced. African Parks (AP) has made significant strides in promoting diversification and value addition. In 2021, AP opened a fish-drying facility at Munde Primary School. In addition, African Parks was able to produce and process about 1,220 kg of honey through 130 local beekeepers. Furthermore, 215 kg of dried mango chips was produced at the fruit-drying facility in Liuwa (African Parks, Field data 2022).

Livestock, rice, cassava and cashew present similar opportunities for investment. Interventions to promote value addition and manufacturing in the cassava and cashew value chain are still in their nascent stage underway. Though not operational one cashew and one cassava processing plant has set up at Muyumbana in Buleya ward by the private sector.

The presence of small and medium enterprises in various sectors facilitates availability of assorted goods and services in agro industry, food and beverages, construction. Although The National Credit and Saving Bank is the only bank in the district, financial inclusion is enhanced by the presence of mobile money services dotted around the district largely due to improved network service coverage by mobile telecommunication. Access to affordable credit remains a challenge although the CEEC has in the last year disbursed market booster and microfinance loans to marketers and Constituency Development Fund has disbursed grants and loans to clubs, cooperative, individual entrepreneur

3.12.3. Issues Arising from the Public Participation

- Lack of rice processing plants
- Lack of stock feed production facility in the district
- Inadequate appropriate market facilities.

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

The increase in population is likely to spur competition of land for settlement and trading. Currently, the local authority has limited land to cater for the current and future demand for residential and industrial investment future demand since most the available land is customary. There is risk of encroaching into fragile spaces such as

banks of flood plains and streams for trading and commercial activities which can lead to land and water pollution.

3.12.5. Impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change

Improper and inadequate sanitation and waste disposal facilities at markets and trading places as a negative impact on environment. Inadequate and improper toilets may lead to increased cases of street urinating, open defecation and use urine bottles (which are improperly disposed). These raises are a public nuisance and raise serious hygiene issues. Inadequate waste collection points in urban areas results in accumulation of solid waste around trading. This affects the aesthetic value of the environment. The demand for charcoal in urban area due to high cost of energy is a driver for deforestation while serving as a livelihood option for rural communities. Deforestation contributes to global warming and climate change.

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

Agriculture is major supplier of raw materials in manufacturing and trading sector. Environmental degradation and climate change can reduce productivity and production of crops, livestock, fisheries and other raw materials. These disruptions can induce instability in commodity supply chain and prices. Further, market infrastructure including roads may be susceptible to weather and climatic factors which can result in damage or rendering the inaccessible. Poor waste management practices might result in solid waste pollution. Trading places become less attractive and less desirable for other plays to come in. However, some waste generated in manufacturing and trade can be beneficial. Poultry farmers in Kalabo are using maize bran (waste from maize milling) as stockfeed supplement; rice husks (waste from rice polishing) and saw dust (waste from carpentry industry) as bedding material for chickens. The waste from poultry is being used for soil improvement thus supporting crop production.

3.12.7. Gender Analysis

Although the district has not yet established database for marketeers, observation from field data shows that there are more women involved sale of fish, rice, vegetables and other foods including clothes than men. The youth are mainly involved in mobile money services, business centers and sale of phones, accessories and electronic products. The men are involved in fishing, carpentry, charcoal production and metal fabrication. Men also tend to own more grocery stalls than women.

Summary

There is need to promote value addition, trade and establish the manufacturing points in selected areas with economical potential in raw materials for both agriculture and non-agriculture, this will enhance food security, job creation and income for Kalabo population.

Key sector issues in Kalabo

- Inadequate of access to finance.
- Inadequate on knowledge on E- commerce.
- Inadequate entrepreneurship skills.
- Lack of gazetted land for manufacture.
- Inadequate Training facilities for entrepreneurship.
- No proper collection point for Waste and recycling.
- Lack of Filling station.
- Inadequate fender roads to agricultural production areas like Nguma.
- Seasonal raw materials (fruits and crops).
- Low income among population in Kalabo

3.13. TRANSPORT

Transport and communication sectors play an important role in unlocking the entrepreneurial acumen, enhancing access to social services, and facilitating supply of goods and services through roads, inland drainage and air infrastructure in the district. The sectors through communication infrastructure further promote digital platforms which contribute to expanded Access to information, business Markets and employment opportunities especially among the youth in both rural and urban communities. Despite the vital roles the transport and communication sectors play, the infrastructure remains inadequate and underdeveloped thereby by impacting negatively on the growth of the sector, and overall socio-economic development in the district.

Benefits of Water Transport to the People within Kalabo IDP area

The study done in 2018 indicated that 46% of Kalabo rural areas depend on water transport as a source of employment or income, (Nasilele 2018).



Transportation of reed mats (Mashasha) across Luanginga River



Canoes transporting passengers and goods across Luanginga river

Frequency of Water Transport Usage in Kalabo

A study was done on the frequency of water transport usage in 2018. Out of 200 respondents, 21% daily and 35% weekly uses water transport, (Nasilele 2018). This implies that more still depend on water transport of which the sector needs particular attention to improve its services.

Figure 23: Water Transport Usage in Kalabo

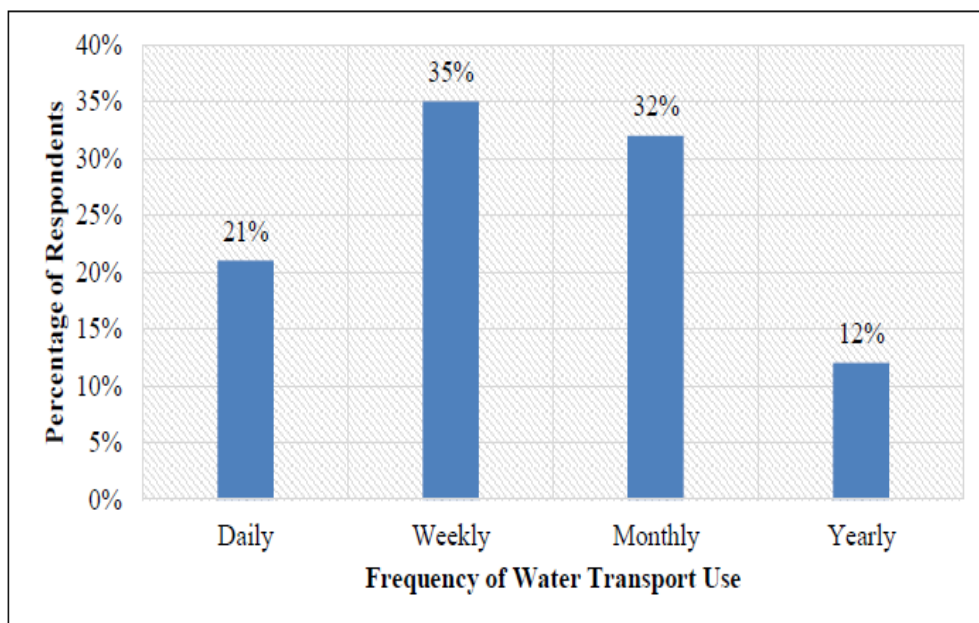


Figure 23: Water Transport Usage in Kalabo

Source: Kalabo IDP TEAM

3.13.1. Key Government Priorities To Be Implemented At Local Level

The following priorities will be implemented at the local level

- Up grading township roads to bituminous standards.
- Upgrading major roads to bituminous road standards.
- Graveling of minor roads.
- Roads programmes financing inclusion engagements.
- Construction of bus and tax stations.
- Canal clearing.
- Awareness programmes of community roles on infrastructure maintained.
- Deployment of specialized human resource to manage and utilize specialized canal equipment (dredgers).
- Community Awareness on maintenance of canals.
- Capacity building / employment of technical expertise in canal infrastructure.

3.13.2. Existing State of Development

Road Transport

The status of road transport sector in the district remains critical to assured services delivery in the district. Largely the district road transport subsector can be categorized into urban roads, township roads, intra (feeder) and inter district roads. The total distance of both intra and inter district priority roads is estimated at 745.528 Kilometers. The status quo of the roads however, shows that 87% of total roads are sandy, 7% are gravel while only 5% are tarred. The tarred road stretches from Tapo to Kalabo post office. See graph below;

Figure 24: Percent Road Coverage by type

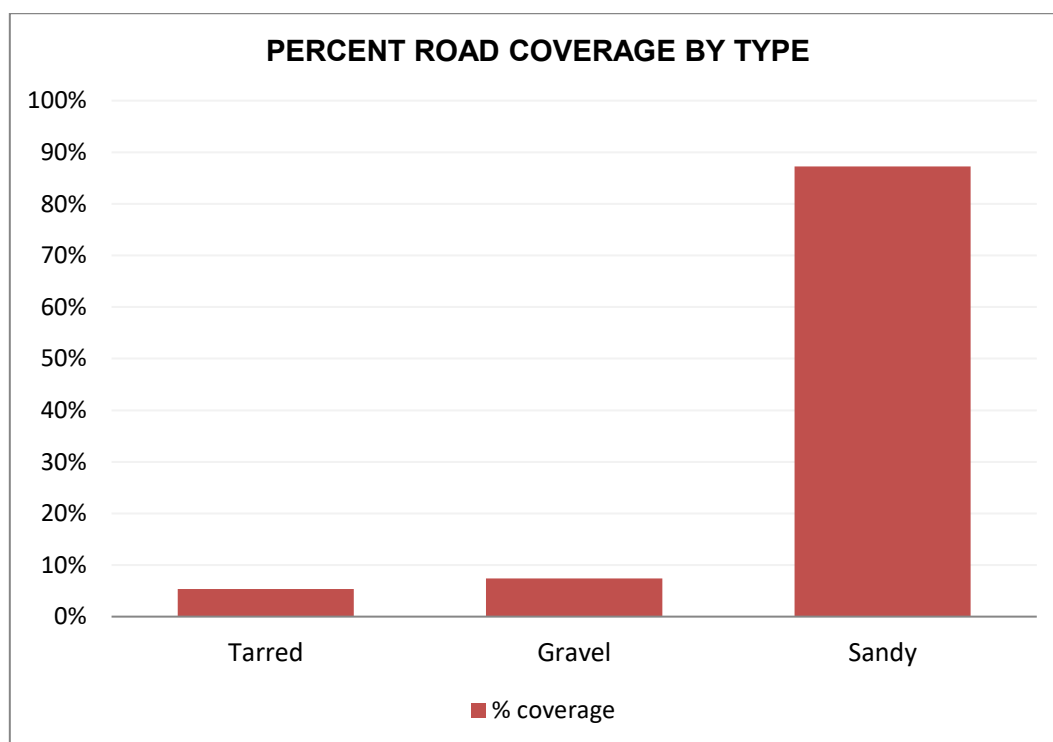


Figure 24: Road Coverage

Source: Kalabo IDP Team

The sandy status quo of the district roads has resulted in to inadequate district transport service providers confining services to graveled and tarred roads leaving 87% of the total roads unattended. The major factors hindering service provision mainly include the sandy nature of the roads requiring strong 4-wheel drive vehicles which most service providers do not have. Additionally, the terrain induces high maintenance costs on vehicles resulting in some who could service the community shying away from such engagements.

As a consequence, the community has resorted to walking; use any available mode of transport such hired motor bikes, and ox-charts. The ox charts are the most preferred mode of transport owing to availability of such services at community levels. Poor transport services have also impacted the district in so many ways. It challenges access to health services especially in during flood seasons. Communities find it very difficult to easily access health services especially for emergency cases such as maternal cases among others. Service providers such as health and education workers take longer duration from the duty station to access other services thereby negatively impacting quality of service provision.

The urban roads are also sandy in nature. The only residential areas that have access to tarred road are those along the stretch from Sikongo turn off to the post office. This also hinders easy movement and access to home steads and connectivity to social services such as health facilities.

Inland waterways (canals)

The inland drainage plays a significant role among the lower land communities. The district has an estimated total of 788 Km of all inland drainage. These can be categorized in two main categories of drainage canals and transport canals.

Drainage canals with an estimate of 348 kilometers (44%) are mainly used for draining water to main river channels. These helps delay flooding, and consequently sustain ecosystems and livelihoods.

Transports canals with an estimate distance of 440 kilometers (56%) serve both purposes of draining water and at the same time facilitate movement of goods and services between lower and upper lands. These serve as a major mode of transport during the rainy season when floods are at peak.

Although the transport sector plays a critical role for lower land communities, the sector in the district remains challenged by a number of factors. A number of the canals are clogged and shallow posing a challenge of movement especially during the dry season. Despite, a dragger to service canals been procured and delivered to the district to service the canal infrastructures, 90% of canals are in deplorable state due to shortage of qualified human resources and inadequate funding to service.

Similar to the road transport, there are low transport service providers in the sector owing to low service demands. Additionally, service demands fluctuate i.e., higher in the flood seasons and reduce with recession of floods. As a consequence, a majority of the communities have resorted to usage of paddled canoes that would take well up to 8 days in some cases to access or supply goods and services to the upper land communities and the central business district. Poor mode of transport also impacts negatively on efficient services delivery and other socio-economic factors challenging easy access to markets.

Table 31:Status of canals

S/n	Names of canal	Use of the canal	Wards	Constituency	Length	Works required
1	Mapungu – Shuku	Transport	Mapungu	Kalabo Central	12km	Machine dredging
2	Musiamo	Drainage	Buleya to Lukona and Namulilo	Kalabo Central	85 km	Manual clearing
3	Kalabo – Ngombe	Transport	Muchatanga; Yuka and Liumba	Kalabo Central	20km	Manual clearing
4	Ikatulamwa – Mapungu	Transport	Nunyama - Mapungu	Kalabo Central	18 km	Machine dredging
5	Lukona – Siloloti	Drainage	Lukona	Kalabo Central	36km	Manual clearing
6	Ndoka – Lilambo	Drainage / transport	Ndoka ; Kandambo	Kalabo Central	16km	Manual clearing
7	Yeta	Transport	Libonda	Liuwa	10 km	Machine dredging
8	Nambufu – Lyangungwe	Transport	Libonda	Liuwa	10 km	Manual clearing
9	Ilute – Simbuyu	Transport	Mapungu	Kalabo Central	7 km	Manual clearing
10	Libonda – Sishekanu	Transport	Libonda	Liuwa	26km	Manual clearing
11	Ndoka – llyangungwe	Drainage	Ndoka	Kalabo Central	20km	Manual clearing
12	Libonda – Namweti	Transport	Libonda	Liuwa	10km	Manual clearing
13	Buleya – Nalikolo	Drainage	Mapungu	Kalabo Central	15km	Manual clearing
14	Lilengo – Kalenga	Drainage	Muchatanga	Kalabo Central	8km	Manual clearing
15	Sibanda – Kalenga	Drainage	Luanginga	Kalabo Central	10km	Manual clearing
16	Nalusheko	Drainage	Luanginga	Kalabo Central	10km	Manual clearing
17	Nalibebe – Muchatanga	Drainage	Muchatanga	Kalabo Central	8km	Manual clearing
18	Silamu	Drainage	Mapungu	Kalabo Central	5km	Manual clearing
19	Mulundumano	Transport	Mapungu	Kalabo Central	10km	Manual clearing
20	Kataka	Transport	Mapungu	Kalabo Central	10km	Manual clearing
21	Muyumbana – Sihole	Drainage	Buleya – Kandambo	Kalabo Central	16km	Manual clearing

S/n	Names of canal	Use of the canal	Wards	Constituency	Length	Works required
22	Mutalaiti – Lukona	Transport	Lukona	Kalabo Central	27km	Manual clearing
23	Lukona - Siluwe	Transport	Likulundundu	Liuwa	12km	Manual clearing
24	Lumei harbour – Makoma canal	Transport	Salunda	Liuwa	10km	Manual clearing
25	Lilengo – Ufufu	Drainage	Yuka	Kalabo Central	8km	Manual clearing
26	Kanchumwa – Matondo	Transport / drainage	Yuka	Kalabo Central	10km	Manual clearing
27	Ituya – Ufufu	Drainage	Yuka	Kalabo Central	2km	Manual clearing
28	Nayaka – Libonda	Transport	Libonda	Liuwa	10km	Manual clearing
29	Mulikita	Drainage	Buleya & Ndoka	Kalabo Central	20km	Manual clearing
30	Kalabo – Makoma	Transport	Salunda ; Luola ; Likulundundu and Siluwe	Liuwa	145km	Machine Dredging
31	Ikatulamwa – Katele	Transport	Ñunyana	Liuwa	18km	Machine dredging / manual clearing
32	Mundimunene	Transport	Libonda	Liuwa	10km	Machine dredging / manual clearing
33	Lyahonga – Ndoka	Drainage	Lukona	Kalabo Central	10km	Manual clearing
34	Pyamulilo – Nambinyi	Drainage	Ñuma	Kalabo Central	8km	Manual clearing
35	Mulapo – Sikamaba	Drainage	Ñuma	Kalabo Central	25km	Manual clearing
36	Namachila – Nalupako	Drainage / transport	Ñuma	Kalabo Central	6km	Manual clearing
38	Namulume – Kapondo	Drainage / transport	Ñuma	Kalabo Central	4km	Manual clearing
39	Mazoka Mutungi	Drainage / transport	Ñuma	Kalabo Central	5km	Manual clearing
40	Siyongo – Kayenge – Simbilu	Drainage / transport	Liumba	Kalabo Central	12km	Manual clearing
41	Liumba – Shambungo – Ngombe	Drainage / transport	Liumba	Kalabo Central	8km	Manual clearing
42	Matondo – Salalu	Drainage / transport	Liumba	Kalabo Central	8km	Manual clearing

S/n	Names of canal	Use of the canal	Wards	Constituency	Length	Works required
43	Keta – Chamemba	Drainage	Chilele	Kalabo Central	8km	Manual clearing
44	Chamemba – Kate	Drainage	Chilele	Kalabo Central	5km	Manual clearing
45	Kate – Chilele	Drainage	Chilele	Kalabo Central	3km	Manual clearing
46	Chilele – Ngundi	Drainage	Chilele	Kalabo Central	3km	Manual clearing
47	Ngundi – Lyatungu	Drainage	Chilele	Kalabo Central	3km	Manual clearing
48	Malasha	Transport / drainage	Mapungu	Kalabo Central	8 km	Machine dredging
49	Mukata	Drainage	Luanginga	Kalabo Central	5km	Manual drainage
50	Sakatengo	Drainage	Luanginga	Kalabo Central	7km	Manual drainage
51	Kankolola	Drainage	Luanginga	Kalabo Central	7km	Manual drainage
52	Simbwala	Drainage	Luanginga	Kalabo Central	4km	Manual drainage
53	Lundambuyu	Drainage	Luanginga	Kalabo Central	4km	Manual drainage
54	Muchatanga – Nengu	Drainage	Muchatanga	Kalabo Central	7km	Manual drainage
55	Nalikolo	Drainage / transport	Mapungu	Kalabo Central	4km	Manual drainage

Table 31: Status of canals

Source: Kalabo IDP Team

Air Transport

Air transport is a critical sector transport system of the district required for efficient travel and supply of goods and services systems. It is also key and among the development support interventions to the tourism and hospitality industries which contribute to employment in the district. The district currently has approved flights to support the developments in the districts, however, the air transport infrastructure and associated services remain poorly developed. The air transport infrastructure (Air-strip) in the district lacks basic required infrastructure such as fire equipment, water reticulation systems, communication and other buildings (waiting rooms) among others. It is also not fenced raising safety related challenges for both flight crews and general members of the community.

Additionally, the air services are also constrained by low demand services to support the sustenance of the infrastructure services such as flights. Majority of the services

are utilized mainly by tourists due to high flight fees for air transport compared to other available cheaper means of transport such as roads. There have been also lower engagements on modalities to ensure sustenance of the flight services through design of products that ensure local community inclusions by the district administration. To redress the eminent challenges, design of interventions redressing the eminent challenges would be critical.

3.13.3. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The following were the issues related to transport raised during stakeholder meetings;

- Poor road networks (Sandy roads)
- Low coverage of community serviced routes by both public and private transport service providers
- Expensive and distance sources of ox- carts and associated accessories
- Inadequate alternative transport such as motor cycles
- Low numbers of community traveling to particular designated locations serving
- Low engagements on inclusion of priority roads for funding considerations by the district.
- Maintenance of (airport/ strip) infrastructure
- Engagement of transport service providers for inclusions of community packages for sustainability issues of the flight
- Raise awareness air transport utilization for services scale up.
- Few alternative modes of transport such as motorized boats.
- Lack of specialized human resource to manage and utilize specialized canal equipment (dredgers).
- Water transport is expensive and unreliable.
- Non- maintenance of canals.
- Air transport is expensive
- High comparable costs with other available modes of transport locally
- Low engagements on local community and services inclusion by district administration
- Low awareness on transport services to the district by the local communities.

3.13.4. Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

Flash floods and heavy precipitation in the district damage roads, bridges and culverts.

3.14. COMMUNICATION

The communication sector not only promotes easy access to information and markets, which is crucial for social economic growth in the district, but also helps increase

employment levels, particularly through mobile money businesses and crypto currency businesses through digital solution platforms.

3.14.1. Key Government Priorities To Be Implemented at Local Level

- Lobby for increased network towers.
- Lobby for Quality network services

3.14.2. Existing State of Development

Despite the crucial role that communication infrastructure plays, the district's infrastructure is still insufficient, with an average network coverage of only 50%. While Ng'uma, Liumba, and portions of Libonda wards experience very weak network, the situation is even worse in Mitwi, Kuuli, Upangoma, Namulilo, and Lutwi, where there is absolutely no network coverage. (IDP team 2022 field findings).

This implies that out of the total 127 zones in the district, 63 which represent 50% have access to network. Further, some zones indicated that despite within network coverage, the network is intermittent. Although the coverage network area is seemingly considerable, the covered areas are compounded by poor quality of network provided. Further, education is highly affected in that teachers or students are unable to access internet services.

Table 32: Status of Telecommunication networks

Name of the ward	No of zones	No. of zones without access to any telecommunication network (Mtn, Airtel, Zamtel)	% of zones without access to any telecommunication network (Mtn, Airtel, Zamtel)
Buleya	5	1	20%
Chilele	5	2	40%
Kandambo	4	3	75%
Liumba	6	2	33%
Luanginga	3	-	0%
Lukona	6	1	17%
Lutwi	5	5	100%
Mapungu	7	1	14%
Mitwi	5	5	100%
Muchatanga	4	-	0%
Namulilo	5	5	100%
Ndoka	8	7	88%
Ng'uma	6	4	67%
Ng'unyama	6	2	33%
Yuka	6	1	17%
Kuuli	6	6	100%
Libonda	6	2	33%
Likulundundu	5	2	40%

Name of the ward	No of zones	No. of zones without access to any telecommunication network (Mtn, Airtel, Zamtel)	% of zones without access to any telecommunication network (Mtn, Airtel, Zamtel)
Luola	5	2	40%
Mishulundu	5	1	20%
Salunda	4	2	50%
Siluwe	7	4	57%
Sishekanu	4	1	25%
Upangoma	4	4	100%
Total	127	63	50%

Table 32: Status of Telecommunication networks

Source: Kalabo IDP Team

Figure 25: Map showing Telecommunication tower distribution and service gaps

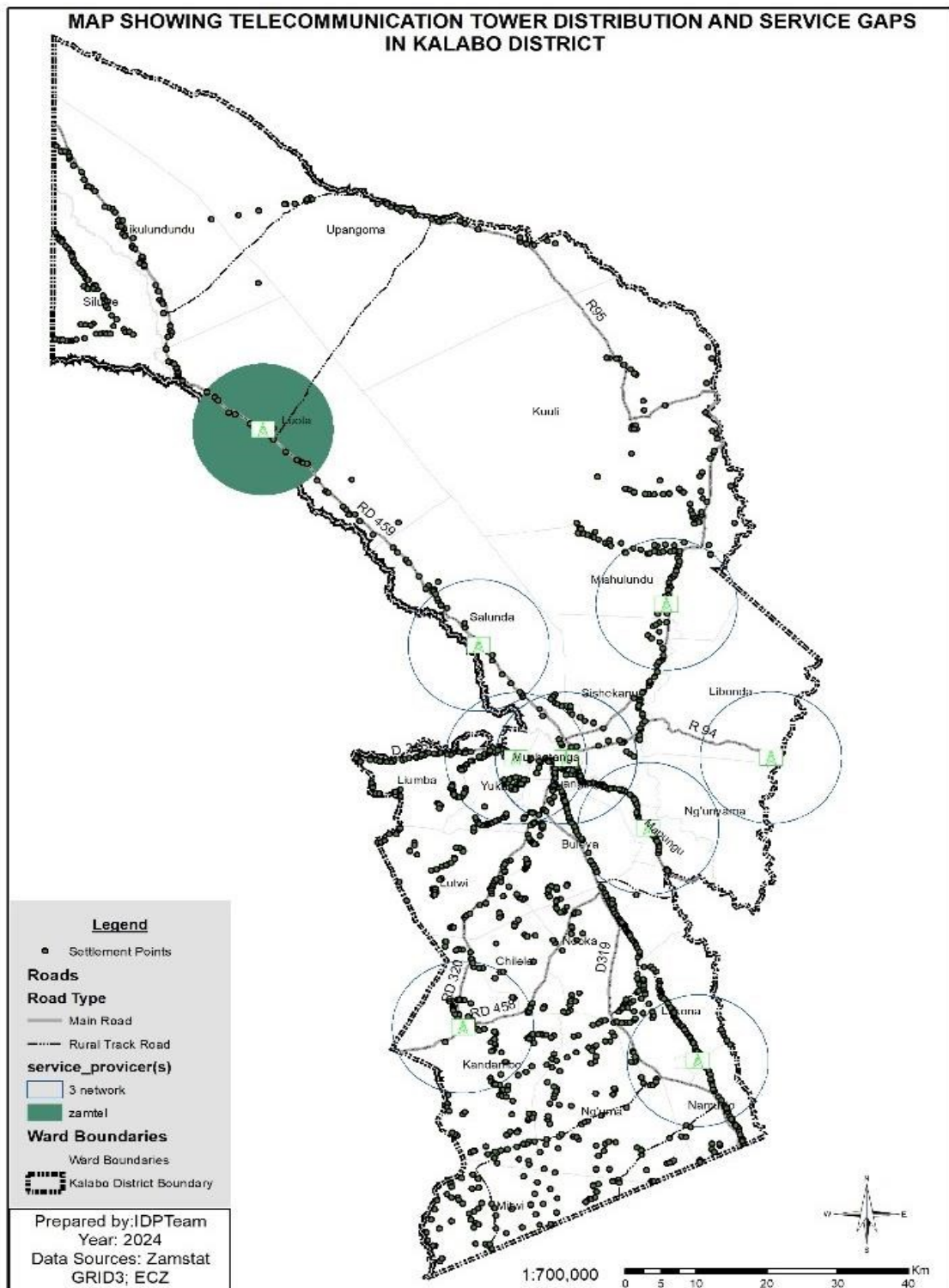


Figure 25: Map Showing Telecommunication Tower Distribution and Service Gaps
 Source: Kalabo IDP Team

3.14.3. Issues arising from the public participation process

- Few communications infrastructure.
- Low network coverage.
- Intermittent network

3.15. ENERGY

Energy plays a critical factor in socio economic development. It facilitates and drives processes required to meet basic human needs such as food production, shelter, Transport, Health and education (NEP, 2019). Energy enhances growth of industries, and safety environments, through various forms of energy such as petroleum fuels, electrical, Gas, Solar, Biomass (wood fuel, Charcoal), among others.

To respond to various livelihood and development needs eminent in the district therefore, the district requires access to various sources of energy critical for alternative choices, and cleaner forms of energy. Current energy sources mostly prevalent and utilized in the district comprise hydro power, Solar, Biomass (charcoal/ wood) and petroleum fuels.

3.15.1. Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

- Promotion of clean and renewable energy
- Scale up rural electrification (REA)
- Scale up alternative energy infrastructure
- Promote private participation – establishment of fuel service stations

3.15.2. Existing state of Development

However, the status in Kalabo shows that as at 2022, only 13.2% of households had access to electricity (ZESCO, Kalabo branch 2022). This implies that majority of the households in the district still rely on Biomass (wood and charcoal) fuels as a source of energy. In the wake of population increase, utilization of forest resources is likely to increase thereby raising concerns of likely environmental degradation, with consequent impacts of climate change. Climate change negatively impacts livelihoods and socio-economic growth for the district.

Additionally, out of a total of 31 health facilities, only seven (7) facilities have access to national grid representing 22.6%. this has negatively impacted on the health sector as it leads to vaccine spoilage, interruptions in the use of essential medical and diagnostic devices. The rural health centres and health post are the most affected in that they lack even the most basic lighting and communication for childbirth and emergency procedures. The situation is worse under education as only 19 out of 130 schools have access to electricity representing 14.6%. This implies that most schools

have challenges to use the computers for learners. Perhaps it has contributed the low percentage of schools with computers for pedagogical use which is at 37.8%.

The district also lacking filling service stations to assure easy access to petroleum fuels required for transport and other off grid economic activities such as milling among others. Most fuels are accessed in Mongu which is 75 kilometres away from the district. This results in increased cost of doing business in the district, high transportation cost and generally costs of living. To redress all these challenges in the wake of increasing population, there would be need to ensure responsive programmes to key challenges facing the district in the energy sector.

3.15.3. Issues arising from the community participation process

- Fuel is expensive due to lack of filling service stations in the district.
- Increasing usage of charcoal likely to contribute to climate change
- Inadequate supply of solar utilities and expertise for solar installations.

3.16. FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENT

The sector is mandated to promote the effective and sustainable use of the environment, while at the same, facilitating support for adaptation to, and mitigation of the effects of climate change. The environment serves as humans' primary means of survival. Living in peace and upholding the ideal balance between the natural and human environments is crucial and the only path to sustainability because environmental resources are limited. In order to support sustainable socio-economic growth in the district, environmental resources must be conserved and preserved because they are threatened by exploitation, pollution, and deterioration. However, the Kalabo area faces a number of environmental issues, the most notable of which are the negative effects of climate change, indiscriminate sand mining, forest deterioration, and the careless disposal of solid waste.

3.16.1. Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

The key sector priorities plans and strategies in line with the 8th National Development Plan to be implemented are outlined in the table below;

Table 33: Key priority plans and strategies

SECTOR PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES				
S/N	Programs/ Activity	Strategies	Indicators	Performance Status
1	Forest Protection and management	Engage community forestry management group	Clearance of at least 10km forestry boundary annually.	Average
			Promotion of beekeeping and utilization of non-woody forest products.	Above target
		Formation of CFMGs	Form two (2) Community Management Forest management groups	Below Target
		Engage stakeholders in establishing the nursery and encourage Forest concession holder to establish a tree nursery in their respective operation area	Raise and plant 12, 000 assorted species of tree seedling annually	Above Target
		Conduct Joint Forest Operations with other sectors	Conduct at least 20 Blitz patrols and Forest inspections annually.	Average
		Engage Community Forest Management Group (CFMG)	3320ha hectares of forest controlled burned annually.	Above Target
2	Forest Management Planning	Forest Zonation	Demarcate the district in five (5) Zones and establish Forest Management plan for each Zone	Average.
3	Revenue Collection	Collect Revenue on Woody Forest products and non-woody forest products enshrined in the Forest regulations.	Collection of Non-Tax Revenue of about K696, 000.00 annually	Average
4	Forest Extension and Organization	Collaborate with other sector for information dissemination.	Conduct 50 community sensitization meetings on Sustainable Forest Management annually.	Average

Table 33: Key priority plans and strategies

Source: Kalabo IDP Team

3.16.2. Existing State of Development

Non-Tax Revenue Collection

As stipulated in the forest legislation, the sector's mission is to collect Non-Tax Revenue on all Woody Forest Products and Non-Woody Forest Products. The product for which revenue is collected includes; fuelwood, poles, honey, papyrus reeds, charcoal, cord wood, and timber production. Government service buses (GSB), bank deposits, and point of sale machines are the methods used for collecting. The district aims to collect K696, 000.00 in non-tax revenue annually. The table that follows displays the revenue that was collected in prior years.

Table 34: Non-Tax Revenue (2020-2024)

Year	Annual Target (K)	Amount Collected (K)	Variance (K)	Comments
2020	1, 566, 000.00	2,034,205.00	468,205	Above target
2021	1, 566, 000.00	4,378,326.00	2,812,326	Above target
2022	1, 566, 000.00	2,770,258.00	1,204,258	Above target
2023	1, 566, 000.00	1, 482, 894.00	-83,106	Decline attributed to expiry of the Forest Concession
2024	696, 000.00	-		On going

Table 34: Non-Tax Revenue (2020-2024)

Source: Kalabo Forestry Office

Forest Concessions

In Shii open forests, the sector presently oversees one Medium Forest Concession. For the forest concession, 20m³ is the lowest output capacity and 200m³ is the maximum. The holder has been granted to harvest the following species;

- *Guibourtia Coleoperma (Rosewood)*
- *Petrocarpus angolensis (Mulombe)*
- *Azelia Quanzensis (Mwande)*

Table 35: Name of the Concession and Operation Areas

Names of Concession	Operation Area	Expiry
Nalinamu General Dealers	Shii Open Woodlands	June 31 st 2027

Table 35: Name of the Concession and Operation Areas

Source, District Forestry Office, Kalabo

Figure 26: Timber Volume Harvested



Figure 26: Timber Volume Harvested
Source: District Forest Office-Kalabo 2023

Community Forest management group (CFMG)

The distribution of the entire biomass stock among the provinces reveals that, with 831.2 million tons, representing 30.3% of the total, North-western Province holds the biggest share. With a return of 358.9 million tons, Western Province has the second-highest biomass stock (ILUA, 2016). Because the district's vegetation is still intact, this presents a possibility for investments related to the carbon trade. The sector intends to create at least two (2) community forest management groups and participate in carbon trading in this regard. The funds obtained from carbon trading offsets is crucial for community development, forest management, and other social activities. One (1) Community Forest Management Group has been constituted by the sector.

Forest Boundary Maintenance

The forest reserves in the district covers 3.3% of the total land area representing 30,094 hectares of the district's forest. There are 11 local forests reserves in the district and they are subjected to encroachments due to expansion of farm fields, indiscriminate cutting down of trees for charcoal production and settlements. The threat has been attributed to undefined forest boundaries, consequently leading to forest degradation. The table below tabulates the levels of encroachment;

Table 36: Shows the Levels of Encroachment of Gazetted Forests

Name of Protected Forest	2020		2023	
	Km ² (Ha)	Level of Encroachment (%)	Km ² (Ha)	Level of Encroachment (%)
Kalamba Local Forest	680	1%	680	2%
Lukona Local Forest	1900	2%	1900	3%
Lushi Local Forest	550	2%	550	2%
Lwenga Local Forest	264	4%	264	2%
Muumbo Local Forest	12050	2%	12050	3%
Nembwalushi Local Forest	1363	2%	1363	5%
SHII	1550	1%	1550	2%
Sisheta Local Forest	550	2%	550	3%
Simuhonge South	3200	2%	3200	2%
Simuhonge North	3987	2%	3987	4%
Yaanga Local Forest	4000	4%	4000	3%
Total	30,094ha		30,094ha	

*Table 36: Shows the Levels of Encroachment of Gazetted Forests**Source: ILUA, 2016*

Figure 27: Map showing in change in vegetation cover in Kalabo District for the years 2014-2024

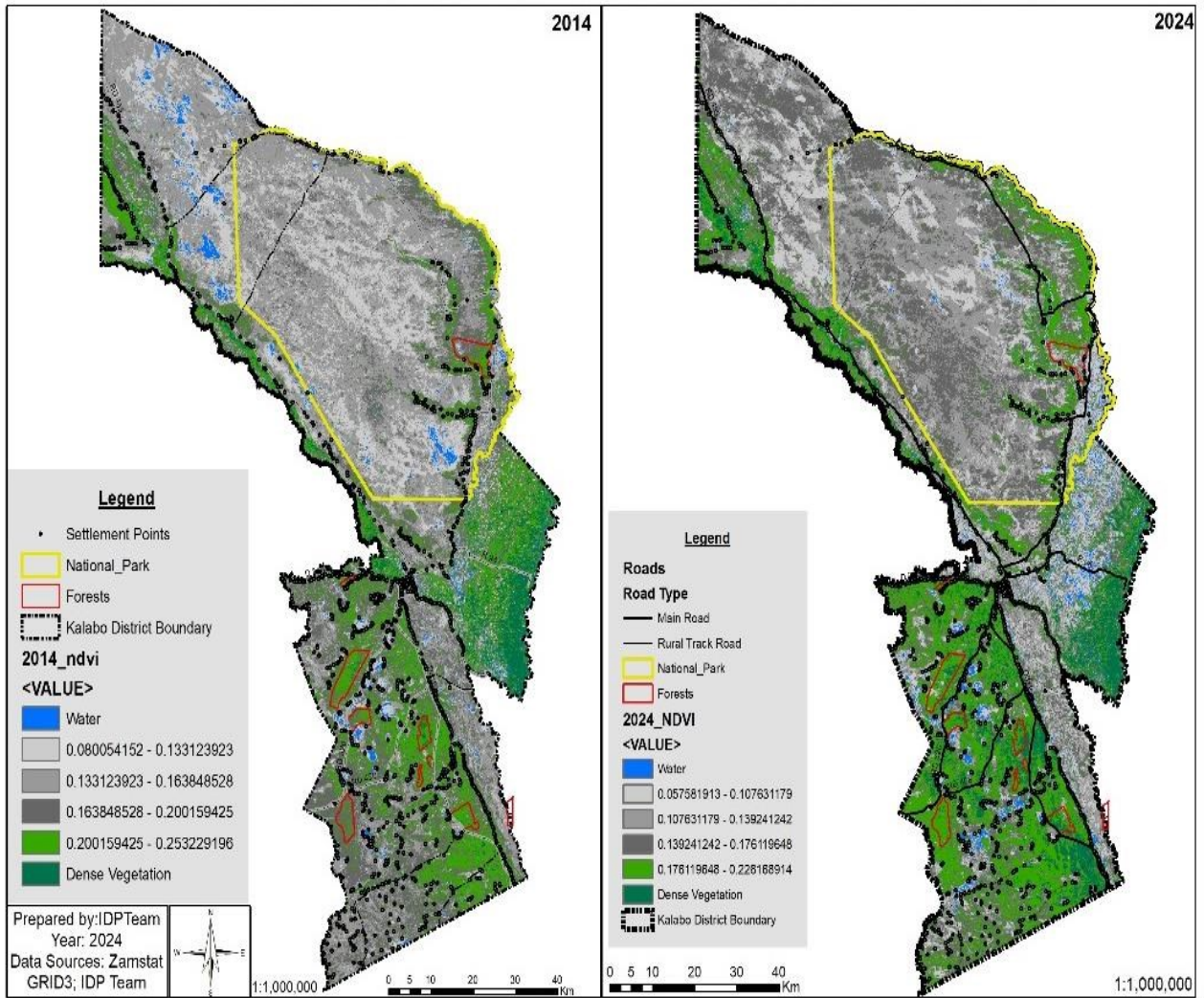


Figure 27: Map showing in change in vegetation cover in Kalabo District for the years 2014-2024

Source: Kalabo Town Council

Figure 28: Kalabo District Resource Map

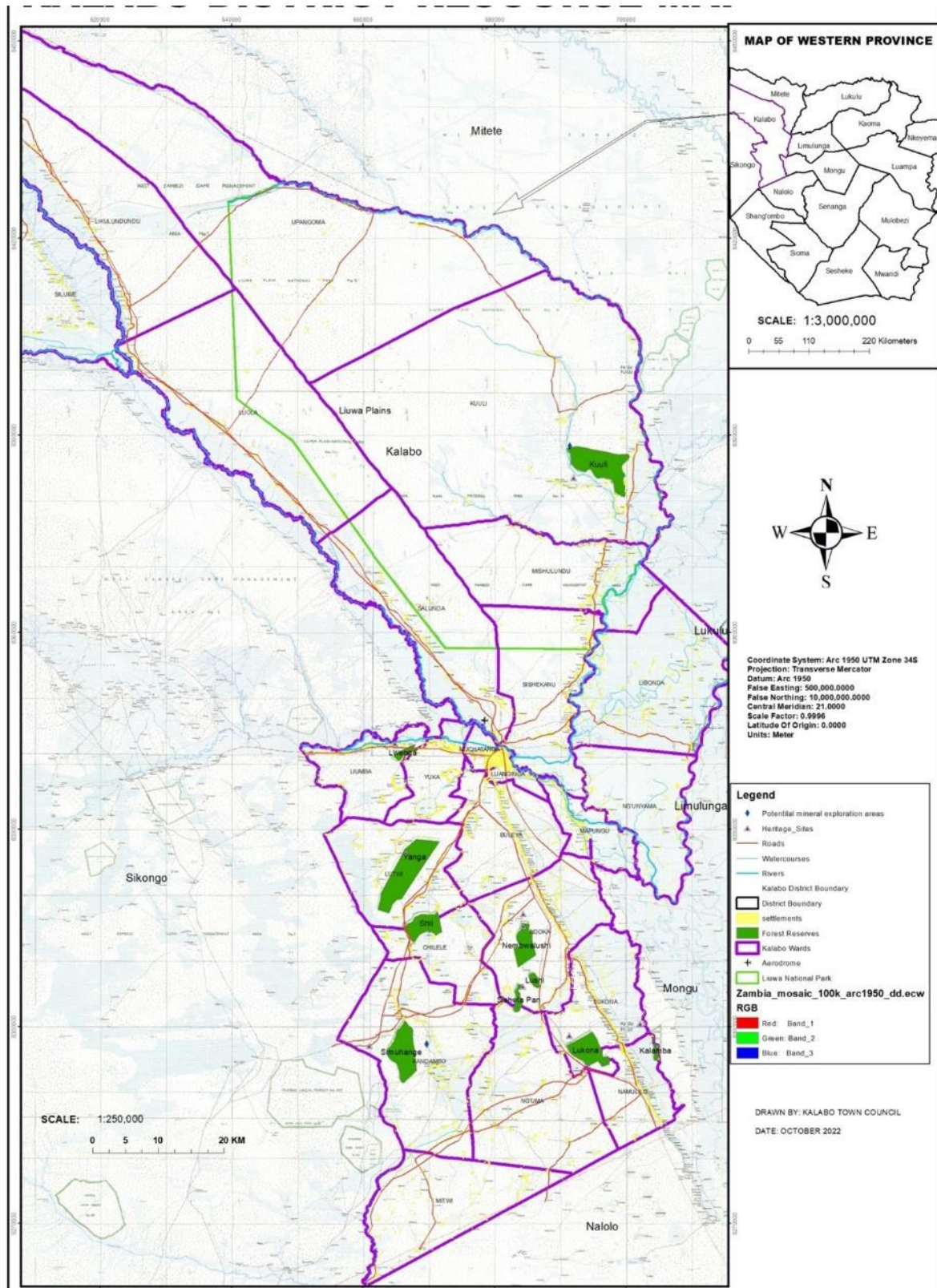


Figure 28: Kalabo District Resource Map
 Source: Kalabo Forestry department 2023

3.16.3. Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

- Inadequate solid waste management by the local authority within the district.
- Lack of solid management equipment.
- Land degradation due to indiscriminate sand mining leading to soil erosion /siltation.
- Low awareness on Forest sustainable conservation and management.
- Inadequate community forest management areas.
- Inadequate Forestry extension services due to understaffing

3.16.4. Impacts of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The district's growing population patterns directly impact the amount of solid garbage produced. The current solid waste management system is finding it difficult to handle the current volume of waste because it lacks the necessary basic equipment and infrastructure. The amount of waste generated is predicted to increase significantly.

Human activity puts pressure on forest resources as the population grows. The main causes of this are forest degradation, which include cutting down trees and other vegetation, search for undeveloped land for farming, expanding farmer plots, and using fuel wood for energy. Another factor contributing to the district's degraded forests is the manufacture of charcoal and settlements. The forest reserves and other environmentally sensitive places are impacted by this phenomenon

3.16.5. Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

Impact of environment and Climate Change

- Increased wildfires: Rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns may lead to more frequent and intense wildfires, especially in the plains
- Tree mortality: Drought, heat stress, and insect infestations may cause widespread tree death, altering forest composition and structure.
- Changes in forest growth: Warmer temperatures may boost growth in some areas, but also lead to water stress and reduced growth in others.
- Shifts in species distribution: As climate conditions change, some tree species may migrate to new areas, potentially outcompeting native species.
- Disruptions to forest ecosystems: Climate change may alter the delicate balance of forest ecosystems, leading to changes in nutrient cycling, soil health, and biodiversity.
- Increased risk of insect outbreaks: Warmer temperatures can facilitate the spread of insect pests.
- Forest fragmentation: Climate-driven changes may lead to the breakdown of large forest areas into smaller, isolated patches, reducing habitat quality and connectivity.

3.16.6. Environmental & Climate Change Analysis Existing

Due to the biological and ecological services they provide, forests have a significant impact on a range of environmental parameters. Climate, flood avoidance, air, water, and soil quality are a few other services. The bulk of the population in Kalabo district depends on the forests for agriculture, forestry, fuel, and subsistence living. The ecosystem has not been spared as a result of the widespread degradation of the forests. It is impossible to overstate the value of forests since they store and absorb carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses are released when a forest degrades. Roughly 10% of global warming is caused by forest loss and degradation (WWF, 2022). Fighting the climate change catastrophe will be impossible if deforestation and forest degradation go unchecked.

For this reason, it is crucial to preserve forest reserves. The interventions to support sustainable practices that support the preservation of forests are called for. These interventions could involve offering financial incentives for conservation farming, promoting the use of firewood-efficient stoves (like rocket stoves) in the district, and motivating communities and stakeholders to plant trees. In addition, beekeeping should be promoted to people so they can make money from selling honey rather than relying on the sale of lumber, charcoal, or poles.

3.16.7. Issues Relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

As most communities in Kalabo district dependent upon forests for their livelihoods, gender roles and relations can affect access to forest resources, income and food generating activities. Gender roles influence access to forest products which leads to different food security outcomes for women, men and children. Degradation of forests results in loss of the rich forestry biological diversity. This has a negative impact on food for poor families especially women and children that depend on wild fruits and other forest products.

In Kalabo district women contributes to forest degradation by unsustainably cutting down trees for wood fuel and caterpillar collection. The male on the other hand tends to degrade the forest by cutting trees for charcoal, timber and poles for sale and construction of houses. The cutting down of trees through unsuitable farming is attributed by both gender from men, women and children.

Women and girls

Women may spend more time in collecting fuelwood, water, and other products. In Kalabo district women contributes to forest degradation by unsustainably cutting down trees for wood fuel and caterpillar collection. This has a negative impact on food for poor families especially women and children that depend on wild fruits and other forest products.

Men and boys

Men and boys on the other hand tends to degrade the forest by cutting trees for charcoal, timber and poles for sale and construction of houses. The cutting down of trees through unsuitable farming is attributed by both men and boys.

Youths

Many youths are increasingly engaged in environmental activism and advocacy for sustainable practices. Forest issues can inspire youth movements, fostering a sense of responsibility and agency in addressing environmental challenges. Additionally, youths are often aware that the decisions made today regarding forests will impact their future and that of generations to come. This awareness can influence their attitudes towards sustainability and conservation.

Persons with Disability

Forests may not offer inclusive recreation opportunities, such as, accessible campsites, picnic areas, which can limit the participation of individuals with disabilities in outdoor activities. Steep terrain, uneven surfaces, and dense vegetation can make it challenging for individuals with mobility impairments or those who use wheelchairs or mobility aids to navigate the forest. However, forest program and other environmental awareness takes into account of all vulnerable groups.

HIV/AIDS

Forest ecosystems provide food sources for many communities, particularly in rural areas. Malnutrition can exacerbate the health issues faced by people living with HIV/AIDS. Deforestation or degradation of forest resources can limit access to nutritious foods, affecting individuals' immune systems and overall health. Forest loss contributes to climate change, which can disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, including those living with HIV/AIDS. Changes in climate can lead to more frequent and severe weather events, impacting agricultural productivity and increasing food insecurity.

3.16.8. External Factors Contributing to Sector Issues

Demand for Timber

An increase in demand for timber both local market and export consumption has exerted pressure on forest resources. Coupled with influx of foreign timber merchants, the demand has contributed to decline and overexploitation of valuable commercial trees species in the district.

Load Shedding

With an increased crisis for energy both domestic and Industrial in Zambia. The government is rationing Electricity and Kalabo District is not an exception. The

pressure for power has exacerbated high production of charcoal in the district, this poses huge threat on forest resources resulting in forest degradation and depletion.

Indiscriminate Sand Mining

The increase in population has resulted in rapid infrastructure development in the district. River sand is a resource that is on high demand for construction and block making. This has resulted in indiscriminate sand mining activities within the district. Sand mining activities are prominent near rivers and flood plains such as the Mushenyangu plain targeting the fine river sand suitable for the undertaking. The rampant indiscriminate sand mining has not spared the environment with unduly high degree of land degradation. The land degradation has resulted in loss of aesthetic value to the natural landscape, soil erosion which has led to increased levels of sedimentation and siltation of the water bodies. The severity, however of sand mining depends on the rate, type and execution of the extraction. When the extraction rate is higher than the rate of natural replenishment, problems arise (Hackney et al., 2020).

3.17. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is crucial to food and nutrition security in Kalabo. Maize, rice, cassava, sorghum, sweet potatoes, vegetables and cashew are widely grown. Currently, rice and cassava are the major cash crops produced in the district. Agricultural services to farmers are mainly facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture and African Parks. Potentially, these services are available to at least 20,675 farmers (2017/2018 Livestock Census) located in 19 Agriculture Camps.

3.17.1. Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level

Crop production in the district is characterized by low output and productivity often resulting in food insecurity, low dietary diversity and low farm incomes. Strategies to increase uptake of climate smart agriculture, agriculture mechanization and irrigation will be prioritized in order to improve yields, increase production and resilience to climate change. Construction and rehabilitation of camp houses, procurement and improved maintenance of motorcycles will be prioritized as a means to enhancing delivery of agricultural services to farmers.

3.17.2. Sector's Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development

Three (3) priority areas shall be implemented namely;

- Improve Agricultural Production and Productivity
- Improve Agribusiness
- Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation.

These priorities are in line with the Second National Agriculture Policy 2016 (SNAP), Strategic Plan (2022-2026), National Rice Development Strategy (2016-2020),

National Agriculture Mechanization Strategy (2024-2028), Comprehensive Agriculture Transformation Support Programme (CATSP) and Eighth National Development Plan (2022-2026).

3.17.3. Existing State of Development

Crop production and yield

The National Crop Forecast Survey (NCFS) reports for the years 2021 to 2024 indicate a significant decline in crop production as illustrated in figure 29. Maize production dropped from 8,571Mt to 1,508 Mt between 2020/2021 and 2022/2023 farming seasons with rice falling to 967 Mt from 9,224Mt during the same period.

Figure 29: 2020-2024 Crop production trends for Kalabo

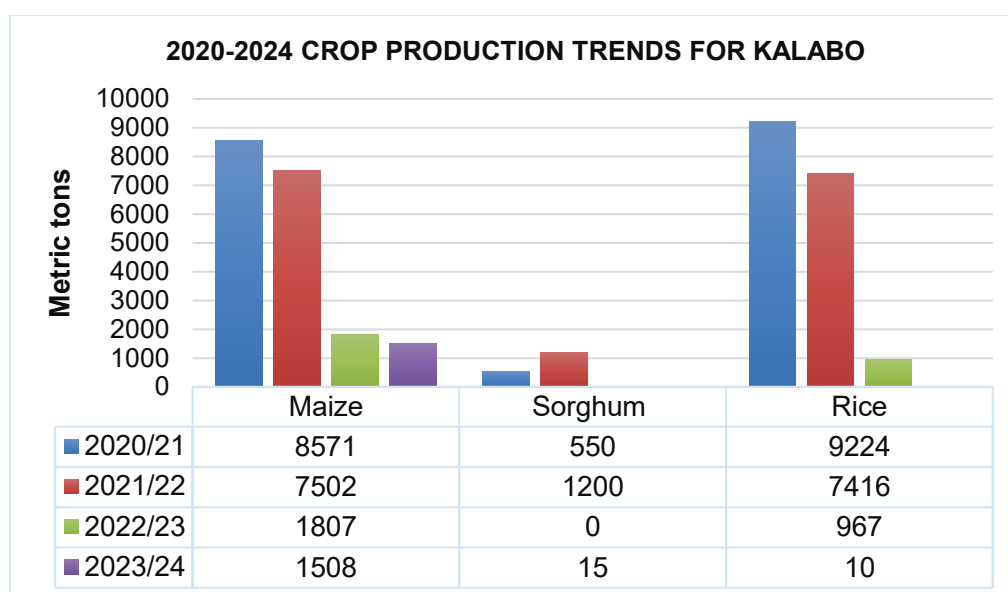


Figure 29: 2020-2024 Crop production trends for Kalabo

Source: Department of Agriculture, Kalabo

Current maize for the district stands around 0.69 Mt/ha compared to the national average of 2.14 Mt/ha. For rice the average for district is about 1.12 Mt/ha compared to the national average of 1.33 Mt/ha as shown in table 37.

Table 37: Crop yields (Mt/ha)

Crop	Yield (Mt/ha)		
	National Average	District Average	District Target by 2034
Maize	2.14	0.69	1.6
Rice	1.33	1.12	1.8
Millet	0.59	0.28	1
Sorghum	0.42	0.56	1
Groundnuts	0.63	0.22	0.80

Table 37: Crop yields (Mt/ha)

Sources: MoA Strategic Plan 2022-2026, 2021/22 NCFS Report

Low coverage of agricultural extension services

- Ratio of extension worker to farmer is about 1:1,375 against the required 1:600 as per target in the 7NDP, 2016-2021

Inadequate transport and accommodation for extension staff

- 11 out of the required 22 motorcycles currently available, mostly in fair condition
- 14 camp houses out the required 22 units. Rehabilitation and new construction required
- Only 600 on the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) a population of 20,675 farmers (2017-2028 Livestock Census) i

Agricultural infrastructure

- 11 solar powered mini-irrigation schemes available in Liumba, Namatindi, Salunda, Mapungu, Buleya, Sishekano, Sihole, Kanchumwa, Imilangu and Luanginga camp
- 1 irrigated nurseery facility for cashew at Lilambo in Sihole.
- 7 storage facilities

Table 38: Inventory of storage facilities in the district

S/N.	Camp	Location	Ownership	Remarks
1	Luanginga	Wenela	Government	Used as main depot by Food Reserve Agency (FRA)
2	Sihole	Sihole	Catholic church	Constructed by Catholic Church; requires rehabilitation
3	Lukona	Lukona	Cooperative	Constructed under Rural Investment Fund; requires rehabilitation
4	Namatindi	Nang'umba	Catholic church	Constructed by catholic Church; requires rehabilitation
5	Kanchumwa	Kaande	Cooperative	Shed requires reconstruction
6	Ng'uma	Nguma	Cooperative	Need expansion and rehabilitation
7	Luanginga	Farmer Training center	Government	Located at the Farmer Training Center; Constructed under the Cashew Infrastructure Development Project (CIDP)

Table 38: Inventory of storage facilities in the district

Source: Kalabo District Agriculture Coordination Office

Performance of the sector

Performance of the sector in the district against key indicators is outlined in the table below;

Table 39: Key Performance Indicators

Programme	Strategy/Initiative	Indicator	Plan Target	Actual
Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation	Climate Smart Agriculture technologies and Practices developed and disseminated	Hectares of land under Climate Smart Agriculture	10,483	Not assessed
		Area under conservation agriculture	10,483	Not assessed
		Number of farmers trained in climate smart agriculture	6,500	2652
Crop production and productivity	Mechanized farming enhanced	Area under Mechanized Farming increased	12,580	127
		Number of small-scale farmers accessing tractor mechanization services	2000	80
		Number of small-scale farmers accessing animal draught power	5000	612
	Irrigation	No. of irrigation schemes fully operational	30	9 out of 12
		Area under Irrigation increased	480	Not assessed
	Enhance agriculture extension services	No. of extension officers recruited	24	8
		No. of motorbikes purchased	40	7
	Farmer Input Support Programme	No. of beneficiary farmers accessing inputs under FISP	2,400	600
Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation	Climate Smart Agriculture technologies and Practices developed and disseminated	Hectares of land under Climate Smart Agriculture	10,483	Not assessed
		Area under conservation agriculture	10,483	Not assessed
		Number of farmers trained in climate smart agriculture	6,500	2652
Agribusiness and Development	Value chains established	Number of value chains established	2	1(in progress)
		Number of crop types produced in value chain	3	2 (in progress)
	Agro-processing and Value Addition Capacity Improved	No of Agro-processing plants Established and operationalized	30	6
	Market Linkages for Cooperatives enhanced	Number of Cooperatives linked to Markets	20	2
		Number of market linkages established	20	1
		Number of farmers linked to markets	6300	67
Infrastructure Development	Camp house construction and rehabilitation	Number of staff houses constructed	13	2
		Number of staff houses rehabilitated	12	4

*Table 39: Key Performance Indicators**Source: Kalabo District Agriculture Coordination Office*

3.17.4. Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

This section outlines the main issues captured during stakeholder consultations.

- Extension services not adequate
- Inadequate number of farmers accessing Farmer Input Support Programme
- Limited access to agricultural input
- Inadequate Agriculture Infrastructure

3.17.5. Impacts of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

With projected increase population to 139,711 by 2034, an increase in demand for crop and crop products is anticipated in order to meet the future food and nutrition demands of the population. Continuation of the current bad agricultural practices has potential to degrade soils and further reduce crop yields. The search for productive soils will lead to clearing of forests for agricultural land thereby, effecting change of land use from forest to agriculture and settlements. These resulting changes may contribute to an increase in rural-urban migration in search of other livelihood options.

3.17.6. Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

Impact on environment and climate change

It is anticipated that perpetuation of the current bad farming practices such as burning, shifting cultivation and over-use of soils may lead to increased rates of deforestation or forest degradation, habitat destruction and loss of biodiversity. Inappropriate use of agro chemicals and inorganics fertilizer also have potential to pollute the soils and aquatic environment. If left uncontrolled, loss of vegetation cover and burning may contribute to erosion of carbon sinks, thereby exacerbating global warming and climate change.

Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

The impact of climate change manifested by increase in atmospheric temperatures and recurrent droughts and floods may contribute to low crop yields and quality of output often result in food insecurity, low dietary diversity and reduced incomes. Additionally, droughts and high temperatures reduce availability of water for irrigation including increased incidence of agricultural pests and diseases. Floods also increase the risk of crop failure.

3.17.7. Issues Relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

The goal of agriculture at small scale level is food production for improved food and nutrition security, and income generation. However, gender and other vulnerabilities such as HIV/AIDS and disability impact and are impacted by agriculture. A brief outline of the interaction between agriculture and these vulnerabilities is discussed below.

Men and boys

In most farming households, men are supported by boys in undertaking tasks that require physical strength such as tillage and operating animal draught power including irrigation. By virtue of the rural set-up of the district, men tend to be the major recipients of agricultural extension services and are often the main decision makers on issues related to management of farm operations. While boys are complementing men, they may fail to balance between school and farm work which might consequently lead high rate of absenteeism and school drop outs.

Women and girls

Women and girls also provide a significant amount of time and labour on the farm. However, their participation in agriculture is often constrained by various social and cultural barriers including limited access to credit and extension services. Thus, it is imperative to ensure inclusion of women in agricultural interventions as women tend to be more receptive to the uptake of improved agricultural practices and technologies than men, and are responsible for managing food and nutrition requirements of most households.

HIV/AIDS

The majority of farming households in the district depend on family labour. Thus, HIV/AIDS has potential to reduce family labour resulting in reduced output which can significantly lower farm productivity and production.

Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities tend to have limited access to agricultural extension services, inputs and finance. In addition, most agricultural tools are not inclusive and may not cater for persons with disabilities.

3.17.8. External Factors Contributing to Sector Issues

Fluctuating exchange rates

The depreciation of the Kwacha against major currencies such as the US dollar has resulted in higher prices of fertilizer and fuel thereby increasing the cost of production and agricultural commodities.

Increase in farmer population

The increase in population of farmers in the district has led to an increase in the demand for agricultural services and farming inputs which at the moment, the district is not able to meet.

Road network

The road network in the district is generally poor. The situation has an adverse impact on marketing produce such as rice and cassava in high production areas.

Weather and climate

Agriculture is a climate-sensitive sector. Departure from optimal weather conditions particularly rainfall and temperature have an adverse impact on yields and overall output. In addition, weather can contribute to the proliferation of agricultural pests like the Fall Army Worms.

3.18. CORE ISSUES IDENTIFIED AND PRIORITY PROJECTS TO IMPLEMENTED IN THE IN IDP AREA

3.18.1. A Cross Section of the Core Issues In Kalabo IDP

A summary of the core issues identified in the IDP area are outlined in figure 30

Figure 30: A Cross Section of the Core Issues in Kalabo IDP

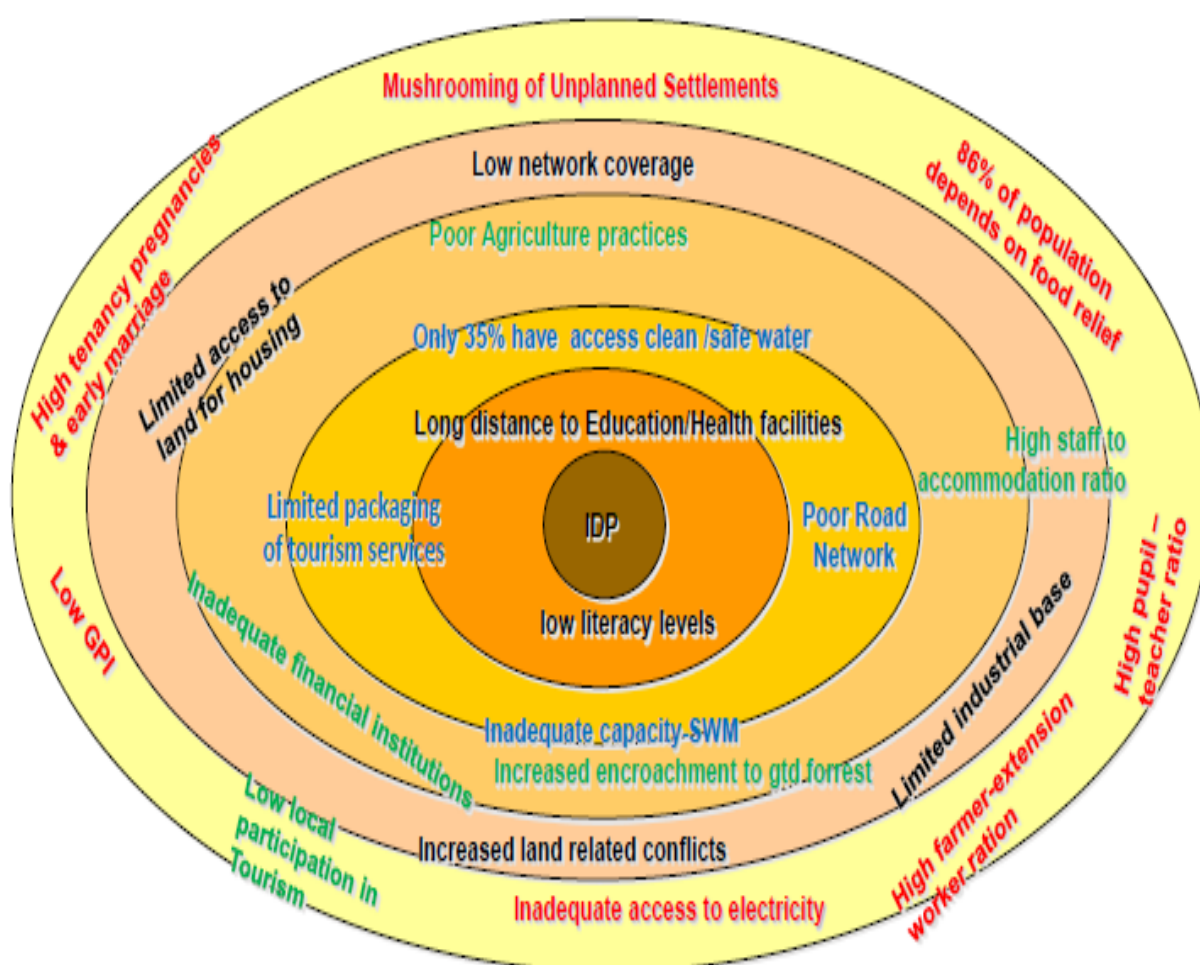


Figure 30: A cross section of core issues in Kalabo IDP

Source: Kalabo IDP Team

3.18.2. Community Project Priorities

The list of prioritized projects for all 24 wards are listed in table 40 below.

Table 40: Prioritized Projects for the wards

S/N	Ward	Top Ten Prioritized Projects
01	Libonda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Electrification of Mukola Primary School. 2) Construction of 4 Police Staff Houses at Libonda Police Post with Toilets. 3) Construction of 4 Staff Houses at Mulumbe Primary School. 4) Construction of 4 Staff Houses with Toilets at Namweti Health Post. 5) Construction of 5 Staff Houses with Toilets at Munyanya Primary School. 6) Construction of a Crush pen at Kalolo. 7) Installation of a Water Reticulation System - Mukola Village. 8) Rehabilitation of the Libonda Local Court. 9) Electrification of Mulumbe Primary School. 10) Construction of 4 Staff Houses with Toilets at Namweti Primary School.
02	Mishilundu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Installation of a Water Reticulation System - Mishulundu Zone. 2) Construction Staff House at the Clinic- Mishulundu Zone. 3) Construction of a Staff House - Maoma Zone. 4) Installation of a Water Reticulation - Maoma Zone. 5) Construction of a 1x2 Classroom Block - Siliya Zone. 6) Construction of a Staff House - Siliya Zone. 7) Construction of a 1x3 Classroom Block - Munde Zone. 8) Construction of a Water Reticulation - Munde Zone. 9) Construction of a Staff House - Sibemi Zone. 10) Installation of a Water Reticulation - Sibemi Zone.
03	Lukona	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Construction of a 1x2 Classroom Block at Lukona Primary School. 2) Drilling and Installation of 20 boreholes in 20 villages 3) Construction of a 1x3 Class Room at Lyahonga Primary School. 4) Construction of a Staff House at Lyahonga Primary School. 5) Construction of Male/Female Wards and Mortuary at Lukona Clinic. 6) Construction of a 1x3 Class Room at Munyonga Primary School. 7) Construction of a 1x3 Class Room Mbalala Primary School. 8) Construction of a Local Court. 9) Construction of a Shelter at Lukona Market. 10) Drilling and Installation of a Solar Powered Borehole at Lukona Police.
04	Chilele	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Construction of a Health Post at Keta. 2) Drilling of a Borehole at Mikusi Village 3) Drilling of a Borehole at Muyachi Village. 4) Drilling of a Borehole at Shamonde Village. 5) Drilling of a Borehole at Munga. 6) Drilling of a Borehole at Mabula Village. 7) Drilling of a Borehole at Lyatungu East. 8) Drilling of a Borehole at Lishinji Village. 9) Drilling of a Borehole at Mupolota Village. Drilling of a Borehole at Nakusheka Village and Likungu North village 10) Construction of a maternity annex at Chilele health post

S/N	Ward	Top Ten Prioritized Projects
05	Namulilo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Construction of a Maternity Ward, Solar Pump And Construction 2 Staff Houses at Namundale Clinic. 2) Construction of a CRB at Litooma Primary School - Litooma Zone. 3) Construction of 2 Staff Houses at Salao Primary School - Salao Zone. 4) Construction of a 1x3 CRB at Lishuwe Community School - Lishuwe Zone. 5) Construction of 2 Staff Houses at Yeta Primary School at Yeta Zone. 6) Construction of 1x3 CRB Kachapa Community School Kachapa Zone. 7) Drilling of 2 Boreholes at Kachapa Village. 8) Drilling of 2 Boreholes at Lyamutezi Village - Salao Zone. 9) Boreholes at Nyilwa Village - Salao Zone. 10) Drilling of 2 Boreholes at Namundale and Mutata Villages.
06	Sishekanu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Construction of a Mothers Shelter at Mulinga Clinic. 2) Construction of a Staff House at Nañole Primary School. 3) Construction of a Staff House at Sishekanu High School. 4) Construction of a 1x3 CRB at Nañole Primary School. 5) Construction of a Staff House at Nalungwana Primary School. 6) Installation of a Water Reticulation System at Imayowe Village - Mulinga Zone. 7) Installation of a Water Reticulation at Iwamutu Village- Sishekanu Zone. 8) Installation of a Water Reticulation at Simangu Village - Mulinga Zone. 9) Installation of a Water Reticulation at Lubuta Village -Sishekanu Zone. 10) Installation of a Water Reticulation at Sakalyata Village - Mulinga Zone.
07	Siluwe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Construction of a 1x2 Classroom Block with 40 desks at Litapuya Community School. 2) Drilling and Installation of Water Reticulation at Siluwe Primary School. 3) Construction of 1x3 Classroom Block with 60 desks Libilingoma Primary School. 4) Construction of a Foot Brigde connecting Siluwe Primary to Mukunyi Area. 5) Drilling of a Borehole at Matindi Village. 6) Rehabilitation of Siluwe Local Court. 7) Drilling of a Borehole at Mangala. 8) Renovation of Siluwe Clinic. 9) Construction of a Staff House at Siluwe Local Court. 10) Staff House at Siluwe Primary School.
08	Yuka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Construction of 440 School Desks for 5 Schools in Yuka Ward. 2) Construction of 2 Double VIP Toilets at Salunda Local Court - Salunda Zone. 3) Construction of 2 1x3 Classroom Blocks at Kanchumwa Primary School for High School upgrading - Kanchumwa Zone. 4) Drilling of Boreholes at Salalu , Kabanda, Lundambuyu Community School, Kancumwa Upper, Mbonge 1, Kambili, Mugomba Kakona Upper , Liko, Mbonge 2 , Zhola Limbamba , Mutelumuke and Chinjenge Main Villages of Yuka Ward.

S/N	Ward	Top Ten Prioritized Projects
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Construction of 8 Staff Houses at Yuka Primary School - Yuka Zone. 6) Construction of 1x3 Classroom Block at Lundambuyu Community School – Kanchumwa West Zone. 7) Canal clearing from Lueti River to Salalu to enable farmers accessible to dried farming land. 8) Construction of 10 staff houses at Kanchumwa Primary School Kanchumwa Zone. 9) Construction of 4 Staff Houses at Ufufu Primary School - Ufufu Zone. 10) Construction of 3 Staff Houses at Ituya Health Post - Ituya Zone.
09	Luanginga	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Upgrading of Wenela road which connects Mushenyango Bridge, Kalabo District Hospital Tar Junction to Kalabo Trades Training Institute - Simbwala and Council Chamber Zone. 2) Construction of Laboratory at Kalabo Day Secondary School of Simbwala Zone. 3) Construction of Luanginga Radio Station - Council Chamber Zone. 4) Construction of 1x3 Classroom Block at Nalusheko Primary School - Nalusheko Zone. 5) Drilling of a Borehole at Kankolola Area and Sibanda -Nalusheko Zone. 6) Renovation of Staff Houses at Kalabo High Boarding Secondary School - Simbwala Zone. 7) Construction of Township roads from Riverside to Roundabout. 8) Construction of Township roads from roundabout to buildings department – Council Chamber Zone. 9) Construction of a Maternity Annex and installation of a Water Reticulation System at Wenela Clinic- Simbwala Zone. 10) Procurement of Desks at Kalabo Day Secondary School, Kalabo Boarding Secondary School, and Nalusheko Primary School - All Three Zones.
10	Lutwi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Construction of 1x3 CRB at Malongo community in Malongo zone. 2) Construction of Maternity Ward at Lutwi Health Center in Lutwi Zone. 3) Construction of Maternity Ward at Imilangu Health Post in Imilangu Zone. 4) Construction of 1x3 CRB at Sitowe in Sitowe Zone. 5) Construction of 1x3 at Ngoma in Ngoma Zone. 6) Construction of a Local Court in Lutwi Zone. 7) Construction of 1x3 CRB at Imilangu at Imilangu zone. 8) Construction of staff house at Malongo in Malongo zone. 9) Procurement of 400 desks to be distributed to Imilangu, Lutwi and Ngoma Primary Schools. 10) Drilling of 25 water points in 25 villages. (Kanyangu ,Kapukusa, Luwe, Safulo, Safula, Tusheshe, Mwemisa, Chiyelula, Kangogwe, Ishachombe, Ishabalaka, Kashatoka, local court, Chiyelula 2, Mwekayombo, Tauzeni, Ngoma, Ishamubanga ,Malelekwa, Liomboko, Kandiana, Nalikaula, Kapoba, Simangolwe, Likuyu 2).
11	Mitwi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Construction of 1x3 CRB at Sipako Primary School. 2) Installation of a Water Reticulation System at Lusa Primary School and Construction of Health Facility. 3) Construction of Staff House at Mitwi Primary School.

S/N	Ward	Top Ten Prioritized Projects
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Construction of Staff House at Sinumbu Primary School. 5) Construction of Maternity Annex at Mitwi Health Center. 6) Construction of 1x3 at Kalombwe Primary School. 7) Construction of Staff House at Lupo Primary School. 8) Drilling and Installation of 60 Boreholes in all the zones of Mitwi Ward. 9) Procurement of 240 Double Seater Desks to Kalombwe, Sinumbu and Sipako Primary Schools. 10) Construction of Staff houses for Extension Officers under agriculture and tertiary departments, and Electrification of Mitwi Clinic and Primary School.
12	N'gunyama	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Installation of a Water Reticulation System at Nayaka Village. 2) Construction of 1x3 CRB including desks at Imalyo Primary School. 3) Construction of Health Post at Ikatulamwa Primary School. 4) Construction of 5 Staff Houses and Toilets at Imalyo Primary School. 5) Construction of 1x3 CRB at Ikatulamwa Primary School. 6) Construction of Community School at Makono Area. 7) Construction of Community School at Namanda. 8) Construction of Community School at Mwandi. 9) Installation of a Water Reticulation System at Mwandi Clinic. 10) Installation of a Water Reticulation System at namanda Village
13	Mapungu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Construction of a 1x3 Classroom block at Mapungu Secondary School. 2) Construction of a Health Post at Malasha – Malasha zone. 3) Installation of piped water system for the maternity wing at Mapungu Health Center. 4) Construction of a Staff house for the proposed Police Post. 5) Construction of a 1x3 CRB at Soombo Community School. 6) Construction of a 1x3 CRB for Silamu Community School. 7) Construction of Health Post at Ngunyama. 8) Staff House at Shuku Health Post. 9) Staff House at Mapungu Health Center. 10) Installation of Piped Water System at Mapungu School.
14	Liumba	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Construction of a Market at Liumba. 2) Construction of Health Post at Matondo. 3) Procurement of 8 beds and mattresses at Liumba Clinic. 4) Construction of 9 staff houses at Liumba Combined Secondary School. 5) Procurement of 500 desks for five schools in all the zones. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liumba Combined School • Matondo Primary School • Siyongo Primary School • Ngombe Primary School • Mwenemundu Community School 6) Construction of a Pre-school in Kande area and renovation of depot house. 7) Construction of boreholes in the following villages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kabemba village in Liawema zone • Noka village in Matondo zone • Likenya village in matondo zone • Chikenge village in Mbaje zone • Ishakalumbu village in Kande zone

S/N	Ward	Top Ten Prioritized Projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kandonga village IN Kande zone • Chikote village in Liumba zone • Ishachindele village in Siyongo zone • Limpali village in Liawema zone • Sitonga village in Matondo zone • Kahonono village in Matondo zone • Sakemba village in Mbanje zone • Sitondo village in Kande zone • Wanje village in Kande zone • Kalala village in Siyongo zone • Ndwengo village in Siyongo zone <p>8) Upgrading of Chinjanga Borehole into Water Reticulation System - Liumba zone.</p> <p>9) Construction of a gravel road that connect Mbanje to the main Kalabo-Sikongo road.</p> <p>10) Construction of a health post in Siyongo area - Siyongo zone.</p>
15	Upangoma	<p>1) Construction of 1x3 CRB Mutunda Primary School</p> <p>2) Construction of a staff house at Mutunda Primary School</p> <p>3) Installation of a water reticulation system –solar powered</p> <p>4) Construction of 1x3 CRB Litoole Community School with an ablution block</p> <p>5) Construction of 1x3 at Linooko Community School</p> <p>6) Construction of 1x3 at Mutaa Primary School</p> <p>7) Installation of a water reticulation system – solar powered</p> <p>8) Construction of a police post</p> <p>9) Construction of a maternity wing at Mutaa Health Post</p> <p>10) Construction of a 1x3 at Mutaa Primary School</p>
16	Kuuli	<p>1) Rehabilitation of 1x2 CRB at Kuuli zone</p> <p>2) Procurement of 50 desks at kuuli zone Primary School</p> <p>3) Construction of two staff houses and ablution block at Liuwa health post</p> <p>4) Construction of a health post 2 staff houses and water borne toilets at Lukondondo zone</p> <p>5) Construction of 1x3 CRB a, 2 staff houses and water borne toilets at Muchicha zone</p> <p>6) Construction 1 staff house at Muchicha Health Post, procurement of 10 beds</p> <p>7) Construction of a staff house, 1x3 CRB at Namule zone, procurement of 50 desks</p> <p>8) Construction of two staff houses, procurement of 50 desks at Lunde zone</p>
17	Kandambo	<p>1) Construction of a 1x3 CRB at Kakinga Community School</p> <p>2) Construction of a health post at Lilambo zone</p> <p>3) Construction of a dormitory at Sihole day secondary school</p> <p>4) Construction of 4 staff houses at Sihole Day Secondary School</p> <p>5) Construction of 1x3 CRB at Sihole Day Secondary School</p> <p>6) Canal clearing –Lilambo to Ndoka route</p> <p>7) Construction of a staff house at lilambo Primary school</p> <p>8) Construction of a staff house at Kakinga Community School</p> <p>9) Rehabilitation of two staff houses at Sihole Agriculture camp</p> <p>10) Rehabilitation of Sihole Rural Health centre</p>
18	Salunda	<p>1) Construction of a Health post at Silanda zone</p> <p>2) Installation of a water reticulation system at Silanda zone</p>

S/N	Ward	Top Ten Prioritized Projects
		3) Construction of a staff house at Salunda Health post 4) Construction of a staff house at Salunda Primary School 5) Construction of a staff house at Luohe East Primary school 6) Construction of a 1x3 CRB Luohe East Primary School 7) Construction of a staff house at Lumei Health Post 8) Construction of a staff house at Lumei Health post 9) Construction of a staff house at Lumei Primary School 10) Construction of a staff house for extension Officer
19	Likulundundu	1) Construction of a staff house at Mushukula Primary School 2) Rehabilitation of a 1x3 CRB at Mushukula Primary school 3) Construction of a staff house at a Kashengwana Primary School 4) School 5) Rehabilitation a 1x3 CRB at Lukena Primary School 6) Construction of a Health post at Sikunde 7) Construction of 7 waterborne toilets at Mushukula Primary School 8) Procurement of 100 desks for Mushukula, Kashengeana, Lukena and Sikunde Primary School 9) Drilling of a borehole at Silopu village 10) Drilling of a borehole at Lukena village 11) Drilling of a borehole at Mandela village
20	Luola	1) Construction of 3 staff houses at Kalumbu Primary School 2) Construction of 2 staff houses at Kalumbu Health Post 3) Construction of 3 staff houses at Luola Primary School 4) Construction of 2 staff houses & a Mothers Shelter at Luola Health Post 5) Construction of a 1x3 classroom block and a staff house at Munde Community School 6) Construction of 2 staff houses at Lukoko Primary School 7) Construction of 2 staff houses and a mother's shelter at Lukoko Health Post 8) 1x3 Construction a 1x3 classroom block and staff house at Mabula Community School 9) Drilling of water points at; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likambwela village • Liuwa Singelele Village • Liuwa Katonga Village • Kalumbu Likamba Village • Liyambelo Village • Lumbela Musasa Village • Sungo Mulapo Village • Luola Village (03) • Kondola Village • Kapungu Village • Makana Village • Shingwa Village • Sitoya Village • Tushehe Twamwenyi Village 10) Water Reticulation at Luola Secondary School
21	Muchatanga	1) Nalionwa Secondary School. Construction; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 (1x3) Classroom Block • 1x3 Laboratory Block

S/N	Ward	Top Ten Prioritized Projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1xAssembly/Examination Hall • Administration • 10x3 Bedroomed Staff Houses <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Construction of a bus Terminus 3) Construction of Urban Clinic 4) Feeder Roads and Plotting of the Ward 5) Water Reticulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nalionwa Water Tank sinking a borehole to supply water to the surrounding communities. • The airport Tank to be revamped to supply water to the areas from Mapa up to Lilengo 6) Upgrading of wooden footbridge to permanent Bridges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malelekwa • Lundambuyu Stage 1 • Lundambuyu Stage 3 (near Mulemwa Fields) 7) Upgrading of Namenda Community School: Construction; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 (1x3) Classroom Block • 3x3 Bedroomed Staff Houses 8) Nalionwa Day Secondary School: Mapa Area: Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 (1x3) Classroom Blocks • 1x3 Laboratory • 10x3 Bedroomed Staff Houses 9) Construction of a Police Post with 3 Staff Houses 10) Sports Stadium
22	Buleya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Construction of 1x3 Classroom Blocks with Desks at Kalenga Primary School. 2) Construction of a Health Post under within Kalenga Zone. 3) Construction a Permanent Structure for Buleya Health Post. 4) Construction of three 1x3 classroom block with desks at Chauluti Primary School. 5) Construction of 2 staff houses with toilets for Chaluluti Health Post. 6) Construction of a 1x3 Classroom block with desks at Muyumbana Primary School. 7) Construction of a Health Post at Sikundu Primary School. 8) Drilling of 11 borholes in Sikundu Zone. 9) Construction of four 1x3 classroom blocks with desks under Buleya zone. 10) Construction of a local court.
23	Ngúma	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Drilling of boreholes 2) Construction of a classroom block at Mbile Primary School 3) Construction of classroom block at Nemonyi primary School 4) Construction of a clinic at Lyapepa 5) Rehabilitation of Veterinary house at Ng'uma 6) Construction of a vetrinerry house at Ng'uma 7) Construction a local court at Ng'uma 8) Installation of water reticulation at Mayumbi Primary School 9) Construction of 2 staff houses at Ng'uma Primary School 10) Construction of a staff house at Mbile Primary School
24	Ndoka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Construction of classroom block at Nang'umba Primary School 2) Installation of Water reticulation system at Buyei zone 3) Installation of water reticulation at Mbunde primary School 4) Construction of 1x3 classroom block at Ndoka Primary School

S/N	Ward	Top Ten Prioritized Projects
		5) Construction of 1x3 classroom block at Namaonwa Community School 6) Electrification of Ndoka Health centre 7) Installation of a water reticulation at Lushi Primary School 8) Construction of Maternity annex at Namatindi Health Post 9) Construction of new Chinga Miyutu Health Post at Nang'umba 10) Procurement of blankets and mattresses for Namatindi health center and Ndoka health post.

Table 40: Prioritized projects for the 24 wards

Source: Kalabo Town Council

4. Overview

The development framework will outline the goals, strategies, development objectives, and vision for the IDP region. Development Framework thus, its primary responsibility is to ensure that plans are compliant with applicable laws and policies while also supporting and fostering an atmosphere that allows these goals to be accomplished

4.1. Vision of the Long-Term Development of the IDP Area

Vision Statement: A District with Diversified, Inclusive and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development by 2032.

4.2. Policies to Direct Development Overview

During the years 2024–2034, the Kalabo Integrated Development Plan's Development Framework will be primarily guided by several key policies, including the SDGs, Vision 2030, the Eight National Development Plan (8NDP), sector-specific policies, and presidential proclamations regarding developmental initiatives. The goal of these policies is to put the nation back on track to become a wealthy middle-income country by 2030 by maximizing the enormous potential for sustainable, all-encompassing, and inclusive development in all of the economy's sectors.

The 8NDP is anticipated to propel a varied, inclusive, and sustainable socioeconomic development of the district through the implementation of the four Strategic Development Areas (SDAs), which include Economic Transformation and Job Creation, Human and Social Development, Environmental Sustainability, and Good Governance.

4.3. Presidential pronouncements on developmental programmes

By 2024, all schools must have enough desks for students, and by that same year, no student should be sitting on the classroom floor. All schools must have access to safe and clean piped drinking water, power, contemporary sanitary facilities and adequate classrooms. In addition, maternity annexes with the required amenities and energy connections must be included in all healthcare facilities; piped drinking water that is safe and hygienic for use in all healthcare institutions; Modern sanitary facilities should be present in every healthcare facility; By the end of December 2024, all unfinished district hospitals must be finished; all provincial general hospitals and district health offices must have access to ambulances; and all marketplaces must have state-of-the-art sanitary facilities

4.4. Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

4.4.1. Health Services Sector

Objective	Improve Overall Health Outcomes in the District by 2030							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Reduce the incidence of Malaria	Increase vector control interventions quality coverage to 100%	All Wards	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	MOH/MLGRD/IPs
	Consistency supply of Malaria drugs and commodities	All wards	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	MOH/MLGRD/IPs
Improve transport system	Procurement of Ambulances	5	1	1	1	1	1	MOH/MLGRD
	Procurement of Utility vehicles	5	1	1	1	1	1	MOH/MLGRD
	Regular servicing and maintenance of vehicles	When due	Always	Always	Always	Always	Always	MOH/MLGRD
	Procurement of motor bikes for facilities	15	3	3	3	3	3	MOH/MLGRD/IPs
	Regular servicing and maintenance of motor bikes	When due	Always	Always	Always	Always	Always	MOH/MLGRD
Increase Access to Healthcare	Construction of health facilities with staff houses	All wards	5	5	5	5	4	MOH/MLGRD/IPs
Improve sanitation and hygiene	Construction of sanitary infrastructure	All wards	5	5	5	5	4	MOH/MLGRD/IPs
	Drilling of boreholes	All wards	5	5	5	5	4	MOH/MLGRD/IPs
Consistency supply of medical supplies & equipment	Local generation of funds for procurement and equipment	All health facilities	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	MOH/MLGRD/IPs

4.4.2. Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Health Services Sector

Objective	To improve access to clean water and sanitation in the district by 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Provide of adequate water supply machinery	Procurement of drilling rigs	Kalabo Central & Liuwa Constituencies	2					MLGRD/MWDS
	Procurement of utility vehicles	Kalabo Central & Liuwa Constituencies		2		2		MLGRD/MWDS
	Construction a water treatment plant	Luanginga ward	1					MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC
	Operationalization of SOMAP shop	Kashitu Market	1					MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC
Increase access to water supply and sanitation facilities	Drilling of new boreholes	24 wards	100	100	100	100	100	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC
	Rehabilitation of dysfunctional boreholes	24 wards	50	50	50	50	50	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC
	Upgrading of existing hand pumps to water schemes	24 wards	5	5	5	5	5	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC
	Extension of piped water supply network	1						MWDS/WWSSC/PPP
	Construction of waterborne sanitation facilities in public places	2 Per Constituency	4	4	4	4	4	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC/PPP
	Construction sewerage network system	Kalabo central		1				MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC/PPP
	Construction of Demo sanitation facilities	2 per constituency		4				MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC/PPP
	Conduct CLTS and SLTS	All Wards	4	5	5	5	5	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC/PPP

4.4.3. Education Sector

Objective	To improve education service delivery in the district by 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Increase access to education facilities	Construction of Classrooms	24 wards	4	4	4	4	4	MoE/MLGRD/Private Sector
	Construction of staff houses	24 wards	2	2	2	2	2	MoE/MLGRD/Private Sector
	Construction of play parks in ECE centres	24 wards	1	1	1	1	1	MoE/MLGRD/Private Sector
	Construction laboratories	24 wards	1	1	1	1	1	MoE/MLGRD/Private Sector
	Construction of dormitories	5 Wards	1	1	1	1	1	MoE/MLGRD/Private Sector
	Construction of ECE centres	24 wards	1	1	1	1	1	MoE/MLGRD/Private Sector
	Construction of flushable toilets (Ablution block)	24 wards	2	2	2	2	2	MoE/MLGRD/Private Sector
	Construction Libraries	24 wards	1	1	1	1	1	MoE/MLGRD/Private Sector
Reduce High Teacher-Pupil Ratio	Recruitment of teachers	24 wards	3	3	3	3	3	MoE

4.4.4. Local Governance Sector

Objective	To improve municipal service delivery by the local authority in the district by 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Enhance solid waste management in the district	Procurement of Solid Waste Management Equipment	Urban & Peri urban	3	3	3	3	3	MLGRD
	Conduct public sensitization on sustainable solid waste management	24 wards	24	24	24	24	24	MLGRD
	Engage investment solid waste management by franchise companies	4 wards	2	1	1			MLGRD/ Private Sector
Engage Traditional authority in acquisition of land	Enter into planning agreements with BRE	2 wards	1	1				MLGRD/MoL/ BRE
	Extension of township boundary	2 wards	2					MLGRD/MoL/ BRE
Enhance fire and other municipal services	Procurement of fire equipment	2 wards		2				MLGRD
	Procurement of earth moving equipment	2 constituencies	2					MLGRD

Objective	To improve municipal service delivery by the local authority in the district by 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Enhance revenue collection by Local authority	Automation of revenue collection system	Civic centre	1					MLGRD
	Operationisation of the valuation roll	CBD	1					MLGRD
	Installation of check points	2 areas (Tapo & Lilengo)	2					MLGRD
	Procurement of utility vehicle for revenue collection	Civic centre				1		MLGRD
	Capacity building on revenue collection	24 wards	24	24	24	24	24	MLGRD
	Expansion of the Council Lodge	Council Lodge	1	1	1			MLGRD
	Completion of Bar and Restaurant	Council Lodge	1					MLGRD
	Construction of a conference facility	Council Lodge	1					MLGRD
	Completion of Fish Market Shelter	Kashitu Market	1					MLGRD
	Construction of a Bus Station	Kashitu Market	1					MLGRD

4.4.5. Community Development and Social Warfare

Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Increase on Education Support Programs	Sensitization on Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	24 Wards	980 people	980 People	980 People	980 People	980 People	MCDSS/MLGRD/MoE/NGO
	Bursary Schemes	24 Wards	500	500	500	500	500	MCDSS/MLGRD/MoE/NGO
Promote Empowerment Programs	Girl education and Women empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL) Supporting Women's Livelihood	24 wards	1200 Beneficiaries	1200 Beneficiaries	1200 Beneficiaries	1200 Beneficiaries	1200 Beneficiaries	FD/MLGRD/DNPW/Private Sector
	Social cash Transfer	24 wards	13000 Beneficiaries	13000 Beneficiaries	13000 Beneficiaries	13000 Beneficiaries	13000 Beneficiaries	MCDSS/MLGRD/MoE/NGO
	VILLAGE BANKING		250 Beneficiaries	250 Beneficiaries	250 Beneficiaries	250 Beneficiaries	250 Beneficiaries	MCDSS/MLGRD/MoE/NGO
Increase food security Programs	Food Security Pack Programme	24 wards	2800 Beneficiaries	2800 Beneficiaries	2800 Beneficiaries	2800 Beneficiaries	2800 Beneficiaries	MCDSS/MLGRD/MoE/NGO

4.4.6. Fisheries and Livestock Sector

Objective								
To improve service delivery in the Livestock & Fisheries Sector in the district by 2034								
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Increase the number of Livestock & Fisheries facilities	Construction of Livestock service centres	All 24 wards	5	5	5	5	4	MFL/MLGRD/ Private Sector
	Construction of fisheries hatchery	Muchatanga Ward	1					MFL/MLGRD/ Private Sector
	Rehabilitation of office block	Luanginga Ward	1					MFL/MLGRD/ Private Sector
	Construction of camp offices	12 wards	3	3	2	2	2	MFL/MLGRD/ Private Sector
Affordable initial investment costs for aquaculture	Support towards setting up aquaculture facilities	200 farmers	40	40	40	40	40	MFL/MLGRD/ Private Sector
	Conduct research in aquaculture	5	1	1	1	1	1	MFL/MLGRD/ Private Sector
	Capacity building of fisheries staff	20	4	4	4	4	4	MFL/Private Sector
Increase Fisheries & Livestock staffing levels	Recruitment of fisheries and livestock staff	13	5	5	3			MFL
	Construction of staff housing units	13	2	2	3	3	3	MFL/MLGRD/ Private Sector

4.4.7. Tourism Sector

Objective	To increase tourism arrivals in the Liuwa Ecosystem by 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Promote legal off take of wildlife	Provide alternative sources of livelihood to the local communities such livestock rearing	All wards	5	5	5	5	4	DNPW/MLGRD/NGOs/Private Sector
Improve tourism infrastructure	Construction of luxury safari lodges	3 wards	1		1		1	MLGRD/NGOs/Private Sector
	Maintenance of existing campsites	5	1	1	1	1	1	MLGRD/NGOs/Private Sector
	Construction of roads	3	1					MOIHHD
	Construction of information Centres	1	1					MoT/MLGRD/NGOs/Private sector
	Establishment of cultural villages	3	1		1		1	
Provide alternative sources of livelihood to the local communities	Sustainable projects	50	10	10	10	10	10	MFL/MLGRD/NGOs/Private sector

4.4.8. Safety, Law and Order Sector

Objective	To reduce Crime Levels in the district by 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Strengthen the criminal and justice system and enhance rule of law	Construction of Police Posts	All wards	5	5	5	5	4	ZPS/MLGRD
	Construction Housing units for Zambia Police Service	All wards	18	18	18	18	18	ZPS/MLGRD
	Rehabilitation and expansion of the Main Zambia Police Station	Luanginga ward (CBD)	1					ZPS/MLGRD
	Procurement of a speed boat for Zambia Police	Liuwa Constituency	1					ZPS/MLGRD
	Procurement of Utility Vehicles	Liuwa & Kalabo Central Constituency		2			2	ZPS/MLGRD
	Construction and Rehabilitation of Permanent Court Buildings	10 Wards Buleya, Mapungu, Lutwi, Lukona, Luanginga Libonda, Kandambo, Ng'uma, Siluwe, Yuka	01	05	02	01	01	Local Authority/Planning
	Construction Of Permanent Staff Houses	10 Wards Buleya, Mapungu, Lutwi, Lukona, Libonda, Kandambo, Ng'uma, Siluwe, Yuka, Sishekanu	00	02	03	03	02	Local Authority/Planning
	Construction Of Water and Sanitary Facilities	10 Wards Buleya, Mapungu, Lutwi, Lukona,	00	05	02	01	01	Local Authority/Planning

		Libonda, Kandambo, Ng'uma, Siluwe, Yuka, Sishekanu						
	Construction of dormitory cells	Kalabo Correctional facility	1	1				ZCS
	Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities	Kalabo Correctional facility	1					ZCS
	Construction of a clinic	Kalabo Correctional facility	1					ZCS
	Construction of a workshop	Kalabo Correctional facility	1					ZCS
	Construction of 1x2 classroom block	Kalabo Correctional facility	1					ZCS
	Construction of a fish pond at the Correction centre	Kalabo Correctional facility	1					ZCS
	Construction of a Poultry	Kalabo Correctional facility	1					ZCS
	Empowerment of ex-inmates under extension services	Kalabo Correctional facility	50	50	50	50	50	ZCS

4.4.9. Forest and Environment Sector

Objective	To reduce levels of Forest Degradation in the District by 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Promote Sustainable Forest Management and Protection in the District by 2034	Recruitment of extension forest officers	All Wards	3	3	3	3	3	MGEE/MLGRD
	Procurement of Vehicles	1 Per Constituency	1		1			MGEE/MLGRD
	Forest Boundary Maintenance	All wards	30Km	30Km	30Km	30Km	30Km	MGEE/MLGRD
Scaling up community participation in forest management in the district by 2034	Formation community forest management groups (CFMGs)	All wards	1	1	1	1	1	MGEE/MLGRD
	Promotion of Annual Tree planting	All wards	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12, 000	MGEE/MLGRD
Promote sustainable harvest of forest products	Provision of alternative sources of energy such as Bio gas, solar, gas stoves, Rural Electrification	All wards	4	4	4	4	4	MGEE/MLGRD
	Sustainable income generating projects	All wards	4	4	4	4	4	MGEE/MLGRD

4.4.10. Agriculture Sector

Objective To Increase Production and Productivity By 2034								
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Enhance extension service delivery	Recruitment of extension workers	5 Camps and 3 Blocks	2	2	2	2		MoA
	Construct camp houses	8	2	2	2	2		MoA/LA
	Rehabilitate camp houses	8	2	2	2	2		MoA/LA
	Procure motorcycles for extension workers	10	2	3	2	2	1	MoA/NGO/CPs/LA
Strengthen climate change adaption	Enhance dissemination of climate smart agriculture technologies	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	MoA/NGOs/CPs
	Increase number of Farmer Field Schools with farmers adopting climate smart technologies and practices.	285	40	60	80	50	55	MoA/NGOs/CPs
	Promote dietary diversity	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	MoA
Enhance mechanization	Provide tractor mechanization services	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	MoA/Private Sector
	Promote Animal Draught Power	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	MoA/Private Sector/LA
	Support training of farmers in food preservation, storage and processing	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	MoA/NGOs/CPs

Objective	To Increase Production and Productivity By 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Promote irrigation	Facilitate the establishment of new irrigation schemes and promote alternative irrigation technologies such as solar powered	30 schemes	16	3	4	3	4	MoA/Private Sector/CPs/LA
Enhance access to agricultural finance	Facilitate access to agriculture finance	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)	19 camps (24 wards)

4.5. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

Kalabo district IDP will have three alternative development scenarios and these are;

- a. Inclusive growth and development of growth poles-decentralization
- b. Environmental protection and reserved areas
- c. Provision of social infrastructure-Health, Education and Community facilities

4.5.1. Scenario 1: Inclusive Growth and Development of Growth Poles-Decentralization.

A significant portion of the district's population suffers the municipality's centralised services located at Kalabo CBD, including community members who must travel from distant wards such as Upangoma, Siluwe, Mitwi, Lutwi, Likulundundu, Kuuli, Nguma, Kandambo and Namulilo among other wards. The first scenario of the IDP suggests municipal decentralisation of service delivery to address this issue. It is suggested that municipal service hubs be located closer to the neighbourhoods in this regard.

The following six service centres are suggested:

- As the primary and largest centre, Kalabo main town serving the wards of Luanginga, Muchatanga, Buleya, Salunda, Sishekanu, Yuka, and Liumba
- Libonda sub-centre providing services to the wards of Libonda, Ngunyama, Mishulundu and Kuuli
- Mishulundu sub-centre providing services to the wards of Mishulundu and Kuuli
- Lukona sub-centre servicing wards of Lukona, Namulilo, Nguma, Ndoka.
- Sihole sub-centre servicing the wards of Kandambo, Mitwi, Lutwi, Chilele,
- Mapungu sub-centre servicing the wards of Mapungu and part of Ng'unyama
- Luola sub-centre servicing the wards of Luola, Likulundundu, Siluwe and Upangoma

The establishment of the Six service centres would enable residents to access services closer to their homes, enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the work done by the Local Authority, Government Departments, and cooperating parties.

Central Business District (CBD)

In addition to service centre, the first development scenario takes into account Kalabo Township being established as the primary growth node housing mixed use development with the intention of serving as a referral point for services not offered in the sub-centers within the district.

Access to international border

Due to the main route passing through Kalabo District to the Angolan border, there is a chance for businesses to prosper by utilising the traffic on the roadways. As a result, it has been suggested that the intersection of the Sikongo district and the adjacent

areas be used as commercial areas, while residential areas will be located farther away from the main highways.

Figure 31: Inclusive growth and development of growth poles

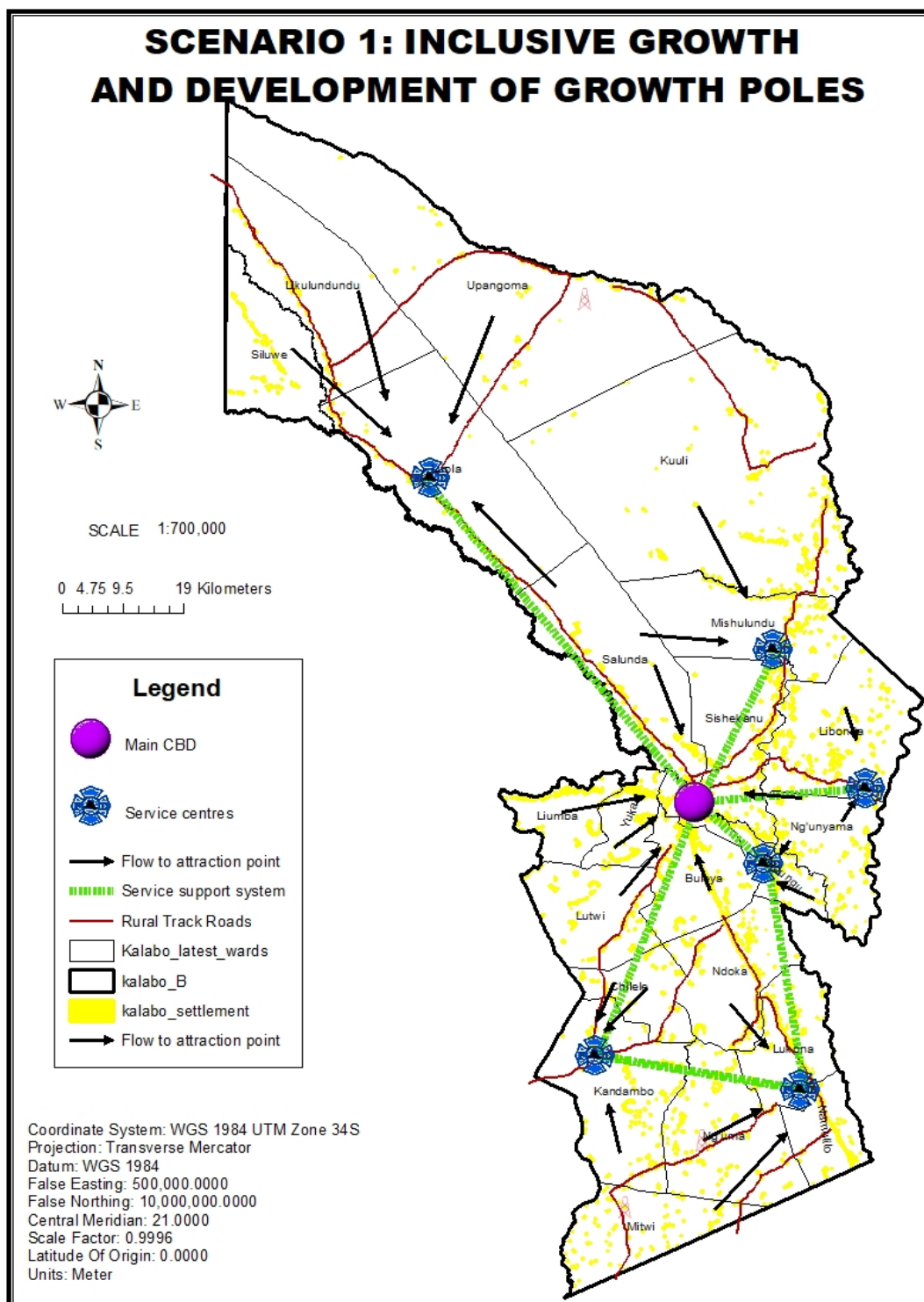


Figure 31: Inclusive growth and development of growth poles
 Source: Kalabo IDP Team

4.5.2. Scenario 2: Environmental Protection and Reserved Areas

Tourism/Lodging and Recreation

The purpose of this component of development is to maximise the advantages of the district having access to valuable wildlife and other tourist resources in Liuwa National Park.

A cultural village is also suggested near Sibemi primary school which is 10 kilometers away from Matiyamanene camp to help visitors understand the Balotse people better through tours, singing and dance, storytelling, and a traditional meal cooked over an open fire. This will also contribute to cultural preservation.

It is suggested that tourist camps like Kwale, Sibika, Mukalabumbu, Katoyana, and First Operation Base (FOB) be improved to fill the current accommodation gap. The camp sites will also serve as strategic areas for game viewing.

To take advantage of the traffic to Liuwa National Park, a commercial corridor over the Luanginga Bridge is also suggested. It would include a variety of enterprises such as artisan shops, farm produce shops, and agriculture input shops, restaurants, bathrooms, etc.

More tourist industry promotion through local media is needed so that Liuwa can host events like weddings.

Enforcement of existing laws on the environmental protection

These initiatives will help sustain environmental resources utilisation in Kalabo district and contribute to economic growth and expanded livelihood opportunities.

One of the main producers of indigenous materials known as "Mashasha" (reeds/papyrus), which are frequently used to build fence in western province, is the Kalabo Makoma area. It is suggested that it set a market across the Luanginga Bridge using this endowment.

Improve agricultural productivity and production

The purpose of this component of development is to increase access of households with adequate and diverse food.

It is suggested that irrigation support be given in the belt regions of Ndoka, Lukona, and Ng'uma to encourage sustainable agriculture. Maize and vegetables, which the soils in the area can support, are suggested crops. These areas can easily adopt resilient and smart agriculture practices.

Imilangu, Sihole, Yuka, and a portion of Liuwa are indicated as entrance points for this development in order to maximize the value addition to non-timber forest activities such as mushroom, wild fruit, and beekeeping.

Community can be urged to practice cage fish farming, especially in regions like Sihole, Mulinga, and Sishekanu, to take advantage of already available funds like CDF. Further, pond fish farming can practices generally in most parts of the district.

Figure 32: Environmental protection and reserved areas

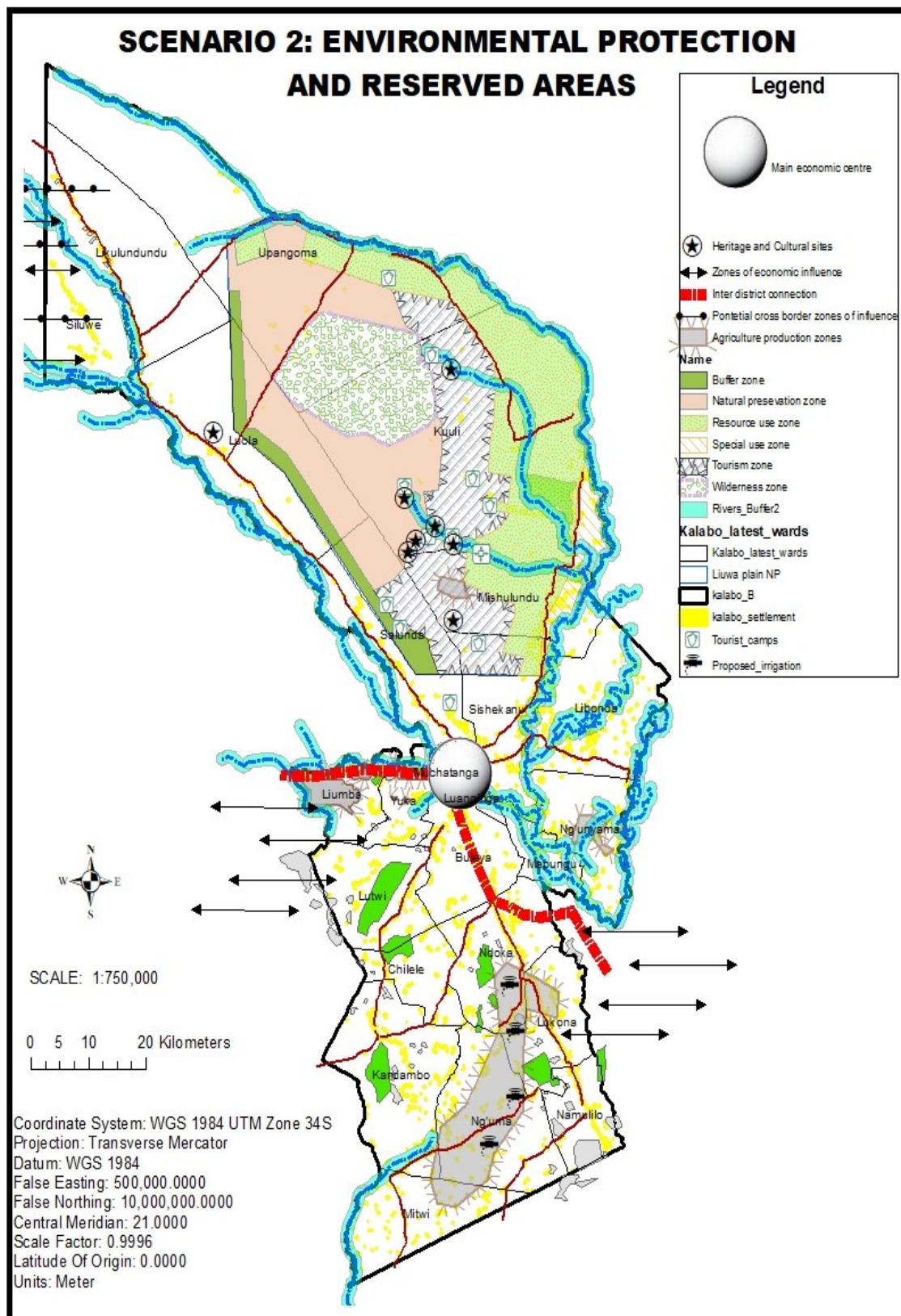


Figure 32: Environmental protection and reserved areas
 Source: Kalabo IDP team

4.5.3. Scenario 3: Provision of Social Infrastructure-Health, Education and Community Facilities

Transport and communication infrastructure development

The purpose of this component of development is to increase access to service delivery by all actors.

Two (2) radio stations are proposed, one in Mishulundu (Liuwa constituency) and the other at Kalabo Boma (Kalabo constituency).

To ensure better service delivery, all major roads leading to public locations such as health facilities, schools, markets, and areas of economic interest should be upgraded.

Additionally, to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene practices, all public institution infrastructures to be connected to electricity and water supply services.

Further to reduce high illiteracy levels and poor health states in the district,

Economic Inland water ways such as the Kalabo-Makoma and Ikatulamwa–Katele canals will also be improved to enhance economic growth in the IDP area.

In order to address the shortage of guest accommodations and to advance physical health, the regions across the Luanginga bridge have generally been identified as locations for lodges and recreation facilities.

Residential

To help with the housing shortage in the IDP area, improvements and new plans should be made to informal settlement sites such Kashitu, Cooper, Malelekwa, and Ulele. In order to provide better housing, prospective developers should be approached for undeveloped lands in planned communities like Sefula, Hill Park, Green Wood, and Riverside.

At sub district level, construction of new housing for service institution will also be required to curb housing deficits and enhance services delivery.

Mixed Use Development

It is suggested that areas like the riverside, a portion of Mulamba, Hill Park, and Winela be developed as mixed-use zones with a variety of uses, including commercial space, housing, social amenities, recreational opportunities, light industrial and utilities uses.

Figure 33: Provision of social infrastructure, health and community facilities

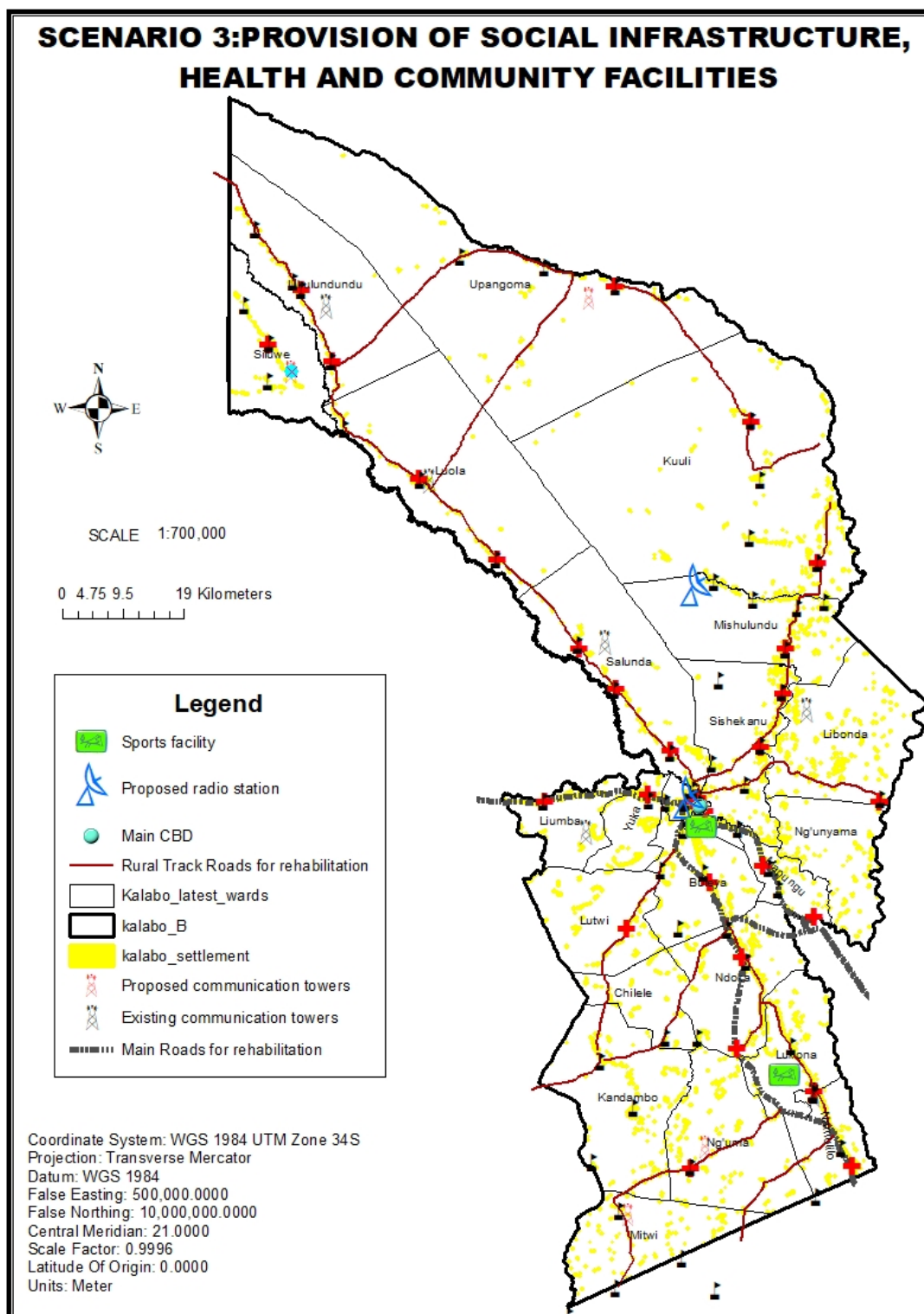


Figure 33: Provision of social infrastructure, health and community facilities
 Source: Kalabo IDP Team

4.5.4. Chosen Spatial Alternative Development Scenario Decentralization.

The Kalabo District IDP 2024 – 2034 preferred alternative development scenario is the Inclusive growth and development of growth poles-decentralization. This scenario provides potential for easy access to municipal services and devolution of decision making on development to the grassroots through creation of municipal service hubs as highlighted above (Scenario 1).

This will be achieved through establishment of the six service centres including Kalabo main town, Libonda sub-centre, Mishulundu sub-centre, Lukona sub-centre, Sihole sub-centre, Mapungu sub-centre, and Luola sub-centre.

4.6. Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals

The procedure through which a governing body manages the use of land is called land use planning. This is usually done to promote desirable social and environmental outcomes that are better as well as more efficient use of resources. In this vein, the goal of the IDP is to balance and harmonize the district's various land use types. It designates the geographic regions that will see the application of particular land use types. Significantly, the plan outlines potential paths and goals for development in important domains like transportation, infrastructure, resource use, cultural heritage, agriculture, tourism, transit, and natural environment conservation.

4.6.1. Environmental, Social and Economic Aspects of Development

The land use policies and proposals for the Kalabo IDP include environmental preservation and reduction of exposure to environmental hazards, development control, and prevention of land use disputes. These seek to improve, maintain or protect the environmental, social and economic aspects of development. In order to protect, maintain and improve the environmental, social and economic aspects of development, the IDP will endeavour to implement the following proposed policies.

- Mainstreaming of environmental concerns in all developmental plans, projects and programmes to attain sustainable socioeconomic development in the district.
- Increase access to social amenities in all developmental nodes.
- Enhance community participation in development planning.
- Explore unlocked potential opportunities to spur socioeconomic development in the tourism, agriculture and mining sectors.

4.6.2. Protection Zones, Areas of Environmental Sensitivity, Cultural, Historical Importance and Disaster Management

The land use planning policies and proposals for specific protection zones, areas of environmental sensitivity, cultural and historical importance, and areas of importance for disaster management purposes in the district will include;

- Mapping and zonation of environmental sensitivity areas, cultural and heritage sites.
- Regulate economic activities near environmental sensitive areas.
- Promote participatory planning and management of natural resources.
- Develop a district disaster management plan.

These will be done in accordance with available national and district policies including the National Policy on Environment, Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011, Forest Act of 2015, Wildlife Act 2015, the National Heritage Conservation Commission Act, Liuwa Plain National Park Land Use Plan, General Management Plan, Predator Management Plan and the Fire Management Plan. These policies provide sustainable solutions to planning issues; ensure that protected and natural areas maintain required conservation values to attain sustainable socioeconomic development.

4.6.1. Protection of National and Regional Interests

The Land use planning policies and proposals for the protection of national and regional interests will endeavour to protect transboundary natural resources shared with the riparian country Angola. Natural resources shared with Angola include wildlife of the Liuwa Plain Nation Park and the Luanginga River.

Furthermore, the other policy for the protection of national and regional interests is the Immigration and Deportation Act number 18 of 2010, read with the Immigration and Deportation (Amendment) Act of 2016 of the Laws of Zambia. This is to facilitate and regulate the movement of persons entering and leaving the country and control the stay of immigrants and visitors in order to contribute to internal security and sustainable socio-economic development.

Informal Settlements

The following Land use planning policies and proposals will apply to informal settlements.

- Conduct re-planning of the five (05) identified unplanned settlements within the township which include Malelekwa, Kashitu, Ulele, Winela B and UBZ/Copper compounds.
- Lobby for extension of township boundaries to improve housing.
- Strengthen development control to ensure compliance to building regulations for housing and other developments.

Areas under Traditional Authorities

The proposed Land use planning policies and proposals for areas under the jurisdiction of traditional authorities will include Kalabo Town Council entering into planning agreements with the Baroste Royal Establishment for effective local area planning and development. This is guided by Section 25 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia.

Figure 34: Kalabo Township Landuse Map

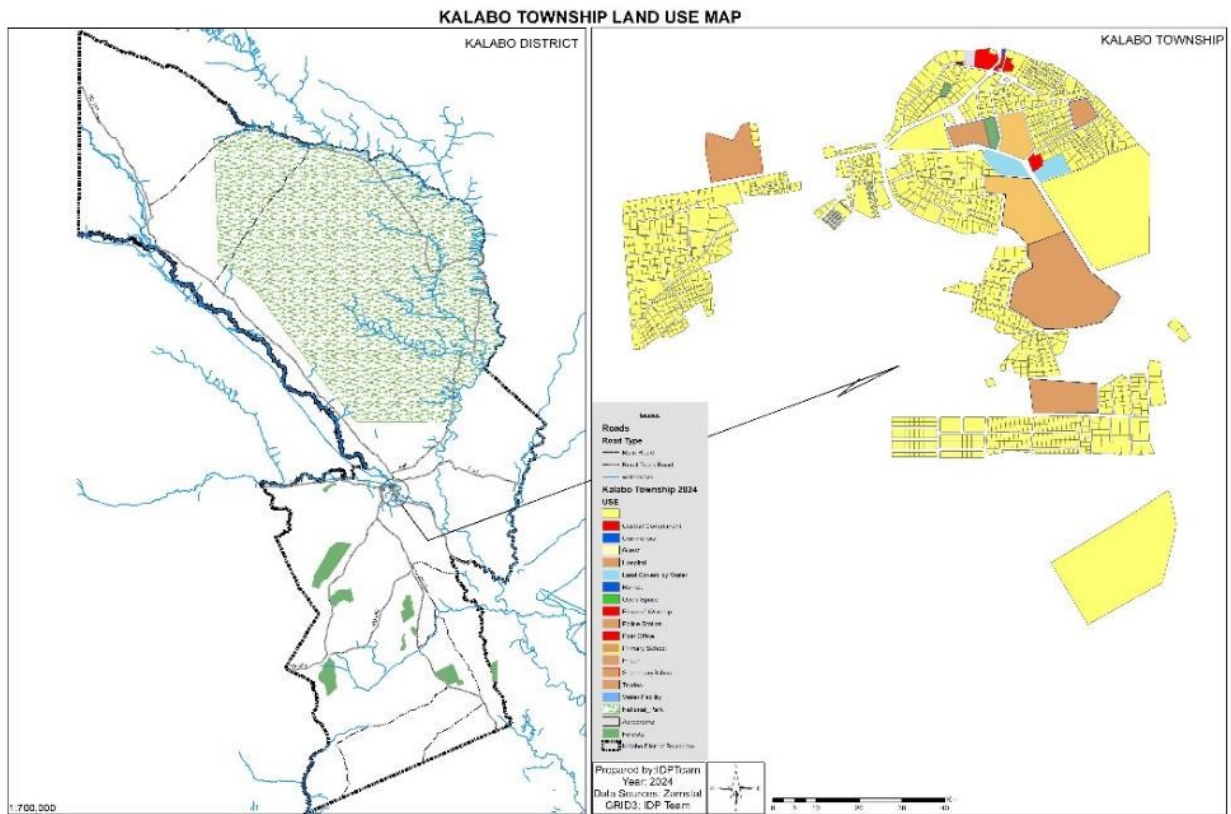


Figure 34: Kalabo Township Landuse map
 Source: Kalabo IDP Team

PART 5: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

5. CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

The proposed capital investment projects are outlined in this section.

5.1. Health Services Sector

Goal	To improve the health status of the people in Kalabo, in order to contribute to increased productivity and socio-economic development					
Objective	Strengthen Health Service Delivery in order to Attain Quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Deployment of quality vector control interventions	Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)	Financial, Human resource, Chemicals and equipment	K2,500,000.00	GRZ/GF/CDF	MOH, MLGRD, GF	MOH, MLGRD, GF
	Distribution of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)	Financial, Human resource, Chemicals and equipment	K3,456.40	GRZ/GF/CDF	MOH, MLGRD, GF	MOH, MLGRD, GF
	Procurement of Ambulances	Financial and Human resource	K7,500.000.00	GRZ/IP/CDF	MOH, MLGRD, IP	MOH, MLGRD, IP
	Procurement of Utility vehicles	Financial and Human resource	K7,500.000.00	GRZ/IP/CDF	MOH, MLGRD, IP	MOH, MLGRD, IP

Goal	To improve the health status of the people in Kalabo, in order to contribute to increased productivity and socio-economic development					
Objective	Strengthen Health Service Delivery in order to Attain Quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Procurement of new fleet of motorized transport and preventive maintenance schedules followed	Regular servicing and maintenance of vehicles	Financial, Human resource and Spare parts	K1,500,000.00	GRZ/IP/CDF	MOH, MLGRD, IP	MOH, MLGRD, IP
	Procurement of motor bikes for facilities	Financial and Human resource	K500,000.00	GRZ/IP/CDF	MOH, MLGRD, IP	MOH, MLGRD, IP
	Regular servicing and maintenance of motor bikes	Financial, Human resource and Spare parts	K300,000.00	GRZ/IP/CDF	MOH, MLGRD, IP	MOH, MLGRD, IP
Increase Access to Healthcare	Construction of health facilities with staff houses	Financial, Land, Human Resource	K24,000,000.00	GRZ/IP/CDF	MOH, MLGRD, IP	MOH, MLGRD, IP
Improve sanitation and hygiene	Construction of sanitary infrastructure	Financial, Land, Human Resource	K10,000,000.00	GRZ/IP/CDF	MOH, MLGRD, IP	MOH, MLGRD, IP
	Drilling of boreholes	Financial, Land, Human Resource	K1,500,000.00	GRZ/IP/CDF	MOH, MLGRD, IP	MOH, MLGRD, IP
Consistency supply of medical supplies & equipment	Procurement of medical supplies & equipment	Financial and Human Resource.	K30,000,000.00	GRZ/IP/CDF	MOH, MLGRD, IP, ZAMMSA	MOH, MLGRD, IP, ZAMMSA

5.2. Water Supply and Sanitation Sector

Goal	Improved access to clean water and sanitation in the district by 2034					
Objective	To improve access to clean water and sanitation in the district by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Provide adequate water supply machinery	Procurement of drilling rigs	Financial & Human Resources	K10,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/MWDS	MLGRD/MWDS
	Procurement of utility vehicles	Financial & Human Resources	K6,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/MWDS	MLGRD/MWDS
	Construction a water treatment plant	Financial, Land & Human Resources	K20,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC
	Operationalization of SOMAP shop	Financial & Human Resources	K500,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/MWDS/	MLGRD/MWDS
Increase access to water supply and sanitation facilities	Drilling of new boreholes	Financial, land and human resource	K37,500,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/MWDS	MLGRD/MWDS
	Rehabilitation of dysfunctional boreholes	Financial, land and human resource	K5,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/MWDS	MLGRD/MWDS/PPP
	Upgrading of existing hand pumps to water schemes	Financial, land and Human resource	K6,250,00.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/MWDS	MLGRD/MWDS/PPP

Goal	Improved access to clean water and sanitation in the district by 2034					
Objective	To improve access to clean water and sanitation in the district by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
	Extension of piped water supply network	Financial, land and human resource	K2,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC
	Construction of waterborne sanitation facilities in public places	Financial, land and human resource	K6,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC
	Construction sewerage network system	Financial, land & resource	K40,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC
	Construction of Demo sanitation facilities	Financial, land & human resource	K600,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC
	Conduct CLTS and SLTS	Financial, land & human resource	K6,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC

5.3. Education Sector

Goal	To increase equitable access to quality education and skills training to enhance human capacity for sustainable development by 2034					
Objective	To provide quality education service delivery in the district by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Increase access to education facilities	Infrastructure development	Financial, Human Resource.	K625,000.000.00	MoE/CDF	Kalabo District Education Board Office	Kalabo District Education Board Office/Kalabo Town Council
Reduce High Teacher-Pupil Ratio	Human resource and administration	Financial, Human Resource.	K34,000.00	MoE	Kalabo District Education Board Office	Kalabo District Education Board Office

5.4. Local Governance Sector

Goal	Improve municipal service delivery by the local authority in the district by 2034					
Objective	To improve municipal service delivery by the local authority in the district by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Enhance solid waste management in the district	Procurement of Solid Waste Management Equipment	Human, land and financial resources	K42,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD
	Conduct public sensitization on sustainable solid waste management	Human and financial resources	K400,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD
	Engage investment solid waste management by franchise companies	Human and financial resources	K50,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD
Engage Traditional authority in acquisition of land	Enter into planning agreements with BRE	Human, land and financial resources	K500,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/BRE	MLGRD/ MLNR
	Extension of township boundary	Human, land and financial resources	K5,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD/BRE/ MLNR	MLGRD/ MLNR
Enhance fire and other municipal services	Procurement of fire equipment	Human, land and financial resources	K50,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD

Goal	Improve municipal service delivery by the local authority in the district by 2034					
Objective	To improve municipal service delivery by the local authority in the district by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
	Procurement of earth moving equipment	Human and financial resources	K40,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD
Enhance revenue collection by Local authority	Automation of revenue collection system	Human and financial resources	K500,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD
	Operationisation of the valuation roll	Human and financial resources	K100,000.00	GRZ	MLGRD	MLGRD
	Installation of check points	Human, land and financial resources	K640,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD
	Procurement of utility vehicle for revenue collection	Human and financial resources	K1,300,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD
	Capacity building on revenue collection	Human and financial resources	K100,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD
	Expansion of the Council Lodge	Human, land and financial resources		GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD
	Completion of Bar and Restaurant	Human, land and financial resources		GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD

Goal	Improve municipal service delivery by the local authority in the district by 2034					
Objective	To improve municipal service delivery by the local authority in the district by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
	Construction of a conference facility	Human, land and financial resources		GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD
	Completion of Fish Market Shelter	Human, land and financial resources		GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD
	Construction of a Bus Station	Human, land and financial resources		GRZ/PPP	MLGRD	MLGRD

5.5. Community Development and Social Welfare Sector

Goal	Reduce levels of Poverty to 60% by 2034					
Objective	To reduce levels of Poverty to 60% by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Increase on Education Support Programs	Sensitization on Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Financial & Human resource	K3,500,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MCDSS	MCDSS/MLRD
	Bursary Schemes	Financial & Human resource	K25,000,000.00		MCDSS	MCDSS/MLRD
Promote Empowerment Programs	Girl education and Women empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL)	Financial & Human resource	K7,500,100.00	GRZ/PPP	MCDSS	MCDSS/MLRD
	Social cash Transfer	Financial & Human resource	K100,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MCDSS	MCDSS/MLRD
	Village Banking	Financial & Human resource	K1,250,000.00		MCDSS	MCDSS/MLRD
Increase food security Programs	Food Security Pack Programme	Financial, Land & Human Resource	K1,250,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MCDSS	MCDSS/MLRD

5.6. Livestock and Fisheries Sector

Goal	Improved service delivery in the Livestock & Fisheries Sector by 2034					
Objective	To improve service delivery in the Livestock & Fisheries Sector by					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Increase the number of Livestock & Fisheries facilities	Construction of Livestock service centres	Human and Financial Resources	75,000.00	MFL/CDF	MFL	MFL
	Construction of fisheries hatchery	Human and Financial Resources	1,000,000.00	MFL/CDF	MFL	MFL
	Rehabilitation of office block	Human and Financial Resources	300,000.00	MFL/CDF	MFL	MFL
	Construction of camp offices	Human, Land and Financial Resources	2,400,000.00	MFL/CDF	MFL	MFL
Affordable initial investment costs for aquaculture	Support towards setting up aquaculture facilities	Human and Financial Resources	27,000,000.00	MFL/CDF	MFL	MFL
	Conduct research in aquaculture	Human and Financial Resources	718,250,000.00	MFL	MFL	MFL
	Construction of staff housing units	Human and Financial Resources	6,000,000.00	MFL/CDF	MFL	MFL
Enhance Fisheries extension services	Capacity building of fisheries staff	Human and Financial Resources	1,000,000.00	MFL	MFL	MFL

5.7. Tourism Sector

Goal	Promote sustainable tourism, and culture preservation for socio-economic development in the district by 2034					
Objective	To increase tourism arrivals in the Liuwa Ecosystem by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Promote legal off take of wildlife	Provide alternative sources of livelihood to the local communities	Financial, Land & Human resources	12,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	DNPW/MFL/MLGRD	DNPW/MFL/MLGRD
Improve tourism infrastructure	Construction of luxury safari lodges	Financial, Land & Human resources	20,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	DNPW/MLGRD	DNPW/MLGRD
	Maintenance of existing campsites	Financial, Land & Human resources	10,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MoT/PPP/MLGRD	MoT/PPP
	Construction of roads	Financial, Land & Human resources	702,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	RDA/MoT/MLGRD	RDA/MoT/MLGRD
	Construction of information Centres	Financial, Land & Human resources	2,500,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MoT	MoT/BRE
	Establishment of cultural villages	Financial, Land & Human resources	2,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MoT/BRE/MLGRD	MoT/BRE/MLGRD

5.8. Safety, Law and Order Sector

Goal	To Provide timely Justice, promotion, protection, and respect of human rights					
Objective	To reduce Crime Levels in the district by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Strengthen the criminal and justice system and enhance rule of law	Construction of Police Posts	Human resource, land and financial resources	21,600,000.00	MLGRD/MOHAI S/PPP	ZPS/MOHAIS	ZPS/MOHAIS
	Construction Housing units for Zambia Police Service	Human resource, land and financial resources	66,750,000.00	MLGRD/MOHAI S/PPP	ZPS/MOHAIS	ZPS/MOHAIS
	Rehabilitation and expansion of the Main Zambia Police Station	Human resource, land and financial resources	2,500,000.00	MLGRD/MOHAI S/PPP	ZPS/MOHAIS	ZPS/MOHAIS
	Procurement of a speed boat for Zambia Police	Human and financial resources		MLGRD/MOHAI S/PPP	ZPS/MOHAIS	ZPS/MOHAIS
	Procurement of Utility Vehicles	Human and financial resources	2,600,000.00	MLGRD/MOHAI S/PPP	ZPS/MOHAIS	ZPS/MOHAIS
	Construction and Rehabilitation of Permanent Court Buildings	CDF Community Projects Application	8,000,000.00	CDF	Judiciary	Local Authority/Judiciary
	Construction of Permanent Staff Houses	CDF Community Projects Application	10,000,000.00	CDF	Judiciary	Local Authority/Judiciary
	Construction of Water and Sanitary Facilities	CDF Community Projects Application	2,8000.00	CDF	Judiciary	Local Authority/Judiciary

Goal	To Provide timely Justice, promotion, protection, and respect of human rights					
Objective	To reduce Crime Levels in the district by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
	Construction of dormitory cells	Human Resource and Financial Resources	K800,000.00	GRZ/PPP	ZCS/MLGRD	ZCS/MLGRD
	Rehabilitation of sanitation facility	Human Resource and Financial Resources	K300,000.00	GRZ/PPP	ZCS/MLGRD	ZCS/MLGRD
	Construction of a clinic	Human Resource and Financial Resources	K600,000.00	GRZ/PPP	ZCS/MLGRD	ZCS/MLGRD
	Construction of a workshop	Human Resource and Financial Resources	K2,500,000,00	GRZ/PPP	ZCS/MLGRD	ZCS/MLGRD
	Construction of 1x2 classroom block	Human Resource and Financial Resources	K800,000.00	GRZ/PPP	ZCS/MLGRD	ZCS/MLGRD
	Construction of a fish pond at the Correction centre	Human Resource and Financial Resources	K200,000.00	GRZ/PPP	ZCS/MLGRD	ZCS/MLGRD
	Construction of a Poultry	Human Resource and Financial Resources	K200,000.00	GRZ/PPP	ZCS/MLGRD	ZCS/MLGRD
	Empowerment of ex-inmates under extension services	Human Resource and Financial Resources	K625,000.00	GRZ/PPP	ZCS/MLGRD	ZCS/MLGRD

5.9. Forest and Environment Sector

Goal	To Manage, Protect and conserve forest in order to ensure sustainable utilization and management of natural resources					
Objective	To reduce levels of Forest Degradation in the District by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Promote Sustainable Forest Management and Protection in the District by 2034	Recruitment of extension forest officers	Financial & Human resource	-	GRZ/PPP	MGEE	MGEE
	Procurement of Vehicles	Financial	K3,000,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MGEE/MLGRD	MGEE
	Forest Boundary Maintenance	Financial & Human resource	K500,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MGEE	MGEE
Scaling up community participation in forest management in the district by 2034	Formation community forest management groups (CFMGs)	Financial & Human resource	K765,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MGEE	FD/MLGRD/DNPW/ Private sector
	Promotion of Annual Tree planting	Financial & Human	K500,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MGEE	MGEE/MLGRD
Promote sustainable harvest of forest products	Provision of alternative sources of energy such as Bio gas, solar, gas stoves, Rural Electrification	Financial, Land & Human Resource	K500,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MGEE/MLGRD	MGEE/MLGRD
	Sustainable income generating projects	Financial, Land & Human Resource	K200,000.00	GRZ/PPP	MGEE/MLGRD	MGEE/MLGRD

5.10. Agriculture Sector

Goal	Increased Production and Productivity in the district by 2034							
Objective	To Increase Production and Productivity in the district by 2034							
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source Funding	Of	Source Information	Of	Responsible Institution
Enhance extension service delivery	Infrastructure development	Financial and human resources	10,000,000.00	GRZ/CPs		MoA		MoA/MLGRD
	Transport for extension workers	Financial and human resources	1,600,000.00	GRZ/CPs		MoA		MoA/MLGRD
Strengthen climate change adaption	Increase resilience to climate shocks	Financial and human resources	6,200,000.00	GRZ/CPs		MoA		MoA
Enhance mechanization	Facilitate Mechanization	Financial, machinery and human resources	3,000,000.00	GRZ/CPs		MoA		MoA
Promote irrigation	Set up solar powered schemes	Financial, equipment and human resources	5,400,000.00	GRZ/CPs		MoA		MoA
Enhance access to agricultural finance	Market infrastructure	Financial, machinery and human resources	600,000.00	GRZ/CPs		MoA		MoA

5.11. Local Authority's Financial Plan

The Kalabo IDP financing for its planned programmes will come from a variety source of funding including; Local Taxes, the Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF), and other grants from both Government and Partner Organisations. The Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) will be used to collaborate with the business sector and identify additional sources of funding. Given the aforementioned, the Local Authority's District Financial Plan makes sure that the costs associated with the planned programmes for the IDP are implemented.

Table 41: Shows the detailed Revenue Projected for the period 2024-2029

YEAR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Local Taxes	31,500	33,000	34,000	36,788	39,804.61	43,068.59
Fees and Charges	181,100	184,700	188,800	202,281.60	218,868.69	236,815.92
Licenses	3,845,847	3,846,347	3,846,847	4,162,288.45	4,503,596.10	4,872,890.98
Levies	147,800	152,900	158,100	171,064.20	185,091.46	200,268.96
Permits	36,900	37,650	38400	41,548.80	44,955.80	48,642.18
Other Incomes	962,000	1,031,856	942,286	1,019,553.45	1,103,156.83	1,193,615.69
National Support	29,385,513	35,266,449	37,511,309	40,587,236.34	43,915,389.72	47,516,451.68
CDF	61,271,284	65,667,600	70,264,332	76,026,007.22	82,260,139.81	89,005471.27

Table 41: Shows the detailed Revenue Projected for the period 2024-2029

Source: Kalabo IDP Team, Kalabo Town Council

Table 42: Revenue Projection for the First Five Years of the Implementation Plan

YEAR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Locally Generated	23,500.00	37,650.00	38,400.00	41,548.80	44,955.80	48,642.17
CDF	61,271,284.00	65,667,600.00	70,264,332.00	76,026.01	82,260.14	89,005.47
Equalization Fund LGEF	13,259,065.60	14,226,987.40	15,222,865.60	16,471,140.58	17,822,170.10	19,283,588.01
Other Grants	12,811,681.00	17,482,727.00	18,482,727.00	19,998,310.61	21,638,172.08	23,412,502.19

Table 42: Revenue Projection for the First Five Years of the Implementation Plan

Source: Kalabo IDP team, Kalabo Town Council

5.11.1. National Support Financing

Constituency Development Fund (CDF)

The provision for the Constituency Development Fund is K30, 600,000.00 for each constituency as per guideline from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural

Development. Kalabo Town Council has two constituencies bringing a total funding of K61,271,284.00.

This section explains how Kalabo Town Council is expected to finance its five-year Integrated Development Plan. It ensures that the various objectives, strategies, programme and projects are financed to completion in line with government Policy. Financing will be done in collaboration with the stakeholders.

5.11.2. Resource Mobilization

Revenue collection challenges

- Lack of valuation roll.
- The finance department does not have the vehicle allocated for revenue collection.
- Resistance to pay levies and charges by the general public.
- Political and traditional interference in revenue collection.

Mobilization strategies

- Creation of the valuation roll.
- Lobby for land from the traditional leaders to open up new stocks of land.
- Creating by-laws to cover for unsupported revenue sources.
- Allocating a vehicle specifically for revenue collection.
- Capacity building in all ward development committees in revenue collection.
- Sensitize the community on the need to pay all requisite due to the local authorities.
- Provision of adequate services to the community so as to motivate them to support the council financially by paying all the fees.
- Assigning highly qualified staff to revenue collection ditties
- Maintain database for all the traders in the district.
- Use of technology platforms for paying levies, fees and charges.
- Involvement of revenue collectors in the planning and budgeting process.
- Providing basic training and orientation to the revenue collectors.
- Providing legal documents to the revenue collectors.
- Maintain barriers at Tapo with the presence of council police.

The local authority intends to venture into Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the following:

- Agriculture, fisheries and livestock.
- Commercial shopping areas.
- Tourism and hospitality areas.
- Health education.
- Forestry.
- Technology and infrastructure development.

- Communication and transport.
- Water and sanitation.
- Recreation centre's sporting facilities gym and community centres.

5.12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

5.12.1. Health Services Sector

Goal	To improve the health status of the people in Kalabo, in order to contribute to increased productivity and socio-economic development								
Objective	Strengthen Health Service Delivery in order to Attain Quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Reduction of Malaria incidence	Increase vector control interventions quality coverage to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Number of Health facility catchment areas in Level 1 of Malaria Stratification	MOH/MLGR D/IPs	Annually
	Consistency supply of Malaria drugs and commodities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Number of Health Facilities with 100% of Malaria drugs and commodities	MOH/MLGR D/IPs	Monthly
Improve transport system	Procurement of Ambulances	1	1	1	1	1	Number of Ambulances procured	MOH/MLGR D/IPs	Annually
	Procurement of Utility vehicles	1	1	1	1	1	Number of utility vehicles procured	MOH/MLGR D/IPs	Annually
	Regular servicing and maintenance of vehicles	Always	Always	Always	Always	Always	Number of vehicles road worthy (in good condition)	MOH/MLGR D/IPs	Quarterly
	Procurement of motor bikes for facilities	3	3	3	3	3	Number of Motor bikes procured	MOH/MLGR D/IPs	Annually
	Regular servicing and maintenance of motor bikes	Always	Always	Always	Always	Always	Number of Motor bikes road worthy (in good condition)	MOH/MLGR D/IPs	Quarterly
. Increase Access to Healthcare	Construction of health facilities within 5kms radius	5	5	5	5	4	Numbers of health facilities with staff houses built	MOH/MLGR D/IPs	Quarterly

Goal	To improve the health status of the people in Kalabo, in order to contribute to increased productivity and socio-economic development								
Objective	Strengthen Health Service Delivery in order to Attain Quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Improve sanitation and hygiene	Construction of sanitary infrastructure	5	5	5	5	4	Percentage of people with access to safe excreta facilities	MOH/MLGR D/IPs	Quarterly
	Drilling of boreholes	5	5	5	5	4	Percentage of people with access to pure drinking water	MOH/MLGR D/IPs	Quarterly
Consistency supply of medical supplies & equipment	Procurement of medical supplies & equipment	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	Percentage of health facilities with more than 80% of essential medicines and supplies in stock	MOH/MLGR D/IPs	Monthly

5.12.2. Water Supply and Sanitation Sector

Goal	Improved access to clean water and sanitation in the district by 2034								
Objective	To improve access to clean water and sanitation in the district by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Provide adequate water supply machinery	Procurement of drilling rigs	2					Number of drilling rigs procured	MLGRD/MWDS	Annually
	Procurement of utility vehicles		2		2		Number of utility vehicles procured	MLGRD/MWDS	Annually
	Construction a water treatment plant	1					Proportion of water treatment plant constructed	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC	Quarterly
	Operationalization of SOMAP shop	1					Number of OM spare parts accessed	MLGRD	Quarterly
Increase access to water supply and sanitation facilities	Drilling of new boreholes	100	100	100	100	100	Number of boreholes drilled	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC	Quarterly
	Rehabilitation of dysfunctional boreholes	50	50	50	50	50	Number of dysfunctional boreholes rehabilitated	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC	Quarterly
	Upgrading of existing hand pumps to water schemes	5	5	5	5	5	Number hand pumps upgraded	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC	Quarterly
	Extension of piped water supply network	1					Number of areas connected to the water network system	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC	Quarterly

Goal	Improved access to clean water and sanitation in the district by 2034								
Objective	To improve access to clean water and sanitation in the district by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
	Construction of waterborne sanitation facilities in public places	4	4	4	4	4	Number of waterborne sanitation facilities in public places constructed	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC	Quarterly
	Construction sewerage network system		1				Proportion of sewerage network system	MLGRD/MWDS/WWSSC	Quarterly
	Construction of Demo sanitation facilities		4				Number of Demo sanitation facilities	MLGRD/MWDS	Quarterly
	Conduct CLTS and SLTS	4	5	5	5	5	Number of CLTS and SLTS meetings held	MLGRD/MWDS	Quarterly

5.12.3. Education Sector

Goal	To increase equitable access to quality education and skills training to enhance human capacity for sustainable development								
Objective	To provide quality education service delivery in the district by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Increase access to education facilities	Infrastructure development	Construction of 96 Classrooms	Construction of 96 Classrooms	Construction of 96 Classrooms	Construction of 96 Classrooms	Construction of 96 Classrooms	Number of Class rooms constructed	Kalabo District Education Board Office	Quarterly
		Construction of 48 staff houses	Construction of 48 staff houses	Construction of 48 staff houses	Construction of 48 staff houses	Construction of 48 staff houses	Number of staff houses constructed	Kalabo District Education Board Office	Quarterly
		Construction of 24 play parks in ECE centres	Construction of 24 play parks in ECE centres	Construction of 24 play parks in ECE centres	Construction of 24 play parks in ECE centres	Construction of 24 play parks in ECE centres	Number of play parks constructed in ECE centres.	Kalabo District Education Board Office	Quarterly
		Construction laboratories 24 laboratories	Construction of 24 laboratories	Construction of 24 laboratories	Construction of 24 laboratories	Construction of 24 laboratories	Number of Laboratories constructed	Kalabo District Education Board Office	Quarterly
		Construction of 5 dormitories	Construction of 5 dormitories	Construction of 5 dormitories	Construction of 5 dormitories	Construction of 5 dormitories	Number of Dormitories constructed	Kalabo District Education Board Office	Quarterly
		Construction of 24 ECE centres	Construction of 24 ECE centres	Construction of 24 ECE centres	Construction of 24 ECE centres	Construction of 24 ECE centres	Number of ECE centres constructed	Kalabo District	Quarterly

Goal	To increase equitable access to quality education and skills training to enhance human capacity for sustainable development								
Objective	To provide quality education service delivery in the district by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
								Education Board Office	
		Construction of 48 flushable toilets (Ablution block)	Construction of 48 flushable toilets (Ablution block)	Construction of 48 flushable toilets (Ablution block)	Construction of 48 flushable toilets (Ablution block)	Construction of 48 flushable toilets (Ablution block)	Number of flushable toilets constructed	Kalabo District Education Board Office	Quarterly
		Construction 24 Libraries	Construction 24 Libraries	Construction 24 Libraries	Construction 24 Libraries	Construction 24 Libraries	Number of libraries constructed	Kalabo District Education Board Office	Quarterly
Reduce High Teacher-Pupil Ratio	Human Resources and Administration	Recruitment of 72 teachers	Recruitment of 72 teachers	Recruitment of 72 teachers	Recruitment of 72 teachers	Recruitment of 72 teachers	Recruitment of 72 teachers	Kalabo District Education Board Office	Quarterly

5.12.4. Local Governance Sector

Goal	Improve municipal service delivery by the local authority in the district by 2034								
Objective	To improve municipal service delivery by the local authority in the district by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Enhance solid waste management in the district	Procurement of Solid Waste Management Equipment	3	3	3	3	3	Number of solid waste management equipment procured	MLGRD	Quarterly
	Conduct public sensitization on sustainable solid waste management	24	24	24	24	24	Number of public sensitization meetings held on sustainable solid waste management	MLGRD	Quarterly
	Engage investment solid waste management by franchise companies	2	1	1			Number of franchise companies engaged in solid waste management equipment	MLGRD	Quarterly
Engage Traditional authority in acquisition of land	Enter into planning agreements with BRE	1	1				Number of planning agreements with BRE	MLGRD	Quarterly
	Extension of township boundary	2					Hectarage of township land extended	MLGRD	Quarterly
Enhance fire and other municipal services	Procurement of fire equipment		2				Number of fire equipment procured	MLGRD	Quarterly
	Procurement of earth moving equipment	2					Number of earth moving equipment procured	MLGRD	Quarterly

Goal	Improve municipal service delivery by the local authority in the district by 2034								
Objective	To improve municipal service delivery by the local authority in the district by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Enhance revenue collection by Local authority	Automation of revenue collection system	1					Number of revenue streams automated	MLGRD	Quarterly
	Operationalization of the valuation roll	1					Proportion of valuation roll operationalized	MLGRD	Quarterly
	Installation of check points	2					Number of check points installation	MLGRD	Quarterly
	Procurement of utility vehicle for revenue collection				1		Number of utility vehicles procured	MLGRD	Quarterly
	Capacity building on revenue collection	24	24	24	24	24	Number of capacity building meetings on revenue collection held	MLGRD	Quarterly
	Expansion of the Council Lodge	1	1	1			Proportion of the Council Lodged expanded	MLGRD	Quarterly
	Completion of Bar and Restaurant	1					Proportion of Bar and Restaurant completed	MLGRD	Quarterly
	Construction of a conference facility	1					Proportion of a conference facility constructed	MLGRD	Quarterly
	Completion of Fish Market Shelter	1					Proportion of Fish Market Shelter completed	MLGRD	Quarterly
	Construction of a Bus Station	1					Proportion of Bus Station Constructed	MLGRD	Quarterly

5.12.5. Community Development and Social Welfare Sector

Goal	Reduce levels of Poverty to 60% by 2034								
Objective	To reduce levels of Poverty to 60% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Increase on Education Support Programs	Sensitization on Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	3	3	3	3	3	Number of community members sensitized	MCDSS/MLG RD	Bi-annual
	Bursary Schemes	4	4	4	4	4	Number Learners on bursary Scheme	MCDSS/MLG RD	
Promote Empowerment Programs	Girl education and Women empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL)	4	4	4	4	4	Number of Women and girls empowered	MCDSS/MLG RD	Quarterly
	Social cash Transfer	6	6	6	6	6	Number of beneficiaries on social cash program	MCDSS/MLG RD	4 th Quarter only
	Village Banking	4	4	4	4	4	Number of Village bank groups		
Increase food security Programs	Food Security Pack Programme	4	4	4	4	4	Number of beneficiaries on the program	MCDSS/MLG RD	Quarterly

5.12.6. Fisheries and Livestock Sector

Goal									
Objective									
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Increase the number of Livestock & Fisheries facilities	Construction of Livestock service centres	3	3	3	2	1	Number of livestock service centres constructed	MFL/MLGRD	Quarterly
	Construction of fisheries hatchery	1	0	0	0	0	Proportion of fisheries hatchery constructed	MLF/MLGRD	Quarterly
	Rehabilitation of office block	1					Proportion of office block rehabilitated	MLF/MLGRD	Quarterly
	Construction of camp offices	3	3	2	2	2	Number of camp offices constructed	MLF/MLGRD	Quarterly
Affordable initial investment costs for aquaculture	Support towards setting up aquaculture facilities	40	40	40	40	40	Number of farmers supported	MLF/MLGRD	Quarterly
Increase Fisheries & Livestock staffing levels	Construction of staff housing units	3	3	3	2	2	Number of staff houses constructed	MLF/MLGRD	Quarterly

5.12.7. Tourism Sector Health Services Sector

Goal	Promote sustainable tourism, and culture preservation for socio-economic development in the district by 2034								
Objective	To increase tourism arrivals in the Liuwa Ecosystem by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Promote legal off take of wildlife	Provide alternative sources of livelihood to the local communities	10	10	10	10	10	Numbers of sustainable projects implemented	DNPW/MFL/MLGRD	Quarterly
Improve tourism infrastructure	Construction of luxury safari lodges	1	0	1	0	1	Number luxury safari lodges constructed	MoT/MLGRD	Quarterly
	Maintenance of existing campsites	1	1	1	1	1	Number of campsites maintained	MoT	Quarterly
	Construction of roads	1	0	0	0	0	Number of Km of the road constructed	RDA/MoT/MLGRD	Quarterly
	Construction of information Centres	1	0	0	0	0	Number of information centres constructed	Mot	Quarterly
	Establishment of cultural villages	1		1		1	Number of cultural villages established	MoT/BRE/MLGRD	Quarterly

5.12.8. Safety, Law and Order Sector Health Services Sector

Goal	To Provide timely Justice, promotion, protection, and respect of human rights								
Objective	To reduce level levels by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Strengthen the criminal and justice system and enhance rule of law	Construction of Police Posts	5	5	5	5	4	Number of police posts constructed	MLGRD/ZPS	Quarterly
	Construction Housing units for Zambia Police Service	18	18	18	18	18	Number of houses constructed	MLGRD/ZPS	Quarterly
	Rehabilitation and expansion of the Main Zambia Police Station	1					Proportion of police station rehabilitated and expanded	MLGRD/ZPS	Quarterly
	Procurement of a speed boat for Zambia Police	1					Number of speed boats procured	MLGRD/ZPS	Quarterly
	Procurement of Utility Vehicles		2			2	Number of utility vehicles procured	MLGRD/ZPS	Quarterly
	Construction and Rehabilitation of Permanent Court Buildings	01	05	02	01	01	Court Room Built	Judiciary	Quarterly
	Construction of Permanent Staff Houses	00	02	03	03	02	Staff Houses Built	Judiciary	Quarterly

Goal	To Provide timely Justice, promotion, protection, and respect of human rights								
Objective	To reduce level levels by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
	Construction of Water and Sanitary Facilities	00	05	02	01	01	Facilities Built	Judiciary	Quarterly
	Construction of dormitory cells	1	1				Proportion of dormitory cells constructed	ZCS/MLGRD	Monthly
	Rehabilitation of sanitation facility	1					Proportion of sanitation facility rehabilitated	ZCS/MLGRD	Monthly
	Construction of a clinic	1					Proportion of clinic constructed	ZCS/MLGRD	Monthly
	Construction of a workshop	1					Proportion of workshop constructed	ZCS/MLGRD	Monthly
	Construction of 1x2 classroom block	1					Proportion of poultry construction	ZCS/MLGRD	Monthly
	Construction of a fish pond at the Correction centre	1					Proportion of fish pond constructed	ZCS/MLGRD	Monthly
	Construction of a Poultry	1					Proportion of poultry constructed	ZCS/MLGRD	Monthly
	Empowerment of ex-inmates under extension services	50	50	50	50	50	Number of inmates empowered	ZCS/MLGRD	Quarterly

5.12.9. Forest and Environment Sector

Goal	To Manage, Protect and conserve forest in order to ensure sustainable utilization and management of natural resources								
Objective	To reduce levels of Forest Degradation in the District by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Promote Sustainable Forest Management and Protection in the District by 2034	Recruitment of extension forest officers	3	3	3	3	3	Numbers of extension officer recruited	MGEE	Quarterly
	Procurement of Vehicles	1		1			Number of vehicles procured	MGEE	Annually
	Forest Boundary Maintenance	30Km	30Km	30Km	30Km	30Km	Number of Kilometres cleared	MGEE	Quarterly
Scaling up community participation in forest management in the district by 2034	Formation community forest management groups (CFMGs)	1	1	1	1	1	Number of CFMGs formed	MGEE/DNP W	Quarterly
	Promotion of Annual Tree planting	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	Number of Hectares planted	MGEE	4 th Quarter
Promote sustainable harvest of forest products	Provision of alternative sources of energy such as Bio gas, solar, gas stoves, Rural Electrification	4	4	4	4	4	Number of wards provided with alternative sources of energy such as Bio gas, solar, gas stoves, Rural Electrification	REA/ZESCO/ MGEE/MLG RD/DNPW/PP	Quarterly
	Sustainable income generating projects	4	4	4	4	4	Number of Sustainable income generating projects	MGEE/MLG RD	Quarterly

5.12.10. Agriculture Sector

Goal	Increased Production and Productivity in the district by 2034								
Objective	To Increase Production and Productivity in the district by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Enhance extension service delivery	Construction of camp houses	2	2	2	2		Number of camp houses constructed	MOA	Quarterly
	Rehabilitation of camp houses	2	2	2	2		Number of camp houses rehabilitated	MOA	Quarterly
	Procurement of motorcycles	2	3	2	2	1	Number of motorcycles procured	MOA	Quarterly
Strengthen climate change adaptation	Train farmers in climate smart agriculture	1,900	2,500	3,500	4,500	6,000	Number of farmers trained in climate smart agriculture	MOA	Quarterly
	Promote Climate Smart Agriculture	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	Hectares of land under Climate Smart Agriculture	MOA	Quarterly
	Promote Conservation Agriculture	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	Area under conservation agriculture	MOA	Quarterly
	Increase number of Farmer Field Schools with farmers adopting climate smart technologies and practices.	40	60	80	50	55	Number of farmer field schools established	MOA	Quarterly
Promote Irrigation	Irrigation Development	16	3	4	3	4	Number schemes established	MOA	Quarterly
	Irrigation development	80	100	100	100	100	Hectares under irrigation	MOA	Quarterly

Goal	Increased Production and Productivity in the district by 2034								
Objective	To Increase Production and Productivity in the district by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Enhance access to agricultural finance	Agribusiness and development	100	200	250	200	200	200	MOA	Quarterly

6. CONCLUSION

The 2024-2034 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Kalabo District stands as a comprehensive roadmap towards sustainable development and improved quality of life for all residents. The plan was developed through an inclusive and participatory approach, ensuring that all stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, and the private sector, had an input in shaping the district's future. This collective effort has ensured that the IDP reflects the genuine needs and aspirations of the people of Kalabo.

The plan offers a holistic framework that will guide budget allocations, resource mobilization, project implementation and effective project monitoring and evaluation across all sectors in the district. The Kalabo IDP is not just a planning document; it is a tool for action. It will serve as a pivotal guide for sector budgets, helping to allocate resources where they are most needed while promoting transparency and accountability. Furthermore, the plan's structure will allow for ongoing assessment of progress, enabling adjustments as needed to ensure that development objectives remain aligned with community needs over the next decade.

The programs and projects to be implemented have been clearly outlined in the spatial development framework, capital investment, development frameworks, and the integrated implementation plan. The district will adopt a decentralized, participatory, consultative and inclusive approach in its implementation of programs and projects towards attaining sustainable socio-economic development by 2034.

The developmental objectives, priorities, and strategies outlined in this plan demonstrate Kalabo District's commitment to enhancing the well-being and prosperity of its residents. The IDP reflects a clear vision for a better future, with goals that are aimed at poverty reduction and fostering economic growth. These objectives will be realized through project-oriented programs implemented across all wards, constituencies, and chiefdoms.

Ultimately, the 2024-2034 Kalabo IDP is a testament to the district's commitment to inclusive, participatory, and sustainable development. It represents a collective vision for growth and progress, one that will be spearheaded by the government in collaboration with co-operating partners, the private sector, and other key stakeholders. The people of Kalabo can look forward to a decade of transformative development, as this plan sets the foundation for improved living conditions, economic opportunities, and overall well-being for all.

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