



LUAMPA DISTRICT

FINAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024 - 2034



*“Improved Livelihood at Household level through
a Competitive and Diversified Economy by 2034”*

FOREWORD



It gives me great pleasure to present the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Luampa District. This comprehensive document serves as a roadmap for the sustainable development and progress of our district, outlining our vision, objectives, and strategies for the years to come.

As a district, Luampa holds immense potential and opportunities for growth, with its rich natural resources, vibrant communities, and diverse cultural heritage. The IDP represents a collective effort by various stakeholders, including government authorities, community leaders, civil society organizations, and the residents themselves, who have tirelessly contributed their insights, ideas, and aspirations to shape this plan.

The IDP is not merely a document but a commitment to transform Luampa District into a prosperous and inclusive community. It envisions a future where every resident has access to quality education, healthcare, infrastructure, and economic opportunities. It recognizes the importance of preserving our natural environment and cultural heritage, ensuring sustainable development that benefits both present and future generations.

I extend my sincere gratitude to everyone who contributed to the development of this IDP. Your insights, expertise, and unwavering support have been invaluable in shaping this vision for a prosperous Luampa District. Let us now embark on this shared journey towards a brighter future, where the potential of Luampa is fully realized.

Sachiyenge Martin Chinyama
Luampa Town Council Chairperson

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



I would like to express my gratitude to everyone who contributed to the development of this Integrated Development Plan. The IDP team, IDP task team, church leaders and traditional leadership.

I am grateful for your input, expertise and commitment to creating a comprehensive and inclusive IDP document. Your valuable contributions have been instrumental in shaping the goals, strategies and actions outlined in this

plan, which will guide our community's development over the next 10 years.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to each individual and organization involved in this collaborative process. Your dedication and passion for our community's growth are truly commendable.

Together, we can work towards a brighter future for all.

Alfred Mandumbwa
Luampa District Commissioner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Luampa District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a 10-year plan that outlines the district's development goals and objectives. The plan has been developed through a consultative process involving the district's stakeholders, including government officials, traditional leaders, civil society organizations, and the private sector.

The IDP is based on the district's vision of becoming a "prosperous, equitable, and sustainable district." The plan identifies four key priority areas for development:

1. **Economic development:** The IDP aims to promote economic growth and job creation in the district by supporting the development of agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing.
2. **Social development:** The IDP aims to improve the quality of life for the district's residents by providing access to education, healthcare, and social services.
3. **Infrastructure development:** The IDP aims to improve the district's infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and telecommunications.
4. **Environmental sustainability:** The IDP aims to protect the district's environment and natural resources.

The IDP is a comprehensive plan that provides a roadmap for the district's development. The plan is ambitious, but it is achievable with the support of the district's stakeholders.

Jeremiah S. Sachikola
COUNCIL SECRETARY

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ABBREVIATION LIST/LIST OF ACRONYMS

8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
AWARE	Accelerated use of Water and Agricultural Resources Efficiency
CA	Conservation Agriculture
ComDev	Department of Community Development
CU	Company Utility
DHO	District Health Office
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LA	Local Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCTA	Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional affairs
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RDA	Road Development Agency
SIFAZ	Sustainable Intensification of Smallholder Farming Systems in Zambia
WWASCO	Western Water Sanitation and Sewerage Company
WASHE	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Authority
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance
CSO	Zamstat

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PART ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0. INTRODUCTION

According to The Urban and Regional Planning Act Number 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia all local authorities have to undertake an Integrated Development Plan process to produce IDP's as the IDP is a legislative requirement. It has a legal status and it supersedes all other plans that guide development at local government level. An Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the principal strategic planning instrument which gives an overall framework for development within the district, it guides and informs planning, budgeting, management and decision-making within the district by all levels of government and actors.

In this regard, the integrated development plan for Luampa District is one of the key tools for the Local authority to cope with its developmental role and seek to arrive at decisions on issues such as land management, promotion of local economic development, and institutional transformation in a consultative, systematic and strategic manner.

1.2. BACKGROUND

Luampa Town Council approved the preparation of the Luampa IDP 2024-2034 through the Council Resolution minute number **LTC/SCM/02/02/17**. A public advertisement on the IDP preparation process was made through notice boards and stockholders meetings, which were more effective in the local context. Further, the newly elected Council, at its Ordinary Meeting held on **3rd November, 2021** resolved to adopt the draft planning program for District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) under minute number **LTC/CM/08/12/2021**. This was done pursuant to **Section 35** of the **Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Act, Number 3 of 2015** which states that, *“a local authority shall, within a period of six months from the election of its council if - (a) there is an existing integrated development plan adopted by a previous council, adopt that integrated development plan or review the integrated development plan; and (b) there is no existing integrated development plan or the council considers that it is necessary to review*

the existing plan, initiate the planning process”.

The main purpose of developing the IDP is to coordinate the work of all government stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to ensure that development programmes and projects are aligned with and inform each other with the view to improve service delivery through efficient and effective management of scarce resources. In the previous years, Luampa District had been implementing development programmes without an IDP which had led to uncoordinated planning and implementation of programmes. The absence of critical planning documents also entailed the absence of well-defined evidence supported Council Objectives.

There are numerous development issues that Luampa District is facing in terms of service delivery, these issues include poor access to water and sanitation, education, health, and communication services, inadequate market facilities and lack of bus stations, and filling station, and poor road network.

1.3. INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

An Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the principal strategic planning instrument which gives an overall framework for development within the district and guides and informs planning, budgeting, management and decision-making within the district by all levels of government and actors. The process undertaken to produce the IDP consists of five interlinked phases:

Preliminary Step - Preparation of Planning Programme.

This included the structures that manages the planning process, the budget for the planning process; public participation procedures; Review of available data sources and the identification of additional data needs; and the time schedule for the planning process.

STEP 1 - Undertaking the Planning Survey and Preparing the Issues Report

STEP 2 - Preparing the Development Framework

During this phase, solutions to the issues assessed in step one were found.

STEP 3 - Preparing the Spatial Development Framework

During this stage, the overall land use and settlement strategy for the IDP area is determined. Part of the process was to consider the land use and land management implications of all development objectives, strategies and projects.

STEP 4 – Preparing the Implementation Programme

The IDP sets out a clear strategy for the implementation of the IDP vision and objectives including a capital investment plan and strategy for monitoring and evaluation.

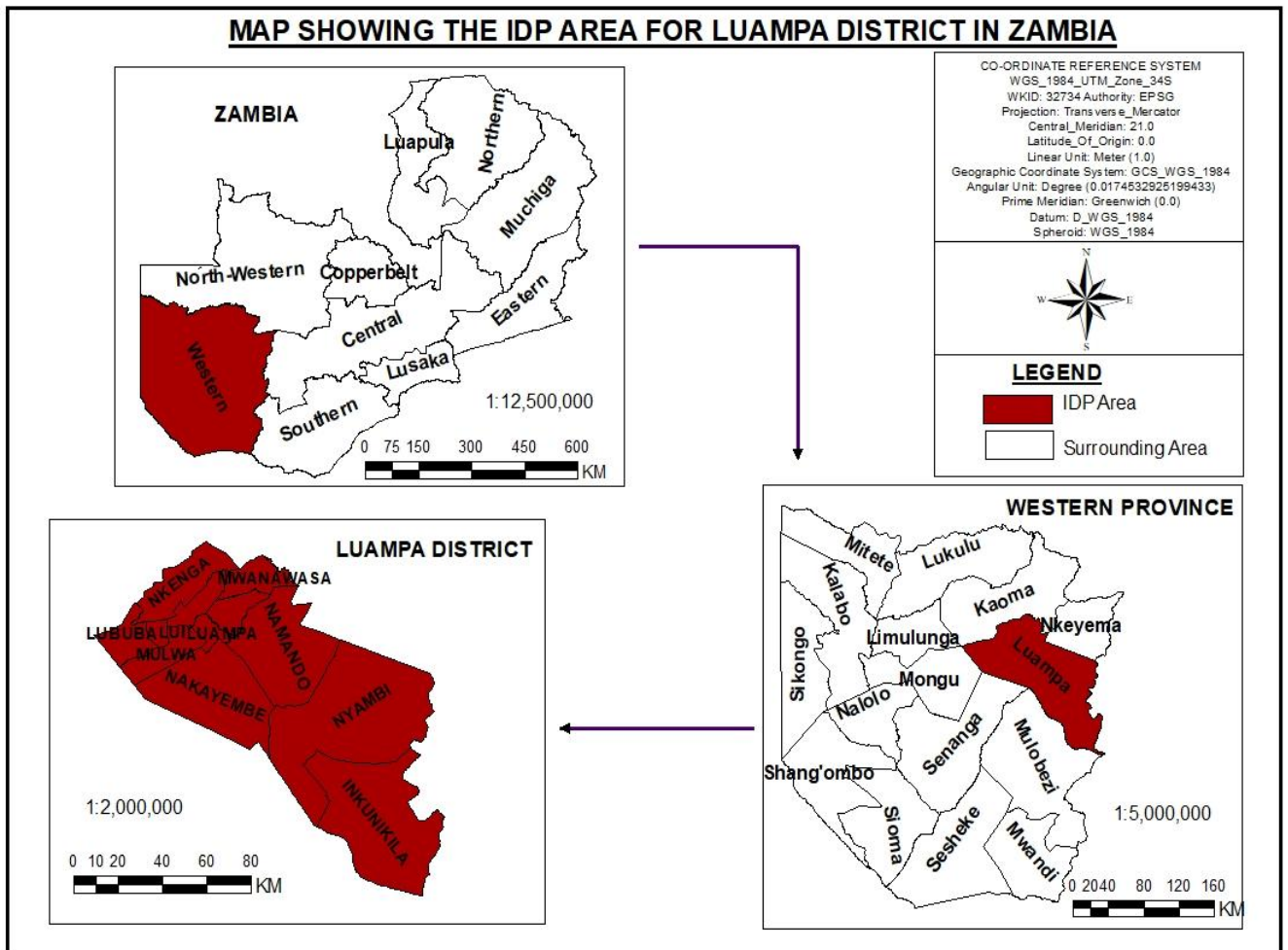
STEP 5- Approval and Implementation

1.4. DESCRIPTION OF THE IDP AREA

Luampa District is a relatively new district previously administered from Kaoma and was gazetted in 2013 under the statutory instrument No. 64 of 2013 of the Local Government Act No. 22 of 1997. The district is located on the eastern side of Western province and shares borders with Mulobezi district on the South, Senanga and Mongu districts on the western side, Kaoma district on the north, Nkeyema district. The district has an estimated total surface area of about 10,771km². The District has a total population of 61,023 (ZAMSTAT, 2022) distributed among 12 wards namely: Mwanawasa, Nkenga, Lui, Namando, Mbanyutu, Mulwa, Luampa Central, Kahumbu, Inkunikila, Nyambi, Lububa and Nakayembe. The Luampa Central Business District (CBD) is about 20 km from the main Lusaka – Mongu (M9) highway.

The district was named after the Luampa River that cuts across the district boundary. The settlements have mushroomed in a linear pattern that mainly follow the river meanders as the main source of water. The district has a common watershed dividing catchments into the Kafue River basin (to the east) and the Luampa River, which flows into the Zambezi River via the Luena River (to the west). The community is welcoming with a diversified rich culture due to various ethnic groupings, which co-exist.

Figure 1: Location of Luampa district in Western Province of Zambia



Source: Luampa district IDP team (2024)

1.5. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used to gather data for the Integrated Development Plan for Luampa district encompassed focus group discussions that enabled participants to openly share their thoughts, experiences, and opinions on development priorities, challenges, and potential solutions, Field observations involved direct observation and recording of activities, infrastructure, and natural resources in Luampa District.

The community structures engaged included the Community based organizations such as the Ward Development Committees (WDCs), Traditional leaders, business association, District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs).

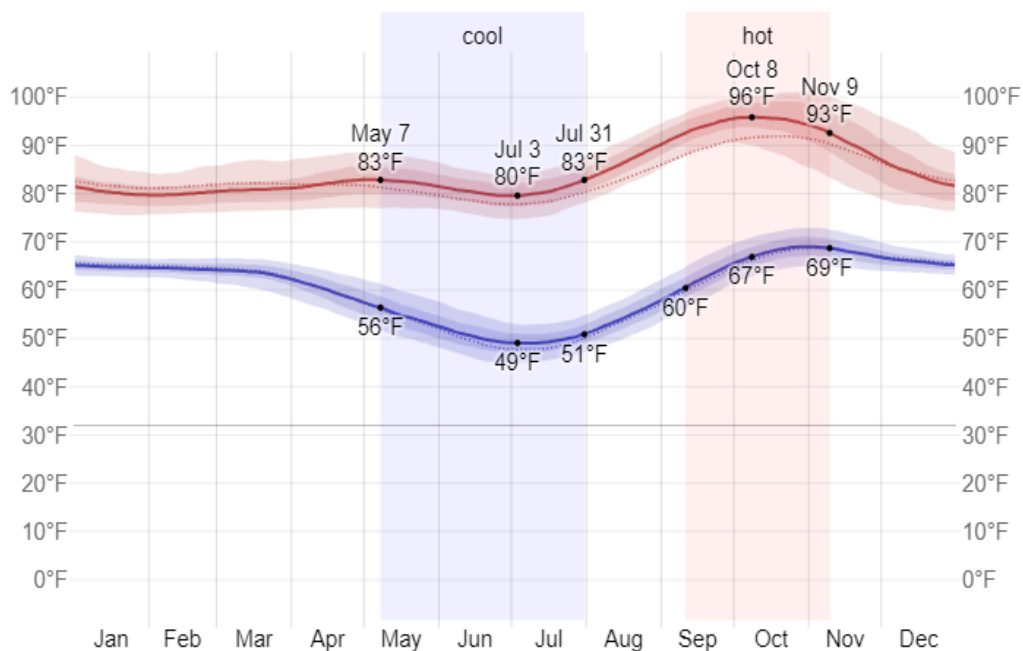
1.6. LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Climate

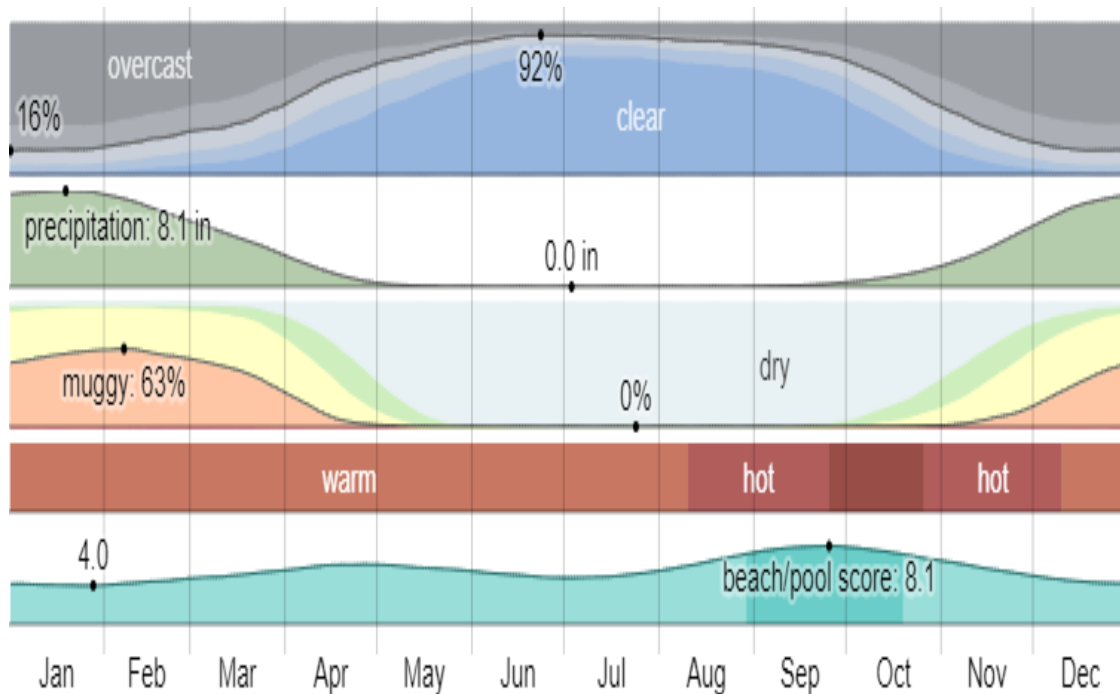
The climate of Luampa District is tropical wet and dry or savannah. It has three distinct seasons: a hot, rainy one from November to April; a cool, dry one from May to June; and a hot, dry one from August to October. In Luampa, the wet season is warm, humid, and overcast and the dry season is hot, windy, and mostly clear. The dry season is characterized by modest cloud cover to clear skies, whereas the wet seasons are marked by dampness and cloudy skies.

The district's yearly temperature is 25.62°C and it is 2.29% higher than Zambia's averages. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 14°C to 27°C and is rarely below 25°C or above 56°C.

Figure 2: District's yearly temperature



The daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.



Source: Meteorological department

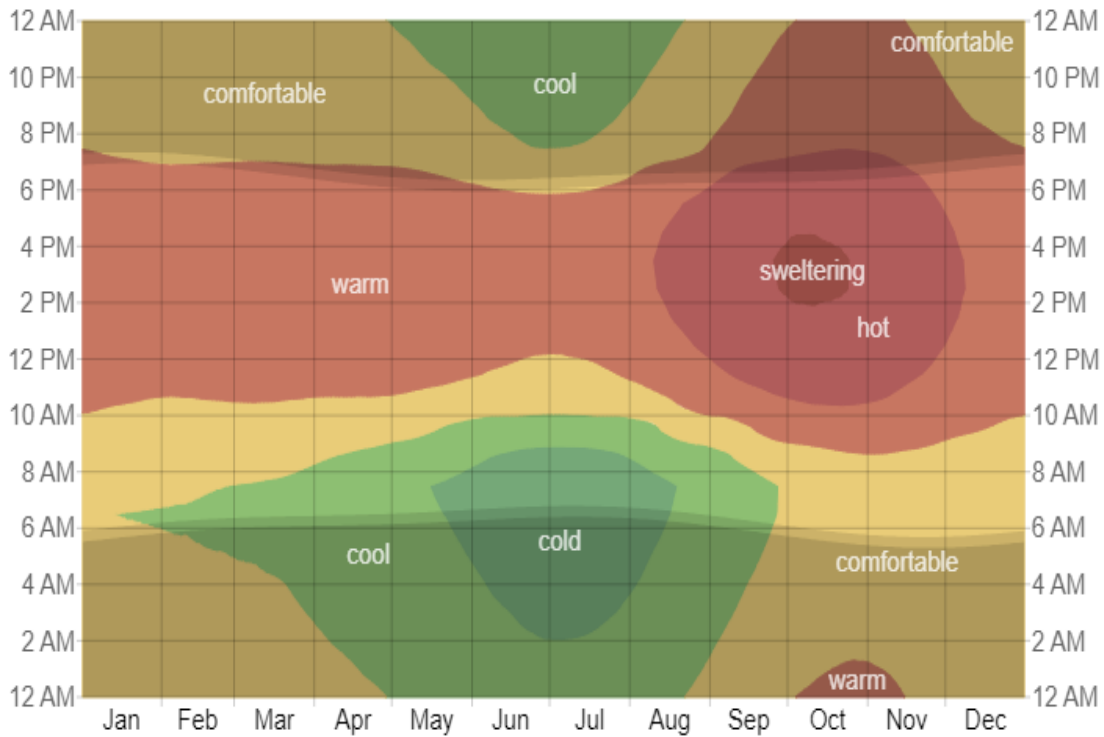
Temperatures

The hot season starts from September to November, with an average daily high temperature above 52 °C. The hottest month of the year in Luampa is October, with an average of 53°C and low of 38 °C

The cool season starts from May to July, with an average daily high temperature below 46 °C. The coldest month of the year in Luampa is July, with an average low of 28°C and high of 45 °C.

The temperatures range from 5 to 6 degrees Celsius on average to 30 to 32 degrees Celsius on average.

Figure 3: Temperature Distribution



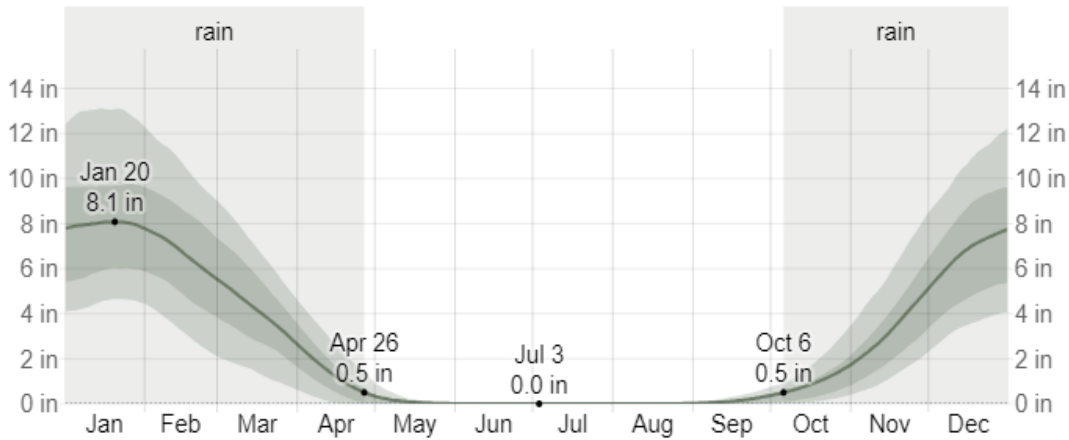
Source: Meteorological department

Rainfall

Luampa experiences extreme seasonal variation in monthly rainfall. The rainy period of the year lasts for six months, from October to April, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 12.7mm. The month with the most rain in Luampa is January, with an average rainfall of 198.45mm.

The rainless period of the year lasts for five months, from April to October. The month with the least rain in Luampa is July, with an average rainfall of 0.0 mm. In addition, the area receives rainfall totals between 750 and 1000 mm. The district's excellent agricultural potential is supported by the moderate precipitation.

Figure 4: Rainfall distribution



The average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted line is the corresponding average snowfall.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall	8.1"	6.8"	4.2"	1.2"	0.1"	0.0"	0.0"	0.0"	0.1"	0.9"	3.1"	6.9"

Source: Meteorological department

Topography

The geographical coordinates of Luampa are -15.783 degrees latitude, 22.300 degrees longitude, and 1,086,036mm elevation.

The topography within 3km of Luampa contains only modest variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 63,093.6mm and an average elevation above sea level of 1,141,780.8mm. Within 16km also contains only modest variations in elevation (92,964mm). Within 80km contains only modest variations in elevation (15,417.8mm).

The area within 3km of Luampa is covered by cropland (44%) and grassland (41%), within 16km by shrubs (39%) and grassland (27%), and within 80km by trees (40%) and shrubs (37%).

The flood plains and the Kalahari sand plateau make up Luampa District's terrain.

Soils and Geology

The soil types found in the district are mainly coarse white Aeolian sand. According to Kasumba et al. (2016), the Luampa district's geology is primarily composed of unconsolidated deposits of elvial soils that are by-products of the weathering of quartzite rocks from the Muva super group. The arenosal Kalahari sands of the Aeolian type, which is found in the basins, are among the resulting sands (Advanced Management Services, 2018). The many types of sand soils are less researched for their practical benefits in the area. Sandier soils have characteristics that are essential for producing high-quality glass. The district's typical sandy soils are typically acidic, depleted of nutrients, and have limited water retention capacities. The sand veld and clay types of soil are the other soil types that are common in the area. The soils of the sand veld are only slightly leached. They come from limestone that is found in lying regions like flood plains. They range from heavy, black, crumbling clay soils to loamy sub-soils.

Vegetation

The district's natural vegetation can be divided into four primary groups: grasslands, closed woods, open forests, and termitaria forests. Closed woods are more prevalent in marshy and riverine areas. Swampy forests, including the *Gardenia Imperialis*, *Sygziam cordatum*, and *Lycodium mycropylum*, are typical vegetation types.

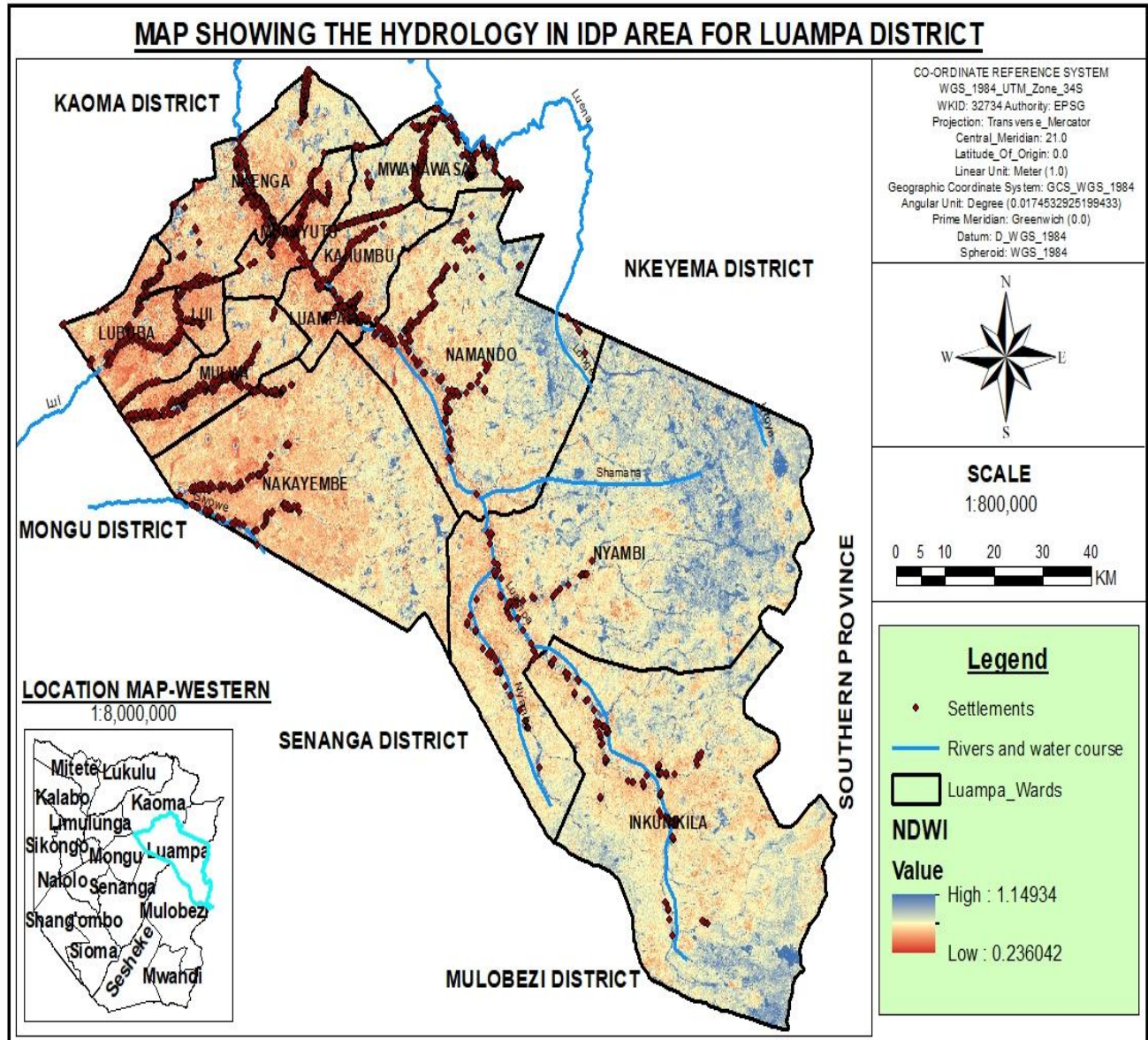
Miombo and Kalahari wooded areas are common vegetation types. Among the typical vegetation types found in open woods are *Brychistegia langifolia*, *Brychistegia spiciforms*, *Baikiaea*, and *Gubortia*. Most often, termitria forests can be found in the plains that connect the lower and upper lands.

Drainage and Hydrology

Several rivers, perennial streams, and canals drain the IDP area. The Luampa River and its perennial tributaries, the Kahumbu, Mihozi, Mawawa, Katondo, Chifumbe and Mwandasengo streams, which drain the northern and southern interior portions of the district, is the principal river

in the IDP region. Countless ponds and lakes are also present. Each body of water adds to the district's potential water resource production. At normal flood levels, the flood plains also act as storage basins. Flooding typically takes six months to subside after its peak between January and March. Even though they can be used as a mode of transportation, floods often make it harder to provide services, especially in the plain area.

Figure 5: District hydrology map



Source: Luampa district IDP team (2024)

PART TWO: PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.1. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

This section highlights the dimensions and dynamics of Luampa District throughout the IDP period (2024 to 2034).

2.1.1. Population and Population Growth

The 2010 Census on Population and Housing recorded Luampa District's population at 43,840 comprising of 20,788 males and 23,052 females. The population has increased to 61,023 comprising of 29,730 males and 31,293 females. The estimated annual growth rate in 2022 was at 2.8 per cent.

Table 1 shows the population distribution for 2022 by ward and sex in the district. The absolute population change from 2010 to 2022 is 17,183 and the percentage change was 36.4. In terms of population distribution, Mwanawasa ward has the highest with 8,286 followed by Nkenga ward with 8,060 while the lowest is Lui ward with 1,819 people.

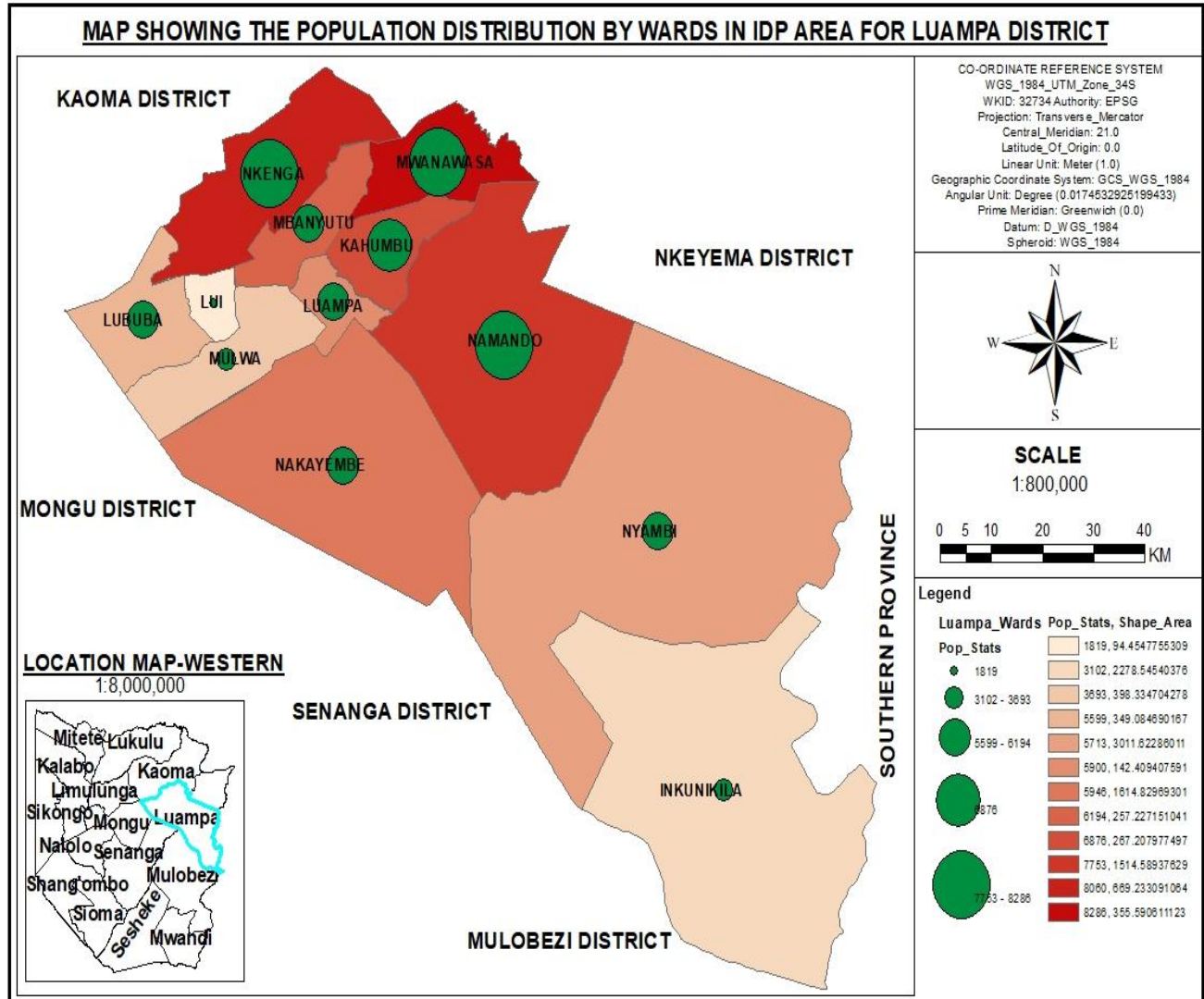
Table 1: Population distribution by ward and sex-2022

Ward name	Total	Male	Female
Inkunikila	3,102	1,538	1,564
Kahumbu	6,876	3,290	3,586
Luampa	5,900	2,890	3,010
Lububa	5,599	2,737	2,862
Lui	1,819	836	983
Mbanyutu	6,194	3,013	3,181
Mulwa	3,693	1,782	1,911
Mwanawasa	8,286	3,979	4,307
Nakayembe	5,946	2,915	3,031
Namando	7,753	3,852	3,901
Nkenga	8,060	3,963	4,097
Nyambi	5,713	2,779	2,934
TOTAL	61023	33,574	35,367

Source: Zamstat, 2022

Figure 6: Population distribution by wards

Map



Source: Luampa district IDP team (2024)

According to Zamstat, Luampa district has 5.7 people per square kilometre of population as of 2022. The district's heavily inhabited sections are found along the main roadways, primarily in Mwanawasa, Manyutu, Kahumbu, and Luampa.

Table 2: Population Density per ward-2022

Sn	Ward name	Population	Land Area (km ²)	Number of persons Per Sq.km
1.	Mwanawasa	8,286	35,559	4
2.	Nkenga	8,060	66,923	7
3.	Namando	7,753	15,146	2
4.	Kahumbu	6,876	26,721	4
5.	Mbanyutu	6,194	25,723	3
6.	Nakayembe	5,946	161,483	27
7.	Luampa	5,900	14,241	2
8.	Nyambi	5,713	301,153	53
9.	Lububa	5,599	34,908	6
10.	Mulwa	3,693	39,833	11
11.	Inkunikila	3,102	227,854.5	73
12.	Lui	1,819	9,445.47	5
TOTAL		68,941	958,990	197

Source: zamstat, 2022

2.1.2. Population Characteristics

Table 3 illustrates the projected population growth up to the year 2030. The total population for Luampa District is expected to grow from 61,023 in 2022 to 79,043 by 2032. This implies that the population for Luampa will grow at 30 percent.

Table 3: Luampa District Projected District Total Populations

Projected Population from 2022-2032		
2010	2022	2030
43,840	61,023	78,206

Source: zamstat, 2022

Table shows a comparison of population figures for Western Province. In comparison to the other districts in western Province, the population of Mongu is the highest. However, in terms of population growth, Nkeyema has the highest population growth rate, seconded by Sesheke and lastly Limulunga.

Table 4: Average Annual Population Growth Rate by District and Sex, Western Province 2010-2022

Province	2010 Population			2022 Population			Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2010-2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kalabo	39,362	44,080	83,442	52,707	59,062	111,769	2.5	2.5	2.5
Kaoma	50,053	53,227	103,280	71,269	75,421	146,690	3.0	2.9	3.0
Limulunga	24,219	26,522	50,741	29,408	31,694	61,102	1.6	1.5	1.6
Luampa	20,788	23,052	43,840	29,730	31,293	61,023	3.0	2.6	2.8
Lukulu	28,290	30,244	58,534	46,193	50,097	96,290	4.2	4.3	4.2
Mitete	13,100	14,368	27,468	19,332	20,309	39,641	3.3	2.9	3.1
Mongu	61,745	67,099	128,844	93,540	104,276	197,816	3.5	3.7	3.6
Mulobezi	14,851	15,631	30,482	22,537	22,789	45,326	3.5	3.2	3.4
Mwandi	12,343	12,711	25,054	20,145	20,273	40,418	4.2	4.0	4.1
Nalolo	26,558	29,011	55,569	35,502	38,143	73,645	2.4	2.3	2.4
Nkeyema	21,031	21,139	42,170	52,984	53,090	106,074	8.0	8.0	8.0
Senanga	33,870	37,067	70,937	53,462	58,578	112,040	3.9	3.9	3.9
Sesheke	21,719	22,129	43,848	35,484	37,171	72,655	4.2	4.4	4.3
Shangomb o	24,310	26,509	50,819	34,263	39,559	73,822	2.9	3.4	3.2
Sikongo	20,752	24,710	45,462	27,581	32,089	59,670	2.4	2.2	2.3
Sioma	20,514	21,970	42,484	31,484	34,055	65,539	3.6	3.7	3.7
Total	433,505	469,469	902,974	655,621	707,899	1,363,520	3.5	3.5	3.5

(Source: Zamstats 2022)

Table 4 above shows that Luampa has an annual population growth rate of 2.8 which is the fifth lowest ranking in the province.

2.1.3. Population Structure

According to Central Statistical Office 2010 Census of Population and Housing Summary Report, there are more females than male in Luampa district and by 2030 projected population shows that the trends will not change significantly.

Table 5 highlights population distribution in Luampa district and on average the percentage stands at 50.7 female and 49.3 male.

Table 5: Population Distribution by Sex

Year	Female	Male
2010	23,052	20,788
2022	35367	33,574
2030	47682	46360

Source: Zamstat, 2022

2.1.4. Population Projections for Special Ages

These age groups are important because of their potential contribution and impact on the socio-economic development of the district. The data for the different age groups helps in determining the needs of each population, sectors of investment beneficial to the age group and planning for the future since the age groups are used in forecasting for future trends in population. The table below provides projections for 5 age groups from 2020 to 2030.

Table 6: Population Projections for Special Age Groups/Cohorts

Age-Group	2022		2027		2032	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4 Under 5	15057	23.35%	15478	23.35%	15912	23.35%
5-14 Primary School Age	16766	26%	17236	26%	17719	26%
15-19 Secondary School Age	18088	28%	18594	28%	19115	28%
15-49 Reproductive Females	32244	50%	33147	50%	340745	50%
Total Male (All ages)	31541	46.88%	32487	46.88%	33461	46.88%
Total Female (All ages)	32941	53.12%	33798	53.12%	34677	53.12%
Total Population	64488	100%	66294	100%	68150	100%
Population Growth Rate		2.8%		2.8%		2.8%

Source: Zamstat, 2022

(a) Under Five (0-4 years) pre-school going age

It is estimated that the population under this category will increase from 15057 in 2020 to 15912 by year 2030. According to the 2022 census the population stood at 15057 depicting an increase in this category's population. Due to the vulnerability of this age group as a result of diseases like malaria, and respiratory diseases which are among the major causes of infant mortality, there is need to render special attention to this population. Disease controlling measures to combat these diseases requires to be undertaken, moreover, sanitation and hygiene, good nutrition and up scaling of immunization. Facilities should be put into consideration while planning to address the needs of this population. This will help to reduce the under-five mortality rate. The increasing growth in the same age cohort will necessitate investment in Early Childhood Development as they prepare to join pre-school.

(b) Primary School (6-13) and Secondary School going age (14-19)

The population of the primary school age is projected to increase from 16766 in 2020 to 17719 by 2030. The secondary school going age population is projected to increase from 16766 in 2020 to 17719 by 2030. The investment in educational facilities becomes a Major movement and this can only be done by increasing the number of classrooms and equipment as well as recruitment of teachers to cater for the increased population. This also will look at improving the Secondary Schools as well as constructing new secondary schools in the district.

(c) Youth Population (15-35 years)

This age bracket accounted for 50 per cent of the population in 2020, which translates, to 32,244 people. It's estimated to increase to 340,745 by the year 2030. This population has varied concerns ranging from those continuing with education; others are seeking employment opportunities and others in employment. With the high rate of unemployment, majority of the members of this age bracket are likely to engage in vices such as drug and alcohol abuse, prostitution and petty crimes. Hence the need to introduce programmes that will aim at supporting the youth to engage in income generating activities such as agriculture, agribusiness, establishment of Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) and Skills Centre's in the district to empower youths with technical skills and create a competitive labour force for the District.

(d) Female Reproductive Age (15-49 years)

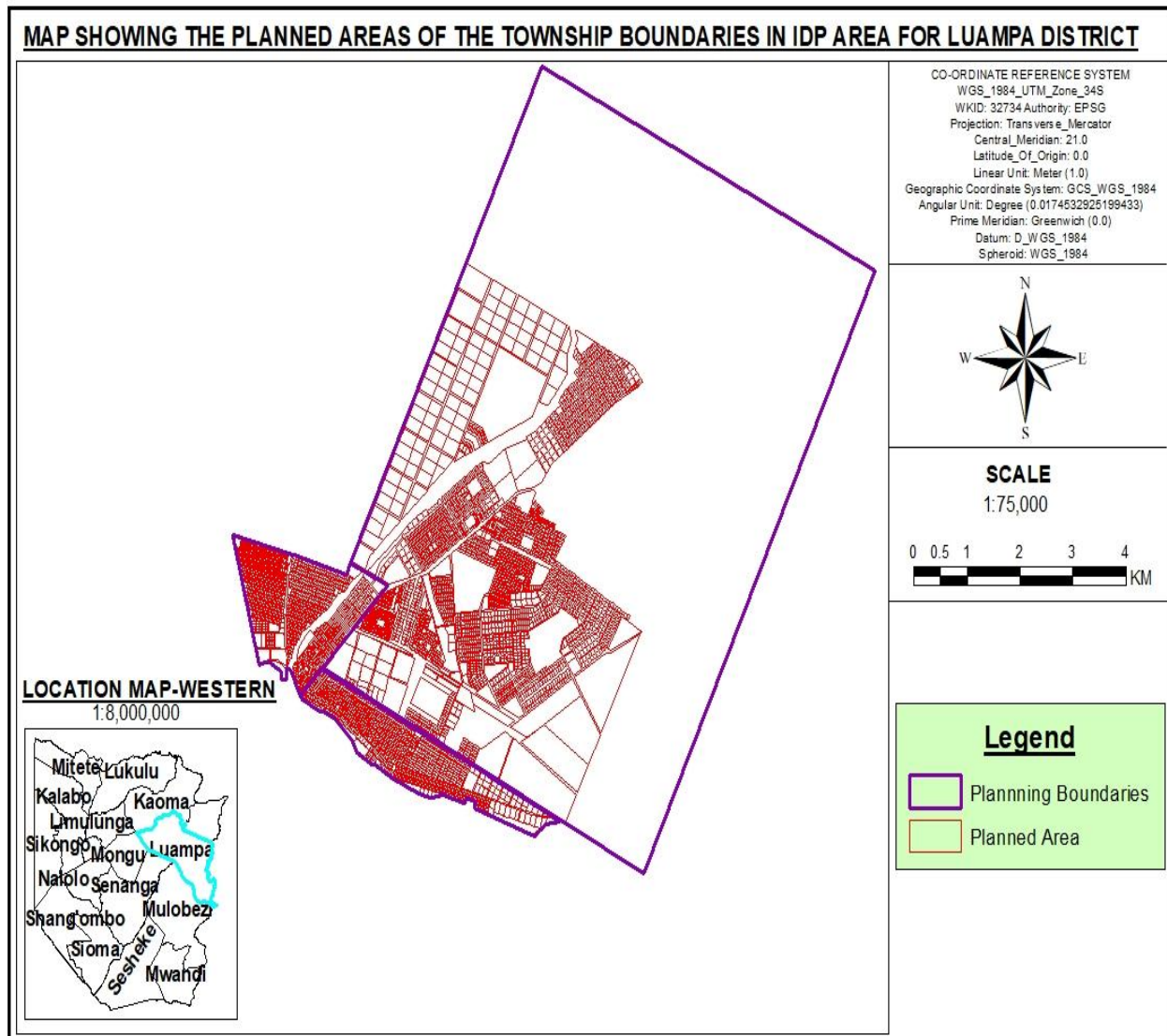
The female population in the age bracket of 15-49 constitutes the reproductive age. This population is projected to increase from 32,244 in 2020 to 340,745 by 2030. This increase requires huge investments towards strengthening reproductive and maternal health facilities. The district through the department of health will promote advocacy through the community units (CU) and safe motherhood action groups to create awareness on the benefits of free maternity programme to ensure that skilled health care providers to reduce maternal mortality attend to all pregnant mothers.

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

The continuation of the existing population trends on land use and spatial development (that is the increase in population) has both negative and positive impacts. On one hand, the increase in

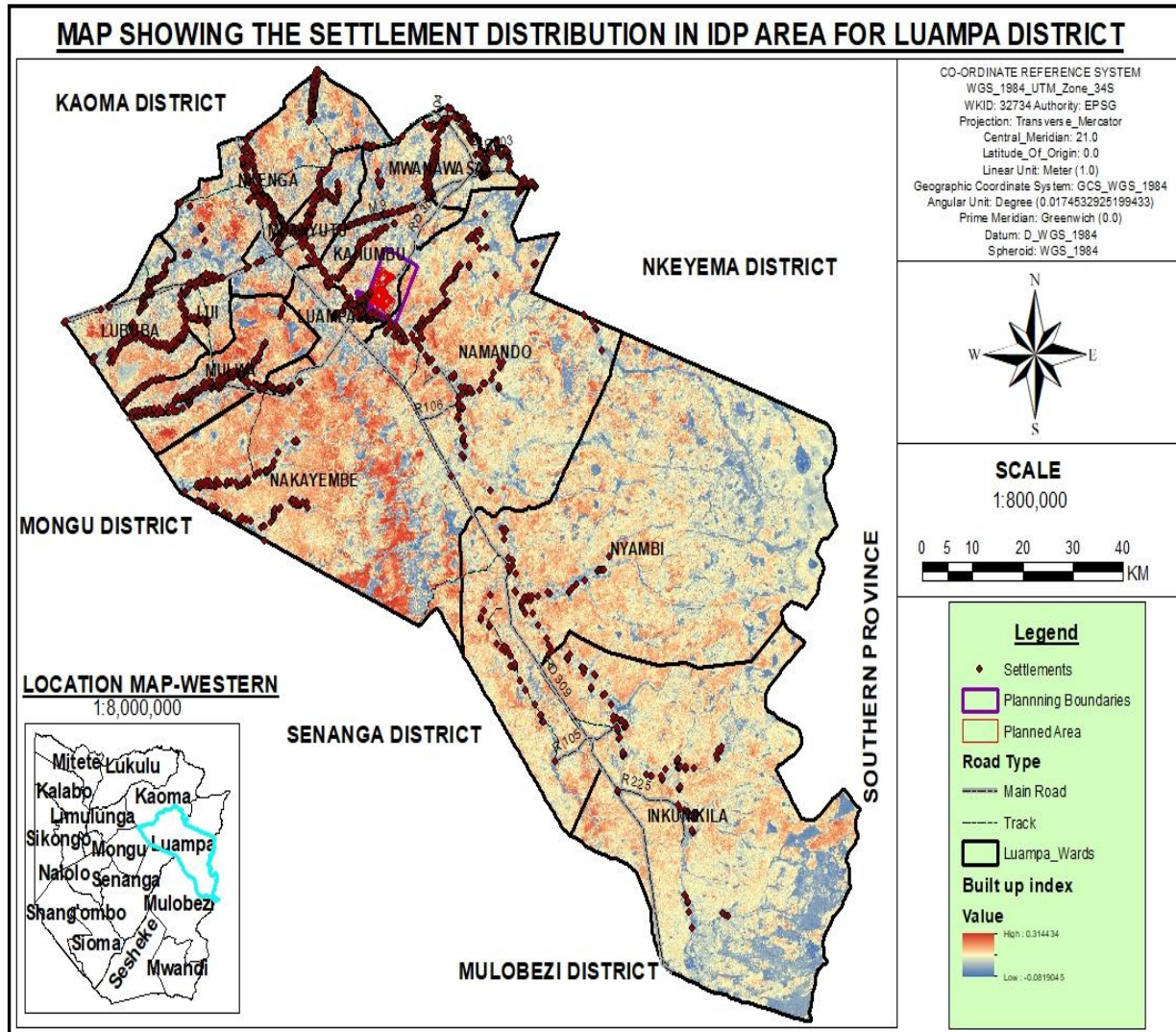
population provides an increased human capital with various specialisations and skills, as well as a wider scope for innovation. On the other hand, the increase in population adds pressure on the natural environment in that there will be an increased demand in food, water, housing, healthcare, education and energy. This May then lead to an increase in deforestation, pollution and eventually contribute to climate as more land will be needed to provide more services to match the increased population.

Figure 7: Council Planned Area



Source: Luampa district IDP team (2024)

Figure 8: Settlement Distribution



Source: Luampa district IDP team (2023)

2.2. SECTORS AND THEMATIC AREAS

Luampa district has key governmental departments that were established to ensure that government services like law enforcement, infrastructure maintenance; public transportation, education, and health care benefit both the immediate Luampa community and neighbouring communities who wish to use Luampa district services. Instead of concentrating on the benefits of specific people, the goal is to make sure that they reach the district's most marginalised

communities.

The institutions set up in the district have concentrated on the following crucial industries needed for social and economic growth.

- a. Local Government Sector
- b. Education Sector
- c. Tourism and Culture
- d. Agriculture Sector
- e. Forestry Sector
- f. Health Sector
- g. Water Supply and Sanitation Sector
- h. Livestock and Fisheries Sector
- i. Security Sector
- j. Roads Sector
- k. Housing and Infrastructure Sector
- l. Communication Sector
- m. Energy Sector

2.3. KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL LEVEL

Luampa District has not remained behind in the implementation of the National Health Strategic Plan 2022-2026 despite being a rural and under-developed district. The District Health Office and its partners are determined to achieve the Universal Health Coverage in line with the 8th NDP among other government Policies for the Health Sector in Zambia. The focus of the district is a service delivery system which provides a basic health care package that addresses the needs of the average population in terms of their health needs as close to the family as possible. Inadequate social amenities have limited availability and retention of skilled labour posing challenges in health service provision.

2.4. DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

The district has one first level hospital (Luampa Mission), one Mini Hospital, 9 Rural Health Centres and 6 Health Posts as follows; Health Facilities; Public, Private and Faith-based

Total number of health facilities- 17

- ✓ Public: 17
- ✓ Private: 0
- ✓ Mission: 1
- ✓ Mini Hospital: 1

Table 7 Health facilities

Type of Facility	Government		Mission		Other (specify)	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
Hospitals/beds	0	0	1	108	0	0
Mini Hospital	1	20	0	0	0	0
Stage 1 Health Centres	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stage 2 Health Centres	8	44	1	0	0	0
Health Posts	6	11	0	0	0	0

Table 8: Utilization rates

Year	Total first OPD Attendances	Total Population	Per Capita Attendances
2020	126179	52389	2.4
2021	133883	53173	2.5
2022	143789	53988	2.7

Source: DHD

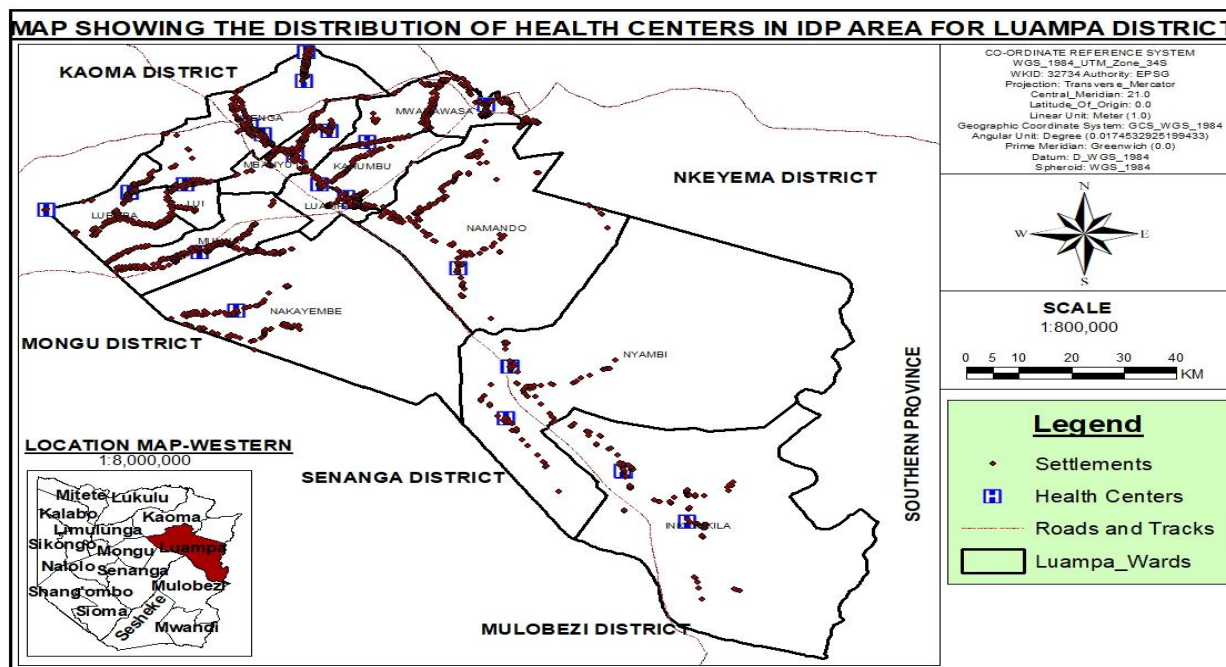
Table 8, above shows the trend of selected service delivery indicators from 2020 – 2022. Health Centre OPD utilization was at 2.4 in 2020 and years 2021 and 2022 saw an increase of the utilization rates of 2.5 and 2.7 respectively. This can be attributed to the opening of one new health facility in the district thereby increasing access to health care services in the district.

Table 9: Staffing level by category of staff

Category of Staff	Establishment			Existing		
	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs
Medical Doctors	2	8	0	1	2	0
Nursing Staff	2	63	21	1	55	20
Clinical Officers	1	12	7	1	9	7
Medical Licentiates	0	2	0	0	1	0
Environmental Staff	1	3	7	3	3	5
Paramedical Staff	5	33	0	3	21	0
Non-medical professional staff	10	21	7	7	4	0
Total	20	142	42	16	95	32

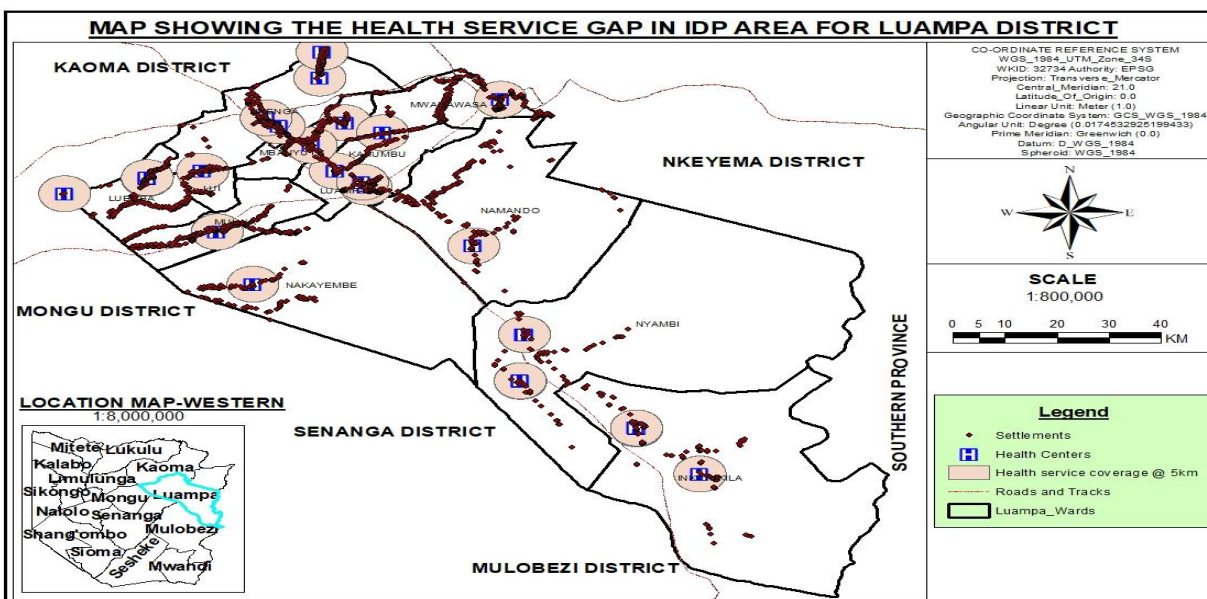
Source: DHO HR Files

Figure 9: Distribution of Health Facilities in the Luampa District



Source: GIS Team - Luampa

Figure 10: Health services GAP in IDP area



Source: National Health facility Atlas 2019

This Map shows the existing gaps in terms of the number Access to Health services within the 5Km radius.

The map shows that most of the settlement areas are situated outside the 5Km as WHO recommended distance for Health Facility and adopted by the republic of Zambia as a member state.

The existing number of health facilities however is not adequate to cater for the growing population of Luampa district. It is against this background that from the current three Health Posts being constructed under CDF namely, Namasheshe, Nooki and Shipungu, three more facilities will be constructed in Mwandansengo, Shikela and Mulwa Ngimbu. The District Health Office is currently operating in a rented Office, hence the need to construct the District Health Offices at the new Boma. Luampa Mission Hospital being the only First level referral facility in the district, there will be need to construct another Level one hospital.

The current staff accommodation is inadequate in all facilities to accommodate all staff being recruited. The district plans to construct 25 staff houses to cater for the increase in staffing levels.

2.5. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

2.5.1. Availability of Services

The Health Centres and Health Posts provide primary health care services, including but not limited to PMTCT and HTS services, in addition all the health facilities are now implementing the test and treat strategy in an effort to achieve the UNAIDS 95-95-95 goal. Further, all the health facilities are implementing community Malaria Surveillance.

Currently, due to infrastructure development taking place in the district, there has been an influx of workers both temporal and permanent. Further, due to a district that has forestry that produces timber there is also a presence of transit population. This has resulted in the increase in Infectious disease such as HIV and AIDS thereby increasing the disease burden among other things.

Table 10: District Population and Expected Vital Events

Category	2024		2025		2026	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Children 0 – 11 Months	3178	4.92%	3267	4.92%	3358	4.92%
<5 Years	15057	23.35%	15478	23.35%	15912	23.35%
5 – 14 Years	16766	26%	17236	26%	17719	26%
Women 15 – 49 Years	18088	28%	18594	28%	19115	28%
All Adults 15 Years+	32244	50%	33147	50%	340745	50%
Total Male (All ages)	31541	46.88%	32487	46.88%	33461	46.88%
Total Female (All ages)	32941	53.12%	33798	53.12%	34677	53.12%
Total Population	64488	100%	66294	100%	68150	100%
Population Growth Rate		2.8%		2.8%		2.8%
Expected Pregnancies	3374	5.23%	3468	5.23%	3566	5.23%
Expected Deliveries	3310	5.13%	3402	5.13%	3498	5.13%
Expected Live Births	3260	5.05%	3351	5.05%	3445	5.05%

Source: *DHIS2*

The table above reviews Zamstats population (2024 to 2026). (Pregnant, women, Under 5 children, adolescents and women of child bearing age). This plan will outline strategies that will guarantee Maternity continuum of care, the continuity of maternity health care services for all pregnant which includes antenatal care (ANC), skill birth attendant (SBA), and postnatal care (PNC).

In order to address adolescent pregnancy which contribute to maternal and child mortality, the district intends to implement evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention programs such as; expanding access to family planning to promote safer sex, promotion of adolescent sexual reproductive health services like universal access to accurate sexual, reproductive health information, prevention and management of sexually transmitted infections including HIV among others

2.5.2. Quality of Service Including Key Indicator Performance

Key performance indicators are the key parameters used in the monitoring of our performance in the delivery of the health services.

Table 11: Key Performance Indicators

Indicator	2020		2021		2022	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Fully immunized Coverage Under 1 year.	2580	98%	2620	85%	2660	91%
% BCG Coverage	2580	85%	2620	88%	2660	96%
% of clients accessing long acting reversible contraceptives	14694	1.6%	14914	0.6%	15136	1.9%
% of teenagers attending first ANC visit	2740	28%	2782	26%	2824	30%
% Antenatal 1 st visits coverage before 14 weeks	2740	40%	2782	38%	2824	43%
% pregnant women accessing at least 8 visit focused ANC	8	2.6	8	4	8	3.0
% Delivered by skilled personnel	2687	68%	2729	60%	2771	69%
% of women attending post-natal within 48hrs	2687	100%	2729	97%	2771	75%
% HEI receiving Prophylaxis at birth.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94%

Source: DHIS2

The performance of Key Indicators has been generally fair; the district scored above target in most of the key performance indicators. The district managed to reach the national target of 90 % fully immunized as 91% under ones were fully immunized. However, indicators such Antenatal 1st visits coverage before 14 weeks was below the target of 38% in 2021.

2.6. ISSUE ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND PROCESS

2.6.1. Quality of Service Including Key Indicator of Performance

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The figures in this situational analysis depict health information from 2022 to 2024 particularly key areas of health performance indicators.

HEALTH STATUS

Below is the data indicating both morbidity and mortality in the district.

Table 12: Top Ten Causes of Morbidity (All Ages)

	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
1	Malaria	1081	Malaria	1240	Malaria Confirmed Cases	1213
2	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	513	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	548	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	609
3	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	252	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	215	Lower back pain disease (new)	219
4	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	154	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	111	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	131

	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
5	Digestive system: (not infectious)	80	Digestive system: (not infectious)	58	Gastritis disease (new)	84
6	Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	53	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	48	Malaria Clinical Cases	34
7	Dental Carries	45	Dental Carries	36	Dental Carries	34
8	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	37	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	27	Headache tension type disease (new)	31
9	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	35	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	19	Dermatitis disease (new)	30
10	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	18	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	16	Injuries/wounds disease (new)	29

Source: DHIS2 HMIS

Malaria has been the leading cause of Morbidity in all ages in the district for the past three (3) years. Year 2021 saw a sharp increase of about 50% (1081/1000 to 1240/1000) incidence in the district. This increase can be attributed to many factors such as improper use of LLINs by community members such as the use of ITNs for fishing. The other common causes of morbidity in the district include respiratory Infection-Non-Pneumonia; Lower back Pain, Diarrhea non-Bloody and Gastritis.

Table 13: Top Ten Causes of Morbidity (Under 5s)

No.	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
1	Malaria	1230	Malaria	1057	Malaria	1445
2	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	873	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	740	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	951
3	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	406	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	260	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	364
4	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	59	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	55	Conjunctivitis	60
5	Digestive system: (not infectious)	54	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	22	Dermatitis	58
6	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	29	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	8	Gastritis	46
7	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia Throat Diseases	26	Digestive system: (not infectious)	4	Clinical malaria	46
8	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	26	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	2	Injuries/wounds	18
9	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	21	Dental Carries	1	Intestinal worms	18
10	Throat Diseases	21	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	1	Pneumonia	10

Source: DHIS HMIS.

The table above shows the leading causes of morbidity in children below the age of Five (5) years. As in all ages Malaria, Diarrhoea and respiratory infections are the leading causes of morbidity in this population age bracket. They are also prone to conditions such as digestive system- not infectious, Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds and Skin Diseases (Dermatitis).

Table 14: Top Ten Causes of Mortality (All Ages)

No.	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Deaths/1000	Deaths/1000	Deaths/1000	Disease	Deaths/1000
1	Pneumonia	211	Malaria	200	Anaemia	263
2	Diarrhoea NB	185	Hypertension	116	Diabetes	190
3	Hypertension	88	Asthma	65	Bacteria	86
4	Malaria	80	Congestive heart failure	59	Pneumonia	52
5	cardiovascular	20	Congestive heart	30	Hypertension	21
6	Diabetes	12	Oesophageal	21	Malaria	16
7	Digestive system	7	Aneamia	19	Congestive	8
8	Substance abuse	0	Bacteria	17	RTI(Non- Pneumonia	0
9	Aneamia	0	Diarrhoea Non blood	17	Pelvic Inflammator	0
10	RTI non	0	Injuries/wounds	15	Throat Disease	0
					Truma:	0

Source: DHIS2

The table above shows the Top 10 causes of mortality measured via the case fatality rate. In 2021 Malaria had the highest case fatality rate (200 deaths per 1000 admissions) while injuries/ wounds was the lowest on the top ten with 15 deaths per 1000 admissions. Anaemia was the leading cause of Mortality in the year 2022.

Table 15: Top Ten Causes of Mortality (Under 5s)

No.	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1 000	Disease	Incidence/1 000	Disease	Incidence/100 0
1	Malaria	1230	Malaria	1057	Malaria Confirmed Cases	1482.6
2	Respiratory Infection: non- pneumonia	873	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	740	Respiratory Infection: non- pneumonia	955.7
3	Diarrhoea (non- bloody)	406	Diarrhoea (non- bloody)	260	Diarrhoea (non- bloody)	377.4
4	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	59	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	55	Conjunctivitis(Alle rgic conjunctivitis) disease (new)	60.6
5	Digestive system: (not infectious)	54	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	22	Dermatitis disease (new)	58.8
6	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	29	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	8	Gastritis disease (new)	47.4
7	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia Throat Diseases	26	Digestive system: (not infectious)	4	Intestinal worms	17.7
8	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	26	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	2	Injuries/wounds disease (new)	19.2
9	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	21	Dental Carries	1	Headache tension type disease (new)	14.3
10	Throat Diseases	21	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	1	Lower back pain disease (new)	10.2

Source: DHIS2

The table above shows the leading causes of mortality in children below the age of Five (5) years. Malaria incidence has constantly been on the rise for the last 3 years and this age bracket; This increase can be attributed to many factors such as improper use of LLINs by community members such as the use of ITNs for fishing. Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia was the second cause of morbidity in Under 5 year children.

Table 16: Notifiable Diseases

Notifiable Disease	2020	2021	2022
AFP	2	0	3
Anthrax	27	5	5
Cholera	0	0	0
Dysentery	391	206	196
Measles	0	0	3
Meningitis	8	0	5
Neonatal tetanus	0	0	0
Typhoid	0	0	0
Yellow fever	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0
Dog bite	48	48	109

Source: DHIS2

The table above shows the list of notifiable diseases, which were reported from 2020 to 2022. Dysentery continues to be the leading notifiable disease in the district; however, there has been a steady and significant reduction in the number of cases reported especially in 2021. This could be attributed to the continued supply of chlorine to the communities, health education and effective use of the Community led Total Sanitation champions in the local communities. The numbers of dog bites has seen a sharp increase in the year 2022. In the year 2020, district began recording cases of Anthrax in Nakayembe area, the cases continued to be recorded even in 2021 and 2022

due to the fact that the communities were not adhering to the health education provided by the combined team of Health and Veterinary departments.

2.7. IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

2.7.1. Population Changes

The major population changes expected in the next ten years are as follows:

- Change in Population size will result in an increased demand of Health Services in the district. This will call for construction of more health facilities as well as increased work force for the Health Sector in the district. An increase in services will lead to future demand for services and facilities.
- The increase in the population below 6 years will entail the establishment of ECE centers in all primary schools which will require classrooms, outdoor infrastructure and trained teachers.
- The increased number of children between the ages of 13 and 18 will mean the need to construct more classrooms and specialized rooms e.g. laboratories, workshops, computer rooms and recruitment and deployment of qualified teachers in secondary and combined schools.
- The school leavers will require tertiary education and hence the need to establish relevant colleges to train people for the requirements of the industries anticipated to be created over the next decade
-

2.7.2. Existing and Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

Construction of new Health Facilities, Maternity Annexes across the District and Health Facilities by government is a welcome move as it will help reduce the demand of such facilities and services by the general public due to increased population.

2.8. THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

The current trends of development are centred or aligned in proximity of the old central business district. This has led to a rural urban drift leaving the planned area and planned CBD undeveloped because people have been seeing a sharp improvement of services being offered around the old CBD. The continued trend will result in a centred growth of population if no services are taken to the various rural communities. The high service demands will result in overload on the urban facilities leaving the developments in the village underutilized.

The education sector is the primary area of concern in as far as rural urban drift is concerned because the projected increase in population is not matched by the increase in school facilities. Equally, the health sector will be adversely affected because the current hospital is not adequately equipped to cater for the current population worse still an increment thereof.

2.9. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

Luampa District has not been spared from the impact of climate change. The district experiences a tropical savannah climate characterised by three seasons i.e. hot wet season from November to April, cool dry season (May - June) and hot season (August - October). The average minimum rainfall is about 800mm per year. The average minimum temperatures are usually around 37 degrees centigrade. The climate in extremes results in increased temperatures and increased floods leading to some parts of the district get cut off.

Some of the direct health impact of climate change include the following;

- ✓ Increase in conditions such as RTI, MSDs/Fatigue and general Headaches due to increase in temperatures
- ✓ Use of unprotected water sources due to lack of access to clean and safe water.
- ✓ Increased diarrhoeal cases due inadequate clean and safe water supply in communities
- ✓ Insufficient knowledge on sanitation and good hygiene practices

Key Sector Challenges

- ✓ Poor Road network to Health Facilities
- ✓ Only 12.5% of the health facilities in Luampa district are connected to the national grid
- ✓ High Malaria Burden in the district
- ✓ People still covering long distances to access health services
- ✓ Low Doctor- Patient and Nurse – Patient ratio
- ✓ Inadequate infrastructure in Health Facilities leading to compromised privacy to patients
- ✓ Inadequate water and sanitation facilities as most 14/16 Health Facilities still using Boreholes and Pit latrine respectively
- ✓ Inadequate Transport available as both the Hospital and the district have one utility vehicles each with numerous breakdowns due to overworking

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

The unplanned settlement is likely to disturb the percolation or collection of the excessive rainfall water by the underground water bodies. Already there has been an increase in deforestation and disturbance of water bodies by uncontrolled construction of weirs for personal use. The current method used for disposal of sewer is likely to become worse as the population grows and this is likely to cause massive pollution thus disturbing the flora and fauna. This may result in less soil support and formation of deserts. Such trends are a huge contribution to climate change and environmental degradation as elaborated.

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

We have observed a very high tendency of roads and drainages being highly eroded including the foundations of old structures in the district. The erosions are attributed to the heavier down pours than anticipated and this has resulted in continuous subsidence of foundations that were not adequately footed or blinded.

The major road now have to be periodically maintained after and during the rainy season to make sure the eroded laterite are replaced otherwise, while the rest of the roads need some serious laterite so that the sandy part is reduced for easy movement of both vehicle and ox-carts. This has proved

to be very costly for our sector as such works are usually not budgeted. The allocated resources are no longer enough to cater for this unforeseen detriment.

At the moment we have started experiencing more requests under the disaster management unit (DMMU) to attend to structural damages that result from climatic aligned effects such as heavy rains and winds blowing up roofs and structures. As such, we now have to ensure we consider all these parameters in our future design which ultimately gets us to extra costs for the work.

2.10. ISSUES ARISING RELATING TO GENDER GROUPS AND VALNERABLE GROUPS

2.10.1. Women and girls

Women and girls are more vulnerable to shocks of poor housing and road infrastructure as most of them do not have rights to own land where they can put up houses needless to say even if they could have, they lack capacities to develop decent housing. Bad roads and lack of essential social amenities affect women the most as they have to walk long distances to access the required services such as education, health and groceries.

2.10.2. Men and boys

Men and boys are relatively well placed as compared to women and girls as they can own land, they can succeed possessions and they have masculinity energy to overcome certain shocks that come with poor infrastructure

2.10.3. Youths

Youths are generally more vulnerable to the shocks of poor infrastructure or the lack of it as they are the neediest of the basic social amenities and recreation lack of which may result in juvenile delinquency and social turbulence.

2.10.4. Disabled

The disabled are even at the mess as most households neglect the disabled in society. Sometimes even society does not consider creating conducive environments to accommodate the disabled in accessing various services. The designs of most structures are not accommodative to the disabled, hence making them even more vulnerable than the rest.

2.10.5. HIV/AIDS

Bad infrastructure affects people with HIV/AIDS in many ways as it hampers quick access to quality health and nutrition services

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

Lack of well graded roads around the district. None adherence to the laid out maintenance schedule for housing and infrastructure. Limited resources for extending services to the remotest areas of the district. Limited sensitization about the need for proper sanitation and hygiene

Lack of common knowledge for the basic building standards

2.11. SUMMARY FOR EACH SECTOR/THEMATIC AREA

2.11.1. Communications Network Coverage.

Luampa District depends on both radio and mobile wireless phone communication to its facilities apart from Inkunikila health post and Afumba rural health centre, but there are no landline telephone, fax or postal services in the district. 3 out of 16 facilities are connected to the national electricity grid namely Katunda Rural health Centre, Luampa Hospital Affiliated Health Centre and Luampa mission Hospital. Namapombwe Mini Hospital is on thermal power.

2.11.2. Water And Sanitation In Luampa District

Overview

The 8th Zambia National development goal on water is to "***Improve water supply and sanitation for all***". This goal is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are a set of

global goals that aim to improve the lives of people around the world. The SDGs include a goal to ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all by 2030.

The Zambian government is committed to achieving the 8th National development goal on water. The government is working to increase the number of people who have access to clean water and sanitation, and to improve the quality of water and sanitation services.

The development of the economy and society revolves around water as it essential for productivity health.

Standards for water supply and sanitation

- Ensure availability and equitable access to safe water and sanitation for all
- Ensuring that water is accessed not more than 30m from the time of fetching and returning home, water should be accessed in a distance not more than 250m.
- Provision of clean tap water supply to health facilities and schools
- Construction of boreholes at least 30metre away from Pit latrines, unprotected shallow wells, Garages, septic tanks and soak-away
- Water abstraction points must be established at 50 metres away from sewage effluent/lagoon/pond and 500 metres away from cemeteries and waste disposal site respectively.
- One borehole to carter for 250 members in the community

Current state of Development in Luampa District

Luampa District has made moderate progress towards reaching its potable water supply and improving the sanitation coverage.

Luampa Lui Watershed landform is associated with upper water table. Due to a general lack of significant tributaries dissecting the landscape, scattered circular and sub-circular water pans are very common. The Lukute, Luampa and Likolomani rivers have their source from this watershed. The Luampa Lui Watershed is located close to the Kafue National Park and is a good habitat for wildlife.

Water Supply

Access to improved water supply in the district is mainly through hand pumps. The district also has a piped water scheme at the mission hospital that caters for the hospital, school and surrounding properties under the Mission. In the recent past, the district has also seen an increase in the construction of solar powered schemes at school and health centres, which schemes also cover the surrounding communities. Through the Project, the District has also a Solar Powered Piped Water Scheme managed by western water supply and Sanitation Company that is providing water in areas in Kahumbu ward.

While water supply has generally improved from 44.8 % in 2017 (WASH baseline survey) to 62.8% 2019, the district still has a large proportion of the population not accessing improved water supply.

Luampa district has a functional water infrastructure but does not have sewerage infrastructure. The district has seven (7) solar water schemes with one having 6 kiosks serving Tauzen and Limata areas and 93 households are accessing piped water supplied by western water supply and sanitation Company.

Number of Households with Access to Piped Water

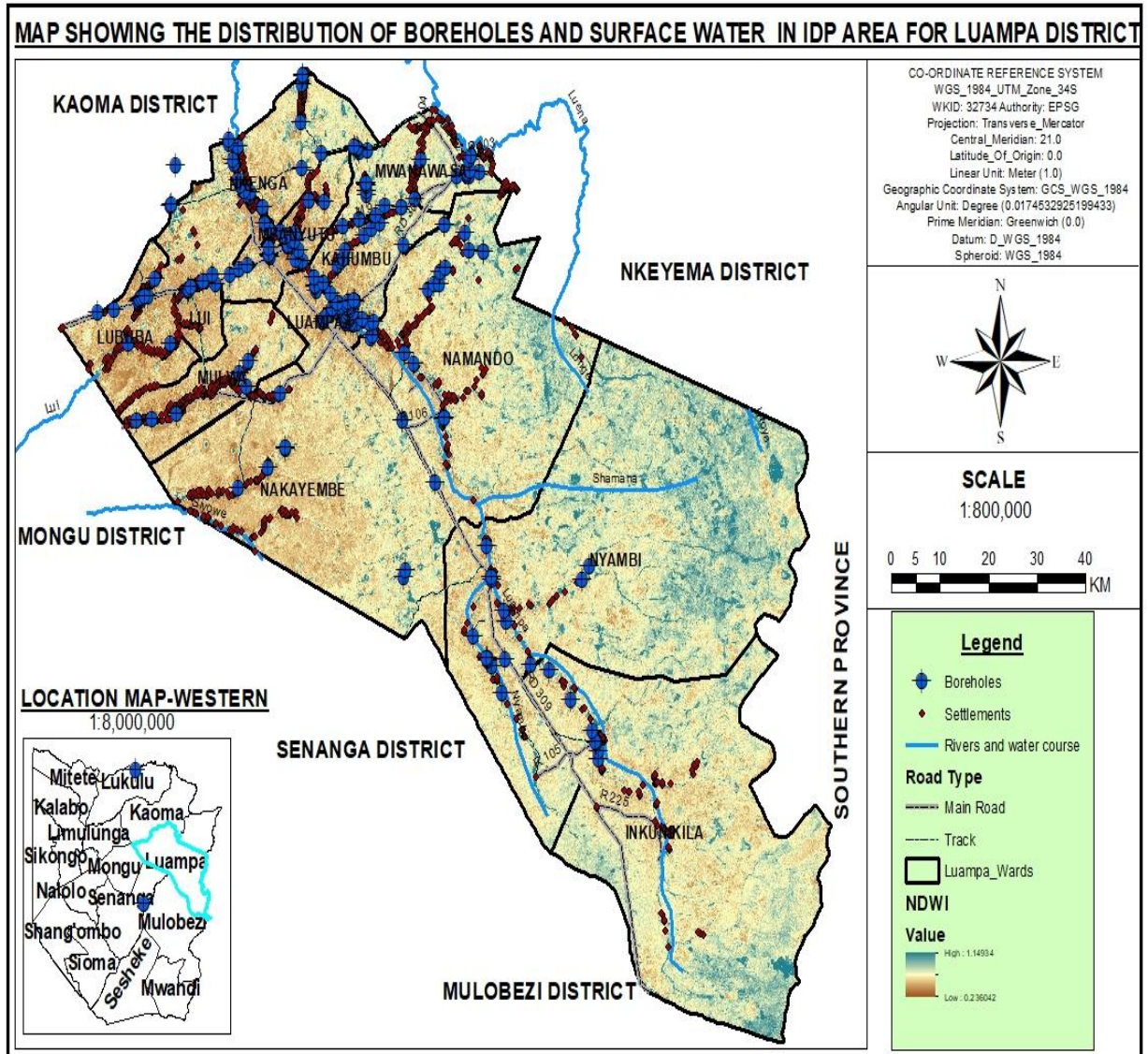
Table below shows the number of households with access to piped water

Table 18: Number of Households with Access to Piped Water

S/N	TYPE OF CUSTOMERS	NUMBER OF HOUSES
1	Metered Customers	24
2	Unmetered Customers	69
	Total	93

Source: WWASCo

Figure 12: Map showing the distribution of boreholes and surface water in Luampa District.



Source: GIS Team - Luampa

The district has 51 area pump menders that are stationed in the 12 wards of the district.

Table 19: Number of Area Pump Menders per ward

S/N	WARD NAME	NO of area Pump menders (APMs)
01	Luampa	8
02	Kahumbu	9
03	Mwanawasa	8
04	Mbanyutu	4
05	Lui	3
06	Lububa	3
07	Namando	2
08	Mulwa	3
09	Nakayembe	2
10	Nyambi	5
11	Inkunikila	4
12	Nkenga	3
	Total	51

Sanitation and Hygiene

Improved sanitation and hygiene in the district are mainly through construction of toilets, hygiene promotion and trainings in community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). The district also has in the recent past seen an increase in the construction of toilets due to scaling up of CLTS which aims at changing the behaviour of the communities. Currently the population using septic tanks /soak away is 2%, Approximately 20 000 latrines and 251 VIP toilets in the district, 230 VWASH and 88 Villages Practicing ODF.

Community led sanitation (triggered villages) in Luampa district is 119 representing 20% coverage.

The number of functional sanitation facilities in public places (school, rural health center, market, bus stop etc.) % of facilities with functional hand washing post.

Table 20: sanitation and hygiene in the district

S/N	PUBLIC PLACE	NUMBER OF SANITATION FACILITIES	PERCENTAGE
1	Schools	52 VIP Toilets	28%
2	Rural Health Centers	30	88%
3	Markets	4	28.6%
4	Bus stops	0	0
5	Others	0	0

Issues arising from the public participation

The district faces poor water, sanitation and hygiene in some areas, therefore causing diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery and waterborne diseases. With such current status of access to water and basic hygiene it is therefore important to invest more so as to improve the health and economic growth of our district.

1. Inadequate kits for pump meanders and Poor maintenance of the available water points.
2. Need to upgrade the Kahumbu water scheme plant to national grid (ZESCO connection) and drill One standby borehole at the water scheme
3. Drilling of more water points cover 100% coverage in the district.
4. Limited coverage and no sewerage system provided by the utility company.
5. Luampa district being a fast-developing district there is need for water network extension to increase customer ratio.
6. Due to the settlement pattern, there is need to train more champions to cover more villages so as to achieve open defecation free as there is Low knowledge levels on sanitation and hygiene.

Environment and Climate Change Analysis

Climate change is one of the key issues that is critically looked at under this component. The aim is to promote a climate smart agriculture and water management. Other cross cutting issues

considered are Gender and HIV/AIDS as they relate to water accessibility and hygiene promotion, especially women and other vulnerable groups.

Effects of climate change which have resulted into prolonged dry spells have greatly affected the ground water level resulting in some boreholes and dams drying up by mid-year. This has in turn caused the following effects:

1. The locals walk long distances just to access water for their home use and livestock.
2. An available water point is over crowded hence reducing its life span.
3. Long distances to water points discourage people from venturing into gardening

2.11.3. Education And Training Skills Center

Overview

Every child should have access to high-quality, free education, according to the Ministry of Education. Government initiatives, including the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), the Education for All Policy of 1992, the Government Vision 2030, 2022–2026, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Education Policy of 1996, were examined in order to arrive at this target. The Ministry of Education adopted the following strategies for access and participation in accordance with the National Policy on Education;

- (a) Construct, rehabilitate and maintain appropriate infrastructure in secondary schools, primary schools and Early Childhood Education centres, especially in rural areas.
- (b) Reduce the average distance to schools to 5 km radius to 80% of the potential learners by 2030
- (c) Increase the literacy rates and work towards eliminating illiteracy by 2030
- (d) Improve pupil/teacher ratio to 25:1 at Early Childhood Education, 40:1 at primary school and 35:1 at secondary school by 2030
- (e) Ensure inclusive and equitable access to quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.

State of Development

The district has a total of 35 primary schools, 6 secondary schools and 35 community schools making a total of 76 schools. 30 primary schools and 22 community schools have Early Childhood Classes. One secondary school and one primary school are evangelical church of Zambia (ECZ) grant aided. The district lacks a training institute.

Table 21: Existing institutions in Luampa

S/N	Type of Education Facility	Number
1	Pre-school (regular)	52
2	Pre-school (Pvt)	0
3	Primary (regular)	35
4	Primary (Private)	0
5	Secondary (regular)	5
6	Secondary (Grant aided))	1
7	Skills Centre	0
8	Community Schools	35
9	College of Education (regular)	0
1011	College of Education (Pvt)	0
12	Youth and Adult literacy centre	0
13	Trades Training Institute	0
14	Nursing Colleges	0

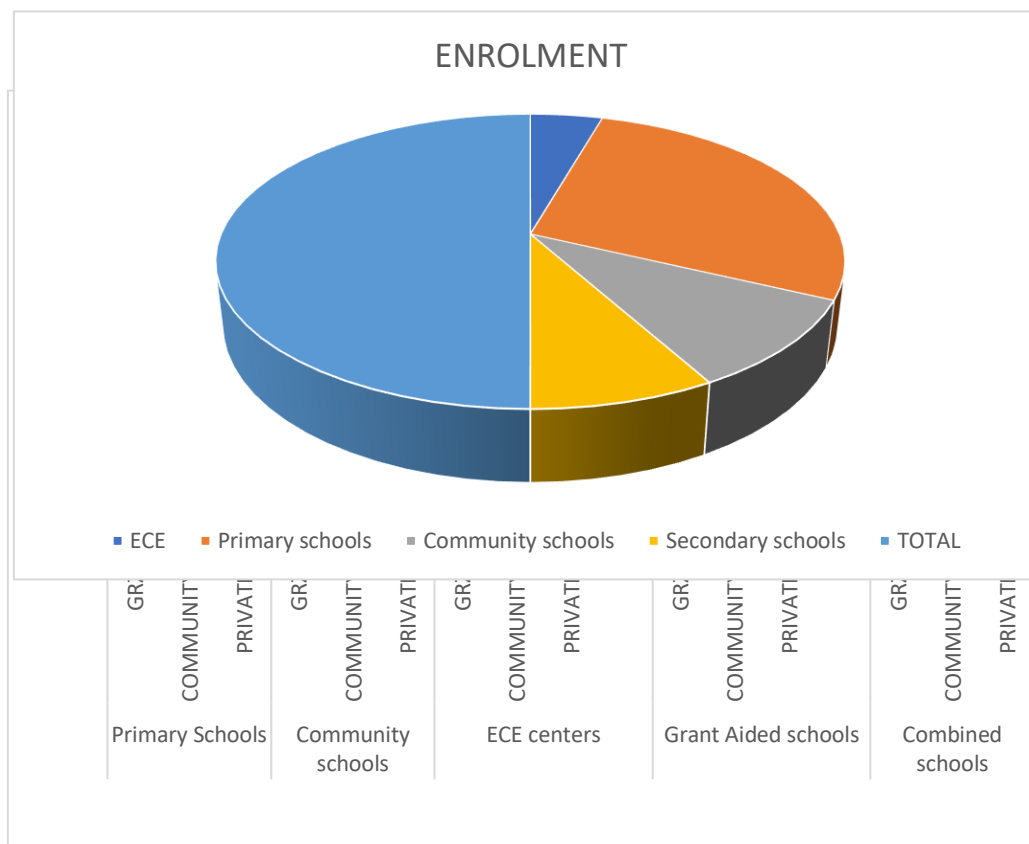
Source: Annual Census Form 2023

Table 22: Education Level

EDUCATION LEVEL	AGENCY	NUMBER OF SCHOOL
Primary Schools	GRZ	35
	COMMUNITY	
	PRIVATE	
Community schools	GRZ	35
	COMMUNITY	
	PRIVATE	
ECE centers	GRZ	52
	COMMUNITY	
	PRIVATE	
Grant Aided schools	GRZ	2
	COMMUNITY	
	PRIVATE	
Combined schools	GRZ	5
	COMMUNITY	
	PRIVATE	

Source: Annual Census form 2023

Figure 13: Number Of School



GCE, Primary and Secondary Schools are mainly run by GRZ and only one secondary and primary schools are grant aided. However, 35 are owned and run by the community

Table 23: Enrolment 2023

	BOYS	GILRS	TOTAL
ECE	1016	1089	2105
Primary schools	6354	6464	12,818
Community schools	2266	2278	4544
Secondary schools	1851	1839	3690
TOTAL	11487	11670	23157

Source: Annual Census form 2022

Enrolment for Luampa indicates that more children are in primary school due to free education policy, and more girls enrol as compared to boys.

School pupils drop out and progression rates in the planning area.

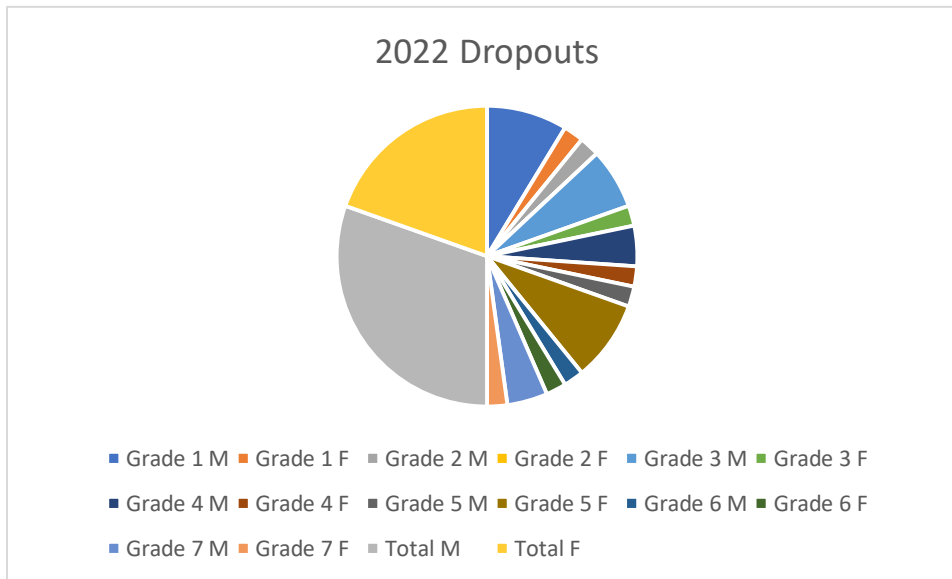
The dropout rate at Luampa is 0.22 percent, which is less than the national average of 1.5 percent. Higher enrollment at the primary level and a low progression rate in grades 8 and 9 are other indicators of this. Reduced advancement rates have been attributed to vices including early marriage, extreme poverty, and teenage pregnancies.

Table 24: showing number of pupils that dropped out of school in 2023

Reason for Drop Rate	Grade 1		Grade 2		Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 5		Grade 6		Grade 7		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Illness	4	1	1	0	3	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	14	9
Death	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	3
Pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	9	0	13
Expelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Marriages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	9
Total	4	1	3	0	3	2	3	1	2	4	1	9	2	17	18	34

(Source: 2023) Annual School Census Forms.

Table 25: Enrolment level



high dropout for girls as compared to boys. This is attributed to high levels of pregnancy cases and early marriages

(Source: 2023) Annual School Census Forms.

Staff Accommodation

The district has a total of 142 teachers' houses against 530 teachers comprising of 262 Male and 268 Female teachers. The district also has a total of 26 volunteer teachers who are helping in community schools.

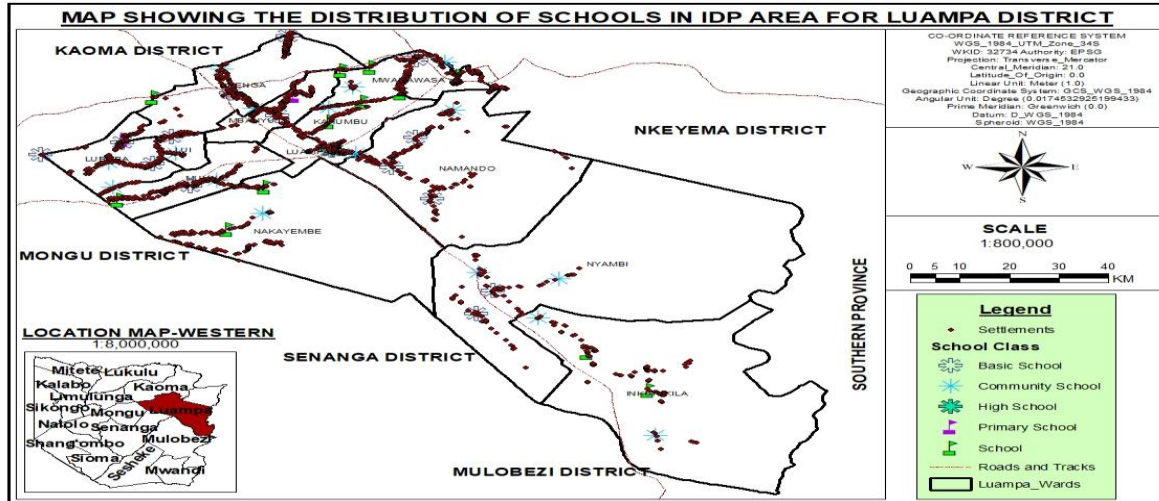
Teacher Pupil Ratio

Primary school teacher-Pupil ratios in the 2022 Luampa District Staff Returns were 1:57 and 1:51, respectively, which is over the advised levels. In Luampa district, enrolment increased in the elementary and secondary levels by 3.5% and 16.4%, respectively, between 2020 and 2023. The higher increase under secondary school is due to a number of things, including the free education programme. However, the district's net enrolment ratio was 64%, indicating that not all children of school-age are enrolled.

Renovating and expanding the current school infrastructure as well as constructing new schools, particularly primary and secondary schools, are the best ways to address the effects of the continuously growing population of children of school age.

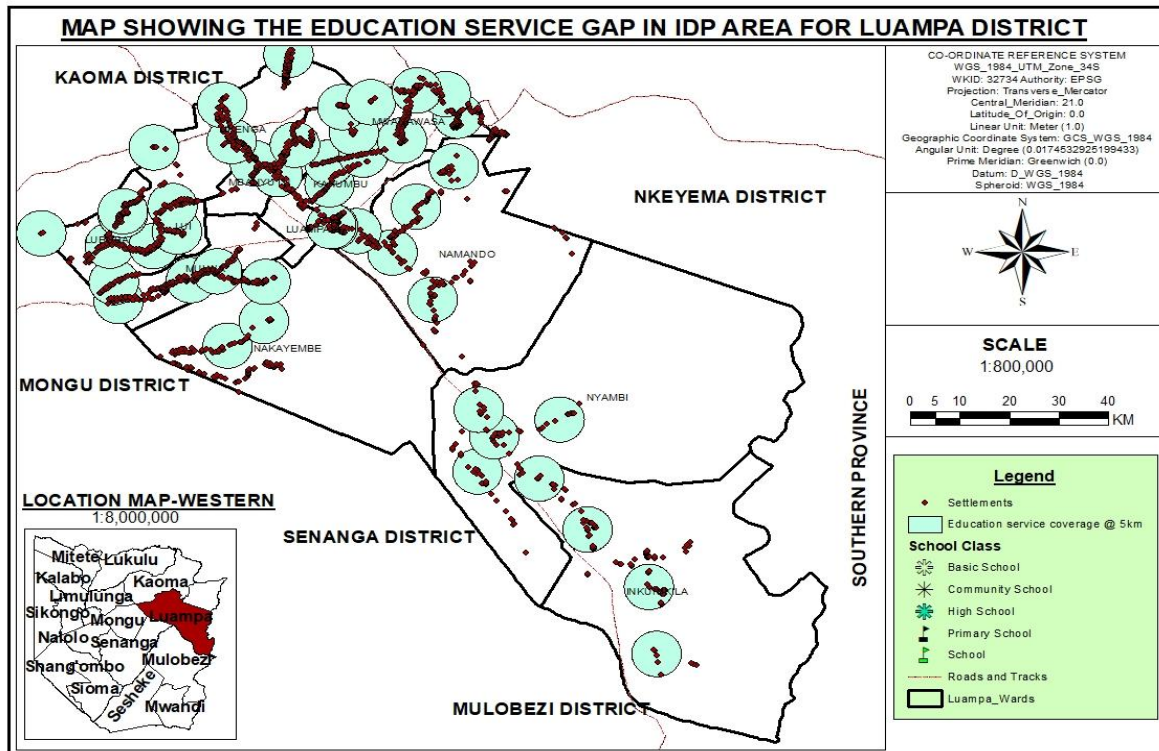
Infrastructure for education is generally underfunded. This issue is particularly acute in the district's outlying areas. With the exception of a handful in the district, primary schools serve the majority of the villages.

Figure 14: School Distribution



Source: IDP Team 2024

Figure 15: Education Service Gaps



Source: IDP Team 202

The district's secondary school distribution demonstrates that there aren't enough of them, which makes it challenging for successful primary school graduates to enrol in secondary education. For the district to satisfy demand, additional secondary schools are required.

The Map above clearly shows that areas around Nakayembe, Namndo, Nyambi and Inkunikila are not fully serviced by the provision of secondary schools hence need to build more.

Table 26: Number of teachers

Description	Number of Teachers								
	2021			2022			2023		
	Remote	Peri Urban	Total	Remote	Peri Urban	Total	Remote	Peri Urban	Total
ECE	2	9	11	03	12	15	53	60	113
PRIMARY	247	105	352	160	128	288	103	214	317
SECONDARY	0	101	101	0	171	171	0	100	100
Total	249	215	464	263	311	464	156	374	530

Source: Staff returns 2023

Table 27: Infrastructure Development

ECE ROOMS		CLASSROOMS		SCIENCE LABS		COMPUTER LABS		WORKSHOPS		LIBRARIES		H.E. ROOMS	
Shortfall	Available	Shortfall	Available	Shortfall	Available	Shortfall	Available	Shortfall	Available	Shortfall	Available	Shortfall	Available
3	84	171	378	2	32	70	6	0	1	26	5	6	0

Source: DEBS office

Table 28: Status of Desks

EDUCATION LEVEL	DOUBLE SEAT	SINGLE SEAT
Desks in use	308	151
Desks not in use	94	0
Desks that need repair	103	0

Source: Annual census form 2023

The above table highlights the fact that 197 desks are not in use and need repair against the total enrolment. This is a negative indicator contributing to poor service delivery of quality and free education.

Issues arising from the public participation

1. High Teacher – Pupil ratios in Primary, Secondary and ECEs
2. Poor road network leading to schools. Only those along the main way are easily accessed.
3. Early childhood education centres lack the necessary amenities (playgrounds, proper chairs, desks, tables, restrooms, etc.).
4. Only 5 schools are connected with electricity out of 76 making a percentage of 6.6%
5. Pupils have to cover long distances to school as opposed to the required standard of 5km
6. Inadequate classroom and staff housing infrastructure. Classroom space is still not sufficient hence making it difficult for pupils to be absorbed into secondary when they progress.
7. The pupil – desk ratio is not desirable as we have schools with pupils learning while seated down on the ground.
8. The district lacks Adult Literacy centres and a training institution.
9. 38% of all schools have access to clean, safe drinking water.
10. High drop outs emanating from lack of a boarding school in the district

GENDER PARITY INDEX

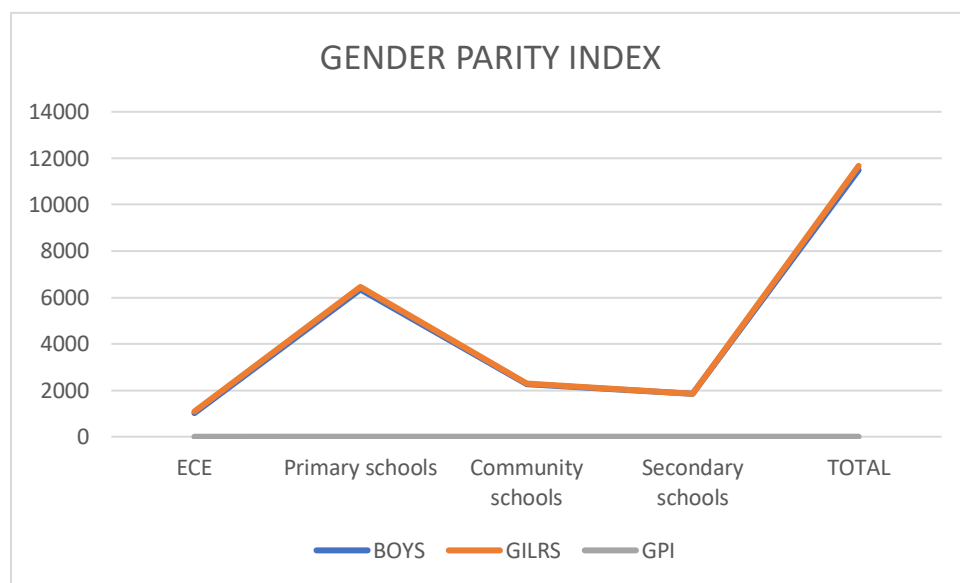
The ratio of female to male students is known as the Gender Parity Index. A GPI greater than one indicates that more females than boys are enrolled in school. Less girls attend school than males do when the GPI is less than one. Because there are an equal number of males and females in school, a GPI of 1 is preferred.

Table 29: Gender parity Index 2022

LEVEL	BOYS	GILRS	TOTAL	GPI
ECE	1016	1089	2105	0.93
Primary schools	6354	6464	12,818	0.98
Community schools	2266	2278	4544	0.99
Secondary schools	1851	1839	3690	1
TOTAL	11487	11670	23157	0.98

Source: annual census form 2023

Figure 16: Projected Pupil Enrolment



Gender Parity Index for the district was at 0.98 against the ideal which is 1, this means that there more boys than girls in schools

Source: annual census form 2023

Impact of anticipated changes over the next ten years

The number of schools and instructors needed is determined by the enrolment numbers. Population predictions for children in the age groups 0–4 and 5–19 for the years 2023, 2028, and 2033 who

must be considered in order to prepare for the number of schools that will need to be built by that time. The anticipated student enrolment from 2020 to 2030 is shown in Table 30.

Table 30: Projected Pupil Enrolment

S/N	Year	Pupil Enrolment (Population Size)
1	2023	19,898
2	2028	28,456
3	2033	36,788

Source: annual census form 2023

The table above shows that the projected pupil enrolment levels for the district will be 19,898 for 2023, 28,456 for 2028 and 36,788 for 2033. Having projected the pupil enrolment until the year 2033, it is vital that we equally project the number of schools that will be required to efficiently provide quality education for all.

The Table below provides the projected number of schools required with the corresponding projected pupil enrolment.

Table 31: Projected number of schools for the year 2023 to 2033

S/N	Year	Enrolment	Number of Schools
1	2023	19,898	56
2	2028	28,456	85
3	2033	36,788	100

Source: DEBs Office

The above table indicates that a total of 85 schools will be required by 2028 and 100 Schools by 2033. The Government working in partnership with cooperating partners will need to construct new schools that will be adequate for the provision of quality education.

Issues regarding educational land use

The average distance that kids must walk to school is sometimes twice what the national service standards recommend, which raises the risk of student fatalities when they attempt to cross a river to get to school. For instance, when crossing the river to reach the schools in Nyambi, Makumba and Mulambwa.

In all wards of the IDP area, the rate of enrolment of male teachers is lower than the national average. Being a rural area, Luampa actually needs more male teachers to manage the rural adaptation. However, in Luampa, more female teachers are recruited and quickly transferred to other locations, which disadvantages the leaner students in terms of quality education.

Environmental Factors

Climate

The prominent climatic hazards that affect Luampa district are higher temperatures and higher flooding. Between the months of January and June, there are floods for nearly six months. However, there are two main ways in which the district's WASH initiatives are impacted by the extreme climate conditions, such as excessive rainfall and higher temperatures. For instance, whether shallow wells have water infrastructure or not, drought circumstances cause drying of water sources in certain cases.

School going children are not mostly affected by either low or high temperatures as this is evidenced from the school registers. They are mostly affected during the rainy season where when Luampa river is flooded, schools like makumba and mulambwa tends to be inaccessible hence low attendance in these schools and sometimes fatalities are experienced.

Conclusion

The education sector serves to implement the governments policies of free education for all. However, the need to construct more schools is inevitable; and also, recruitment of more teachers in the district to maintain the gazetted standard of teacher pupil ratio.

Desks in schools are also needed to mitigate the vice of pupils learning while seated on the floor.

2.11.4. Community Development And Social Welfare.

Overview

The goal of the sector of community development and social welfare is to make it easier to provide basic social protection services that are fair in order to promote inclusive, sustainable human development. The department of social welfare is in charge of offering and promoting high-quality

social services designed to combat poverty, end destitution, uphold traditional family values, and lower the incidence of juvenile delinquency. In order to ensure the welfare of a country's citizens, support programs are referred to as social welfare or services. In other words, it is a system that attempts to give members of society access to high-quality care. On the other side, the Department of Community Development is in charge of providing various Social Protection measures to improve the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable but viable households in order to reduce poverty and increase self-sustainability.

State of Development in Social Protection

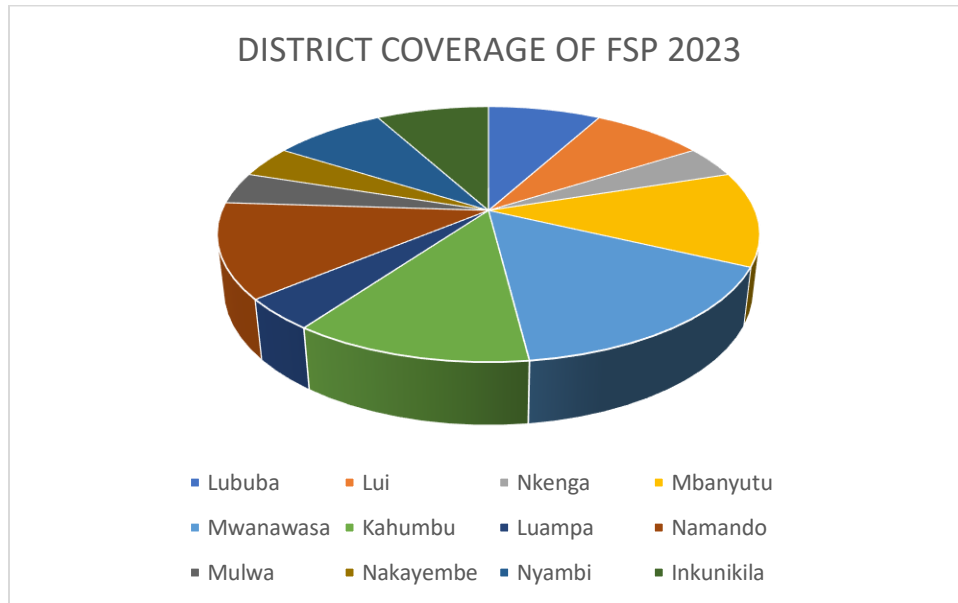
As part of the Girl's Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL) initiative, Community Development administers the Food Security Pack program, Women Empowerment, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), SelfHelp, and Supporting Women's Livelihoods (SWL). Programmes run social welfare Department include Social Cash Transfer, Student Bursaries, public Welfare Assistance Scheme, and social protection Legal Services, which mostly serve women, men and young people.

Food Security Pack programme

The Food Security Pack Programme (FSP) targets vulnerable but viable farmers under the following categories; Female headed household-(FHH), Child headed household-(CHH), Household with a Disabled member-(DHH), Household Keeping Orphans -(HKO), Unemployed youth -(UY) that seek to engage in agricultural activities by giving them support in form of inputs in order to improve household, district and national food security.

The district has a caseload of 2269 food security pack beneficiaries, to which 1669 are on rainfed Programme and 600 are beneficiaries under wetland Programme. This is against the target of more than 18000 beneficiaries. Implementation of Programme protocols at district level such as; community mapping, community mobilization/sensitization/awareness, self-registration, community validation, lottery, and training of beneficiaries in climate smart agricultural practice are highly encouraged to be upheld for a good harvest projection at household and district level.

Figure 17: District Coverage for FSP 2023



Source: Social welfare Department

Social cash transfer programme

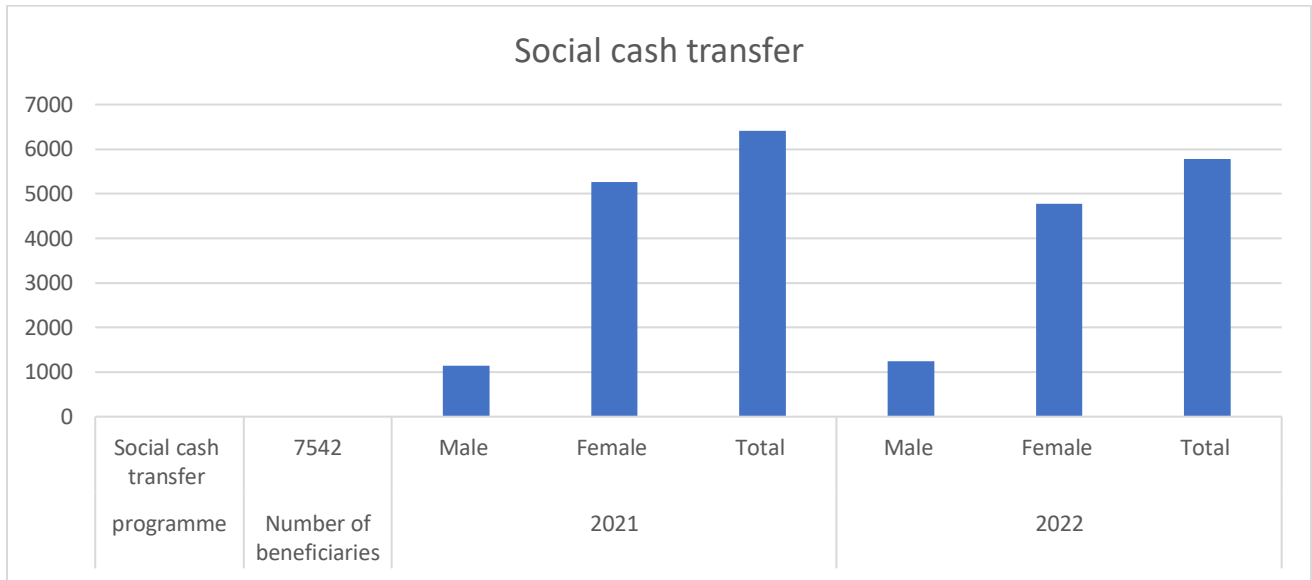
Reducing extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty at household level, is the main objective of the social cash transfer programme. The programme provides bi-monthly financial assistance to the most vulnerable such as Female headed households, disabled and elderly who meet the selection criteria. Beneficiary households with persons living with disabilities receive double transfers bi-monthly. Luampa district beneficiary target stands at 7542 for both male and females. Below is the table showing programme trend since 2020.

Figure 18: programme trend since 2020.

Programme	Number of beneficiaries	2021			2022		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Social cash transfer	7542	1146	5261	6407	1240	4780	5780

Source: Social welfare Department

Figure 19: Social cash transfer distribution



Source: Social welfare Department

Public Welfare Assistance Scheme

The government’s public welfare aid scheme is a social aid programme designed to lessen the negative effects of socioeconomic shocks on the extremely poor and vulnerable people. The program is aimed at the elderly, disabled, or chronically ill, single-parent households, orphans, vulnerable children, minor disaster victims, and other people who are truly unable to support themselves.

Due to a lack of financing under the public welfare assistance scheme, the district is unable to assist additional vulnerable people, including those receiving health care, repatriation services, and jail welfare. Consequently, funding is required to support PWAS programs on schedule.

Correctional Services

Another duty of the district social welfare office is to provide correctional services to children below the age of 16 years who have broken the law, as probation officers, social welfare officers conduct investigations on behalf of the courts to identify and recommend to the courts the appropriate punishment for juvenile offenders.

GEWEL (SWL)

The district has 318 beneficiaries on the GEWEL (SWL) programme under phase 4 against the target of 500 under cash plus model. Supporting Women’s Livelihood provides cash grant support to female headed households who are in the following age group 16yrs to 64yrs. Beneficiaries go through capacity building in business and life skills as part of the package before being supported with the cash grant as startup capital for business. Use of participatory wealth ranking (PWR) model was appreciated by community members for it had a wider range of coverage in form of representation of community mapping. In the course of implementation, it changed course, resulting in use of cash plus model where beneficiaries are drawn from the SCT dataset and be supported with cash grant provided there are within the age range required under the programme.

Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

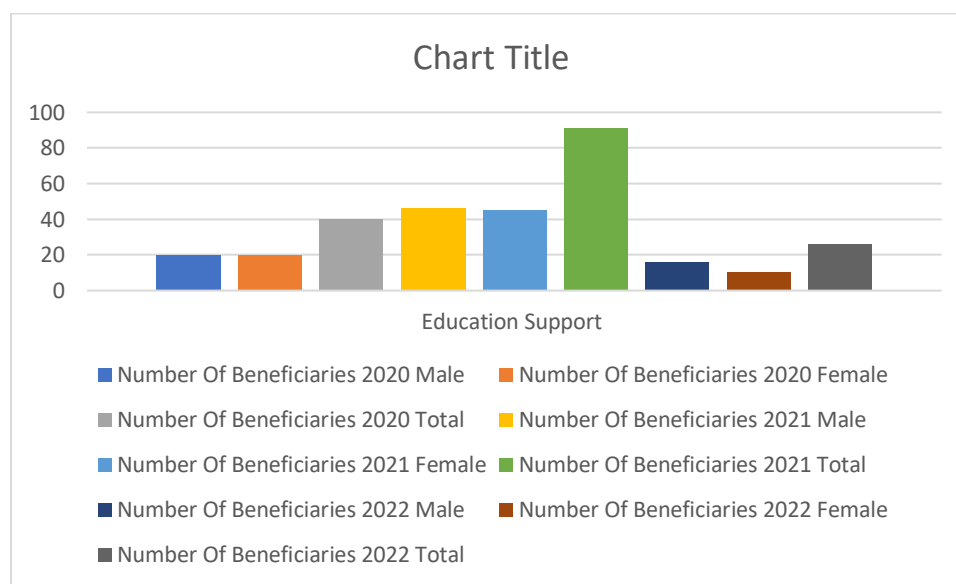
- There are notable high illiteracy levels in communities to understand the processes involved before one becomes a beneficiary of a Programme.
- Caseloads allocated to district are low, resulting in disadvantaging communities in cases of relocation and death of a qualifying members of a household.
- There is need to have independent women identified as focal point person who assists members of the community with complaint form filling and this person be supported with a stipend from the programmes.
- Increased **CWAC** stipend in implementation of these programme bearing in mind they are working as volunteers.

Figure 20: Cwacs coverage on the programme.

Programme	Number Of Beneficiaries								
	2020			2021			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Education Support	20	20	40	46	45	91	16	10	26

Source: Social welfare Department

Figure 21: CWACS Beneficiaries



Source: Social welfare Department

Environmental impact and climate change on the sector

Sector challenges

- Understaffing of key positions in the sector such as procurement and accounting staffs to manage finances.
- Numbers of beneficiaries on Food security Pack (FSP) are low
- Lack of transport for extension services such as motor bikes in the 10 sub – center makes it difficult to implement programs by CDAs.
- Inadequate financial support on adult literacy through the education sector and community development.
- Lack of accommodation for the Community Development Assistants.
- Low numbers of beneficiaries on social cash transfer.
- Increased caseloads of women empowerment programmes
- District engagement in Planning and budgeting of programmes to enhance implementation of programmes. The budgeted resources are far below the reality on the ground, should we always employ centrally budgeting and planning.

Environmental impact and climate change on the sector

Climate change has a major effect on the environment and consequently impact community development and social welfare services. Higher temperature can cause extreme weather events such as floods, dry spells, drought, bush fires and heat waves. That can devastate communities and disrupt public services. These can lead to population displacement, destruction of property, food and water insecurity. In some cases, it can also cause strain on social welfare services as more people will need assistance and resource envelop is becomes limited. Climate change can also have an effect on local economy, affecting both the business and employment opportunities. It can reduce agricultural yield and increase prices of goods and services further contributing to poverty and deprivation as well as cause economic losses for industry and business.

Land use

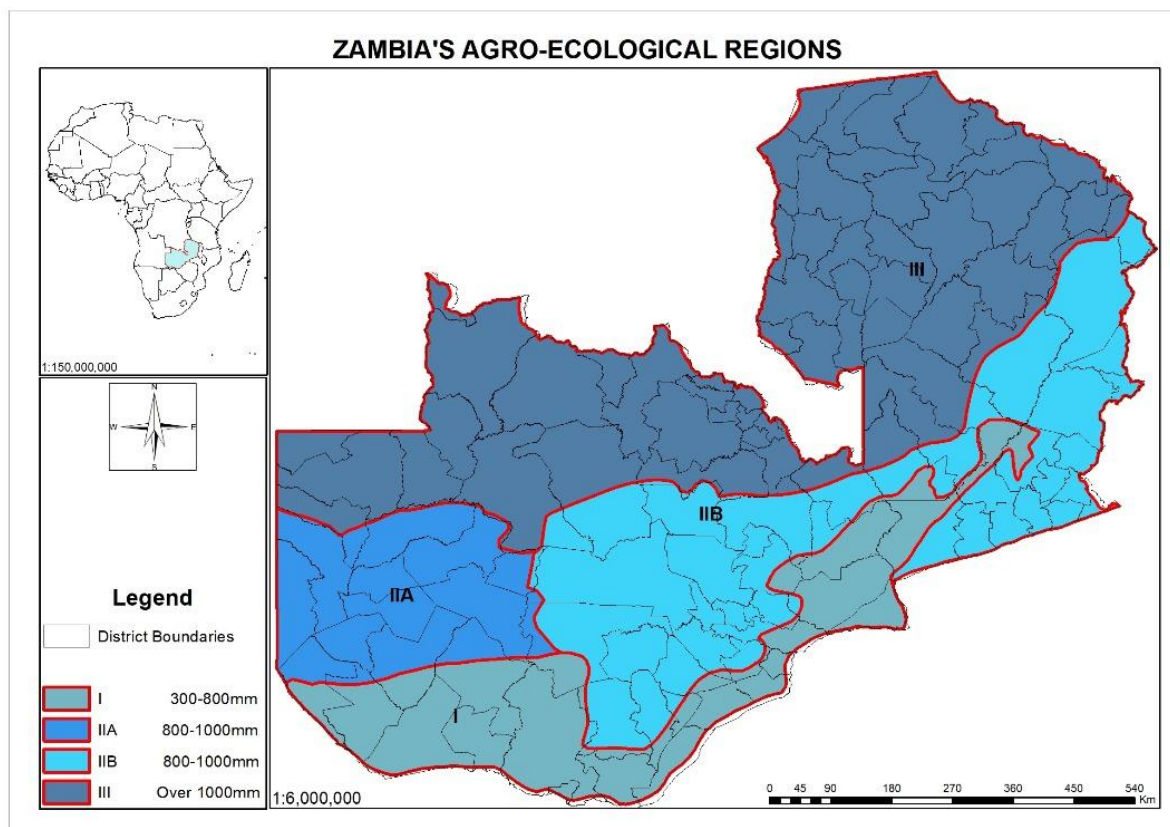
Land use for community development and social welfare can encompass various activities and infrastructure to improve the well-being of the local population some key land use practices and initiatives include, education facilities allocation of land for construction of schools, colleges, and vocational training centers to enhance access to quality education and skill development opportunity for the community. Construction of community halls that can serve as gathering space for various social, cultural and recreation activities, promoting community engagement. Recreation areas are an integral part for the district, therefore identification of land for parks, playgrounds and sport facilities to encourage physical activities and social interaction among community members, a healthier lifestyle and avoid substance abuse among the youth in the district. Social housing to address housing needs and provide safe and decent accommodation for low-income families and vulnerable groups. Agriculture promotions such as gardens, cooperatives, or farming training centers, to enhance food security, income generation, and livelihood opportunities.

2.11.5. Agriculture Sector

1. Overview.

The Ministry of agriculture in Luampa district is implementing some policy measures using the Zambia National Agricultural policy (,2012-2030) whose vision is to develop a competitive and diversified agricultural sector driven by equitable and sustainable agriculture development through promoting sustainable increase in agricultural productivity of major crops with comparative advantages under that Second National Development Plan (SNDP) and the Eighth National Development plan (8NDP).The SNDP policy also addresses cross cutting issues such as Gender Mainstreaming, HIV and AIDS.

Figure 22: Zambia's Agro-Ecological Regions



Source: Zambian Agro Ecological Data (2022)

District Profile

Luampa district has an estimated population of farmers around 10,000. Luampa district has 3 agricultural blocks namely; Mwanawasa, Nkenga and Luampa. The district is subdivided into 11 camps namely; Mbanyutu, Mbale, Kanyenze, Mwanambuyu, Nyambi, Nkenga, Mwanawasa, Mulwa, Kahumbu, Inkunikila and Luampa Central. The major cultivated crops are Cassava, maize, sorghum, pearl millet, rice, groundnuts and cowpeas. The district has potential for sweet potatoes, additionally, there is huge potential for irrigation development along Luampa River.

Table 32: Agriculture Camps

CAMP NAME	NUMBER OF ZONES	NUMBER OF FARMERS		
		M	F	T
NKENGA	5	707	408	1115
MBALE	3	489	345	834
MBANYUTU	8	760	590	1350
KANYENZE	7	352	520	943
MULWA	8	79	278	974
NYAMBI	6	179	200	379
LUAMPA	5	572	574	1145
MWANAMBUYU	5	753	437	1190
KAHUMBU	3	816	432	1248
MWANAWASA	6	754	378	1132
INKUNIKILA	4	456	327	783
DISTRICT TOTAL	60	5,917	4,489	10,093

Source: Department of Agriculture

Current state of development

The total number of farmers in Luampa district is estimated to be around 10,000. The Farmers are structured and distributed as follows; Subsistence (3,165), small scale 6,631 and emergent 139. Luampa district has 3 agricultural blocks and a total of 11 agricultural camps. In order to provide advisory/extension services to farmers in a most cost effective way, agricultural camps are organized into zones and have an average of four to six zones. The total number of camp extension

officers in Luampa is 8 against 11 camps. There has been an increase in the farmer population in the district with increased demand for agricultural extension services without a corresponding increase in the number of extension workers at field level this has resulted in the current extension worker to farmer ratio of up to 1:1250 for crops production against the recommended standard of 1:400. The total number of beneficiaries under the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP) is 4,500 out of 10,000 potential farmers.

The Ministry of Agriculture in Luampa is considered as the primary provider of agricultural extension services. The overall focus for the Ministry is to enable farmers make informed decisions so as to increase their production and productivity.

Apart from agricultural extension services offered by the Ministry, the district has no companies that provide agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. As a result, most of the farmers access agro inputs from Kaoma and Mongu. However, many seed companies closely work with the Ministry of Agriculture especially with Camp Extension Officers.

Agriculture in Luampa district has been identified as the number one key driver of the economy. The district has enormous potential to expand agricultural production due to the vast resource endowment in terms of land, water, climate and labour. The district lies in ecological zone II and receives rainfall between 800mm to 1,000mm of annual rainfall.

Agriculture in Luampa district supports the livelihoods of at least 70 percent of the population and continues to register some positive gains in a number of areas in the district.

Crops sub-sector and key indicators of performance

Data Analysis (Crop production)

Table 33: Average crop production levels for Luampa (2022/2023)

Major crops	2022/2023 Area planted Ha	2022/2023 Area Harvested in Ha	2022/2023 Production in MT	Expected yield tonnes/Ha
Maize	9,107	6,680	9,445	1.04
Groundnuts	1,248	1,158	953	0.12
Mambaranuts	353	341	365	1.04
Soya bean	118	95	206	1.74
Virginia tobacco	60	60	83	1.39
Pearl millet	57	43	7	0.12

Source: Zambia statistic Agency, 2022/2023 Crop forecast Survey

The crop sub-sector is critical to provision of national food security as well as creation of employment and generation of household income. Although the crops sub-sector has registered positive gains in the district in terms of some specific crops such as, groundnuts, mambara nuts, Soyabean, cowpea, sorghum, millet, the sub-sector is still not yet diversified and is still dominated by cassava and maize production. The average maize yields in the district are significantly less than 2 metric tonnes per hectare thereby indicating that no meaningful progress has been recorded in achieving increased productivity in Maize production. The major cultivated crops in the district are maize, sorghum, cassava, pearl millet, rice, groundnuts, mambaranuts and cowpeas. The district has potential for sweet potatoes, additionally, there is huge potential for irrigation development along Luampa River for vegetable cultivation. The productivity of the major crops grown in the district is still low due to various constraints, however the district has potential to increase its productivity levels. The table below shows levels of crop production for major cash crops during the 2022/2023 Agricultural season. However, it should be noted that the performance of the crops in terms of yields was largely influenced by weather.

Table 34: Average crop production levels for Western Province (2022/2023)

Major crops	2022/2023 Area planted Ha	2022/2023 Area Harvested in Ha	2022/2023 Production in MT	Expected yield tonnes/Ha
Maize	166,581	86,652	94,529	0.57
Groundnuts	20,496	17,995	12,528	0.61
Mambaranuts	1,363	1,178	1,168	0.86
Soya bean	3,611	3,174	4,881	1.35
Pearl millet	14,232	6,308	2,034	0.14

Source: Department of Agriculture

Source: Zambia statistic Agency, 2022/2023 Crop forecast Survey

Table 34 shows the distribution of the area planted, area to be harvested, expected production and yield forecasts of maize, groundnuts, Mambaranuts, soybeans and Pearl millet for western province in the 2022/2023 agricultural season. The total area planted to maize in the 2022/2023 agricultural season was estimated at 1, 66,581 hectares (Ha). In the 2022/2023 agricultural season, a total of 86, 6652 Ha of maize were expected to be harvested representing a total metric production of 94,529. The average expected yield in tonnes/Ha for maize in western province for the 2022/2023 agricultural season was 0.57 tonnes/Ha.

Key issues arising from the current state of development

Despite the growth in the sector, agriculture has continued to be hampered by challenges such as low production and productivity, little value addition, over dependence on rain for crop production, limited capital and market access for small scale farmers and high post-harvest crop losses. Climate change will impact a number of vital economic sectors including agriculture. The negative effect of climate change may delay the start of the rainy season or cause unstable rainfalls that directly affect productive capacity for crops. Luampa has not been spared from increasingly prolonged drought periods which especially affect annual crops among small scale farmers. Conflicting methodologies in extension service delivery between public and private sector players, with some providers going to the extent of enticing farmers with monetary payments to woo their participation in extension programmes. There has been an increase in the farmer population in the

district with increased demand for agricultural extension services without a corresponding increase in the number of extension workers at field level this has resulted in the current extension worker to farmer ratio of up to 1:1200 for crops production against the recommended standard of 1:400. Inadequate support to extension service delivery, effective extension and advisory services delivery requires provision of adequate operational logistical support such as transport, appropriate staff houses and offices, and extension equipment and tools. Most of our farmers in Luampa district are still practicing poor farming methods such as conventional tillage of the land instead of sustainable agricultural practices such as minimum or zero tillage. Also the use of recycled seed among small scale farmers has resulted in low productivity and production.

Issues Arising from the public participation process

Availability of service

.In order to increase efficiency of agricultural markets for inputs and outputs, the Ministry has promoted private sector participation in the acquisition of inputs along the FISP value chain through the engagement of local transporters and warehouse owners.

Key indicators of performance

The district has seen an increase the number of people involved in agricultural activities. Different cooperatives and farmer groups in Luampa district are involved in different agricultural enterprises. For example, ownership of the storage facility for FISP inputs in the district is by a local farmer. Different cooperatives in Luampa district are involved in the production, processing and marketing of various agricultural commodities such as maize milling and own different business ventures. The cassava milling plant once operationalized will create employment in Luampa district through public participation in terms of supply of raw materials to the milling plant. The district has a total of 72 cooperatives and farmer groups that are engaged in agriculture.

The impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

Climate change. Climate change is one of the serious threats to sustainable agricultural development. Climate change will impact negatively on the following:

1. Water bodies

Climate change has negatively impacted on the water bodies. There has been reduced total amount of rainfall received and this has impacted negatively on the volume of water in our natural bodies. This has led to a reduction of water availability in the water bodies for irrigation and livestock. Water bodies have been drying up due to reduced rainfall and increase in average temperatures because of climate change.

2. Human life.

Drought and high temperatures have directly affected human livelihood such as farming and human health because of high disease incidences in Luampa district

3. Crops

Changes in rainfall pattern and increase in temperature has led to reduced yield and crop failure for our small scale farmers who depend on rain fed crop production. The reduction in the total amount of rainfall received and rising temperatures are contributing to crop failure resulting in low yield for small-scale farmers in the district.

The existing and proposed investments and development programmes

In pursuit to promoting high value cash crops, the Ministry of Agriculture intends to focus on the promotion of wheat crop in wetlands as a way of empowering the smallholder farmers. In 2022 a number of farmers grew wheat in the barotse wetlands of Western province and the crop performed very well. In order to encourage the utilization of wetland, the irrigation Engineering Section through the ZAMGROW programme will be undertaking the promotion of integrated wheat farming using the wetlands. In Luampa district, two (2) areas have been identified, Kanyenze camp along the Luampa river and Nkenga camp.

The Ministry of Agriculture is also proposing the construction of a warehouse for inputs in collaboration with the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise. The proposed project funds will be sourced through CDF. Luampa district has no storage facilities for inputs such as seed and fertilizers.

Impact of changes on the environment and climate

Land and environmental degradation. Bad farming practices and land use practices have contributed to land degradation such as tilling of the entire field, early burning, mono cropping, unbalanced fertilizer use and use of synthetic fertilizers. Human activities such as land clearing for cultivation will lead to deforestation, this has resulted in changes in rainfall pattern and temperature resulting in climate change.

Climate. Over the years, the rainfall has changed across this agro-ecological zone. This has affected the farming systems across the regions resulting in dry spells which negatively result in crop failure and low yields.

Key sector challenges. The Agricultural Sector in Luampa is faced with numerous challenges contributing to low production and productivity. Some of the challenges are as follows. The majority of farmers in the district are small scale farmers who grow crops using the traditional methods of cultivation, farmers use simple implements such as hoes and lack modern irrigation technology. Small scale farmers in the district don't own tractors and other machines to boost agriculture production. In order to increase production, there is need to promote farm power and mechanization, investment in appropriate, affordable and cost effective irrigation technologies and establishment of irrigation schemes for smallholder farmers. Most farmers in the district are still using poor and re-cycled seeds which tend to lose vigor when re-used over and over. This has resulted in low productivity of most of the crops. The extension service provision is focusing on training farmers on the importance of using improved and certified seed to increase production and productivity.

Most farmers in the district grow the same crops year in after year which results in crop failure in case of dry spells, pests and diseases. To ensure food and nutrition security, crop diversification among small scale farmers is key to increased food production. The widespread use of monocropping, a practice involving the cultivation of the same crops on fields without rotation results in depletion of the soil. High post-harvest losses due to poor storage facilities. It is estimated majority of smallholder farmers face post-harvest losses with losses for some households reaching 50% of their production. This can often be attributed to a lack of access to post-harvest storage solutions and management. We need to promote on farm agro processing, value and on farm

storage among small scale farmers in the district. Long distances to markets contribute to high post-harvest losses.

Pests and diseases pose a threat to the agricultural sector in the district, the invasion of Fall Armyworms, maize stock borer. There have been a lot of reports and cases of crop destruction in the district by animals. High Extension officer to farmer ration. The current Extension officer to farmer is 1:1,250

The district has no Farm Blocks. There is need to promoting the development of agricultural farm blocks. Lack of financing for our small scale farmers. Most of our small scale farmers in the district lack financing to invest in farming and expand their farming business. Commercial banks as for collateral and most of our farmers have no assets to support that. Inputs acquisition and availability. Most of the farmers in the district acquire inputs through FISP and some through private agro dealers. The district has no Agro- dealers and as such farmers walk long distances to Agro shops to acquire inputs.

Farmers under FISP usually receive inputs late when the rains have already established. This usually results in crop failure in case of a dry spell especially under the threat of climate change. Most of our small scale farmers in the district are vulnerable to climate shocks. Agricultural production is predominantly rain-fed and therefore vulnerable to climate variability. Climate change has altered both the average levels of temperature and rainfall. This will have adverse effect on the agricultural sector.

Cross cutting issues

Gender, HIV and AIDS policies at work place

Gender Analysis

Sustainable agricultural development requires the participation of both genders i.e. females and males at all levels. It's imperative that the representation of women in agricultural development for Luampa district is accelerated so that there is no gender imbalance. The ministry in Luampa district level is also trying to mainstream gender by encouraging more participation of women and youths in agriculture. There are more males engaged in agricultural activities in Luampa district than females, to narrow this gap there is need to encourage women and youth participation in agriculture. In terms of land ownership, traditionally males tend to acquire large areas of land compared to females and when women get married, they leave behind land and join the husband,

there is also lack of empowerment and resources for woman compared to men. Men and women participate in agricultural activities such as ploughing, planting, weeding, land tilling differently, for example women are actively involved in planting and harvesting whereas men tend to participate in ploughing, land clearing and land tilling. There has been constraints in accessing agricultural information and technologies due to gender inequality. It has been shown that typically men receive more extension advice and have more contact with extension agents than women, yet women carry an important proportion of agriculture. The table below show the proportion and structure of female and male farmers in Luampa district by category.

Number of Farmers	Unclassified Subsistence (<1ha)	Small Scale (1-5ha)	Emergent (5-10ha)	Medium Scale (10-20ha)	Large Scale (>20ha)	Total
Female	965	2,876	46	0	0	3,387
Male	1200	3,755	93	0	0	4,548
Total	3,165	6,631	139	0	0	9,935

b) HIV and AIDS. HIV and AIDS pandemic has impacted negatively in all the sectors of the economy. The agriculture sector has been impacted, thereby contributing negatively to the productivity of the sector. Therefore, there is need to strengthen programmes aimed at mitigating the adverse effects of the pandemic and operationalizing of the HIV and AIDS policies.

2.11.6. Livestock And Fisheries

Overview

The ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is made up of three departments namely; department of Veterinary services, department of Livestock development and department of Fisheries development. The department of veterinary services deals with disease prevention and control, Livestock development deals with livestock improvement and multiplication and fisheries deals with Aquaculture and capture fisheries development.

Livestock sub- sector in Luampa is predominantly under smallholder production systems. These systems are constrained by poor animal husbandry practices, illegal fishing methods, disease outbreaks, low livestock population, inadequate animal nutrition and poor access by animals to watering points, compounded by effects of climate change. Despite these constraints, the district has sustained the livelihoods of the rural communities for centuries.

The livestock sub-sector in Luampa is rapidly growing within the broader agricultural sector and is central to the livelihood of most people in Luampa. The subsector is strategically important for food and nutrition security (fish and livestock), a source of income, animal draught power and is a symbol of social status. The livestock sub-sector has the potential to deliver both agricultural led growth and socio-economic transformation as aspired in Vision 2030.

In the past decade, there has been a shift in food consumption patterns in the World food economy towards livestock products as a result of the increase in the human population, incomes, change in lifestyle and dietary habits. It is projected that the per capita consumption of livestock products will increase by 50% by the year 2030 leading to increased demand for livestock products.

Policies

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT POLICY (NLDP).

The Government recognizes the need to improve the productivity of the livestock and fisheries industry in line with Vision 2030 that aims at making “Zambia a prosperous middle-income country” and to make Zambia a better place for all. In order to attain this vision, the Government has developed a National Livestock Development Policy, which outlines the vision of the Government and its aspiration to be “A smart and value centred livestock industry”. The Government commits itself to making the necessary legislative and regulatory reforms and creating a conducive business and investment climate in the in-livestock industry. In the implementation of this Policy, the Government will continue working with all stakeholders.

The National Livestock Development Policy Implementation Plan was developed to translate the main policy into specific, measurable, actionable, realistic, and time bound (SMART) goals to

benefit all stakeholders. The Plan describes broad actions that the government, together with its stakeholders, intends to undertake to address key issues related to livestock development. The overall objective of this plan is “to transform the livestock industry in order to enhance socio-economic development”.

NATIONAL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE POLICY (NFAP)

The National Fisheries and Aquaculture policy implementation plan has been developed to operationalize the policy objectives outlined in National Fisheries and Aquaculture policy (NFAP) of 2022-2026. The policy document has seven (7) objectives from which specific interventions will be undertaken to achieve sustainable Fisheries and aquaculture production and productivity. This will contribute to achieving economic diversification, poverty reduction and job creation.

The National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy implementation plan was developed to translate the main Policy objectives into specific, measurable, actionable, realistic, and time-bound (SMART) goals to benefit all stakeholders. The plan describes broad actions that the government together with its stakeholder`s intends to undertake to address key issues related to Fisheries and Aquaculture development. The overall objective of this plan is `` to transform the fisheries subsector towards enhancing economic growth and social development``

ANIMAL HEALTH ACT No. 27 of 2010

The department of Veterinary services operates under Animal Health Act No. 27 of 2010 of Zambia, The act empowers the Ministry of Fisheries and livestock especially the department of veterinary service to provide for the prevention and control of animal diseases; provide for the quarantine of animals; regulate the importation and exportation of animals, animal products, animal by-products, articles and animal feed; establish the Animal Disease Control Fund; repeal and replace the Stock Diseases Act, 1961; and provide for matters connected with, or incidental to, the foregoing.

Current State of Development

Livestock Development

Livestock and fish farming has been widely practiced in Luampa District for centuries due to the availability of vast land, perennial streams and plenty of grass lands. The most predominantly kept animals are; cattle, goats, pigs, chickens and ducks. The current population dynamics are Cattle (12,000); Goats (9,500); pigs (8,000), Guinea fowls (1700), and Poultry (62,000). There is great potential in small ruminants (Goats and Sheep) and aquaculture (fish) enterprise development due vast tropical veldt, perennial streams, and browser vegetation suitable for sustainable rangeland management. Generally, the district has some management diseases and economical diseases that has been a challenge to the livestock farmers. The government with a focus on improved livestock technologies, has heavily invested in the livestock sector with a lot of community groups empowered with funds for pig, poultry and goat farming.

Table 35: Livestock population dynamics in Luampa

Camp	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Village chickens	Broilers	Layers	Guinea fowls	Quails	Ducks
Luampa	7000	5000	12	3000	150	31600	600	0	700	0	1500
Mbanyutu	5000	4500	50	5000	350	30400	400	0	1000	0	2000
TOTAL	12000	9500	62	8000	500	62000	1000	0	1700	0	3500

Stocking And Re-Stocking

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is implementing stocking and re-stocking programme with Enhanced Smallholder livelihood Programme (E-SLIP). The programme is a pass-on in nature, before farmers are stocked with different livestock's they are trained in Livestock Management, Nutrition and disease prevention / control. The method has contributed to, reduced mortalities, improved carcass weights, increased production and productivity.

The main livestock breeds that are being promoted for stocking and re-stocking are local improved chickens, Cattle, Pigs, Small ruminants (goats) and Rabbits. Luampa district is equally benefiting from this programme from 2021 to date. Total number of livestock received so far Improved

Village Chickens (5,649), Goats (150), Bulls (2), and Rabbits (100), also 4 chicken incubators have been distributed to improve on egg hatchability. Besides, E-SLIP other stakeholders are stocking the farmers with different livestock through different programmes in their respective ministries.

Table 36: Livestock stocked and restock

Project/Institution Facilitating	Livestock Placed			
	Type	2021	2022	2023
Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme (E-SLIP).	Village Chickens	2,600		
Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme (E-SLIP).	Goats	150		
Hybrid	Village Chickens		2013	1036
E4. Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme (E-SLIP).	Rabbits	100		
Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme (E-SLIP).	Bulls		2	

5.0 Livestock Diseases

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock has prioritized disease prevention and control in order to reduce loss of animals in communities. Most of the farmers grazing areas for livestock are communal hence the easiness spread of diseases. The district has been conducting free vaccinations in the recent past against rabies, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), foot and mouth disease (FMD) and Anthrax. Besides vaccinations the ministry is conducting CBPP Zonal cattle branding for easy identification of animals and curb illegal movements, the district has brand mark A1A.

Table 37: Livestock diseases

Type of Livestock	Diseases	Prevalence in Percentages
Cattle	CBPP	4.8
	Anthrax	0
	FMD	1
	Mange	8
	Senkobo	4.6
	Anaplasmosis	3.2
	Helminthiasis	6.5
	Pink eye	1.4
	Rabies	0
	Chickens	New castle
Fowl pox		0
Infectious Coryza		0
Coccidiosis		0

Aquaculture Development

Luampa District has numerous perennial rivers and plains capable of sustaining commercial fish farming through pond-culture fishery. Now about 90% of fish consumed in Luampa is mainly *Tilapia species*, sourced from other districts such as Mongu, Kalabo, Senanga and Lukulu. For this reason, the price of fish in Luampa is higher compared to other parts of Western province. Due to the rapid increase in the urban population after Luampa was declared a district in 2013, there has been great potential for fish and livestock farming to satisfy the local market demand.

Currently, the district has no commercial farmers engaged in Aquaculture production. The district has a total number of 79 small scale farmers practicing aquaculture production of which 59 are males and 20 are female farmers and a total number of 159 fishponds. The average fish production

tonnage is 7000 kg/annum and this sector has two value chains which are Fish feed and Aquaculture input supply and Fish Smoking.

Table 38: Type of fish mostly found in Luampa

Types of fish	
Tilapia	Three spotted Bream, Red breasted bream, and Green Headed Bream
Cat Fish	Clarias garipinus

Source: DF&L

Note: there are a lot of types of fish in the district, but data for the two types of fish above is for fish with commercial value

Source: fisheries department

Table 39: Number of fish ponds

Number of Fish Ponds	
Number	159

Source: fisheries department

Table 40: Number of fish farmers

Number of Fish Farmers	Males	Females
Commercial	0	0
Small scale	59	20

Source: fisheries department

FISH Farming Projects

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock department of fisheries development is implementing 27 Fish farming projects funded by Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project (ZAEDP) in partnership with Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC) four (4) projects are in production while 23 are under construction. The two projects funded by Pilot Programme for climate Resilience (PPCR) has been abandoned.

Table 41: Fish farming projects

Fish Farming Projects		
Number of Projects	Project Fund	Status
27.00	ZAEDP/CEEC	4 under production and 23 Under construction
2.00	PPCR	Abandoned

Source: fisheries department

KEY ISSUES ARISING

1. Poor Management of Rangelands

The utilization of rangelands for sustainable livestock production is hampered by seasonal decline in quantity and quality of forage and water resources. This leads to deterioration of animal body condition and leads to poor animal health. This is exacerbated by inappropriate grazing and land husbandry practices.

2. Weak Animal Health Delivery Services

The main focus of animal health is to prevent the introduction of animal diseases, control the spread, eradicate and prevent diseases. This is carried out through the provision of public and private veterinary services. The benefits drawn from these activities are increased livestock production and productivity, food security and safety, animal welfare, improved trade and income levels.

Animal health is also addressed through primary animal health care which focusses on preventative measures such as nutrition, control of internal and external parasites and pests, vaccination, and other routine animal health checks. The key constraints to ensuring animal health are poor animal husbandry practices, lack of animal clinics at the grass-root level, inadequate veterinary infrastructure, inadequate veterinary services, and inadequate knowledge on the management of animal diseases.

3. Limited Application of Indigenous Knowledge and Practices

There are opportunities to explore the application of Indigenous Knowledge and Practices (IKPs) which involves the use of traditional skills, such as ethno-veterinary practices, animal husbandry

practices, management of rangelands, and environmental protection. The application of IKPs is easy, convenient, sustainable, and environmentally friendly. Smallholder farmers can make use of IKPs to better manage grazing resources and control animal diseases for improved and sustainable livestock production.

The use of IKPs is constrained by lack of documentation, lack of recognition as valuable knowledge, low awareness levels among stakeholders, lack of evidence-based standards for applications of IKPs in ethno-veterinary practices, inadequate infrastructure, lack of necessary facilities and limited research and extension.

4. Housing for Livestock

Appropriate housing for livestock in Luampa is mostly associated with the commercial production of broiler, layers, pigs, dairy, and goats, particularly under intensive production systems. Among the small-scale farmers, however, housing for livestock and controlled movements of livestock is not a common practice.

The main challenges associated with livestock housing include the high cost of construction, limited knowledge about building standards, and limited access to appropriate technical designs, and poor attitudes towards the construction of housing for livestock.

5. Lack Agro-shops

Lack of this service has contributed to high mortality for livestock and lack of feed for both fish and livestock.

National Livestock Development Policy

EXPECTED IMPACT IN THE NEXT TEN YEARS

The impact anticipated in the next ten years is increased livestock population, improved livestock carcass weight, increased fish production through aquaculture production, improved livestock breeds, improved livestock pastures, increased feed suppliers and increased potential farmers to venture in livestock and aquaculture production. This will be possible due to good government policies to support livestock production and productivity, Fisheries development and disease control and prevention strategies. In addition, there is an improvement in extension services, transport and farmer adoption rate through providing trainings, demonstrations, and field days.

2.11.7. Mining

Overview

Luampa is a district located in the Western Province of Zambia. It is primarily an agricultural district, with the main economic activities being farming and livestock rearing. While mining is not a prominent industry in Luampa. Mining is the process of removing valuable minerals and other geological elements from their natural settings and mineralizing them so that the prospector can profit financially. The Luampa District is endowed with a wealth of natural resources. The district hasn't made any investments, though, in the search for valuable mineral reserves.

The district however has potential small-scale mining in the district that include gold, gemstones, and limestone. These minerals can be extracted by small-scale miners who employ traditional methods of mining.

The government of Zambia has recognized the potential for mining development in Luampa and has expressed interest in promoting the sector in order to diversify the district's economy. Efforts are being made to attract investment and provide support to small-scale miners in the area.

State Of Development in the Mining Sector

Mineral exploration for Iron Ore, Cobalt, Copper, Diamonds, Gold, Nickel, Uranium, Molybdenum, Zinc, and Oil and Gas has potential in the area. The district's potential mineral reserves may be found in places of the district when an exploration is done. If the potential mineral riches are investigated and discovered, the Luampa people would profit and the district and country's economies would flourish. Investments are therefore required in the district's mineral exploration and precious mineral deposit mining.

Sector Issues

The district hasn't received enough funding for mining exploration to find possible deposits of precious minerals.

2.11.8. Manufacturing, Trade And Commerce

COMMERCE

The National Trade Policy (NTP) – 2018 states: “The services sector plays a key role in promoting sustainable growth and development in Zambia. Services are either traded as an important source of domestic and foreign exchange earnings or used as an input in production. These services

include passenger and freight transport, education, health, financial, communication, tourism and hospitality. Poor access to such critical services translates into competitive disadvantage in any sector, be it services, manufacturing or agriculture. To this end, Government has adopted liberal policies to promote the growth of the services sector, which currently contributes over 50 percent to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).” The district is operationalizing the trade in services objective of this policy by improving the quality of services offered in the tourism and hospitality industry by making services offered more competitive; and creating a conducive environment for trade by maintaining political stability in the district.

The sector in the district is still underdeveloped as it has no ultramodern shopping malls or complexes but only has small retail shops and groceries which stock various household items but still lack various amenities such as banks. In addition, a number of hardware shops and restaurants have opened up. Retailers buy goods in bulk from nearby towns and then sell to the consumer in smaller quantities. Other businesses include restaurants, bars and bottle store.

Furthermore, the business activity is highly informal thereby making it difficult to tax and access financing.

Situation analysis

Macro and Micro Financial Institutions

Luampa has only one registered lending institution (Rimarchy Financial Services) which gives out micro loans mainly to civil servants. Cooperatives (Savings and Credit Cooperatives i.e. SACCOs) provide savings and credit services only to their members.

The district also has other players in the sector whose main role is just to facilitate mobile money transactions.

Local Trade

Agriculture is the major source of income for most households despite not having industries involved in manufacturing, or processing of locally produced agricultural products.

Luampa district has a total of 12 markets but only six (6) have modern shelters and are located in Luampa Central, Mwanawasa, Nkenga and Lui ward. In all the wards of the district a wide range of businesses are carried out but the main businesses are as summarized in the table below.

Table 42: Types of businesses

Business type	Number	Business type	Number
Hardware shops	03	Talk time vendors	
Banks	0	Furniture shops	
Auto spares shops	0	Bakeries	01
Drug stores	02	Hammer mills	
Tele Communication	03	Abattoirs	01
Buses	01	Guest Houses	04
Taxis	08	Garages	-
Trucks	02	Minibuses	01
Internet Cafe	01	Big bus companies	-
Insurance	0	Pool tables	02
Car washing	0	Wholesale shops	01
Nursery schools	0	Salaula (second hand clothes)	03
Private Schools	01	Butcheries	01
Computer training	0	Bars/bottle stores	10
Legal firms	0	Saloon/ barbershops	
Lodges	0	Retail shops	
Restaurant	04	Stationery Shops	02
Timber Processing Industry	01		
CassavaMilling Plant	01		
Rice Milling Plant (solar)	01		
Honey Processing Plant	01		

Source: IDP Team

The nature of transport commonly used by traders is minibuses, vans, taxis and light trucks which traverse the district for transportation of various merchandises. Due to the poor state of roads (sandy) in the district, traders from distant places opt to using ox-carts for transportation of their goods.

Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

- ❖ Inadequate capital for investment
- ❖ Low demand for commodities due to loss of income by many farmers as a result of the adverse effects of climate change.
- ❖ Limited access to appropriate technology, machinery and equipment has led to not adding value to locally produced agricultural products.

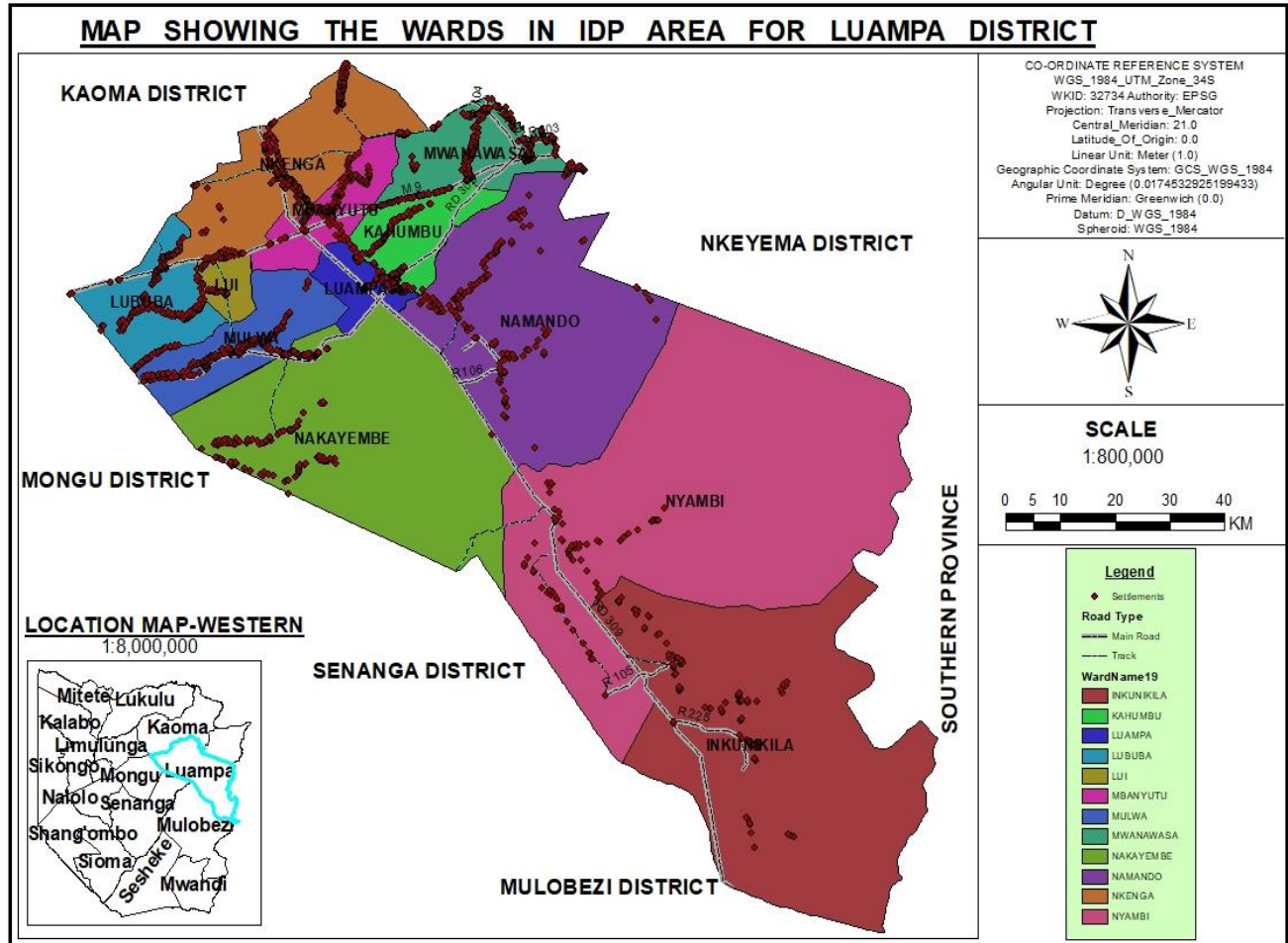
- ❖ Lack of banking and business loan financing facilities for micro, small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- ❖ Inadequate business infrastructure such as markets, roads and telecommunication
- ❖ High unemployment levels has led to high poverty level due to low incomes

Measures for Future Intervention

- ❖ Infrastructure development
- ❖ Promotion of entrepreneurship development
- ❖ Financial credit
- ❖ Promote rural industrialization in all sectors of the economy
- ❖ Promote investment opportunities in all sector of the economy
- ❖ Build capacity for entrepreneurs by providing business development services (BDS).

2.11.9. Infrastructure Development Sector

Figure 23: Wards in the IDP area



Source: GIS team 2024

Transport

In order to increase access to social services, foster entrepreneurship, and facilitate the supply of products and services through the district's roadways, inland drainage system, and air infrastructure, the transport and communication sectors are crucial. Through communication infrastructure, the sectors support digital platforms that increase information access, business markets, and employment prospects, particularly for young people in both rural and peri urban regions. Despite the crucial roles that the transport and communication sectors play, the district's overall socioeconomic development and sector growth are significantly impacted by the infrastructure's continued inadequacy and underdevelopment.

Road Transport

The poor road infrastructure has affected the provision of goods and services as well as the settlement characteristics of the district. People tend to settle near the main roads in order to access social amenities. To ensure the delivery of services in the district, the condition of the road transport sector remains crucial. The urban roads, township roads, intra (feeder), and inter district roads make up the majority of the district road transport subsector. However, the current state of the roads reveals that the majority of the district roadways are mostly gravel and sand truck highways.

The 18-kilometer-long Luampa-M9 road serves as the starting point for the gravel route. However, this section is in a terrible condition and requires significant upkeep.

The remaining roads are all sandy, making it difficult to move about, access homes, and connect to social services like schools and hospitals. Some of these roads stretch up to about 160km from the CBD. The district additionally lacks a bus and 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.

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. Poor mode of transport also impacts negatively on efficient services delivery and other socio-economic factors challenging easy access to markets.

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 an air strip for flights to support the developments in the districts, however, the air transport infrastructure and associated services remain poorly developed as it is not fenced raising safety related challenges for both flight crews and general members of the community. To redress the eminent challenges, design and interventions targeted the following;

Programmes

- 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.

Key Issues

- 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.

2.11.10. Communication Services

Overview

The Zambian government has a number of policies in place that regulate communication. These include the Electronic Communications Act of 2009, which regulates the telecommunications industry, and the Broadcasting Act of 2013, which regulates the broadcasting industry. The government also has a number of policies in place to promote access to communication services, such as the Universal Access Fund, which provides financial support to telecommunications

operators to expand their networks to rural areas. The Zambia information communication technology authority (ZICTA) has been implementing The Universal Access Policy, which was adopted in 2017. The policy aims to ensure that all Zambians have access to basic telecommunications services, such as voice and data.

State of development

Communication plays a critical Role in facilitating social economic growth in the district by promoting easy access to information. Despite the role communication infrastructure plays, the communication infrastructure still remains inadequate the district currently has 9 telecommunication towers which are operated by Zambia Telecommunications Company Limited (Zamtel) and IHS (Airtel, MTN and ZAMTEL) to provide cellular services. Internet services are also provided by Airtel, MTN and ZAMTEL providers. Most rural wards of the district such as Nyambi, Inkunikila, Mulwa, Namando, Nkenga, Nakayembe, Lububa, Mwanawasa, Kahumbu ward the towers do not cover the entire wards hence a challenge of poor communication in the district. Luampa requires 10 telecommunication towers to provide network to all areas in the district. The coverage network areas are compounded by poor quality of network provided.

Poor access to communication imping on lack of information, low or non-participation in opportunities been provided and loss of employment opportunities and overall inhibited socio-economic growth for district. The district has no access to a Radio station.

Issues Arising from the Public Participation

- Lobby for more network towers for quality network services.

Key Issues

- Communication infrastructure.
- Network coverage and poor quality of network

Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

The impact of increased network towers in Luampa district in the next 10 years is expected to be significant. Increased access to telecommunications services would have a number of benefits for the district, including:

- Improved access to education and information.
- Increased economic opportunities.
- Improved social connectivity.
- Enhanced government services.

Increased access to telecommunications services would also help to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life for residents of Luampa district through radio station and television coverage.

2.11.11. Energy

The energy sector in Luampa district is primarily reliant on traditional sources such as solar, specifically firewood and charcoal. These sources are used for cooking and heating purposes in households. However, access to modern and sustainable energy sources, such as electricity, is limited in the district.

The district is connected to the national power grid, however on less than 5% has access to electricity with the majority of households relying on off-grid solar systems for lighting and charging small electronic devices. These solar systems are provided through various government and non-governmental initiatives aimed at improving access to electricity in rural areas.

The role that energy plays in socioeconomic growth is crucial. The production of food, shelter, transportation, health care, and education are only a few of the basic human necessities it supports and propels (NEP, 2019). Through a variety of energy sources, including fossil fuels, electricity, gas, solar energy, and biomass (wood fuel and charcoal), among others, energy improves the expansion of industries and the safety of working environments. The emphasis in energy usage is today on sustainable use of energy forms and choices of cleaner energy in order to create safer surroundings while avoiding the negative effects of climate change, even though there are more sources of energy available to pick from for varied purposes.

State of Development

In recent years, there have been efforts to promote renewable energy sources in Luampa district. For example, the government has implemented projects to harness solar energy for powering essential facilities like health centers and schools. Additionally, there are ongoing initiatives to promote the use of clean cooking technologies, such as efficient cookstoves or solar, to reduce reliance on firewood and charcoal.

While there is potential for the development of small-scale hydropower projects in Luampa, to date, no significant investments have been made in this sector.

Overall, the energy sector in Luampa district is still in its early stages of development, with a reliance on traditional biomass sources and limited access to modern energy sources. Efforts are being made to promote renewable energy and improve access to electricity, but further investment and infrastructure development are needed to fully harness the energy potential in the district.

Therefore, the district needs to have access to a variety of energy sources that are essential for alternate options and cleaner forms of energy in order to meet the area's pressing needs for development and livelihood. Hydro power, solar energy, biomass (charcoal and wood), and petroleum fuels are the current energy sources that are most widely used and prominent in the district.

However, according to the power connectivity status, out of a total of 61023 consumers, only 7212 (customers) in communities have access to the national grid as of right now (Zamstart, 2022). This comprise of parts of Luampa, kahumbu and Mwanawasa wards. This makes 11.8%. Additionally, only 4 schools are linked to the national grid out of a 76 schools. However, 5 schools are powered by solar energy installations.

This entails that most neighbourhood households still do not have access to power connectivity suggesting that the majority of families in the district still utilise solar like wood and charcoal for heating purposes. Utilisation of forest resources is anticipated to rise as a result of population growth. This prompts worries about potential environmental damage and the effects of climate change that will follow. The district's livelihoods and socioeconomic growth are significantly impacted by climate change.

Additionally, the area lacks gas stations that would guarantee simple access to the petroleum fuels needed for transportation and other off-grid economic activity like milling, among others. The majority of fuel can only be found in Kaoma or Mongu, which is 72 and 170 kilometres respectively, from the district. As a result, there is an increase in the district's cost of doing business, high transportation costs, and general living expenses. In order to address all these issues in the wake of population growth, it would be necessary to make sure that programmes were responsive to the district's major energy-related issues.

Key Issues Eminent in the Sector Include

- . Only 4.8 % of all houses have access to hydropower.
- Only a limited percentage of educational institutions are connect to national grid.
- The scarcity of filling stations in the district makes fuel pricey.
- Increasing charcoal use is probably causing climate change
- A lack of resources, including knowledge, for solar installations.

Policy and Implementation Programmes

Increasing rural electrification (REA), to scaling up alternative energy infrastructure, and promoting clean and renewable energy; and also encourage private participation through the construction of petrol stations.

2.11.12. Security Sector

POLICE

OVERVIEW

The mandate of the Zambia Police service is to prevent and detect crime and enforce the law firmly and fairly in order to create a safe and secure and peaceful environment for social and economic development for all. They operate under various policies, which may include community policing, crime prevention strategies, and adherence to the principle outlined in the 8th National Development Plan, which emphasizes goals such as enhancing public safety, promoting good governance and fostering social economic development.

CURRENT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

Luampa district has one police station servicing 12 wards. Currently there are five neighborhood watch groups that have been established to help in the apprehension of people in their various areas upon committing any offence and these are located in Lui, Nyambi, Mulwa, Kahumbu and Mbanyutu wards respectively.

The police station currently has 11 police officers, 3 women and 8 males against the population of 61023. According to the service standards for the police service, a police station is supposed to have hundred and fifty (150) officers, a police post within the radius of 50 kilometers and a police station is supposed to have 20 vehicles.

The district has one motor vehicle servicing the whole district.

Currently the police staff are operating in a police post building despite being upgraded to a police station.

Luampa District Currently has three (3) police reserves.

ISSUES ARISING FROM PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- ✓ The catchment area for Luampa Police station is too vast
- ✓ There is an increase in crime as the department is unable to combat crime and conduct night patrols due to lack of a motor vehicle.
- ✓ There is need to construct Modern Police cells for the Police station outside the office.
- ✓ Lack of sanitary facilities at the station.
- ✓ There is a risk of compromising confidentiality when processing some sensitive documents due to lack of office equipment at the police station, officers have to access printing and typing services at the internet café in the markets.

- ✓ It has been observed that there is an increase in the numbers of GBV cases in the wards which are not reported to the police station due to long distances that victims have to cover.
- ✓ Correctional facilities – currently the district depends on Kaoma correctional facility which poses a risk to both officers and the offenders themselves.

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Gender based violence in the district

As a developing district, Luampa has been affected by high cases of gender-based violence due to lack of food in homes and beer drinking among women and men and adolescents.

- Lack of courtesy as also a contributing factor of gender-based violence.

IMPACT EXPECTED IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS

- Crime free Luampa after the deployment of officers
- Deforestation due to the building of houses because of an increase in population

1.10.11.Green Economy And Environment Sector

FORESTRY

Overview

Forests and related resources in Zambia represent the lifeline of rural economies and daily substance. The forest sector currently contributes about 5.2 percent to the country's GDP, and provides formal and informal employment to about 1.1 million people.

The primary objectives of forest ecology is to understand what controls the patterns of distribution and abundance of different organisms in forests of the world. Luampa is characterized by the influence of the miombo woodlands. It is under the influence of the western Kalahari miombo woodlands with different species of trees such as the *Guibourtia coleosperma* , *Brachystegia* species , *Pterocarpus angolensis* and the *Parinari curatallifolia*.

The forestry sector gets its guidelines or policies to implement its activities from the National Forestry Policy of 1997, Forest Act No.4 of 2015, Environmental Management Act, 2011, Community (Forest) Regulation of 2018, Mines and Minerals Development Act, 2015, Agriculture Act and Policy, Wildlife Act, Energy Act, Water Development and Sanitation Act, Lands Act, 8th National Development Plan-2022-2026 and The Vision 2030.

Current State of Development

STAFFING

Luampa district only has two forestry officers against a population of 61,023. The district against this population should have 14 workers.

Table 43: Proposed staffing in the District

S/N	JOB TITLE	NO.
1	District Forestry Officer	1
2	Senior Technician	1
3	Technician	2
4	Technologist	3
5	Secretary/Stenographer	1
6	Senior Office Orderly	1
7	Driver	1
8	General Workers	2
9	Guards	2

Source: Luampa Police

Community Forest management

The District is now formalization the creation of Community Forest Management Groups so that the communities can now sustainably protect and manage their forests. District Forestry Office is working with an organization called Bio Carbon Partners (BCP) to create Community Forests.

Honorary Forestry Officers will be employed on three year contracts under Community Forestry Management to oversee forest management in the community forests.

Sawmilling

The district has one sawmill running but can still accommodate another sawmill given the abundance of the raw material such as *Pterocarpus angolensis* in the district.

District Honey Processing Plant

The District has one honey processing plant, which needs operationalization.

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL/SOCIAL-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES FOR THE SECTOR

- Bio Carbon Trading
- Ecotourism in community forests and protected forests/Game Management Areas
- Production of alternative environmentally user-friendly energy sources such as Briquettes from sawmill residues and waste
- Production of alternative environmentally friendly energy using equipment such as Braziers and cooking pots/warmers
- Extraction of dyes and manufacture of leather tannins for treatment of leather skins
- Herbal medicine manufacture using natural resources from the forests
- Apiculture/beekeeping by manufacturing items like beeswax floor polish and honey wine
- Carpentry and joinery
- Forest recreation by conducting hunting safaris in Protected forests and Game Management Areas
- Tree planting and Agroforestry establishing plantations, woodlots and fruit orchards as well as maintenance and development of fodder
- Sale and installation of alternative environmentally user-friendly power generation plants such as solar power plants and wind powered generation plants
- Quarrying and soil collection

Forest Inventory

Under the program of integrated land use (ILUA) Luampa district had carried out an inventory in 2016. The inventory was a major determiner of the rate at which deforestation was taking place in the province. Luampa was also included on the program to determine the rate at which deforestation was taking place within the protected areas.

Another inventory activity was undertaken in 2021 when a company called Mutumwa investments limited was applying for a concession. The outcome of the inventory indicated that deforestation was placed at a low rate.

Luampa District six (6) forest reserves.

Figure 25: Forest reserves.

S/N	NAME OF RESERVE	WARD
1	Chacha	Mbanyutu
2	Nabiyoyo	Namando
3	Mukunkinki	Mwanawasa
4	Namapombwe	Mbanyutu
5	Mbuyu	Nyambi
6	Mulambwa	Namando

Source: Forestry Department

Gazetted Forests

Luampa as a district has six local forest reserves, namely Mulambwa, Chacha, Mukunkuki, Namapombwe, Mbuyi and Nabiyoyo. The local forest reserve were created in order to protect the water catchment areas. Each local forest reserve derives its name from the water source which was targeted for protection from siltation of the water body. Mulambwa is the largest local forest reserve in the district, approximating 22500 hectares, also found in Mufunta Game Management area of the Kafue National Park. About 34,750 hectares of forests is gazetted as local forest reserves.

Forest Deforestation and forest Degradation is mainly influenced by the local communities that are living around the protected areas. Encroachment is the key driver of deforestation as most of the local communities have encroached the protected forest reserves. Most of encroachment is done through agriculture, where the local communities cultivate cassava and maize for household consumption. The deforestation rate stands at almost 15 %. From the date when these local forests were created there has been a notable increase in the population, which has influenced the rate at which deforestation is taking place within the district, as the demand has grown for wood fuel and charcoal manufacturing. Most of the people living in the rural areas depend on natural resource especially the forests, for charcoal manufacturing and wood fuel collection for sales as a source of livelihood. The growth of human population has increased the rate of deforestation. The demand for human settlement has also increased the pressure on the forests.

Forest Utilization

Most of the land is covered by forests. Forest cover is reduced by the influence of agriculture. Agriculture activities are the major drivers of deforestation, as a result people clear large forest areas to be converted into agriculture land. Crops cannot grow well in places where there is forest cover. The land requires to be opened in order for crops to grow healthy. This has increased the rate of deforestation. Mostly the forest trees are utilized under commercial use. The timber is classified under categories of hard timber and soft timber. Most of the hard timber is for commercial use such as making rail slippers, bridges, construction and many more utilization. The soft wood is mostly a priority for furniture manufacturing.

Forest Concession Licence

A concession is a license that allows a concession holder; licensee to harvest and process timber for local use and for export. The license regulations are repealed from the Forest Act No.4 of 2015. The licensee will be given a concession area that is marked with boundaries. The concession area is marked with compartments where harvesting is done. The concession holder should produce a regeneration plan which will help to replenish the area that have been deforested. The concession holder should employ a qualified forester who is going to be doing the forestry work requirements stipulated in the licence agreement such as measuring volumes and nursery establishment for assisting natural regeneration. All license holders who do not follow forest regulations from the Forest Act No. 4 of 2015 should be cancelled.

In Luampa we have one concession that is running, it was a small scale license that was later upgrasded to medium scale license. The license has an expiry period of three years and a mandate of harvesting up to two hundred cubic meters (200 m³) of timber every month. The licensee is expected to buy ten production licenses every month. For the common economical species such (rosewood) Guibourtia Coleosperma and Pterocarpus Angolensis(Mukwa) are charged at 1250 penalty unities and Branch Wood at 60 penalty unities from the forest act fees and prices for indigenous forest produce.

Non Tax Revenue

For Luampa district forestry office we have a target of K1, 044,000.00 non tax revenue. The revenue is collected from the concession holder and the rest is collected from other forest products such as charcoal, and many more.

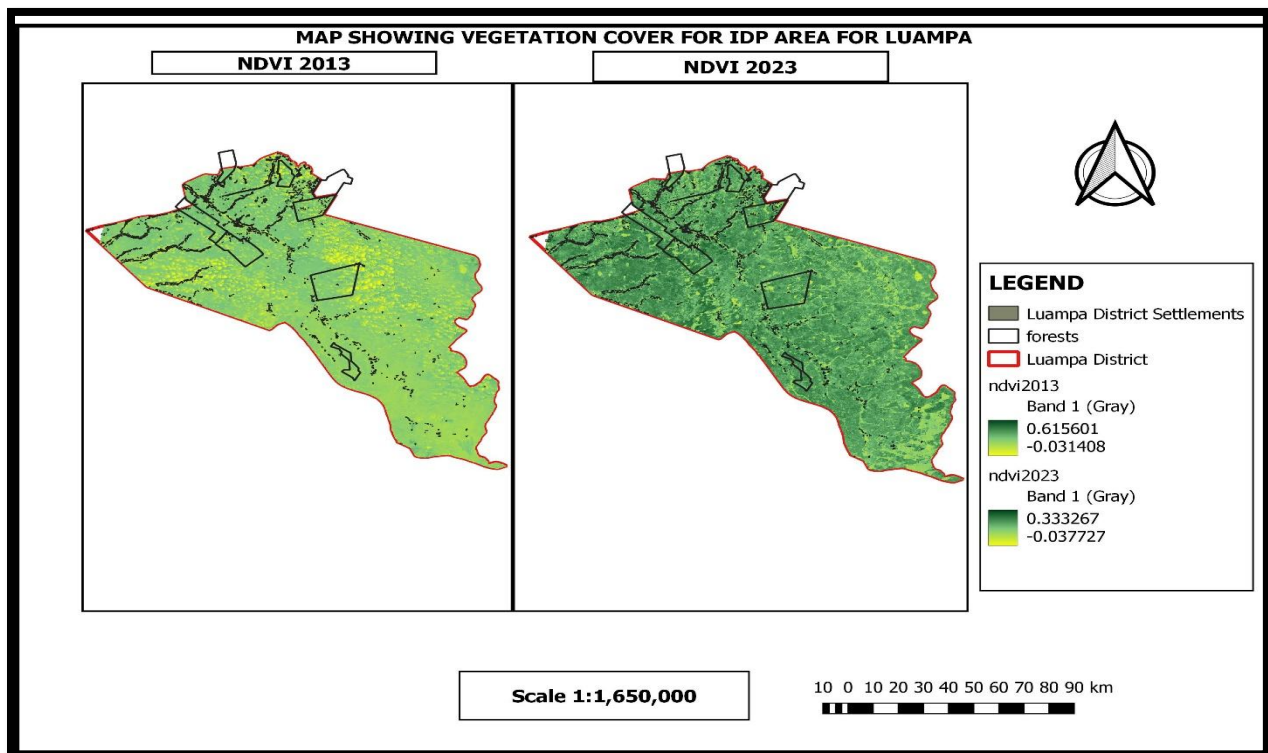
Carbon Trade

On matters of carbon trade two carbon trade companies have shown interest in running the carbon trade business. The two companies are Namwala Carbon trading and BCP Bio Carbon trading. Namwala carbon partners have only done with a first stack holders meetings and bio carbon partners have done their feasibility study, stakeholders meetings and mapping of the selected forests for conservation.

Critical Performance Indicators

- ✓ Ensure quality measurement of timber harvested
- ✓ Quality timber processing
- ✓ Ensure quality flow of non-wood and wood forest products

Figure 26: Vegetation of the IDP area



Source: IDP team

The map above compares the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) between the year 2013 and 2023. From the maps above it can be seen that all the 6 forests have become denser in

2023 as compared to their density in 2013. This can be attributed to the fact that the satellite images were captured in different months of the year. This is also a sign that forests have been gaining in their biomass and also a sign that deforestation has not been massive in these areas after agriculture has been practiced in these forests.

1.10.12. Tourism

Tourism has been identified to have the potential to drive the economy of the country. The sector can reduce poverty in the country by promoting job creation activities in the diversified economy. The promotion of cultural tourism in the district depicts culture as exhibited in the dialects of Luampa through: performing arts, curving, weaving, culinary, museums and cultural village. Cultural tourism can serve as a vehicle through which the creative potential of Luampa people can be unleashed. It can also encourage the realization and recovery of local cultural resources that were either forgot about or did not even know existed. Therefore, cultural tourism can be developed to include museums, art galleries and a major annual festival that reflect such events and celebrates the district historic significance

Table 44: Tourism related infrastructure

Program	Objectives	Activity	Outcome target	Indicator
Safeguarding of Zambia folklore and Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)	To create a conducive climate in order to stimulate and strengthen private sector participation in the tourism industry	Awareness programmes on the 2003 UNESCO convention on ICH and safeguarding of ICH by promoting its inclusion into the mainstream of personal community and national	Carryout 150 ICH projects such as music, dance, and culinary, curving etc. by 2021 (15 per ward)	Number of ICH projects carried out per ward

		development in all the 10 wards		
	To facilitate and coordinate the construction of tourism, arts and culture infrastructure in order to promote the development of the sector	-Training in cultural tourism on the utilization of local resources for the production of competitive products such as pottery, bead curving, weaving, culinary, fashion and traditional food preservation in all the 10 wards -construction of one (1) cultural centre	300 trainings in cultural tourism by 2021 (30 per ward) -construction of one (1) cultural centre in Mbanyutu ward by 2021	The number of trainings undertaken. -cultural centre constructed
	To facilitate and coordinate the construction of tourism, arts and culture infrastructure in order to promote the development of the sector	Formation of cultural associations in all the ten (10) wards -construction of one cultural centre	Formation of 10 cultural associations (one per ward) by 2021 -construction of one	Number of cultural associations formed

District Culture and Arts Mapping	To promote research, investments and products development in tourism, arts and culture in order to contribute to employment and	5 tourism products identified and promoted	5 tourism products identified and promoted by 2021(one per year)	Number of tourism products identified and promoted
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Tourism Source Market Segmentation

Tourism has been identified to have the potential to drive the economy of the country. The sector can reduce poverty in the country by promoting job creation activities in the diversified economy

Table 45: Tourism Source Market Segmentation

Program	Objectives	Activity	Target Outcome	Indicator
Promotion of Rural Economies	To provide efficiency in tourism products.	Improving efficiencies in production i.e. industrialization in creative industry in cultural tourism in all the 10 wards	Procurement of equipment for creative industry such as curving, weaving, music instruments by 2021.	Number of and kind of equipment procured.
	To establish annual festival that can gain national reputation	Promotion of annual cultural festivals in all the 10 wards	20 cultural festivals to be promoted annually by 2021 (2 per ward)	Number of cultural festivals promoted

1.10.13.Solid Waste Management Services

Overview

The Zambian government has made some efforts to improve the country's waste management system, in 2017, the government launched a National Solid Waste Management Strategy, which aims to improve the collection, treatment and disposal of waste.

The Zambian government has a number of policies in place to promote solid waste management. These include:

- * The National Solid Waste Management Policy, which was adopted in 2010. This policy sets out the government's vision for solid waste management in Zambia, and outlines a number of key objectives, including:

- * To reduce the amount of solid waste generated in Zambia
- * To improve the collection and disposal of solid waste
- * To promote recycling and reuse of solid waste

- * The National Solid Waste Management Strategy, which was developed in 2011. This strategy provides a detailed plan for implementing the National Solid Waste Management Policy.

It includes a number of specific actions that the government will take to achieve the policy's objectives, such as:

- * Establishing a national solid waste management agency
- * Developing a national solid waste management plan
- * Providing financial and technical assistance to local governments to improve their solid waste management services

- * The National Solid Waste Management Act, which was passed in 2012. This act provides the legal framework for solid waste management in Zambia. It sets out the responsibilities of the government, local governments, and individuals in relation to solid waste management.

These policies are designed to help Zambia achieve its goal of sustainable solid waste management. By reducing the amount of solid waste generated, improving the collection and disposal of solid waste, and promoting recycling and reuse, Zambia can protect its environment and improve the health of its citizens.

State of Development

The local authority has the mandate to collect solid waste in the CBD, markets and in other designated areas. The local authority has one dumpsite. The dumpsite is not properly managed as it is not secured with a fence to restrict access by people and animals. Solid waste management is poor in the district and the assessment revealed that the local authority has enough capacity to collect solid waste in the central business district and markets.

The main sources of waste:

1. Households (mainly Garbage)
2. Health Facilities (Medical waste or Health Care Waste)
3. Markets (Municipal Solid Waste composed mainly of plastics used for food packaging, garbage and other waste)

The Council is only servicing two Areas that is Luampa Market in Luampa Ward and Kahumbu market in Kahumbu ward. The Public health unit monitors the solid waste situation in the district mainly in Luampa and Kahumbu central area and is unable to manage monitoring in other areas due to lack of man power and transport.

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 the markets. Later on garbage is collected for disposal at the 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.

Number of Loads per Week/Month	5tons x 52 weeks
Total Per Year	260 tons

Key arising issues

- ✓ A lack of infrastructure and resources to collect and treat waste.

- ✓ Lack of awareness about the problem of solid waste management. Many people are not aware of the environmental and health impacts of solid waste. This lack of awareness makes it difficult to develop effective solutions to the problem.
- ✓ Lack of man power to collect waste
- ✓ No refuse bays for temporal storage of solid waste
- ✓ Limited resources to cover many areas
- ✓ Indiscriminate solid disposal by citizens
- ✓ No engineered sanitary landfill
- ✓ The Local Authority only has 1 personnel under Public Health Unit

Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

The amount of waste produced is increasing as population is growing, and with it the amount of waste we produce. In 2016, the world produced 2.01 billion tonnes of municipal solid waste. This is expected to increase to 2.72 billion tonnes by 2050.

2.12. CONSIDERATION OF THE UNDERLYING FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE ISSUES IDENTIFIED

Having critically assessed the existing level of development and the future development needs in the IDP area, the following core issues have been identified and discussed to ascertain the impacts of continuing with the current trends. These are a result of a comprehensive community needs assessment done in all 12 wards of Luampa District.

- Inadequate investment in infrastructure in the district.
Luampa has not invested much in infrastructure development thereby affecting the provision of services for accelerated development. There is a need to invest in road, rail, air transport, agriculture, livestock, sanitation, health, education and commerce

infrastructure. The inadequacy of infrastructure has put the district at a lesser competitive advantage compared to other neighbouring District like Koama.

- Underutilized areas of economic diversification.

The district's economy is largely dependent on farming related activities. This makes it vulnerable to fluctuating conditions in the agricultural industry such as climatic variations, seasonal farming, foreign exchange rate as well as existing and emerging communicable diseases. As a result, there is a need to diversify the local economy to include other viable economic activities such as tourism and manufacturing.

- Unfavourable business environment.

The district has outstanding farming products that are not globally advertised. As a result, the economic potential of the agricultural industry is not fully maximized. Further, local investors are not encouraged to venture into the industry due to the high cost of conducting business.

- Existence of unplanned and poorly serviced areas in the district.

Luampa is characterized by a high number of highly populated unplanned settlements, which have led to poor waste management, poor hygiene and sanitation as well as high disease burden. This has resulted in social vices such as theft, prostitution, delinquency and uncoordinated urban development. There is a need to upgrade these unplanned settlements to improve the quality of life of the residents.

- Poor support services for a healthy IDP environment.

The district's servicing coverage for essential services such as water, electricity, sanitation, solid waste management and drainages is very inadequate. This has affected the standard of living, income generating ability, provision of some specialized services and the general aesthetics of the town. There is need to increase the availability of resources to adequately service the district.

- Existence of gender gaps and discrimination in the district.

The district is experiencing gender gaps and discrimination that is affecting its socio-economic development. These include issues such as low women representation in decision-making, less women skills empowerment, discrimination towards persons living with disabilities, gender biases towards women and low employment levels among the youth. The impact of this issue has been high rates of GBV, high HIV prevalence rate,

crime and high poverty levels. There is a need to encourage more women to participate in governance and decision-making, enhanced implementation of the retention policy, sensitization on inclusiveness on persons living with disabilities and other meaningful interventions.

- Unsustainable development in the district

Luampa like many other districts in the country has experienced climatic variation resulting in low crop production, as well as longer periods of infrequent weather patterns. This has affected food security, low economic productivity, access to water and tourism activity. Further, due to reduced crop production, which is the main source of livelihood in the district, there has been overdependence on unsustainable means of farming such as gardening and running of business in form of groceries. Hence, there is need for climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies as well as improved community resilience to effects of climate change.

2.13. SUMMARY – CORE PROBLEMS

Below is a table summarizing the availability of services;

Table 46: Summary of Available Services in Luampa

SN	Service	Availability
1	Health	Luampa has a total number of 17 health facilities
2	Education	Luampa has 86 learning institution in total which are 8 Secondary school 40 primary school, 36 community schools and 2 grant aided schools.
3	Transport	Roads are available, though in a very bad condition, they are very sandy and gravel which makes them impassable in rain season.
4	Solid waste management	Currently we have one dumping site in Luampa
5	Water	There are 248 Hand pumps and hand dug wells against a rural population of 36,450.
6	Energy	Power from ZESCO

7	Burial site	At the moment Luampa doesn't have a burial site, however, the local authority has identified a site for the same.
8	Street lighting	Available along the market area in traditional land.
9	Dog vaccination	Available at veterinary offices
10	Tourism	The presence of wild animals, birds and sanctuary at the Luampa River which runs across the entire district
11	Fishing	We have 161 Fish ponds and 80 Fish farmers who stock fish at different occasions in luampa
12	Security	Currently we have one police post in the District
13	Agriculture	The main agriculture activities in Luampa are crop and livestock production.
14	Library	Currently the district doesn't have a library

Table 47: Summary – Core Problems

SN	Core Issue	Description of the core issue
1	Processing industries	Luampa has an agricultural based economy with potential in value addition from its by products such as milk production, butter, cheese, turneries, fruit and vegetable production, however there are no processing industries..
2	Livestock infrastructure	One of the major economic activity in the IDP area is livestock. Animals frequently die due to lack of dip tanks for disease control and dams for watering of animals mostly in the dry season.
4	Road infrastructure	Transportation is essential to goods and people in every region. Important road infrastructure is in a deplorable state and needs adequate repair to open up trade within the region.
5	Access to Health Services	The region lacks an equitably distributed health facilities due to poor road networks and population distribution.
6	Deforestation and Soil erosion	Indiscriminate cutting down of trees for charcoal and fuel wood has been rampant in the IDP area. This has resulted in large tracts of land cleared for unsustainable agricultural practices, leading to loss of vegetation and

		exposure of soils to heavy soil erosion in the rainy season especially that Luampa is sandy.
7	Impact of climate change on crops	The change in rainfall patterns has resulted in crop failure for rain fed grown by households. A rise in temperatures has also affected the water retention in the IDP area
8	Cemeteries	The IDP area has inadequate gazated public cemeteries incapable of running through the IDP implementation period, hence considered inadequate.
9	Water supply and Sanitation	The region lacks adequate water supply and sanitation due to an increase in population. The service provider, Western Water and Sanitation company has faced challenges to provide the so much needed services considering its services by the residents unsatisfactory. The region therefore lacks critical water supply due to lack of dams, bore holes, and an expanded water reticulation system.
10	Skills development centers	There is high unemployment levels amongst the youths in the IDP area due to lack of a well-defined service and manufacturing sector.
11	Spatial Development centers	The IDP area currently do not have local area plans, this has resulted in an increase in un controlled illegal settlements encompassed with pollution posing a danger in disease outbreak.
12	Solid waste Management	An increase in population has resulted in increased generation of pollutant materials such as plastics. The IDP area has no land fill.
15	Limited Women Participation	Due to high levels of illiteracy among women, there is low participation in governance at local level. This has also led to low access to land and finance.
16	Water Pollution	Ever increasing human settlements has resulted in water pollution encompassed with use of pit latrines is also polluting underground water sources.

PART THREE: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The development framework highlights the vision, the overall goals, and the core issues identified in the district. The framework also highlights the objectives and strategies to be employed in order to achieve the vision for Luampa district. While the data collection may be sectoral, the next stages of the process emphasise a cross sectoral approach to problem solving. To guide the preparation of objectives and strategies, it is important to know where the IDP area wants to be in the long-run by stating and defining its long term vision.

3.2. VISION FOR THE LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT

The vision for the Luampa District is stated as follows:

VISION: *Improved livelihood of households through a competitive and diversified economy by 2034.*

3.2.1. Explanation Of the Vision

The vision focuses on the on the economic and social developed of the smallest unit of an organized society which is the family. By focusing on the family the district will be able to provide heightened socio services and enhance income generation consequently reducing poverty. The current major economic activity in the district is cassava growing with other economic activities such as bee keeping, and livestock production being undertaken at a smaller scale. The vision also focuses on diversifying from cassava production to other production and economic sectors such as animal production, climate resilient crop production, tourism and mining among others with value addition which will lead to employment creation.

3.2.2. Overall Goal

To improve productivity and socio-economic development in order to enhance the living standards of the residents of Luampa district.

3.2.3. The Strategic Outcomes of The Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

- a) Reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting adaptive initiatives in the district by 2030.
- b) Enhance sustainable development by promoting industrial diversification by 2030.
- c) Enhance sustainable development by promoting value addition and Agriculture productivity by 2030.
- d) To improve the literacy levels in the district by increasing access and retention to Basic Education by the year 2030.
- e) To improve health status of the people through provision of specialized services and advocating for the construction of a District Hospital by 2030
- f) To promote inclusive development by involving all vulnerable groups, i.e. the differently abled, of the district in decision making by 2030.

3.3. POLICIES TO DIRECT DEVELOPMENT

The vision will be attained by the main development policy to promote industrialization and sustainable socio-economic services through coordinated planning and development. This will be supported by five main development policies that are formulated based on the core problems highlighted in the planning survey and issues report. The twelve (12) main development policies for Luampa district are:

1. ***Create a Diversified and Self-Sufficient Local Economy Anchored on Agriculture, Tourism and Mining Agriculture is a major economic activity in the district.*** The policy will address the households' access to agricultural land to secure their livelihood. Tourism will be promoted by improving the existing supporting infrastructure and establishing new 56 infrastructure. Local investment promotions will be used to attract investors to investment in the district. Value addition on agricultural products will also be promoted to create jobs and income. Small-scale farmers will be linked to commercial farmers for

knowledge exchange. Crop diversification will be promoted to encourage increased production of local agriculture products. The policy will promote the empowerment of local small-scale miners trading in stone crushing, quarry and sand mining.

2. ***National social protection policy.*** The document sets the commitment to reducing poverty and vulnerability among its population in general and for the poor and vulnerable segments of society in particular. Improve the Quality and Access to Social Services in the District Access to social services are the building block for human development and are accepted as fundamental human rights. This policy will address the existing challenges of inadequate access to health and education services, access to safe drinking water, urban and rural sanitation, and access to community markets, solid waste management as well as access to community recreation facilities.
3. ***Improve the Quality of Transport and Communication Infrastructure.*** An effective transport system is, therefore, a fundamental element in enabling sustainable economic development. In today's digital ecosystem, telecommunication has become the foundation for businesses, governments, communities, and families to seamlessly connect and share information. Luampa is the administrative and commercial center of Western Province. It is also a connection point for people, goods and services destined to other districts in the Province. This policy will therefore address the challenges of the poor state of public transport and communication infrastructure to promote social and local economic development.
4. ***Decentralisation Policy.*** The long-term vision of Government is to achieve a fully decentralized and democratically elected system of governance characterized by open, predictable and transparent policy making and implementation processes at all levels of the public service, effective local community participation in decision-making and development administration while maintaining sufficient linkages between central and local government. The decentralization policy has now been crystalized by the Constitution Act No. 2 of 2018. All matters relating to planning process, institutional arrangements must be taken into account in the IDP process. Emphasis for planning is to ensure that planning activities are taken at appropriate local level. Promote Local Governance and Community Participation in Development Programmes for Improved Service Delivery This policy will address the challenges of inadequate ward development programmes and the poor

participation of the community in ward development. It will promote close collaboration of government, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector to collectively plan and monitor the implementation of development programmes in the district. The policy will also address the current spatial planning challenges relating to township boundary expansion, informal settlement upgrading and capacity development to create local area plans.

5. **Climate Change Policy:** The National Climate Change Policy provides the country with home grown initiatives targeted at minimizing the impact of climate change on national development. It supports and facilitates a coordinated response to climate change by re-aligning its climate sensitive sectors of the economy and society. The policy also provides stakeholders with a clearer framework on how to tackle climate change and vulnerability in Zambia. IDP must recognize climate change issues for mitigation and adaptation measures. Gender must be a critical concern and must be addressed as part of Climate change adaptation and mitigation

Promote Sustainable Environmental Resource Management in the District Environmental resources management aims to ensure that ecosystem services are protected and maintained for future human generations, and also maintain ecosystem integrity through considering ethical, economic, and ecological variables. This policy will address the challenges of deforestation in the district by promoting the planting of trees to mitigate climate change

6. **Gender Policy:** It aims to ensure the attainment of gender equality in the development process by redressing the existing gender imbalances in the nation, providing equal opportunities for women and men to actively participate and contribute to, as well as equitably benefit from national development. It also addresses gender-based violence, human trafficking, drug abuse and trafficking; gender disparities in positions of decision making; emerging health issues affecting mostly women and girls and the negative impact of climate change IDP must ensure voices of women are heard and are accorded equal opportunity in identifying issues and priorities for their communities. The planning process must deliberately ensure that women actively participate as stakeholders in the consultations.
7. **National Health Policy:** The document sets clear directions for the development of the health sector in Zambia and proposes strategies and programs in the health sector. It takes

into consideration various regional and international instruments, protocols and commitments which will ensure that Zambia's health programs are integrated with the regional and global health system. Government has prioritized primary health care services, hospital referral services, human resource development and management, medical supplies and logistics, infrastructure development, legal framework and health care financing. All proposals in the IDP relating to health must be appropriately aligned to the policy and key strategies at the local level and must contribute to national goals in the health sector.

8. **Education Policy:** This national policy on education is conceived on the basis of the democratic principles of efficiency, equity, accountability and cost effectiveness. The goal of the education policy is "education for all" regardless of their status, disability, sex, residence etc. It emphasizes partnerships with other stakeholders such as: NGOs, Faith Based Organizations, individuals and parents in the provision of inclusive education for all. The policy considers gender, HIV and disabilities to be among priority cross-cutting issues that need to be integrated in planning Principles and standards already in place in making proposals for the improvement of the sector must be relied upon. Key issues the IDP must address include location of schools and access including land for expansion and development of the schools at all levels from early child education through to tertiary education These facilities should be duly situated so as to enhance accessibility
9. **Land Policy:** To produce effective and efficient land management systems and allocation, harmonize land investments for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, energy and mining uses and also produce a framework for accessible land disputes management Equitable access to secure land ownership for all Zambians administered and managed efficient and effectively for sustainable development of the district.
10. **National Agricultural Policy:** The document guides the development of the agriculture sector and sets out laws relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products. It takes into consideration the primary, secondary and tertiary processes in agricultural production and provides for attention to the concerns regarding the failure to increase rural incomes and reduce poverty, failure to achieve inclusive growth, the perpetual agricultural financing and marketing challenges; and climate change associated with erratic rainfall patterns. The IDP must make special consideration for areas for agricultural development and for the promotion of high value crops, food crops and

livestock, aquaculture and all forms of agriculture. Considerations must be made for urban agriculture to supply urban centres and provide incomes.

11. ***Fisheries And Aquaculture Policy***: To be an efficient, competitive, sustainable and export based fisheries sub sector The IDP shall be aligned to the policy to ensure fisheries and aquaculture to promote equity and equality, inclusiveness, use of indigenous resources and respect for morality and ethics so as to boost the food security and sustainability in the district
12. ***Housing Policy***: To provide affordable and decent housing to all by 2030. The IDP shall be aligned to the policy to ensure the district contributes to the housing sector in order to contribute to the realization of the housing policy and vision 2030.

3.4. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The inadequate infrastructure; low participation from stakeholders in the district, poor transport and communication infrastructure; inadequate financing and unfavourable climate conditions are the major problems identified in the Luampa district.

All core problems are interlinked, solving one without solving the other will result in the same issues that are prevailing in these sectors. For example, the poor management practices of agriculture and the livestock subsector has contributed to poor harvests in the district, escalating the levels of poverty in the district, there is need to provide good road infrastructure to transport farming tools, input and produce to and from the market sources; training of farmers in new methods of farming to adapt to climate change requires finance, trained human capital and participation from the community. Agriculture remains largely traditional and concentrated in the hands of on-farm, smallholders and pastoralists.

Luampa district is generally rural hence lacks sufficient quality roads and improved communication systems that would increase access to social services, information and markets. Without roads, the rural poor are cut off from technological development and emerging markets in more urbanized neighbouring districts.

The best way to tackle these core problems in Luampa District is to identify ‘objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies’, which will be implemented within the Integrated Development plan time frame of 2024 to 2034.

Goals	Objectives	Outputs	Strategies	Spatial Analysis & land use
To attain High Literacy Levels in the District	1. To improve access to quality education for all to 100% within 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional secondary schools constructed. • Boarding Secondary schools constructed. • Additional Primary schools constructed • Additional classroom blocks constructed • Teachers' houses constructed • More teachers recruited • Electricity provided in schools • Computers supplied to all schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide additional secondary schools • Construct boarding schools. • Provide new primary schools • Provide additional classrooms • Construction of houses for teachers • Recruitment of more teachers • Installation of electricity in schools 	Construction of schools and upgrading of some schools will reduce the distance children walk to access education. This may affect land which was used for agriculture and shelter.
	2. To improve the road infrastructure by 78% through road construction and rehabilitation in rural areas by 2034	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads graded • Gravel roads tarred • Bridges rehabilitated and constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of existing roads • Construction of roads • Bridges to be constructed and rehabilitated. 	Construction and rehabilitation of road network will increase economic activities which will in turn increase the population of the district hence put pressure on the

				existing infrastructures such housing
	3. To increase access to clean water by households in rural areas to 80% in 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boreholes rehabilitated and constructed. • Water schemes constructed • Dams constructed • Dams rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate, reliable sources of water for humans and animals. • Rehabilitate existing sources of water • Promoting and undertaking climate resilience programmes. 	The drilling of boreholes will reduce the ground water due to the increase in the number of households; however, it should be regulated in order to sustain the supply.
	4. To reduce Income poverty by 50% at the end 2034.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities trained in various skills. • Micro-enterprises developed • Farmers trained in climate smart agriculture • Sustainable local investment approaches enhanced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification of income sources from agriculture and livestock. 	The diversification of income sources entails coming up with different practices such as; bee keeping, mushroom growing, Local/Exotic fruit growing/processing, fish farming, setting up of SMEs and rearing of small livestock. This will reduce amount of land marked for

				development of other infrastructure.
	5. Cultural Practises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional leaders and Communities sensitized on dangers of early marriages, early pregnancies, Gender Based Violence and child abuse. • Communities sensitized on the value of education • One stop centres set up in all the Wards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment to reduce poverty • Ensure great investment in education, especially in girls • Sensitize communities against cultural beliefs promoting Gender-based Violence • Empowering women through provision of loans • Encourage women to engage in village banking 	There will be better Land Use Management due to the improvement in the literacy levels.
	6. To improve nutrition levels from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities trained on the importance of balanced diet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitising communities of good nutrition practice 	The general soil fertility will improve in the district in that most agriculture activities will involve

	30% to 80% by the year 2034	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities trained in crop diversification • Community trained in processing locally sourced foods. • Communities sensitized on the importance of consuming both exotic and Indigenous fruits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities on production and processing of nutritious food 	smart improved agriculture systems improve soil fertility.
To reduce the Morbidity to the lowest possible level	7. To increase access to improved health services by all households to 90% within 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional health facilities constructed • Existing health facilities upgraded, and maternity wings constructed • Recruitment of Health personnel. • Staff houses for health personnel constructed. • Drugs stocked in health facilities • Rehabilitation of dilapidated health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of additional health facilities • Upgrading existing health facilities (including maternity wards) • Recruitment of additional staff • Constructing additional accommodation houses for staff • Provide drugs to health facilities. 	Construction and upgrading of health facilities will attract more people to settle around the facilities, that calls for planning for more settlements.

	8. To have reached 100% of the district population with general disease prevention messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities sensitized on disease preventive measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on disease prevention 	Smart use of land leading to reduced disease burden.
To reduce Environmental Degradation	9. To increase knowledge on importance of environmental protection to 80% by the year 2034.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities sensitized on the danger of high environmental degradation and range land management. • Capacity building meetings held • Community structures set up to spearhead environmental protection activities. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on the importance of environmental protection and management. • Participatory natural resources assessment in all the wards 	Environmental management will be improved because the local people will appreciate the benefits of doing so.
	10. To have green friendly economic activities throughout the district by 2034.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees planted • By-laws aimed at regulating Greenhouse emitting activities created • Community sensitized on climate change resilience practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To plant trees • Creating by-laws to regulate activities that emit greenhouse gas 	Planting of trees is good for the environment; however, it will mean foregoing of agriculture activities in certain areas of the district due to the reduction of land available. Infrastructure development will also be affected in that certain

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative energy sources provided • Degraded areas identified and rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize the community on climate change resilience practices • Promotion of climate smart farming • Engagement of stakeholders involved in provision of alternative energy sources 	portions of land where social amenities have to be built will be reserved for tree planting.
	11. To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the waste management System from 60% to 85% by 2034.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities Sensitized on best practice for waste disposal • Committees formed on waste management • Waste management plan implemented • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of local people on waste management • Implementation of waste management plan 	The improved waste management system will lead to creation of more options for land use; this is because the land will be less polluted and ready for development. On the other hand, the areas surrounding facilities such as dumping sites and refuse bays will be negatively affected and hinder development.
	12. To achieve universal access to adequate and equitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped Water supply increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase piped water supply 	The lack of public toilets in the market areas has affected the economic activity in the CBD due

	<p>sanitation and hygiene by 2034.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge about improved hygiene practices acquired by the public • Rehabilitating leaking sewers • Additional public sanitation facilities constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging Hygiene practice in public and private places • Construction of improved additional public sanitation facilities • 	<p>to the fact that people fail to trade without these facilities. The development of such infrastructure will lead to increase in human traffic in the market.</p>
	<p>13. To improve the quality of agriculture, fisheries & livestock and forestry extension services in rural areas by 90 % within 10 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research programmes to fight new diseases created • Houses for Extension Officers constructed • Livestock service Centres constructed • Additional Extension Officers recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of research programs to cure new diseases affecting livestock and crops • Provision of houses for camp officers • Construction of Livestock service Centres. • Recruitment of additional extension officer 	<p>This will improve the Agricultural and Livestock subsector which will in-turn improve the economic situation in the district. The improvement of this sector calls for more range land management.</p>

To improve Value Addition of Products	14. To promote the development of a sustainable domestic market for agriculture and livestock subsector to enhance income generation by 2034	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads constructed and rehabilitated for easy access to the market • Shades to store farmer's produce constructed in rural areas • Manufacturing and processing industries created • Construction of modern market shelters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road construction and rehabilitation to enhance access to the market • To construct shades to store agriculture produce to enhance bulk buying in rural areas • Construction of modern market shelters in all wards. 	Infrastructure development of this nature will require a lot of land for expansion. A good resettlement plan has to be developed in order to cover the affected.
	15. To increase the tourist influx by 50% by 2034	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Tourism Plan Developed • Tourism sites improved • Community sensitized • Capacity building workshops on management of tourism sites • Improved Tourism infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertising of Tourism activities in the district • Formulation and implementation of District Tourism Plan 	Encroachments in Tourism sites e.g the Kafue National Park, will be reduced and avoided because the act and the plan will prohibit such developments.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertisements of tourism sites • Tourism development committees formed • Capacity building workshops on Tourism marketing • Tourism Act Enforced • Accessibility to tourism sites improved 		
	16. To determine appropriate location for future residential and non-residential development by 2034	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land secured from traditional leaders • Local Area Plans created for the unplanned and new settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine location for future expansion of residential and non-residential development • Engaging traditional leaders to release land for development • Engaging farmers owning land around the urban area to release land to the state 	The new township is surrounded by Traditional land, therefore expansion of the urban area has to be strategically done with a good resettlement plan.

			•	
	17. To train 300 role model entrepreneurs in various value addition processes by 2034	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community Sensitized on the importance of value addition • Lead entrepreneurs to be set as role models identified • Trainings on value addition for entrepreneurs conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding training workshops for entrepreneurs in value addition processes 	The value addition processes will attract more infrastructure development, especially in the rural areas of the district. This will improve the productivity of the local people.
To reduce Drug and Alcohol Abuse	18. To increase the knowledge on the dangers of Drug and alcohol abuse levels to 80% by the year 2034	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Skills development seminars conducted • Income Generating Activities Initiated • Sensitization meetings held on dangers of drug and alcohol abuse • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and general skills training of the local people • Creation of business opportunities 	More land will be used for productive purposes

	<p>19. To reduce the unemployment rate in the district by 50% by 2034</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar plants constructed • Skills training centres established • Business opportunities established • Recreation facilities for youths created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Creation 	<p>The establishment of infrastructure like solar plant will displace some local residents’ farming areas therefore, a resettlement plan has to be put in place.</p>
	<p>20. To reduce all forms of GBV by 30% within 10 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment created • Great investment in education made • Communities sensitized against wrong cultural beliefs promoting GBV • Women empowered with loans • Women engaged in village banking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment to reduce poverty • Ensure great investment in education, especially in girls • Sensitize communities against cultural beliefs promoting Gender-based Violence • Educate communities on amicable ways to resolve marital conflicts 	<p>Having more independent women will lead to increased agriculture and livestock production posing pressure on land demand.</p>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• empowering women through provision of loans• encourage women to engage in village banking	
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3.5. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

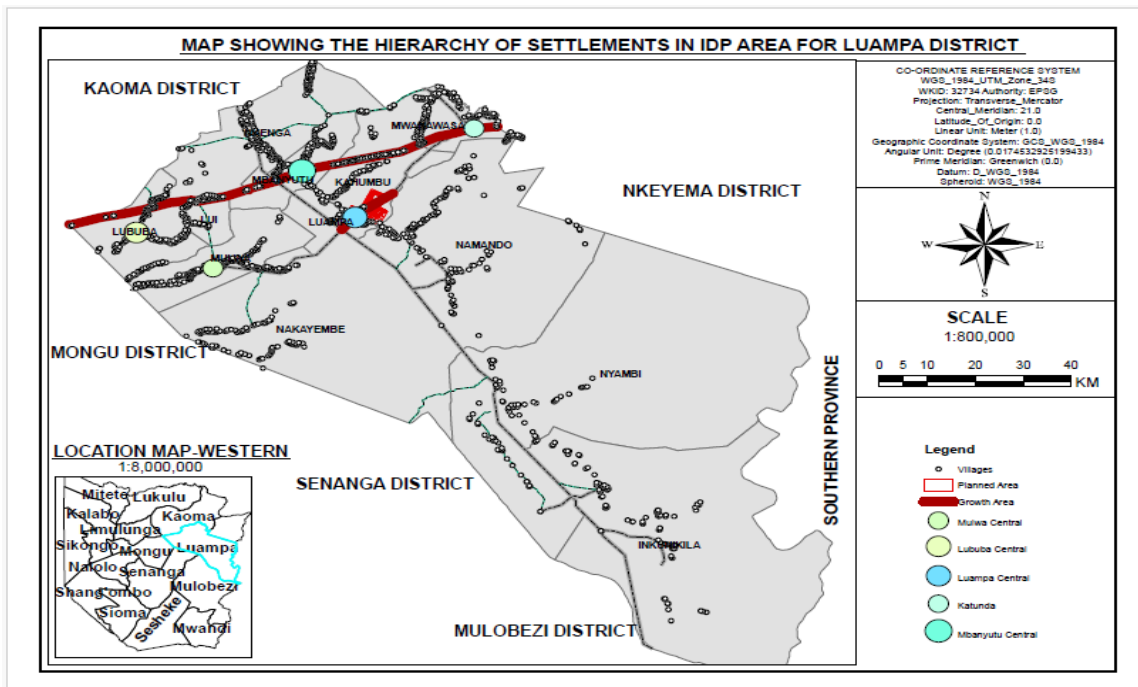
3.5.1. Introduction

This section outlines the proposed development scenarios for which Luampa District will take in the implementation of the IDP. The development for will endeavour to meet the goal, objectives and strategies outlined in the plan in order to meet the physical development forms. The proposed alternatives are assessed on parameters that are relevant, contribution to meeting the crosscutting themes and the feasibility in implementation.

3.5.2. Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios That Might Be Able To Address the Identified Issues And Deliver The Local Authority’s Objectives.

The figure below shows the layout of the area in terms of settlements. The land use map clearly describes the spatial distribution of the area and its respective uses. The major land uses in the IDP area are built environment that covers much of the spaces in centers and sub-centers, the water bodies and water logged areas, forests and agricultural lands that cover much of the land in the IDP area.

Figure 27: Existing settlements in the IDP area.



Source: GIS team 2024

3.5.2.1. Maintaining the Existing Spatial Development Trend and Form

The first scenario in developing Luampa District is to maintain the status quo. Allowing this situation to continue will lead to haphazard spatial growth to continue on its trajectory without alteration. This will allow the current scenario to worsen and affect the vision of developing Luampa into a leader in sustainable innovation and social economic opportunities. The growth of Luampa would then depend on traditional land alienation procedures and private sector subdivisions for land supply. There would be limited development control in the customary land due to lack of planning agreements and growth would depend on private individuals or firms applying for planning permission to change land use, develop and/or subdivide land. This approach has the following key features;

Relevance

- 1) It would not help meet the vision of Luampa to of being a leader in sustainable innovation and creating socio-economic opportunities for the residents to grow and develop and further allow the current trend of uncontrolled growth to expand to a large extent and limit development control;
- 2) It would not contribute effectively to achieving Government's vision of becoming a middle income country by 2030 an ensuring proper land management an administration;
- 3) It would not contribute efficiently to the objective to improve productivity and socio-economic development in order to enhance the living standards of the residents of Luampa district

Contribution to meeting the cross-cutting themes in this plan

- 1) The approach would not promote the alleviation of poverty due to lack of deliberate strategies for intervention;
- 2) It would promote land degradation which would contribute to climate change and affect the agro-economic base of the district;
- 3) The approach would not recover land for the benefit of the larger community as land will not be properly administered to provide for future generations.

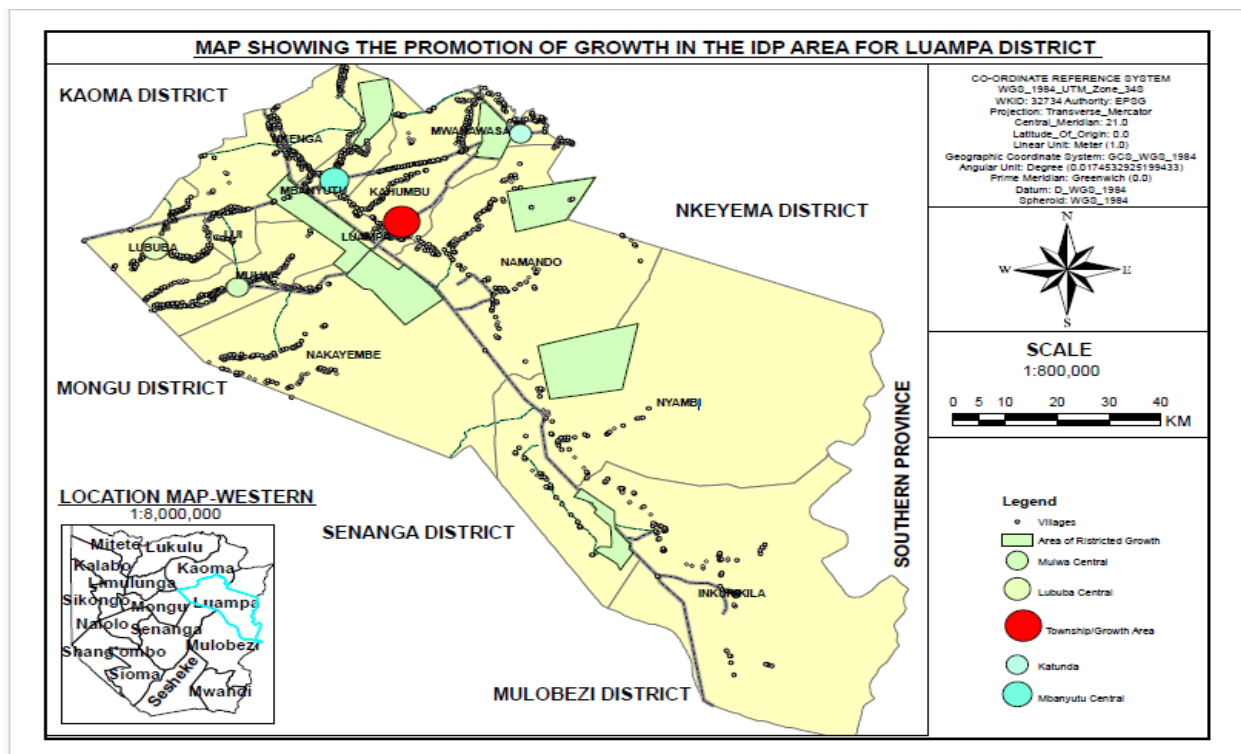
Feasibility and Viability

The approach is feasible and easier to implement as it involves less financial and human resource capacities. Apart from that, it promotes uncoordinated development which lessens on accountability of the resource endowments in the district.

3.5.2.2. Creation of Growth Centres from the Major Growth Nodes

The second scenario is to create growth points in Mulwa, Lububa, Katunda and Luampa Town. The proposal is based on the observed development patterns that are currently taking place in these areas. The key feature of this strategy would be the establishment of along the existing M9 road on the way to Mongu. This scenario requires the development of the existing nodes in order for them to spur growth to the periphery through backward forward linkages and stakeholder engagements. The key nodes are explained below, See figures below.

Map 1: Luampa Development Area



Source: GIS team 2024

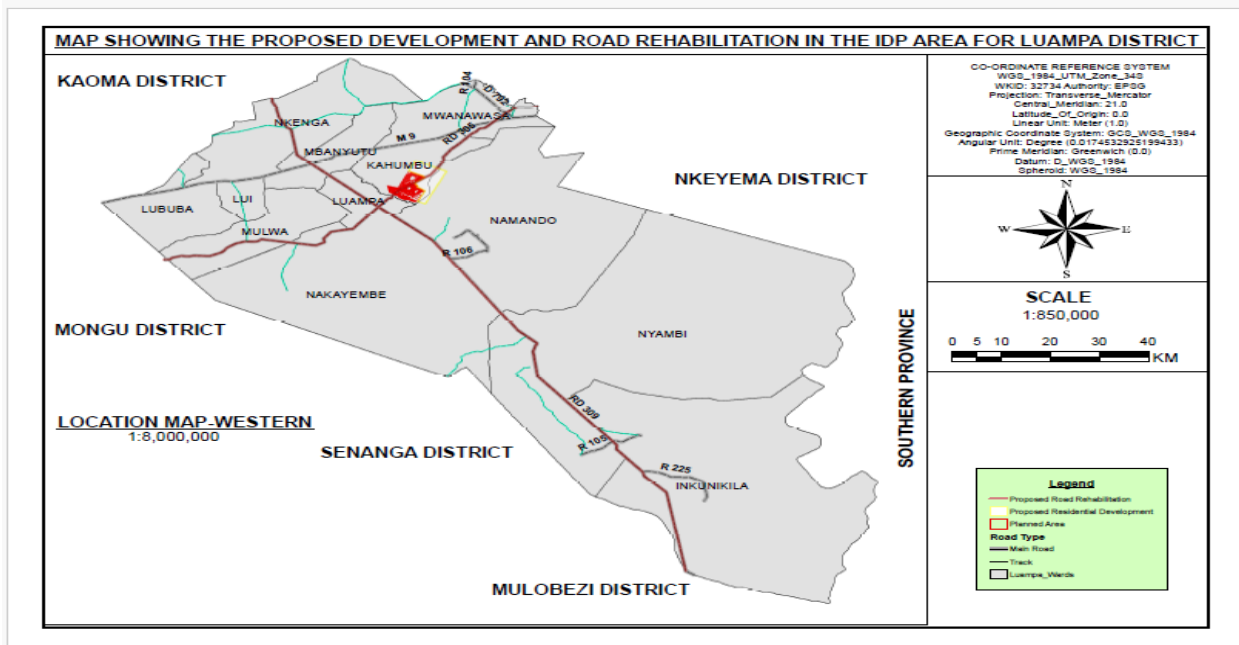
The Mulwa is strategically located at a place where it is highly accessible by all forms of transport due to the road network that surrounds it. Farmers usually find it a suitable place to sell their agricultural produce and as a result, there is a lot of agribusiness taking place and that has encouraged the further organic growth of the area and has also put immense pressure on land most of which is under traditional authorities. As a result of the activities and facilities present. If the organic growth of this area is left unattended to, node can be strategically harnessed and developed through promotion of industrial and commercial developments and promotion of orderly expansion of residential land uses. See map above

The Lububa growth centre is located a few kilometres (about 10) from the Luampa Main Township on the Western part of the district.

The Katunda growth center is located a few kilometres from Luampa Township on the Eastern part of the Lusaka – Mongu road. The area has recently attracted increased growth which is expected to continue especially during and after the erection of a school.

3.5.3. Chosen Spatial Development Scenario (with justification) (maps with detailed proposals on the various infrastructure/services to provided)

Figure 28: Chosen Spatial Development Scenario



Source: GIS team 2024

The proposed Luampa district –Smart City takes into consideration industrial and technological developments which will be supported by agricultural, energy generation, residential and commercial developments among others. The area has currently attracted a good number of residential and commercial developments especially that it lies along the road going to Mongu.

On the South – Eastern part of the district lies the Small holdings land which is about 2000 hectares in size and approximately 4 kilometres from the main Luampa Township. Within and around this growth node are areas strictly being put to agricultural use (especially livestock farming). Residential, commercial, agro-based industries and social amenities would be provided in order to make the centre liveable and to create a resilient and self – sustained district.

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

Reservation of Land

- i) Except as otherwise provided, land reserved for any purpose under the Development Plan and so shown on the Basic Map shall not be used for any purpose under the Development Plan other than that for which it is reserved.
- ii) The Authority may permit the temporary use or development of any land so reserved if such use or development would not prejudice the purpose for which the land is reserved and would not be injurious to the amenities of the neighborhood.
- iii) Land reserved under the Development Plan for any purpose which is no longer needed for that purpose may with the consent of the Authority be used for any other purpose which would not conflict with the zoning of the adjoining land and would not injure the amenities of the area.

Roads

Alignment and Width of Roads

The alignment and widths of proposed new roads and improvements of existing roads shall be as shown on the Basic Map, except that each minor deviations from the alignment so shown as detailed survey may prove advisable may be permitted by the Authority.

Provision of Loading Accommodation

Provision shall be made on every site by the vehicles in respect of any use of land or buildings or any development in any Business, Warehouse of Industrial Use Zone to the approval of the Authority and in any other case if the Authority so requires.

Provision of Parking

Provision shall be made on the site by the developer thereof for the parking of vehicles.

Provided that the Authority may:-

- a. If satisfied that sufficient free public parking space is provided or is intended to be provided adjacent to the site concerned relax the above requirements if general inconvenience of the public would not thereby result;
- b. If provision for parking cannot conveniently be made on the site or if the developer desires to provide the required parking space on an adjacent site or requires the Authority to provide the required parking space at his own expense enter into an agreement with the developer.

Prescription of Building Lines

- i. The Authority may prescribe a building line in relation to any road where no building line is shown on the Basic Map or where no building line is imposed in this Document, and where no building line has been so prescribed it shall be deemed to be so prescribed along the boundary of the road.
- ii. where a building line is shown on the Basic Map or prescribed the Authority may, where it considers it desirable for architectural effect or for the more convenient grouping of buildings or where the shape or size of a stand so warrants, relax the building line so as to provide therefore.
- iii. For the purposes of this paragraph boundary walls or fences, fishponds or swimming pools including pump-houses incorporated therewith not exceeding 76 centimetres, in height, shall not be regarded as

Splay at Road Junctions

The Authority shall in every case determine the minimum splay of the building lines on any land at the junction of two roads to which any building to be erected on that land shall be set back on the ground floor.

Buildings and Other Structures

Distance from Stand Boundaries

- a. no dwelling house or place of habitual occupation shall be erected at a less distance from the side or rear boundary of any stand than 3 metres, except that the Authority may where circumstances so warrant, permit a minimum distance of 1½ metres from one side boundary only.
- b. The main frontage of every building in Use Zone shall extend to the whole width of the stand on the ground floor and may extend to the whole width of the stand on the upper floors.
- c. Provided that the Authority may in any particular case if satisfied that the circumstances so warrant relax any of the above requirements.
- d. Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the right of any person to erect semi-detached or terraced dwelling houses on land zoned for such purposes if otherwise in accordance with the Development Plan.

Domestic Servants Quarters

No separate domestic servants quarters detached from the main building shall be permitted in any Use Zone on any stand which is less than 900 square metres in area.

External Appearance of Buildings

No buildings shall be erected unless the external design and appearance and the materials to be used in the external construction of the building have been approved by the Authority.

Canopies

The Authority may determine that any building to be erected with a canopy shall not be regarded as a building or part of a building for the purpose of conformity with any building line.

Height of Building

The Authority may, if it deems fit for aesthetic or other reasons, control the height of any building in any use zone.

Use of Land and Buildings

Purposes for which Land or Buildings May be Used

- (i) The purpose for which land may be used or for which buildings may be erected or used in any use zone shall be as set out under the appropriate use zone.

- (ii) The development Class of any building or use shall be as set out in Appendix I of this Document but in any case where a building or use is not so specified or it is not clear under which Development Class it should fall, or where it is designed to be used for more than one purpose the Authority shall determine the appropriate Development Class;

Table 48: Development Classes

		Use Zone									
Dev. Class	Type of Building or Use	Residential	Special residential	Business	Office	Warehousing	Light Industry	Heavy Industry	Special Industry	Undetermined land Use	Rural
		R	RS	B	B C	FW	FL	FH	FS	UL	U
A	Dwelling houses – detached	P		X	X	X	X	X	X		X
	Dwelling houses –terraced or semi detached	P		X	X	X	X	X	X		
B	Block of flats Residential Buildings other		P	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
C	Educational			X	X	X	X	X	X		
D	Shops Special shops	X	X	P	X X	X X	X X				
E	Offices	X	X		P			X	X		
F	Warehouses for storage of offensive or dangerous materials	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	
G	Other warehouses - wholesale	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	X		X

	storage				X	P	P	P			
H	Public buildings and places of assembly										
I	Amusement hall or fun fair	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
	Other special places of assembly	X	X		X						
J	Car breakers or scrap yard	X	X	X	X		P	P	P		
	Other light industry	X	X		X				X		
K	General industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X		X
L	Special industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F		X

(iii) The use of land or buildings or the erection of buildings for any purpose which is indicated by the letter “P” is subject to the approval of the Authority to the sitting, design, appearance, size of plot, cost of construction, etc., normally permitted;

(iv) The use of land or buildings or the erection of buildings for any purpose which is indicated by the letter “X” shall not be permitted;

(v) The use of land or buildings or the erection of buildings for any purpose which is not indicated by the letter “X” is subject to the approval of the authority.

Estate Layout

The Authority shall decide the minimum size of plot that shall be permitted within the Plan area, and except as may be otherwise provided in this Document the maximum site coverage, building line and minimum distance from side or rear plot boundaries, of any buildings shall be as a set out in the deviations if circumstances so warrant. **No subdivision of less than 1200 square metres shall be permitted in any residential area unless a main reticulated sewage disposal system has been or will be constructed to which the subdivision will be connected.**

Table 49: Estate Layout Regulations

TYPE OF BUILDING	MINIMUM PLOT SIZE (sq.m)	MAXIMM SITE COVERAGE (%)	BUILDING LINE (M)	MINMUM DISTANCE FROM SIDE/ REAR BOUNDERIES (m)
DWELLING HOUSES	300 LC	33½	3	2
	600 MC	33½	5	3
	1,200 HC	25	6	3
BLOCKS OF FLATS	TO BE DETERMINED BY THE AUTHORITY			
ANY OTHER BUILDING	TO BE DETERMINED BY THE AUTHORITY			

Source: IDP Team

Deferred Use Zone

The purpose for which land may be used or buildings may be erected and used in any deferred use zone shall be the particular development class under the appropriate immediate use zone except that no development shall be permitted unless and until the Authority is satisfied that at least sixty per centum of the total area zoned for immediate development of that particular use has already been developed and that the provision of public services for such development would be neither premature nor uneconomic.

The Authority may permit any temporary use or development of any such land if such use or development would not prejudice the future development of the land for the purposes or which it is zoned and would not be injurious to the amenities to the neighborhood.

All new proposals for change of use shall be considered based on existing similar facilities and services. The standards are therefore as follows;

Table 50: Distance Required for Septic Tanks and Soak Away

MINIMUM DISTANCE FROM	SEPTIC TANK (m)	SOAKAWAY (m)
Buildings	1.5	3.0
Property boundaries	1.5	1.5
Wells	30.0	30.0
Streams	7.5	30.0
Cuts or embankments	7.5	30.0
Pools	3.0	7.5
Water Pipes	3.0	3.0
Paths	1.5	1.5
Large trees	3.0	3.0
Boreholes	61.0	61.0

It should be noted that the distance given in table above are minimum distances. Individual cases should be treated on their merits, and distances exceeding the minimum should be imposed where circumstances so demand.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Definitions

The purpose of this part only, unless the context otherwise requires:

“**Outdoor Advertisement**” does not include road traffic signs, Memorials and Railway Signals. It shall include Posters and Notices; Placards and Boards; Fascia Signs and Projecting Signs; Pole Signs and Canopy Signs; Models and Devices; Road Stars and Directional Signs; Captive Balloons (not Balloons in flight); Estate Agents’ Boards; Price Markers and Price Display whether illuminated or not, in the nature of and employed wholly or in part for the purpose of displays or announcement and, without prejudice to the foregoing definition, includes any hoarding or similar structure used or adapted for use of display.

“**Building**” includes any structure, erection and any part of a building so defined and any plant or machinery not contained within a building;

“Business premises” means any building normally used for the carrying on of any professional, commercial/ industrial undertaking, or any building normally used for provision of services to members of the public or of any association, and includes licensed premises and places of public entertainment, but in the case of any building used principally for residential purposes includes only that part of the building normally used as business premises.

“Existing advertisement” means an advertisement, which is lawfully displayed and has continued to be displayed thereafter.

“Illuminated advertisement” means an advertisement which is designed or adapted to be illuminated by artificial lighting directly or by reflection.

“Person displaying an advertisement or Advertiser” shall be construed as reference to the person who himself, or by his agent or servant, undertakes to maintain the display of such advertisement and shall be deemed to include:

- (a) The owner and occupier of the land on which the advertisement is displayed; and
- (b) Any person to whom goods, trade, business or other concern publicity is given by the advertisement.

Classes of Advertisements

This part shall not apply to the display of any advertisement:-

- (a) On any railway station and not readily visible from any other land not being railway land;
- (b) On or in a vehicle or vessel normally employed as a moving vehicle or vessel; or
- (c) Within a building provided that such advertisement is not readily visible from outside the building.

Advertisements that are Normally Permitted

Class I: Functional Advertisement of a Local Authority

Advertisements employed solely for the announcement, identification, direction or warning of any functions of a Local, Township authority or statutory undertaking or any public service or of a public transport undertaking engaged in the regular carriage of passengers.

Class II: Miscellaneous Advertisement of a Temporary Nature.

- (i) Advertisements relating to the sale, lease of land, building, goods, livestock or the announcement of any local event or activity promoted for commercial purposes and not exceeding a total of 0.54 square meters on any premises and displayed temporarily on which such goods or livestock are situated on such sale, letting, event or activity is held.

(ii) Advertisements relating to the visit of a traveling, circus fair, athletic or sports team or other traveling entertainment, displayed temporarily on unspecified sites and not exceeding 0.54 square metres in area.

(iii) Advertisements relating to general or local elections required to be displayed by any ordinance displayed temporarily on unspecified sites and not exceeding 0.54 square metres in area.

(iv) Advertisements relating to the carrying out of building or similar work on the land on which they are displayed limited to one advertisement not exceeding 1.08 square metres in area on each road frontage of the land in respect of each contractor or sub-contractor carrying out such work; and advertisements which are an integral part of a building's fabric.

Class III: Professional and other Advertisements not included in Class IV

Advertisements relating to any person, partnership or Company separately carrying on a profession, business or trade not exceeding 0.3 square metres in area, or to any institution of a religious, educational cultural, recreational or medical or similar character, or to any boarding house, block of flats or hostel not exceeding 0.54 square metres in area, situated on the land where any such advertisement is displayed and limited to one advertisement on each road frontage of the land.

Class IV: Advertisement on Business Premises:

Advertisements displayed on business premises wholly with reference to the following matters; the business or other activity carried on, the goods sold or services provided and the name and qualifications of the person carrying on such business or activity in supplying such goods or services on those premises. Provided that the space which may be occupied by each advertisement including any border on margin thereto on any external face of the building shall not exceed one twelfth of the external face of the building occupied by any such advertisement however affixed and shall be computed as if the said advertisement as a whole displayed against the face of the building.

Class V: Flag advertisements a) Advertisement Consent

Any advertisements in the form of a flag which is attached to a single flag staff fixed in an upright position on the roof of a building and which bears no inscription or emblem other than the name or device of the person or persons occupying the building.

Advertisements that Need Specific Permission

Advertisements relating to any industry, trade or business carried on or to any goods, products or articles manufactured or produced for sale displayed on any land or building where such trade or business is not wholly or partially carried on or where such goods, products or articles are not manufactured or produced or offered for sale, illuminated advertisements of any kind and any other advertisement not included in classes I, II, III, IV or V of this section shall require planning permission from the local planning authority.

(b) How to Obtain Advertisement Consent

Except as may be otherwise provided, no hoarding or other structure for use principally for the purpose of displaying any advertisement shall be erected on any land or attached to any building without the permission of the authority.

(i) Anyone wishing to place an outdoor advert shall apply to the Luampa Town Council individually or through an Approved Agent.

(ii) The applicant shall fill out an application form and attach thereto Photograph indicating the existing situation, engineering drawings, if need be, and/or models to support the application and pay the necessary application fees.

(iii) The application shall be lodged with the Director of Planning at the Council.

(iv) The application shall be scrutinized by relevant units.

(v) The client shall be informed of the outcome of the application and shall comply with the conditions stated in the response be it approval or refusal.

(vi) No advert shall be erected without the proper guidance from the municipality in terms of actual sitting.

(vii) Every permission granted under this part shall be for a fixed period specified in the notice of approval not being longer than five years.

(viii) The approved site shall be marked with an Identifier.

General Planning Guidelines

The Planning Authority shall employ the following standards in deciding whether to approve an advertisement or not.

Location – Advertisement signs will be permitted in road reserves, on traffic islands, on boundary walls, on street poles as well as within a private property as long as its placement does not disturb the enjoyment of the property for its intended use.

Road safety -Advertisement signs should not obstruct visibility at a bend, junction or other hazard; interfere with road users view of traffic signs; distract road users' attention at hazardous sites and furthermore, no commercial advertisement shall be allowed on a traffic sign.

Amenity – Advertisement must not detract from the pleasantness or attractiveness of an area.

Land Owners Consent - Applicants to erect advertisements on private land must be accompanied by a letter of consent from the Landlord.

Material - Should be made of durable and easily cleaned materials. Plastic, wood, metal and concrete are acceptable.

Colour - Colours should ease reading by daylight and artificial light at Night. 149

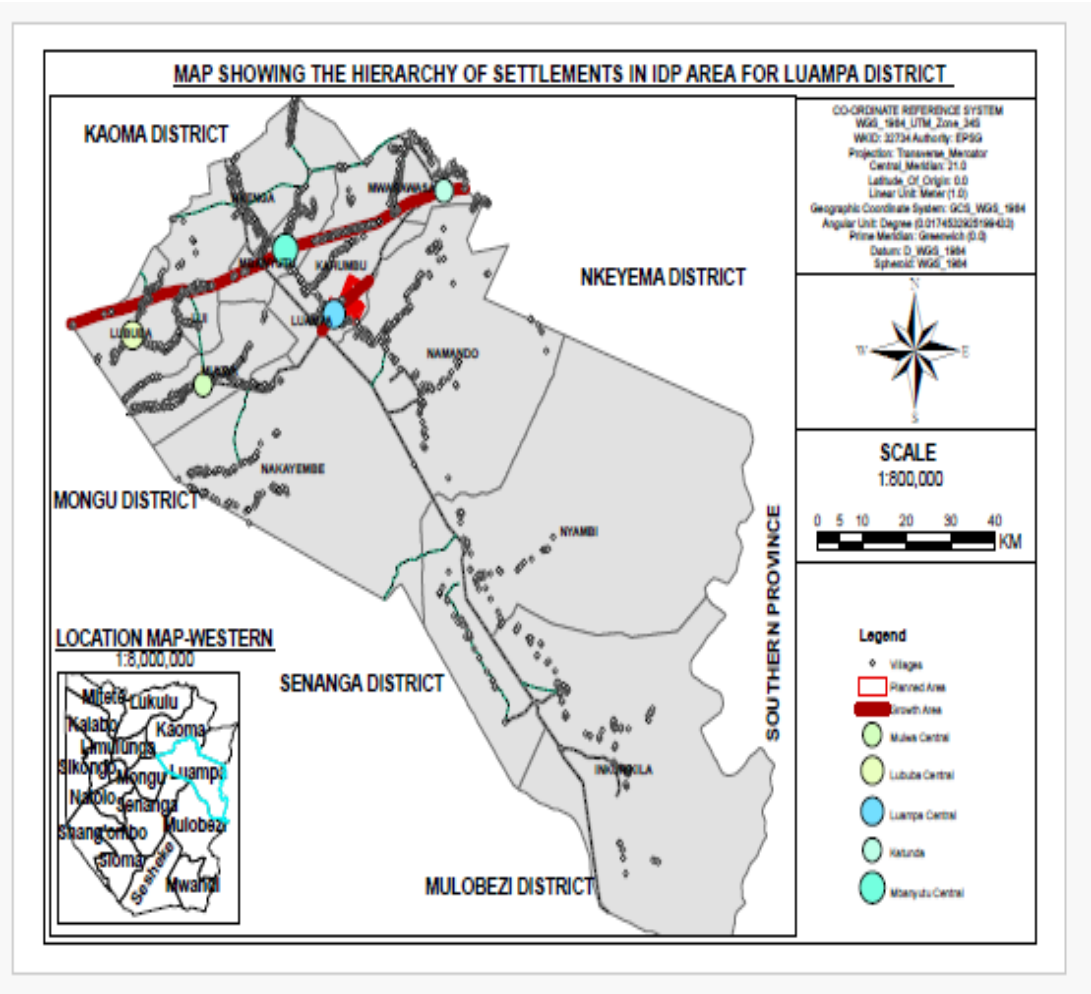
Design - illuminated signs will be permitted if the signs will not destruct road users and the sign must be well maintained. Signs, which project from a building or structure, will not normally be permitted for amenity and safety reasons.

Enforcement of Planning Control

All applications for Outdoor Advertisements where consent is required and any decision of the Authority thereon shall be regarded as an application to develop land and any decision thereto as a decision in connection with an application to develop land and shall comply with the Urban and Regional Planning Act 2015.

3.5.5. Land use planning policies and Proposals for Specific Protection Zones, Areas of Environmental Sensitivity or Cultural And Historical importance or areas of Importance For disaster management Purposes

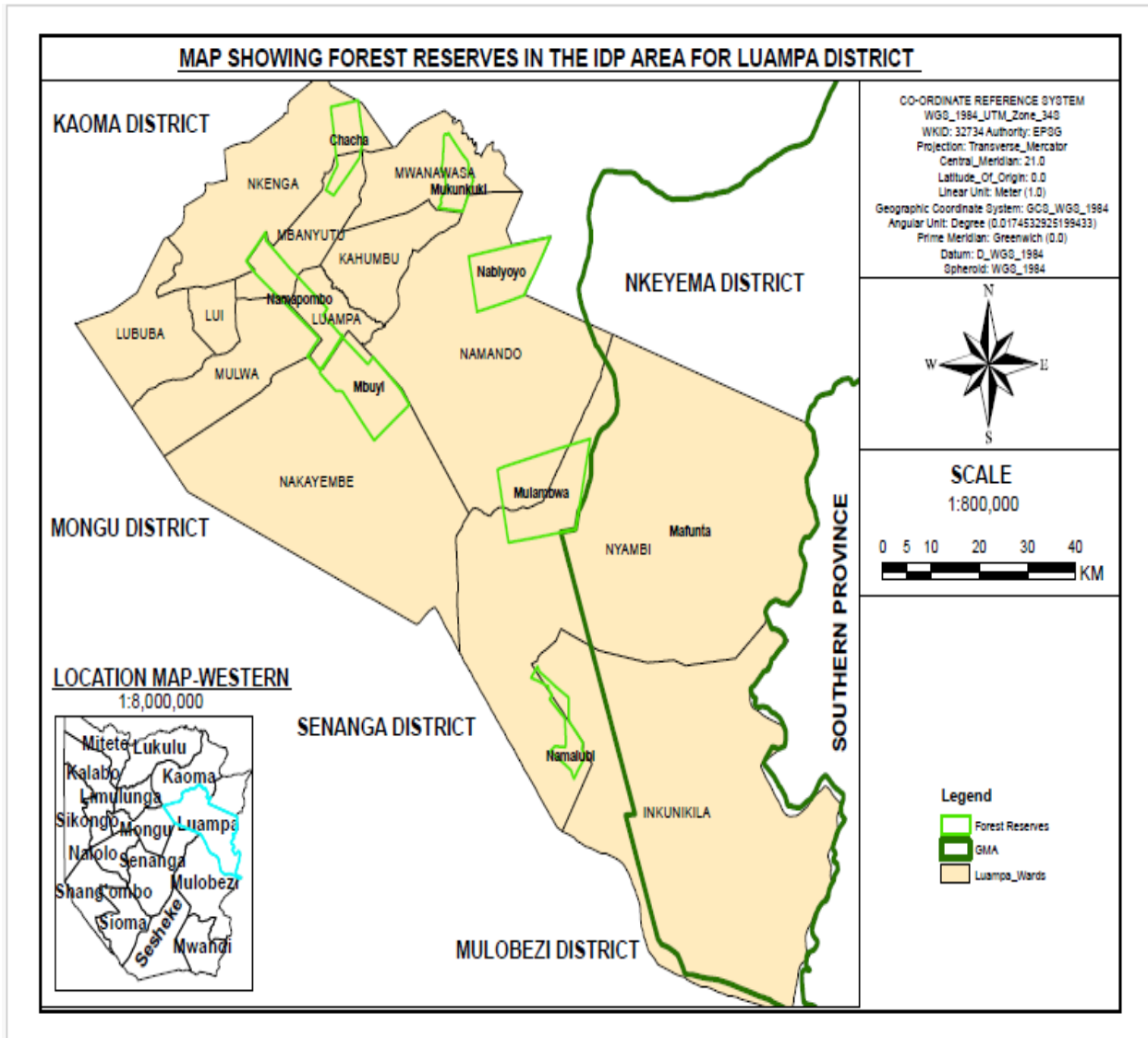
Figure 29: Hierarchy of settlements in IDP area



Source: GIS team 2024

3.5.6. Land use planning policies and Proposals for the protection of National and Regional Interest, Policies and Guidelines

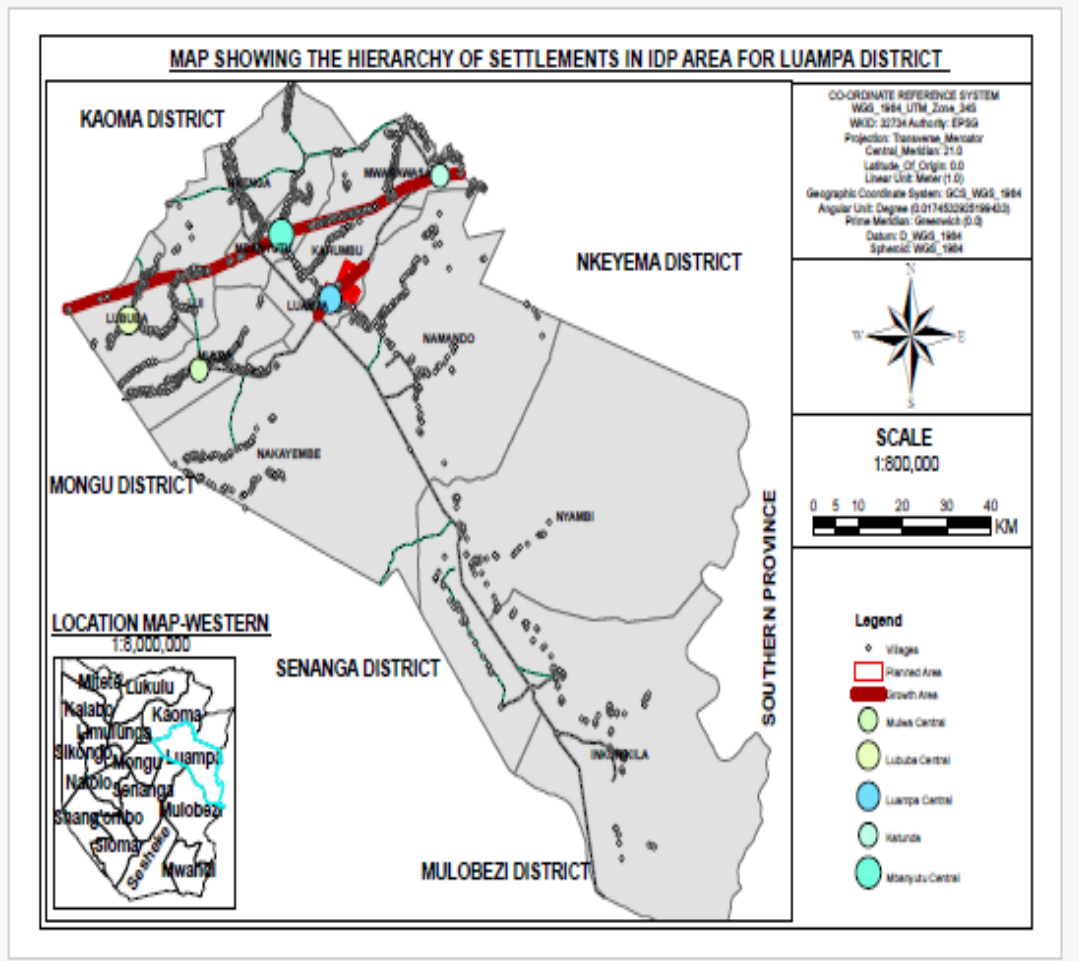
Figure 30: Forestry Reserves in Luampa



Source: GIS team 2024

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

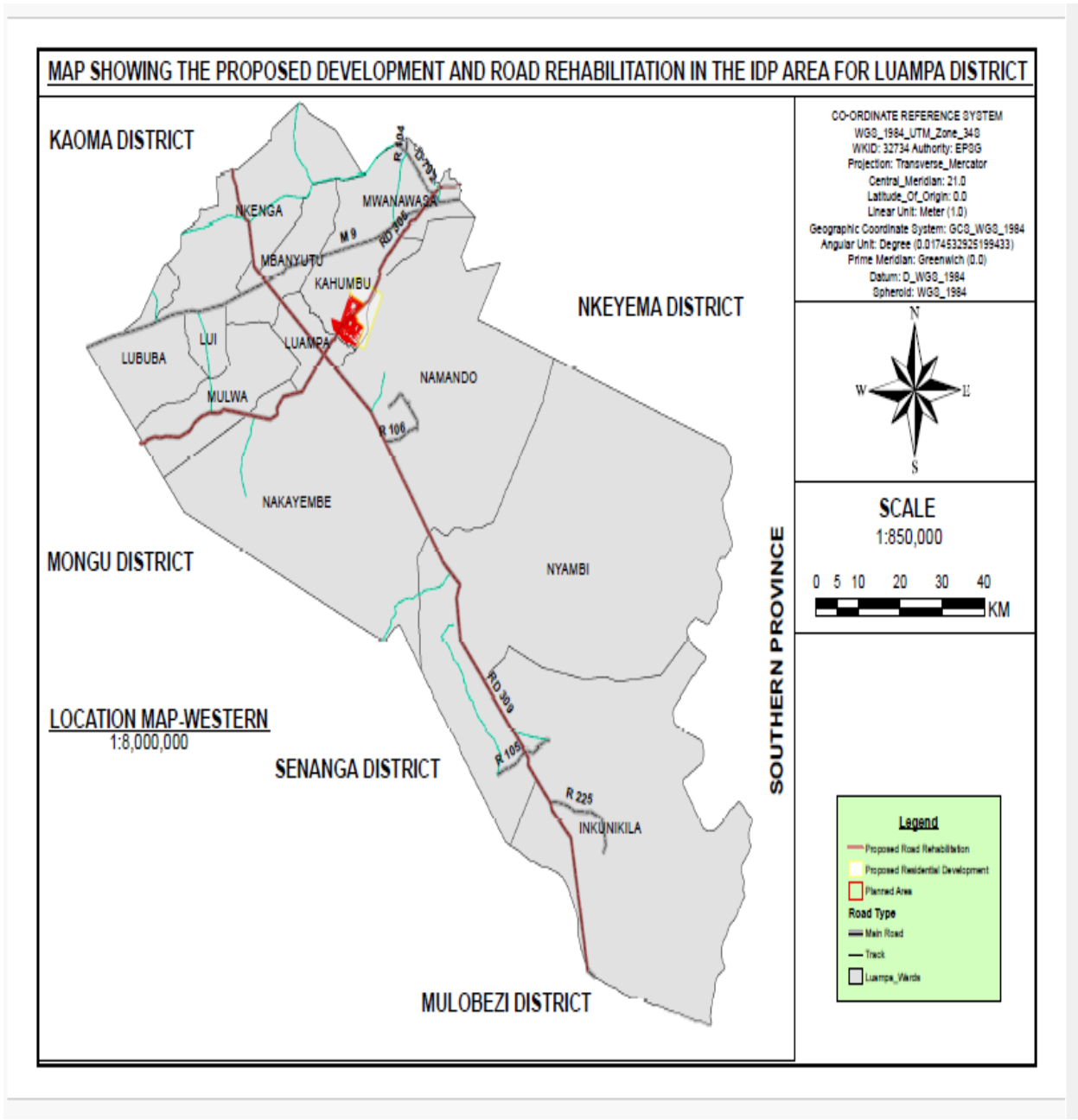
Figure 31: Future Uncontrolled Development Scenario



Source: GIS team 2024

The map above depicts a scenario of what would happen if the current physical development scenario in Luampa District is left unattended to. The current scenario is that there is an increase of urban activities and developments around natural areas, thereby imposing stress on ecosystems through air and water pollution.

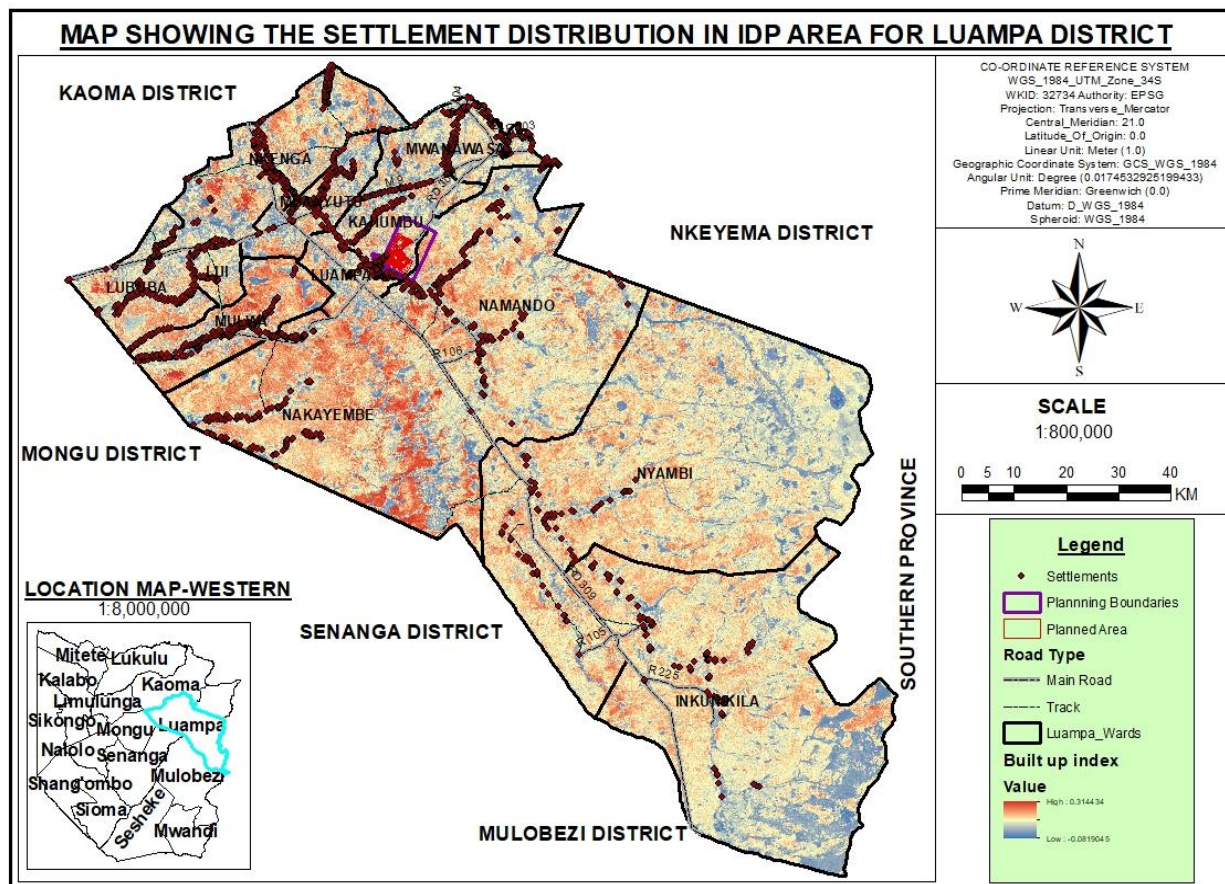
Figure 32: Future Controlled Development Scenario



Source: GIS team 2024

Current situation analysis

Luampa Township



Source: GIS team 2024

Luampa central ward is the first township in Luampa district. Its Northern, Eastern and part of its Western part borders Mongu and Mulobezi district. Organic growth has also spread into areas within the district bringing about areas such as Inkunukila compound which lies on the Western part of Luampa between Luampa Township and neighboring Districts.

The area is situated on the southwest of Luampa town ship the area has not really grown in terms of population and development due to the fact that space for expansion is very limited. This area is one of the oldest planned areas in the district.

PART FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The implementation program outlines the approach for realizing developmental goals and strategies within the IDP region. It is structured around four key elements: a program for capital investment, a financial strategy for the local authority, the creation of area specific plans, and a framework for monitoring and assessing progress. These elements will be put into action by allocating funds for mutually agreed development initiatives and activities targeted at the IDP area.

4.1.1. Assessment of Revenue collection efficiency of the Councils

Sources of Funds

Under the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No.2 of 2016, a local authority is competent to levy, impose, recover and retain local taxes. A local authority may make by-laws to impose a levy on:

- a. Leviable persons owning or occupying property or premises situated within the area of the local authority.
- b. Leviable persons carrying on a business, trade or occupation within the area of the local authority; or
- c. The purchase or sale of a commodity within the area of the local authority.

Further, subject to the Business Regulatory Act, 2014, a local authority may impose fees or charges payable to the local authority:

- a. For a licence or permit issued under any regulation or by law made under the Act.
- b. For a service or facility provided or goods or documents supplied by the local authority in pursuance of or in connection with the performance of any function of the local authority.

The Council receives additional funding from national sources including Local Government Equalisation Grants (LGEF), Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and other Government issued grants.

The Local Authority employs two full-time revenue collector and three general staff members who are assigned to revenue collection as part of their permanent roles.

The local authority's primary revenue streams consist of crop levy, various licenses, fees and charges, permits, and other sources of revenue. During the plan period, the district aims to boost the revenue collection to fund the IDP. The expectation is that cooperating partners will come on board to help finance some of the projects highlighted in this document. To enhance efficient revenue collection, the district needs to acquire motorcycles for easy movements to access all potentials sources of revenue. The local authority needs to ensure that revenue collection operations are computerized for all sources of revenue to ensure accountability, transparency, efficiency and that every collectable revenue is collected to finance the Integrated Development Plan.

During the period under review, the Council received grants from the Ministry of Local Government and generated funds from various sources in amounts totalling **K38,774,005.00**. In addition, amounts totalling **K22, 343,484.00** were brought forward from the year 2022 bringing the total available funds for expenditure to **K61,117,489.00** as shown in the table below.

Details	2021			2022			2023		
	Budgeted	Actual	%	Budgeted	Actual	%	Budgeted	Actual	%
Local Taxes	13,005.00	11,553.00	89	13,755.00	11,893	86	13,755.00	16,118.00	117
Fees & Charges	733,358.00	267,874.00	38	700,608.00	270,369.00	39	726,449.00	311,311	43
Licenses	37,640.00	23,895.00	63	46,951.00	60,056.00	128	41,065.00	26,513.00	65
Levies	341,600.00	252,470.00	74	147,500.00	226,602.00	154	384,000.00	510,364.00	133
Permits	1,200.00	3,500.00	292	3,700.00	4,913.00	133	4,400.00	5,120.00	116
Other Income	131,445.00	3,924.00	3	30,000.00	73,138.00	244	30,000.00	171,608.00	572
National Support	9,872,801	9,964,250.00	101	36,652,801.00	34,323,008.00	94	39,252,801.00	37,732,972.00	96
Total	11,131,049.00	10,531,806.00	92	37,595,315.00	34,969,979.00	93	40,454,470.41	38,774,005.00	96


Revenue collection performance for 2021, 2022 and 2023.

The Local government have struggled to improve service delivery and have accumulated significant debt. To overcome these challenges, they need more government funding and to increase their own source revenue collection to address the challenges and meet the development needs of the communities.

4.2. CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

This plan prioritizes environmental conservation, leveraging the region’s rich soil and historical significance to foster economic growth and improve social well-being of the community.

Financial considerations for achieving these goals are carefully integrated throughout the plan.



The subsequent tables below outline the specific objectives, strategies, programs and activities to be implemented over a five (05) year period.

Table 51 Activities and Amounts needed to implement strategies

Objective	To improve access to quality education for all to 80% within 10 years										
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Agency/Dept.	Inputs	Output	Amount
Provide additional secondary schools	Construction of Boarding Secondary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites for schools • Procurement of works 	1	1	1	1	1	Education	Funds Human Resource	5 new Boarding Secondary Schools	75,000,000.00
	Upgrading of Primary Schools to Secondary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of schools for upgrading • Procurement of works 	2	2	2	2	2	Education	Funds Human Resource	10 Primary Schools Upgraded	17,000,000.00
Provide new primary schools	Construction of Primary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites for schools • Procurement of works 	2	2	2	2	2	Education	Funds Human Resource	10 new Primary Schools	15,000,000.00
	Upgrading of Community schools into Primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of schools for upgrading • Procurement of works 	2	2	2	2	2	Education	Funds Human Resource	10 Community Schools Upgraded	15,000,000.00
Provide additional classrooms	Construction of new classroom blocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment • Identification of schools that need more classrooms • Procurement of works 	10	10	10	10	10	Education	Funds Human Resource	50 Classroom blocks	75,000,000.00
Provision of houses for teachers	Construction of staff houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of schools that need staff houses • Procurement of works 	40	40	40	40	40	Education	Funds Human Resource	200 Staff Houses	160,000,000.00

Recruitment of more teachers	Teacher recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement of Ministry of Education Recruitment of teachers 	40	40	40	40	40	Education	Funds Human Resource	200 teachers	
Provision of electricity in schools	Installation of Electricity in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of schools that need electricity Meetings with ZESCO Implementation of programme 	15	15	15	15	15	Education	Funds Human Resource	75 schools connected to electricity	
Provision of the Skills Training Centre	Construction of the skills training centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of site Procurement of works 	0	01	0	0	0	Education	Funds Human Resource	skills training centre constructed	20,000,000.00

Objective	To increase availability of water for animals and gardening by 25% within 5 years										
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Agency /Dept	Inputs	Output	Amount
Rehabilitate existing sources of water for animals	Rehabilitation of existing dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of dams that need rehabilitation Hiring of equipment to be used 	2	2	2	2	2	WASHE, Procurement	Funds Human Resource	10 Dams rehabilitated	4,000,000.00
Objective	To improve the road infrastructure by 80% through road construction and rehabilitation in rural areas by 2030										
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Agency /Dept	Inputs	Output	Amount
Rehabilitation of existing roads	Grading of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Securing the machinery Actual grading of roads 	100km	100km	100km	100km	100km	Works	Funds Fuels/Lubricants Human Resource	500km roads maintained	600,000,000.00
	Rehabilitation of bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of bills of quantity needed 	10	10	10	10	10	Works	Funds Human Resource	25 Bridges	40,000,000.00

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of the works 										
Construction of roads	Upgrading of gravel roads to bituminous standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing of funds • Survey • Procurement of consultancy • Procurement of road works 	0km	20	km	0	km	Works/RDA	Funds Human Resource	250km gravel upgraded	450,000,000.00	

Objective	To increase access to clean water by households in rural areas to 70% in 5 years										
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Agency/Dept	Inputs	Output	Amount (ZMW)
Provide adequate, reliable sources of water for households	Drilling of Boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys • Hiring of contractors • Sensitization meetings • Supervision of activity 	25 Boreholes	25 Boreholes	25 Boreholes	25 Boreholes	25 Boreholes	WASHE, Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Human Resource 	125 Boreholes	18,750,000.00
	Construction of water schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys • Meetings Utility company • Hiring of contractors • Sensitization meetings • Supervision of activity 	10 water schemes	10 water schemes	10 water schemes	10 water schemes	10 water schemes	WASHE, Planning, CU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Human Resource 	50 Water Schemes	20,000,000.00

Rehabilitate existing sources of water for households	Rehabilitation of existing boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of boreholes that need rehabilitation • Procuring material • Implementing the activity 	50	50	50	50	50	50	WASHE, Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Human Resource • Materials e.g Pipes • Transportation 	250 Boreholes rehabilitated	7,500,000.00
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Objective	To reduce Income poverty by 50% at the end five years										
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Agency/Dept	Inputs	Output	Amount (ZMW)
Provide additional Health Post	Construction of health post	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites for health post • Procurement of works 	1	1	1	1	1	Health	Funds Human Resource	5 new health post	7,500,000.00
	Construction of maternity annexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of health post for that need annexes • Procurement of works 	2	2	2	1	1	Health	Funds Human Resource	8 maternity annexes	8,000,000.00

	Construction of District hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of site • Procurement of works 	0	1	0	0	0	Health	Funds Human Resource	1 District hospital	300,000,000.00
Provision of houses for Health Workers	Construction of staff houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of health Centres that need staff houses • Procurement of works 	5	5	5	5	5	Health	Funds Human Resource	25 Staff Houses	21,250,000.00
Provision of district health offices	Construction of district health Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of site • Procurement of works 	1	0	0	0	0	Health	Funds Human Resource	1 District Health Office constructed	25,000,000.00
Recruitment of more Health Workers	Health Workers recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of Ministry of Health • Recruitment of Health Workers 	20	20	20	20	20	Health	Funds Human Resource	120 Health Works	
Provision of the a Nursing and midwifery College	Construction of the Nursing and midwifery College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of site • Procurement of works 	0	01	0	0	0	Health	Funds Human Resource	Nursing and midwifery College constructed	25,000,000.00

Upgrading of rural health centres to mini hospital	Construction of mini hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of site • Procurement of works • 	0	01	0	0	0	Health	Funds Human Resource	mini hospital constructed	10,000,000.00
Provide additional Police Post	Construction of police post	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites for police post • Procurement of works 	1	1	1	1	2	Security Sector	Funds Human Resource	6 new Police post	3,000,000.00
Provide additional security	Upgrading of Police post to station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of police post for upgrading • Procurement of works 	0	1	0	0	1	Security Sector	Funds Human Resource	2 Police Post upgraded	30,000,000.00
Recruitment of more police officers	Police officers recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of Home Affairs • Recruitment of police officers 	30	30	30	30	30	Security Sector	Funds Human Resource	150 Police officers	
Provide correctional facilities	Construction of correctional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of a land 	00	01	00	00	00	Security sector	Funds Human Resource	01	35,000,000.00

Provision of judicial system	Construction of magistrate court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Procurement of works 	0	0	1	0	0	Security Sector	Funds Human Resource	01	600,000.00
Provision of judicial system	Construction of local court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Procurement of works 	1	0	0	0	1	Security	Funds Human Resource	01	450,000.00
Provision of Social Infrastructure	Construction of community Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Procurement of works 	01	00	01	00	01	Social Sector	GRZ/donor	03	4,200,000.00
Provision of Storage facility	Construction of a storage Shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Procurement of works 	01	00	01	00	00	Social Sector	GRZ/donor	02	2,000,000.00
Provision of structure Sub-centre officers	Construction staff houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Procurement of works 	04	04	04	00	00	Staff houses for social sector	GRZ/Donor	12	7,200,000.00

Provision of safe house	Construction of Transit homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Procurement of works 	01	00	01	00	01	Social Sector	GRZ/Don or	03	1,050,000.00
Provision of home for the aged.	Construction of Old aged homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Procurement of works 	01	00	01	00	01	Social Sector	GRZ/Don or	03	2,400,000.00
Provision of re-creation centre	Construction of Re-creation centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites 	01	00	01	00	01	Social Sector	GRZ/Don or	03	6,000,000.00
Provision of media facilities	Construction of media station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Procurement of works 	01	00	00	00	0	Social Sector	GRZ/Don or	01	2,000,000.00
Provision of rehabilitation Centre	Construction of rehabilitation centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Procurement of works 	0	0	1	0	0	Social Sector	Funds Human Resource	01	1,000,000.00
Provision of storage	Construction of bulking centres	Procurement of works	3	2	2	2	3	MSMED*,MoA, M FL	GRZ/Don or	12	9,600,000.00

Provision of district SME offices	Construction of district SME offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of site • Procurement of works 	0	1	0	0	0	MSMED*,MoA,M FL	Funds Human Resource	1 District SME office constructed	800,000.00
Provision of livestock service centres	Construction of livestock service centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites 	02	02	02	02	04	Livestock development	GZR/Donor	02	1,600,000.00
Provision of Market Structure	Construction of Market modern Shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of land 	3	2	2	2	3	MSMED*,MLGR D	GRZ/Donor	12	7,800,000
Provision of staff house Forest Officers	Construction of Staff houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites for staff houses • Procurement of works 	3	3	3	3	2	Forestry	GRZ/Donor	14	11,200,000.00
Recruitment of Forest Officers	Forest Officers recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of Forest Officers • Recruitment of forest officers 	2	2	2	2	4	Forestry	Funds Human Resource	12 Forest Officers	

Provision of district Forest offices	Construction of district Forest offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of site • Procurement of works 	0	1	0	0	0	Forestry	Funds Human Resource	1 District Forest office constructed	800,000.00
Provision of staff house Agriculture Officers	Construction of Staff houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites for staff houses • Procurement of works 	4	4	4	4	4	Agriculture	Funds Human Resource	20 Staff Houses constructed	16,000,000.00
Recruitment of Agriculture Officers	Agriculture Officers recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of Forest Officers • Recruitment of forest officers 	2	2	2	2	2	Agriculture	Funds Human Resource	10 Agriculture Officers	
Provision of district Agriculture offices	Construction of district Agriculture offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of site • Procurement of works 	0	1	0	0	0	Agriculture	Funds Human Resource	1 District Agriculture office constructed	1,500,000.00
Provision of Farm Block	Construction of farm block(Resettlement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of site • Procurement of works 	01	00	00	00	00	Agriculture	Funds Human Resource	1 farm block	1,300,000.00

Provision of houses for teachers	Construction of staff houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of schools that need staff houses • Procurement of works 	2	2	2	2	2	Livestock	Funds Human Resource	10 Staff Houses	8,000,000.00
Provision of Bus Station	Construction of a bus station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of site • Procurement of works 	0	1	0	0	0	Transport	Funds Human Resource	1 Bus Station Constructed	5,000,000.00
Provision of Network Towers	Construction of network towers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Procurement of works 	01	00	00	00	0	Communication	GRZ/Donor	01	
Provision of a cemetery	Construction of cemetery area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Procurement of works 	0	0	1	0	0	L/A	GRZ	01	2,000,000.00
Provision of recreation facility	Construction of a stadium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Procurement of works 	0	0	0	01	0	L/A	GRZ/Donor	1	20,000,000.00

Provision of service	Procurement of Plant and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Suppliers • Procurement of Equipment 	01	01	01	01	01	L/A	GRZ/Don	01	30,000,000.00
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4.3. LOCAL AUTHORITYS FINANCIAL PLAN

FINANCIAL PLAN

The table below shows the financial projection of the Local considering the revenue that are active within the district.

List of expected Revenue sources and the amounts

Source of Revenue	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Local Taxes	15,000.00	15,750.00	16,537.50	17,364.38	18,232.59
Fees & Charges	941,829.00	988,920.45	1,038,366.47	1,090,284.80	1,144,799.04
Licenses	41,065.00	43,118.25	45,274.16	47,537.87	49,914.76
Levies	549,241.00	576,703.05	605,538.20	635,815.11	667,605.87
Permits	28,650.00	30,082.50	31,586.63	33,165.96	34,824.25
Other Income	30,000.00	31,500.00	33,075.00	34,728.75	36,465.19
National Support	53,655,073	56,337,826.65	59,154,717.98	62,112,453.88	65,218,076.58
TOTAL	55,260,858.00	58,023,900.90	60,925,095.95	63,971,350.74	67,169,918.28

List of capital projects and their costs

List of capital projects and their costs

S/N	Project Name	Amount (ZMW)
1.	Rehabilitation of Dams (10)	4,000,000.00
2.	Rehabilitation of bridges	40,000,000.00
3.	Construction of Roads	1,050,000,000.00
4.	Construction of primary schools (20)	30,000,000.00
5.	Construction of Boarding Secondary School(5)	75,000,000.00
6.	Construction of Secondary School(10)	17,000,000.00
7.	Construction of Staff Houses (287)	229,600,000.00
8.	Construction of Classroom Blocks (50)	75,000,000.00
9.	Construction of skills training centre	20,000,000.00
10.	Construction of Waterpoints	46,250,000.00
11.	Construction of Level Hospital and Mini Hospital	300,000,000.00
12.	Construction of Health Post	7,500,000.00
13.	Construction of maternity Annex	8,000,000.00

14	Construction of District Health Offices	3,000,000.00
15	Construction of Nursing College	25,000,000.00
16	Construction of Mini Hospital	10,000,000.00
17	Construction of Police Post	2,500,000.00
18	Construction of Police Station	30,000,000.00
19	Construction of correctional facility	35,000,000.00
20	Construction of magistrate court	600,000.00
21	Construction of local court	450,000.00
22	Construction community hall	4,200,000.00
23	Construction of a media station	2,000,000.00
24	Construction of Storage Shades	9,600,000.00
25	Construction of rehabilitation centre	5,000,000.00
26	Construction of office blocks	2,400,000.00
27	Construction of livestock centre	7,800,000.00
28	Construction of modern markets	7,800,000.00
29	Construction of Farm Block	2,000,000.00
30	Construction of a bus station	5,000,000.00
31	Construction of Stadium	20,000,000.00
32	Construction of Cemetery	2,000,000.00
33	Procurement of Plant and Equipment	30,000,000.00
TOTAL		2,124,700,000.00

4.4. PROGRAMME FOR THE PREPARATION OF LOCAL AREA PLANS AND OTHER DETAILED PLANNING ACTIVITIES

Section 21 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the laws of Zambia states that; *“A planning authority shall use a local area plan as a planning instrument to provide detailed proposals for the development of an area designated for development under an integrated development plan.”*

In Luampa, the Spatial Development Framework, certain areas had been identified which would require the preparation of Local Area Plans in order to ensure sustainable orderly development as they assimilate projected population increase anticipated for the next ten years from 61, 023 reported in the 2022 census to approximately 127, 000 forecasted in 2030 . The areas identified include existing townships and new areas which have certain characteristics or have exhibited trends predicting increased settlement concentration in those areas as justified in the table below.

This section identifies such areas including justifications behind their selection. These areas are prepared in conformity with the IDP guiding principles and policies, at particular times of the IDP implementation process as they consider the available resources of the Local authority and the communities in which they are taking place.

3.6. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

This section will look at the monitoring and evaluation plan which will later on look at the key performance indicators in Luampa District.

3.6.1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

This plan shall be monitored by the Department of Planning under the Local Authority. There shall be an independent body set up that will have the task to ensure that all programmes in the plan are implemented accordingly and shall report to the Council Secretary.

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan will be done through the Local Government and line ministries. The DDCC and Council will be key in monitoring its performance through Council meetings and DDCC meetings. Monitoring of the projects will be done regularly from the inception to the closing of all the projects in the district. This will be done by the officers in the respective departments where the projects fall.

Established Ward Development Committees will be cardinal in ensuring that the plan as approved will have the impact it was designed to have on the entire district while evaluation will be done in at different intervals; there will be an evaluation after 5 years of implementing the plan, and another at the end of the implementation period which is 10 years.

The Heads of Department will report to the local authority under the Department of Planning on the implementation of the programmes in the plan on a quarterly basis. In terms of evaluation, assessment shall be carried out annually and reports are to be generated by the Department of Planning. The report will assess the progress made according to the set indicators and targets in the capital investment plan. In addition, a report shall be submitted to Council through Director of Planning annually. Implementation of the agreed upon programmes and activities of the IDP area will be monitored and evaluated using the key indicators as outlined in the Capital Investment Plan above, derived from the objectives, strategies and programmes aimed at addressing the core issues.

3.6.2. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The tables below shows the details of each key performance indicators from all the IDP sectors under Laumpa.

1. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan FINANCE & ADMIN										
Objective	THE COUNCIL IN CONJUNCTION WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL PLAYERS TO CONSTRUCT BANKING COMPLEX IN THE DISTRICT BY 2034									
Strategies	Project/programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5	Indicator	Source Of Information	Frequency	
The LA working with Financial players to construct a banking complex housing at least 2 banks by 2034	Construction of banking complex in conjunction with Banks						No. of banks constructed	Council	Once	
	Preparation of documents for the land where the complex will be put up						No of Title deeds obtained	Council	Annual	
	Dialogue between the Lead Bank and the Local Authority on the terms and conditions of the agreement	2 meetings	2 meetings				No. of meetings held	Council And Lead Bank	quarterly	
The Local Authority in conjunction with RDA,ZNS to construct and	Consultations with RDA and ZNS on viability of the projects and inspection of the roads earmarked for		2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	No. of roads constructed and upgraded to bituminous standard		Annual	

upgrade the township roads										
The Local Authority in conjunction with Ministry of Higher Education to construct a multi-skills training centre by 2034	Consultations with the Ministry of Higher Education and the civic leaders		2 meetings	2 meetings				No. of training Centres and schools constructed	Council & Ministry of Education	Annual
	Lobbying for funds to build the training centre							No. of commitments to fund the project	Ministry of Education & Council	Annual

2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan							Indicator	Source Of Information	Frequency
Objective	To have an increased funding which will enable the ministry employ more extension staff/officers for the social protection programs.							MCDSS and Council	Yearly
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5			
01.Lobby stakeholders and government to plan for the establishment of sub-centres urban	Construction of housing units	Planning meeting Budget presentation	Construction	Construction	Completion	Structures completed and	No. of housing units completed	Council and MCDSS	Yearly

						occupied			
02.Lobby funds from partners and government	Stakeholders and government to plan for social protection programs Submission of plans to government for approval	Plan	2 Meeting	Approval			Approved Plans	MCDSS and Local authority	Yearly
To provide life and business skills to the community	To construct the skills training centre and the housing units for the staff.	Sensitisation and planning	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Plans approved	Council And MCDSS	Annually
To improve coverage and targeting of social protection programs to the communities	Basic social protection	Sensitisation and meeting	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Programs implemented	MCDSS	Annually
Strengthening coordination of social protection programs	- Social protection coordination strategy development -Intergrated basic social protection framework implementation -Social protection functions developed	Planning Mobilisation Meeting	Meeting	Formulating and implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation of the framework	MCDSS	

3. FORESTRY AND INDUSTRY

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Indicator	Source Information	Of	Frequency
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Objective	REDUCED RATE OF DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION AND TO UNDERTAKE A HYDROLOGICAL STUDY AND IDENTIFICATION OF RECHARGE ZONES						% deforestation reduced	Ministry of lands and natural resources	Of and	Yearly
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5				
To engage Zambezi river authority and WARMA to undertake a study.	Conduct a hydrological study	3 meetings	3 Surveys		NIL	NIL	No. of meetings and surveys done.	Forestry, WARMA, Zambezi river authority and department of water resource development.	Annual	
	Developing maps	NIL	2 Maps printed.	NIL	NIL	NIL	No. of maps developed.	Forestry and Council	Annual	
Lobby for funds to procure seed, pots and other equipment to be used for nursery establishment.	Establish a nursery.	1 site created and prepared.	1 site created and prepared				No. of sites prepared.	Forestry	Bi-Annual	
	Establishment of plantations	3 planting site prepared	Planting	Planting	Planting	Planting	No. of sites planted	forestry	Monthly	
Promote sustainable agricultural practices.	Conduct trainings in sustainable soil management practices with farmers in all the nine (9) wards.	8 meetings	9 meetings	10 meetings	13 meetings	15 meetings	No. of meetings held	Forestry and Agriculture.	Annual	

	Study soil profiles for all the nine wards by department of agriculture.	2 wards studied	3 wards studied	3 wards studied	1 ward studied	Follow ups on areas not studied	No. of wards studied	Forestry and Agriculture	Bi-annual
De-gazette forest reserves to allow extension.	Consultation and engagement of tradition leaders and their subordinates.	12 meetings	2 meetings	NIL	NIL	NIL	No. of meetings held	Forestry and Chiefs affairs	Monthly
	Maps are generated by forestry department.	9 forest reserves coordinates picked and draft maps generated	Selecte d reserve s final maps generat ed.	Submis sion for approv al.	NIL	NIL	No. of forest reserves extende d	Forestry	Monthly
Empower households in forestry income related activities such as providing them with Modern beehives, honey press, buckets, dryer for mushrooms and carbon trading.	Provide beehives to local communities by forestry department and NGOs.	Distrib ute moder n beehiv es, honey press, bucket s and protec tive cloths.	Distribu te mushro m dryers.	Distrib ute moder n beehiv es, honey press, bucket s and protec tive cloths.	Distrib ute modern beehive s, honey press, buckets and protecti ve cloths.	Distrib ute mushr oom dryers.	No. of equipm ent distribut ed	Forestry	Monthl y

	Train communities in value addition for non-wood forest products.	5 meetings	8 meetings	10 meetings	14 meetings	15 meetings	No. of meetings held	Forestry	Bi-monthly
	Carbon trading	3 community forest groups established	4 community forest groups established	3 community forest groups established	4 community forest groups established	5 community forest groups established	No. of community forest groups recognized	Forestry	Bi-annual
	Link beekeepers to readily available markets by forest Department	40 farmers linked to buyers	30 farmers linked to buyers.	80 farmers linked to buyers	50 farmers linked to buyers.	80 farmers linked to buyers.	No. of farmers linked to buyers	Forestry	Annual
To engage provincial forestry office to lobby for funds.	Early burning in areas intended to support natural regeneration.	Early burning done in all areas.	Early burning done in all areas.	Early burning done in all areas.	Early burning done in all areas.	Early burning done in all areas.	No. of areas conducted early burning	Forestry	Annual
	Spot weeding in areas where natural regeneration will take place.	Spot weeding in all areas	Spot weeding in all areas					Forestry	Annual
Promoting efficient and cheap energy sources to reduce charcoal production district	To train local communities in alternative energy sources for example, use of thermal efficient cook stoves and making of briquettes.	Cook stoves lobbied. 42 meetings conducted	Cook stoves lobbied. 20 meetings conducted	Cook stoves lobbied. 30 meetings conducted	Cook stoves lobbied. 25 meetings conducted	Cook stoves lobbied. 15 meetings conducted	No. of cook stoves lobbied. No. of meetings held	Forestry	Bi-annual

4. EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan							Indicator	Source Of Information	Frequency
Objective	To construct accessible and quality school infrastructure meeting all educational levels and learners' needs within 5 years						No. of classrooms/labs/trs. houses constructed at ECE, primary, secondary levels, skills centres per year	Education	Annually
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5			
The Local Authority working with the District Education office to review, prepare and submit the District Education Strategic Plan to GRZ and CPs for possible funding	Reviewing and Preparation of DESP	1 plan	-	-	-	-	No. of plans approved	Education	1 year
The Local Authority working with stakeholders to increase access to ECE, primary and secondary education, and skills training	Construction of ECE classrooms	2	2	2	2	2	No. of classrooms constructed	Education	Annually
	Construction of classrooms at primary level	8	8	8	8	8	No. of classrooms constructed	Education	Annually

Construction of classrooms at secondary level	3	3	3	3	3	No. of classrooms constructed	Educational	Annually
Construction of science laboratory			1	1	1	No. of science laboratories constructed	Educational	Annually
Construction of ICT laboratories	1	1	2	2	2	No. of ICT laboratories constructed	Educational	Annually
Construction of ECE staff houses	1	1	1	1	1	No. of staff houses constructed	Educational	Annually
Construction of staff houses at primary level	30	30	30	30	30	No. of staff houses constructed	Educational	Annually
Construction of staff houses at secondary level	9	9	9	9	9	No. of staff houses constructed	Educational	Annually
Construction of wash blocks at secondary level	0	1	1	0	0	No. of wash blocks constructed	Educational	Bi-Annual
Construction of ECE recreational facilities	2	3	2	3	3	No. of recreational facilities constructed	Educational	Annually
construction of Boarding Secondary School	1	1	1	1	1	No. of boarding schools constructed	Educational	1year
Drilling and maintenance of bore holes at primary level	10	10	10	10	12	Percentage of schools with access to improved drinking water	Educational Council	Annually
Drilling and maintenance of bore holes at secondary level	1	1	1	1	1	Percentage of schools with access to improved drinking water	Educational Council	Annually
Construction of a well-equipped skills training centre	0	0	1	0	0	Number of skills training centre constructed	Educational CPs	1 year
Connection of primary schools to the power national grid	3	3	3	4	4	Percentage of primary schools connected to the power national grid	Educational	Annually

	Connection of secondary schools to the power national grid	1	2	1	1	1	Percentage of secondary schools connected to the power national grid	Educational	Annually
	Construction of a well-equipped DEB office block	1	0	0	0	0	No. of office block constructed	Educational Council	1 year
The Local Authority working with government to enhance access to quality education through teacher recruitment, and provision of teaching and learning materials	Teacher recruitment and deployment	40	40	40	40	40	No. of qualified teachers recruited and deployed	Educational	Annually
	Development and provision of TLM	69:1	50:1	25:1	15:1	10:1	Pupil textbook ratio by subject reduced	Educational	Annually

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan							Indicator	Source Of Information	Frequency
Objective	The department of veterinary services and cooperating partners to operationalize five dip tanks in order to reduce disease infestation to zero and increase production and productivity by 60% through enhanced service delivery by 2034						No. of Tick borne disease out breaks. And % of increase in productivity.	Veterinary services	Monthly
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr. 1	Target Yr. 2	Target Yr. 3	Target Yr. 4	Target Yr. 5			
Training livestock farmers in dip tank management within four years	Training dip tank committees	1 training for each Committee	1 training for each Committee	1 training for each Committee	1 training for each Committee		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of trainings done No. of committees trained. 	Veterinary services	Annually
	Farmer sensitization meetings	Two meetings	Two meetings	Two meetings	Two meetings	Two meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of sensitization meetings No. of dipping done 	Livestock Development	Bi-quarterly
Veterinary services Lobbying for resources to purchase dip Within Two years Veterinary services with dip tank committee devising means for farmers to be self-reliant within two years	Purchasing Dip	Lobbying for funds and Purchase dip					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of dip chemical purchased No. of animals dipped 	Veterinary services	Annually
	Veterinary services together with dip tank committees developing a revolving fund	Developing a revolving fund	Collection of fees and Purchasing Dip Chemical	Collection of fees and Purchasing Dip Chemical	Collection of fees and Purchasing Dip Chemical	Collection of fees and Purchasing Dip Chemical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amounts collected Purchases made No. of recharges made 	Veterinary services	Annually
The Local Authority Requesting government to	Identification and subdivision of camps. By Local Authority and	Identification of new boundaries collection of					No. of camps created	Planning, and veterinary services	Once

increase the number of livestock camps by 3 within five years.	Department of Livestock development	coordinates Development of new Livestock camp Map							
	Construction of camp houses by Local Authority and cooperating partners	Lobbing for funds and site selection	Constructing 2 camp houses	Constructing 2 camp houses	Constructing 3 camp houses	Constructing 2 camp houses	No. of houses constructed	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and Local Authority	Annually
The department of veterinary services requesting the government through the local Authority to employ more Livestock extension workers within three years.	The local Authority and veterinary services Identifying skills and staff gaps		Local Authority and Ministry of Fisheries Lobbing for new staff	Employing three Camp officers and two District staff	Employing two camp officers and 1 District staff		No. of extension staff employed No. of Manned camps	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and Local authority	Annually
Department of Livestock development and veterinary services Lobbing for procurement of transport	Procurement of transport	Lobbing for funds to procure transport	Procurement of four motor bike and one vehicle	Procurement of four motor bikes			No. of motorized transport procured	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Annually
The local authority and Veterinary	Sinking boreholes	Lobbing for funds.	Sinking bores at Katunda, Nyambi and				No. of boreholes drilled.	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Once

services to lobby for 4 boreholes within 2 years			Namapombwe.						
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to engage the local authority over the completion and Standardization of Dip tank	Completing and standardizing the dip tank.	Lobbing for funds and starting the works	Completion of the project				% of work done and No. of Livestock dipped	Local authority	Once

1. FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan					Indicator			Source Of Information	Frequency
Objective	The department of fisheries and cooperating partners to restock 500 fish ponds and 7 natural water bodies by 2030				No. of fishponds and natural water bodies stocked			Department of Fisheries	Annually
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr. 1	Target Yr. 2	Target Yr. 3	Target Yr. 4	Target Yr.5			
The department of fisheries to Request government to put up a fish	Construction of a Fish farm	Lobbing for funds and site selection	Excavation works and pond construction	Construction of 2 staff houses	Construction of office block	Production of fish seed and restocking fishponds and natural water bodies	% of work done and No. of fish seed produced	Department of Fisheries	Annually

farm within five years									
Fisheries department and the Local Authority Lobbing for a hatchery to be constructed within seven years	Construction of a hatchery	Lobbing for Funds	Construction of Super structure	Purchase of Equipment and installation	Production of Fingerlings	Supply of Fingerling to Fishers	% of work done and no. of fish seed produced	Department of Fisheries	Annually

2. HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan							Indicator	Source Of Information	Frequency
Objective	To achieve good and quality housing infrastructure in the district by putting in place relevant technical measures and services by 2034								
Strategies	Programme/ Project	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5			

The Local Authority to ensure that there is a well-equipped skills training centre in the district by 2025	Construction of a well-equipped skills training centre	Application for approval of CDF funds by the ministries	Preparation of design drawings Preparation of Bill of Quantities	Procurement of labour and materials	Commencement of the construction works	Completion of the construction works	Completed well-equipped skills training centre in the district	LOCAL AUTHORITY	Yearly
The Local Authority to ensure that there is adequate understanding of municipal services by the residents by 2023	Sensitisation of the public on the importance of municipal service	Preparation of the budget for the programme	Sourcing of the funds from local authority revenue	Stakeholder engagement and commencement of the programme			Increased number of developers seeking municipal services	LOCAL AUTHORITY	Quarterly
The Local Authority to ensure there is publicity and sensitisation of the general populace on the engagement of experts in the construction process by 2023	Restrict the construction of housing infrastructure to only those that have incorporated experts.	Preparation of the budget for the programme	Sourcing of the funds from local authority revenue	Stakeholder engagement and commencement of the programme			Increased number of developers engaging the services of experts in the construction process	LOCAL AUTHORITY	Quarterly

3. AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan							Indicator	Source Of Information	Frequency
Objective	Agriculture sector to improve by 60% the efficiency and effectiveness of extension and advisory services by 2034						No. of farmers adopting technologies and tons per unit area	Ministry of agriculture	Yearly
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5			
1.Lobby funds and Promotion of sound agronomic practices by 60% by 2030 Promotion of pineapples and other high value crops – Cassava, soya beans, maize, beans and groundnuts.	1.0 Promotion of agriculture conservation practices through training officers and farmers	1Lobbying and 2 trainings	2 Trainings	2 trainings	2Trainings	2Trainings	Tons per unit area.	Agriculture	Annually
	Promotion of cereals and legumes and cassava.	1 Market linkage and 1 training	2 Trainings	2 Trainings	2 Trainings	2 trainings	Number of farmers adopting improved varieties of legumes and cereals	Agriculture	Annually
Promotion of value addition in high value crops.	Value addition in cassava, groundnuts, pineapples	1 Market linkage and 1 Training	1 Market linkage and 1 Training	1 Training and 1 Demo	1 Training and 1 Demo	1 Training and Demo	Number of farmers trained in value addition of cassava, groundnuts, pineapples and soya beans	Agriculture	Annually

Conducting research trials in improved seed varieties at farmer level	Promotion of improved seed varieties through trials at farmer level.	Identification of farmers, 2 Training, purchasing improved seeds and monitoring	Identification of farmers, 2 Training, purchasing of improved seeds and monitoring.	Identification of farmers, 2 Training, purchasing improved seeds and monitoring	Identification of farmers, 2 Training, purchasing improved seeds and monitoring	Identification of farmers, 2 Training, purchasing improved seeds and monitoring	No. of farmers adopting improved seed varieties.	Agriculture	Annually
Conducting joint research with research institutions in mass production of tissue cultured plants in pineapple production	Promoting the adoption of tissue cultured pineapple plants among small holder farmers.	Identification of farmers, 2 Training, purchasing improved seeds and monitoring	Identification of farmers, 2 Training, purchasing improved seeds and monitoring	Identification of farmers, 2 Training, purchasing improved seeds and monitoring	Identification of farmers, 2 Training, purchasing improved seeds and monitoring	Identification of farmers, 2 Training, purchasing improved seeds and monitoring	No. of farmers planting tissue cultured plants	Agriculture	Annually
Lobby private sector/Government to construct camp staff houses from 11 to 20, 1 Farmer Training Centre and 5 FTC staff houses and 1 research station	Construct 9 camp staff houses and 1 Farmer Training Centre, 1 research station. rehabilitate 11 existing camp houses and 5 FTC staff houses	1 Site selection, 1 procurement of materials and construction	Procurement of materials and construction	Procurement of materials and construction	Procurement of materials and construction	Procurement of materials, construction and rehabilitation	Number of houses, research station and Farmer Training Centre constructed.	Agriculture	Annually
	Procure 20 motorbikes and 2 vehicles	1 Procurement					Number of motorbikes and vehicles procured.	Agriculture	Annually

Requesting Government to create 3 more new agriculture camps from existing camps.	Identification of agricultural camps for creating new camps.	1 site survey	Create camps					Number of New camps created.	Agriculture	Annually
Requesting government to employ more camp extension officers	Identifying skills and staff gaps.	Deployment							Agriculture	Annually
Monitoring and Evaluation Plan								Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	Agriculture and Health sectors and other collaborating partners to improve by 60% food and nutrition security by 2034						% of farmers improving in food security and nutrition	Agriculture and Health	Yearly	
Strategy	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr2	Target Yr3	Target Yr4	Target Yr5				
Promotion of backyard gardens and small livestock to improve food and nutrition security.	Training in small livestock production and backyard gardening and procurement of starter packs.	2 trainings, 1 procure ment and 1 monitoring	2 Trainin gs	2 trainings	2 Trainin gs	2Trainings	Number of farmers trained.	Agriculture	Annually	
	Distribution and pass on of starter packs for gardening and small livestock.	1 Market linkage and 1 training	2 Trainin gs and 1 pass on 1 Purcha se of	2 Trainings and pass on	2 Trainin gs and pass on	2 trainings and pass on	Number of farmers benefiting and number of meals per day.	Agriculture	Annually	

			start packs						
Conducting demonstration in Food preservation and preparation.	Training beneficiaries in food preservation and processing of local food stuffs.	1 Training and 1 demo	1 Training and 1demo	1 Training and 1 Demo	1 Training and 1 Demo	1 Training and 1Demo	Number of beneficiaries adopting food processing and preservation technologies	Agriculture	Annually
Promoting dietary diversity using local nutritious food stuffs	Training and demonstrating food preparation and utilization through cooking.	1 Training and 1 demo	1 Training and 1demo	1 Training and 1 Demo	1 Training and 1 Demo	1 Training and 1Demo	Number of beneficiaries adopting better methods of food preparation and utilization.	Agriculture	Annually
Increasing marketing of Cassava and other local produce	Training in value addition and marketing of cassava and other local nutritious food stuffs	1 Market linkage and 1 training	1 Market linkage and 1 training	1 Market linkage and 1 training	1 Market linkage and 1 training	1 Market linkage and 1 training	Number of Farmers trained in value addition and marketing of local food stuffs	Agriculture	Annually
Monitoring and Evaluation Plan							Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	Agriculture and Forestry sectors, and other collaborating partners to promote by 80% climate smart agriculture education and practices for high crop production by 2034					Number of officers and farmers trained	Agriculture and forestry	Yearly	
Strategy	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr2	Target Yr3	Target Yr4	Target Yr5		Annually	

Training and sensitizing camp extension officers and farmers on climate smart agriculture	Training farmers and camp extension officers in climate smart agriculture	1 Training and 1 demo	1 Training and 1 demo	1 Training and 1 Demo	1 Training and 1 Demo	1 Training and 1 Demo	Number of officers and farmers trained in climate smart agriculture.	Agriculture	Annually
Building capacity at camp and district level to process data on early warning information for agriculture	Training staff in collection, processing and transmission of early warning information.	1 Training	1 Training	1 Training			Number of staff trained in collection, processing and transmission of early warning information.	Agriculture	Annually
Monitoring and Evaluation Plan							Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	Agriculture sector to promote high crop production and productivity from 2 tons per hectare to at least 5 tons per hectare for high value Crops by 2034					Tons per hectare	Agriculture	Yearly	
Strategy	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr2	Target Yr3	Target Yr4	Target Yr5			
Training farmers in agriculture mechanization and farm power.	Promoting simple and effective low cost farm power equipment	2 trainings	2 Trainings	2 trainings	2 Trainings	2 Trainings	Number of farmers adopting simple, effective and low cost farm power equipment.	Agriculture	Annually
Promoting the use of low cost irrigation methods for efficient water use.	Promoting and training farmers in the use of weirs.	1sensitization meeting and 1Trainings	1sensitization and 1 training	1sensitization meeting 1 Training	1sensitization meeting 1 Training	1sensitization meeting 1 Training	Number of farmers trained in construction of weirs. Number of weirs constructed	Agriculture	Annually
1.0 Link farmers to processing plants within and outside the district	Engage and Promote Industrial Development Cooperation to operate a processing plant in the district.	-market survey -training	1Training	construction	construction		Number of farmers linked to markets. Number of processing plants constructed.	Agriculture Council Central government IDC	Annual

	Construction of a processing plant								
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4. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan							Indicator	Source Of Information	Frequency
Objective	To construct accessible and quality school infrastructure meeting all educational levels and learners' needs within 5 years						No. of classrooms/labs/trs. houses constructed at ECE, primary, secondary levels, skills centres per year	Education	Annually
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5			
The Local Authority working with the District Education office to review, prepare and submit the District Education Strategic Plan to GRZ and CPs for possible funding	Reviewing and Preparation of DESP	1 plan	-	-	-	-	No. of plans approved	Education	1 year
The Local Authority working with stakeholders to increase access to ECE, primary and secondary education, and skills training	Construction of ECE classrooms	3	3	3	3	3	No. of classrooms constructed	Education	Annually
	Construction of classrooms at primary level	10	10	10	10	10	No. of classrooms constructed	Education	Annually

Construction of classrooms at secondary level	8	8	8	9	9	No. of classrooms constructed	Education	Annually
Construction of science laboratory	1	1	2	2	2	No. of science laboratories constructed	Education	Annually
Construction of ICT laboratories	1	1	2	2	2	No. of ICT laboratories constructed	Education	Annually
Construction of ECE staff houses	3	3	3	3	3	No. of staff houses constructed	Education	Annually
Construction of staff houses at primary level	24	24	24	24	25	No. of staff houses constructed	Education	Annually
Construction of staff houses at secondary level	8	8	8	9	9	No. of staff houses constructed	Education	Annually
Rehabilitation of primary schools	1	1	2	2	2	No. of schools rehabilitated	Education	Annually
Rehabilitation of secondary schools	1	1	1	1	0	No. of schools rehabilitated	Education	Annually
Construction of double and single VIP toilets at ECE centres	3	3	3	3	3	No. of double & single VIP toilets constructed	Education	Annually
Construction of double and single VIP toilets at primary level	29	29	29	30	30	No. of double & single VIP toilets constructed	Education	Annually
Construction of double and single VIP toilets at secondary level	8	8	8	8	8	No. of double & single VIP toilets constructed	Education	Annually
Construction of wash blocks at secondary level	0	1	1	0	0	No. of wash blocks constructed	Education	Bi-Annual

Construction of ECE recreational facilities	2	3	2	3	3	No. of recreational facilities constructed	Education	Annually
Complete construction of Ikelenge Boarding Secondary School	1	0	0	0	0	No. of boarding schools constructed	Education	1year
Drilling and maintenance of bore holes at ECE centres	3	3	3	3	3	Percentage of centres with access to improved drinking water	Education	Annually
Drilling and maintenance of bore holes at primary level	2	2	2	2	3	Percentage of schools with access to improved drinking water	Education Council	Annually
Drilling and maintenance of bore holes at secondary level	1	2	1	1	1	Percentage of schools with access to improved drinking water	Education Council	Annually
Construction of a well-equipped skills training centre	0	0	1	0	0	Number of skills training centre constructed	Education CPs	1 year
Connection of primary schools to the power national grid	3	3	3	4	4	Percentage of primary schools connected to the power national grid	Education	Annually
Connection of secondary schools to the power national grid	1	2	1	1	1	Percentage of secondary schools connected to the power national grid	Education	Annually
Construction of a well-equipped DEB office block	1	0	0	0	0	No. of office block constructed	Education Council	1 year

The Local Authority working with government to enhance access to quality education through teacher recruitment, and provision of teaching and learning materials	Teacher recruitment and deployment	60	60	60	60	60	No. of qualified teachers recruited and deployed	Education	Annually
	Development and provision of TLM	69:1	50:1	25:1	15:1	10:1	Pupil textbook ratio by subject reduced	Education	Annually
The Local Authority working with stakeholders to remove barriers to access equity and inclusive education through learner support	Provision of bursary support to OVCs	2	4	6	8	10	Percent increase of OVCs benefiting from bursary support	Education Council	Annually
	Supporting girl child education with provision of sanitary towels, G&C, ending child marriages, school fees, re-entering after pregnancy	(ZMW) 1,000,000	(ZMW) 1,000,000	(ZMW) 1,000,000	(ZMW) 1,000,000	(ZMW) 1,000,000	Proportion of re-entering after pregnancy and child marriage at primary and secondary level	Education	Annually

5. WASHE

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan			Indicator					Source Of Information	Frequency	
Objective 1		To provide access to safe water supply and sanitation services through adequate investment into water supply and sanitation infrastructure development in the district by 2034	90 % of the population with access to a safe water supply					Ministry Of WDS & LA	Yearly	
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5			
Review and submit district water strategic plan to the Ministry to lobby for financial resources from the Ministry	Communication and advocacy enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct district stakeholder meeting for preparation of the District WASHE strategic plan Compilation and submission of the district strategic report 	4 meetings					No. of plans approved	Council DWRD Council &	Quarterly
			1 submission			1 submission		No. of submissions	Council DWRD Council &	Yearly
Carry out surveys and develop conceptual design for construction of the earth fill dams submit for approval and lobby of financial resources from the Ministry	Surveying and designing and of new dam	Dam preliminary survey phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a feasibility study for potential dam construction Conduct EIA with ZEMA Community sensitization and stakeholder 	1 feasibility study					No. of feasibility Studies	Council DWRD Council &	Quarterly
			1 EIA with ZEMA					No of EIA with ZEMA	Council DWRD Council &	Quarterly
			3 Sensitization meetings					No. of sensitizations and consultations	Council DWRD Council &	Quarterly

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consultation meetings Detailed topographical survey Designing and budgeting 	<p>3 stakeholder consultation meetings</p> <p>1 topographical survey</p> <p>1 dam design</p> <p>1 BOQ</p>					<p>No. of topographical surveys</p> <p>No. of designs and BOQs</p>	<p>Council DWRD Council & Council DWRD Council &</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly</p>	
		<p>Dam construction phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization of materials and equipment dam construction 		1 mobilisation	1 mobilisation	1 mobilisation		<p>No. of mobilization</p> <p>No. of construction</p>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dam completion report 					1 dam construction	1 submission	No. of submissions	1	Every two quarters

Engage commercial utility company to develop a water reticulation system for connection of the district to piped water supply	Water infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation meeting with community, ZEMA and other stakeholders • Conduct EIA with ZEMA • Preliminary survey of the district coverage • Preparation of site plan for planned settlements • Population/household count • Site selection for treatment plant • Surveying of the general topography • Identification of the site for installation of the water storage reservoirs • Designing and costing • Construction of the water treatment plant 	3 meetings					No meetings	CU, LA, DWRD	Quarterly
			1 EIA					No of EIA	CU, LA, DWRD	Monthly
			5 surveys					No of surveys	CU, LA, DWRD	Quarterly
			1 preparation					No of preparation	CU, LA, DWRD	Quarterly
			1 count					No of counts	CU, LA, DWRD	Monthly
			1 selection					No of selection	CU, LA, DWRD	Monthly
			3 surveys					No of surveys	CU, LA, DWRD	Quarterly
			3 sites					No of sites	CU, LA, DWRD	Monthly
			1 designing and costing	1 construction	1 construction	1 construction	1 construction	No of designs & BOQ	CU, LA, DWRD	Monthly
			1 designing and costing					No of construction	CU, LA, DWRD	Monthly
					No of submissions	CU, LA, DWRD	Quarterly			
								Yearly		

		storage reservoirs and the conveyance System	1 construction				1 report		CU, LA & DWRD	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project completion report								

Lobby for financial resources from government LA, DWRD and cooperating partners to drill 01 commercial boreholes in the CBD	Groundwater resource infrastructure development	Preliminary phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define the project area and sub project extent Population/ household count and water demand Surveying of the general layout of the system Designing and costing 	1 definition				No of definitions	Council, DWRD & CU	Quarterly
			1count				No of counts	Council, DWRD & CU	Quarterly
			1 Survey				No of surveys	Council, DWRD & CU	Quarterly
			1 design				No designs of & BOQs	Council, DWRD & CU	Quarterly
		Construction phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borehole sitting and drilling 		1 sitting 1 drilling			No of sitting & drilling	Council, DWRD & CU	Monthly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil works 		1 civil work			No of civil works	Council, DWRD & CU	Monthly

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site clearing and excavations • Pipe laying, installation of the water network system 			1 clearing & excavation	1 laying and installation	1 laying and installation	No of clearing and excavations No of laying and installations	Council, DWRD & CU Council, DWRD & CU	Quarterly Monthly/quarterly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project completion and reporting 					1 completion	No of completion No of submissions	Council, DWRD & CU Council, DWRD & CU	Yearly Yearly

Engage commercial utility company to construct a conventional sewer system in the district.	Conduct surveys and identify appropriate site for construction of the facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialogue meeting with CU 	1 meeting					No meetings	CU,LA,DW RD	monthly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation meeting with community, ZEMA and other stakeholders 	2 meetings					No meetings	CU,LA,DW RD	quarterly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct EIA with ZEMA 	1 meeting					No meetings	CU,LA,DW RD	quarterly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of site plan for planned settlements 	1 preparation					No of topographical surveys	CU,LA,DW RD	quarterly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a topographical survey for visualization of general layout of the terrain 	1 topographical survey					No of design and BOQ	CU,LA,DR WD	quarterly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> designing and costing 	1 design and BOQ						CU,,LA,DW RD	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the sewer treatment system 		1 construction				No of constructions	CU,LA ,DWRD	

Conduct feasibility surveys and develop designs for construction of the small water schemes for lobby of financial resources from Local Authority	Sustainable operation and maintenance of water supply infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct preliminary survey for site familiarization Designing of the pipe layout and budgeting 	50 preliminary survey					No surveys of designs	Council, DWRD & CU	Quarterly
			50 designs and BOQ						Council, DWRD & CU	Quarterly
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pump testing and pipe laying and installation 	1 testing 1 laying and installation	1 laying and installation						Council, DWRD & CU	Monthly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the water distribution network system 		10 construction	10 construction	10 construction	10 construction	No constructions	Council, DWRD & CU	Quarterly

Develop a district catchment area map and declare water resource protection areas	Management of trans-boundary international waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of the project extent • Mapping of the water bodies in the district • Identification of potential water resource protected areas • Overlay major water users in the catchment • Identification of development within buffer zone in the catchment • Develop a the catchment area map 		1 definition				No definition of	COUNCIL, WARMA, FORESTRY, LANDS	Quarterly
				1 mapping				No mapping of	COUNCIL, WARMA, FORESTRY, LANDS	Quarterly
				1 identification				No identification of	COUNCIL, WARMA, FORESTRY, LANDS	Quarterly
				1 overlying				No overlying of	COUNCIL, WARMA, FORESTRY, LANDS	Quarterly
				1 identification				No identification of	COUNCIL, WARMA, FORESTRY, LANDS	Monthly

Conduct a geophysical survey to determine the extent and the location of the aquifer recharge zones of the in-situ to the Zambezi source	Groundwater aquifer mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a geological survey • Identification of areas with groundwater recharge zones • Geophysical survey • Mapping of water points and land uses in the project area • Development of the Zambezi catchment geological map 	1 survey				No surveys of	COUNCIL, WARMA, FORESTRY, LANDS	Monthly
			5 identification				No identification of	COUNCIL, WARMA, FORESTRY	Quarterly
			3 surveys	1 mapping	3 surveys	3 surveys	No surveys of	COUNCIL, WARMA, FORESTRY	Monthly
			1 mapping	1 mapping	1 mapping	No mapping of	COUNCIL, WARMA, FORESTRY	Monthly	

Data entry and hydrological comparative analysis of the historical data.	Information dissemination and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of water levels and flow data • Data entry and ranking • Comparative analysis of the hydrological data over the years • Conduct quarterly flow measurements 	1 data collection				No of data collection	COUNCIL, WARMA DWRD	Monthly
			1 entry				No of entry	COUNCIL, WARMA DWRD	Monthly
			1 analysis				No of analysis	COUNCIL, WARMA DWRD	Monthly
			3 measurements				No of measurements	WARMA	Quarterly

PART FIVE: CONCLUSION

The Luampa District IDP was successfully developed with full the participation of all sectors and stakeholders in the consultation process. As a result, the document highlights issues across sectors and development areas and further outlines strategies that span various sectors of development to ensure a holistic approach to the district's growth. Being the first IDP, it is hoped that over the next five years, the document will provide realistic lessons and ideas for advancing the district to another level. The proposals presented in the document are a collective effort from all those driven by the desire to push the district forward. Hence, we look forward to seeing these projects supported and executed for the improvement of the district's living conditions.

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APPENDICES

IDP APPROVAL

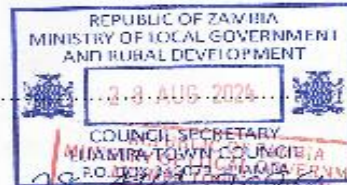
LUAMPA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN APPROVAL OF THE LUAMPA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN


The LUAMPA integrated Development plan is submitted to the Minister responsible for the Government and Rural Development by:

Luampa Town Council

Sign: 
Mr. Jeremiah S Sachikola
Council Secretary

Date:

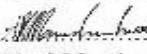


Sign: 
Mr. Sachiyege Martin Chinyama
Council Chairperson

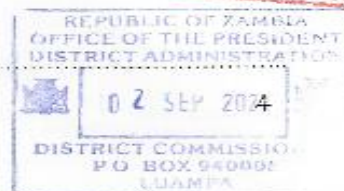
Date:



Luampa District Administration

Sign: 
Mr. Alfred Mandumbwa
District Commissioner

Date:




Western Province Planning Authority

Sign: 
Mr. Kufuna Seke
Provincial Planner

Date:



Provincial Administration, Western Province

Sign: 
Mr. Simono Akapelwa
Permanent Secretary, Western Province

Date:



Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

Approved by: 
Sign:

Date:



LUAMPA IDP TEAM

S/N	NAME	DEPARTMENT
1.	JEREMIAH SACHIKOLA	LAUMPA TOWN COUNCIL (COUNCIL SECRETARY)
2.	CHARLES HAVULUMA	LAUMPA TOWN COUNCIL (IDP MANAGER)
3.	KAKOMA SHABIYEMBA	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES
4.	SIMWANZA SUWILANJI	MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
5.	MALEYA MAPULANGA	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
6.	GOERGE MULULUMA	FORESTRY DEPTMENT
7.	SYDENY BANDA	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
8.	MWEEMBA HABWANDO	MINISTRY OF HEALTH
9.	MUSOLE MWITETELE	FORESTRY DEPARTMENT
10.	BRIGHT MWEENE	LAUMPA TOWN COUNCIL
11.	MULEYA PHILIP	LAUMPA TOWN COUNCIL
12.	STEINER MATAFWALI	LAUMPA TOWN COUNCIL
13.	JOSEPH KALOPA	LAUMPA TOWN COUNCIL
14.	KUMOYO AKAKANDELWA	LAUMPA TOWN COUNCIL
15.	CHARLES TEMBO	LAUMPA TOWN COUNCIL
16.	PROSPER KABEYA	LAUMPA TOWN COUNCIL
17.	ABILON CHIMBAMATA	LAUMPA TOWN COUNCIL
18.	PATRICK MWEEMBA	DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
19.	CHILEMBO GRASWEL	LAUMPA TOWN COUNCIL
20.	ELIJAH MAPULANGA	HEALTH

Notice of preparation of Luampa Integrated Development Plan

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Statutory Instruments

21st July, 2023



Form IV
(Regulation 10(4))

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
The Urban and Regional Planning Act
(Act No. 3 of 2015)

The Urban and Regional Planning (Development Plan and Exempted Development
Classes) Regulations, 2023

Western Province Planning Authority

**NOTICE FOR PREPARATION OF THE
Luampa District Integrated Development Plan**

Notice is given pursuant to section 40 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, No. 3 of 2015 that Luampa District has prepared a development plan for 2024 to 2034, which shall cover the period of ten (10) years.

The development plan sets out objectives and policies to deliver an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the area of the development plan. The development plan includes no new/revised proposals for the zoning of land for development.

The Draft Plan is available for inspection at the following locations; **Office of the District Commissioner, Luampa Town Council P.O Box 940073, Luampa and the Provincial Planning Authority, Provincial Administration, P.O Box 910021, Mongu, during normal business hours, from 08:00 hours until 17:00 hours.**

Copies of the draft plan are available from the 1st, August, 2024 to 30th August, 2024. Please contact the Integrated Development Plan Manager/Director of Planning Mr. Havuluma Charles on 0965304919 or the Council Secretary Mr. Jeremiah Sachikola on 0977828863.

Luampa Town Council hereby invites any interested parties to make submissions in respect of the Luampa District Integrated Development Plan to the Planning Department before 17:00 hour's pm on 15th September, 2024.

Submissions or observations may be made in electronic format by e-mail to luampacouncil@gmail.com by the same time and date.

Signed for and on behalf of:

Western Province

Planning Authority

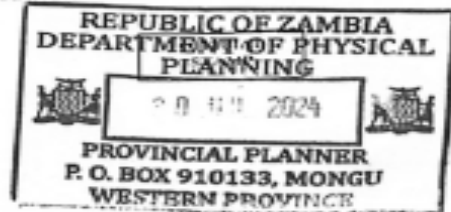
Kufuna Seke

Provincial Planner

Name

Position

Signature



SO355667/D-5