



# MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## LIMULUNGA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024-2034



### VISION:

"TO BE A RESILIENT, ECONOMICALLY VIBRANT DISTRICT  
WITH QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES BY 2034."

## FOREWORD



I am excited to share the Limulunga District Integrated Development Plan (IDP), a roadmap that lays out our collective vision for a better future in Limulunga. This plan is a result of our shared commitment and hard work, reflecting the hopes and contributions of everyone in our community. At the heart of this plan is our vision: To be a resilient, economically vibrant district with quality infrastructure and services by 2034. This vision captures our aspirations for Limulunga, driving us to build a district that thrives in every aspect, from our economy to the quality of life for all our residents.

I want to thank His Excellency, President Hakainde Hichilema, for his dedication to improving the lives of all Zambians. His leadership, especially in enhancing the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), has given us the tools we need to take on important projects that will make a real difference in Limulunga. Thanks to the expanded CDF, we now have the resources to invest in key infrastructure and skills development programs that are crucial for our district's growth.

This plan wouldn't have been possible without the dedication of many people. I am deeply grateful to the heads of government institutions, stakeholders, civic leaders, traditional leaders, and the technical team who worked tirelessly to bring this document to life. Their hard work has ensured that the IDP truly reflects the needs and dreams of the people of Limulunga.

The Limulunga IDP is our guide for making sure that government programmes in our district are effective and impactful. It is designed to help us prioritize what is most important and ensure we're on the right track as we work to improve our communities. But this plan can only succeed if we all come together to make it happen. I urge my fellow leaders, traditional leaders, and all the people of Limulunga to take ownership of this plan. It is not just a document—it is our shared vision for the future. If we work together and stay committed, we can make sure that the goals in this plan are achieved and that Limulunga becomes a better place for everyone.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'David Lutangu Lutangu'. The signature is stylized and cursive.

DAVID LUTANGU LUTANGU  
LIMULUNGA DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This document presents a comprehensive framework designed to address key development challenges in Limulunga District, focusing on improving education, health, agriculture, environmental conservation, and community development. The Limulunga District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a 10-year plan aimed at transforming the district into a resilient, economically vibrant region with quality infrastructure and services by 2034. Limulunga IDP was developed through extensive consultation with stakeholders—including government officials, traditional leaders, civil society, and the private sector. This IDP aligns with Zambia’s Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) and Vision 2030.

### Key Findings:

- **Education:** The district faces significant shortcomings in educational infrastructure and teacher availability, leading to overcrowded classrooms and high pupil-to-teacher ratios, particularly in Early Childhood Education and Secondary Schools.
- **Health:** Access to healthcare services is limited due to inadequate facilities, poor logistics, and staffing shortages, impacting the health outcomes of the growing population.
- **Agriculture:** Despite being the economic backbone, agricultural productivity is hindered by outdated farming practices and insufficient support for small-scale farmers, exacerbating food insecurity.
- **Water and Sanitation:** There is a critical lack of access to clean water and sanitation facilities, with the local utility struggling to meet demand due to aging infrastructure.
- **Transport and Communication:** The transport network is in poor condition, limiting access to services. Telecommunication coverage is inadequate, isolating rural communities.
- **Security and Community Development:** The local police force is under-resourced, while community development programs are hampered by insufficient funding and infrastructure.

### Development Framework:

To address these challenges, the proposed strategy focuses on:

1. **Infrastructure Development:** Enhance educational and healthcare facilities and improve transport and communication networks.
2. **Human Resource Investment:** Recruit and train more teachers and healthcare professionals.
3. **Agricultural Support:** Promote sustainable farming practices and provide necessary resources to farmers.

4. **Water and Sanitation Improvements:** Expand access to clean water and sanitation through infrastructure upgrades.
5. **Community Safety Initiatives:** Strengthen police resources and community engagement to enhance local security.
6. **Environmental Sustainability:** Implement conservation policies to mitigate climate change effects.

### **Implementation and Monitoring:**

The IDP incorporates a robust monitoring and evaluation framework, with clear success indicators, responsible institutions, and identified funding sources. **The strategy emphasizes collaboration** among government departments, local communities, and NGOs to maximize resources and ensure inclusive participation in the district's development efforts.

**This framework is poised to transform Limulunga District** into a sustainable, resilient, and economically viable region by addressing its most pressing challenges in education, health, agriculture, and infrastructure. The plan's holistic approach aims to not only improve physical infrastructure but also enhance the overall quality of life for all residents, fostering an inclusive community committed to equitable growth and development by 2034.



JOEL MASIYE

**COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The preparation of the Limulunga IDP is a significant milestone in our collective efforts to guide the development of our district. This achievement is the result of the dedication, collaboration, and contributions of many cherished stakeholders who played vital roles throughout the process.

First and foremost, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Limulunga District Administration, LTC, Line Departments, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Agricultural Cooperative Societies, and the Business Community. Your invaluable input has been instrumental in shaping a plan that truly reflects the aspirations and needs of the people of Limulunga.

I would like to express profound appreciation to the Members of the DDCC, the PDCC, and the PLGO for their commitment and expertise. Your active involvement ensured that the plan was both comprehensive and aligned with the broader goals of our district and province.

Special thanks go to the civic leaders, led by the Council Chairperson, and the Barotse Royal Establishment (BRE) representatives for their leadership and support. The participation of the Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), Non-Governmental Quasi-Parastatals, Cooperating Partners, and Ward Development Committees was crucial in ensuring that this plan is inclusive and equitably represents all communities in limulunga.

I also extend my sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Finance and National Development Planning, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, and the Western Province Planning Authority, actively working with the Provincial Local Government's Office for providing technical guidance and strategic direction during the formulation of the IDP. Your support was key to ensuring that our plan is well-structured and aligned with both national and regional development goals.

Lastly, to all media institutions and individuals who played a role in disseminating information and facilitating public engagement, your efforts are deeply appreciated. Thank you to everyone who contributed to making the Limulunga IDP a reality. Your dedication and collaborative spirit has laid a strong foundation for the future development of our district

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Namenda Kaonga'.

NAMENDA KAONGA

**COUNCIL SECRETARY**

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### **List of Acronyms**

8 NDP	Eighth Development Plan
ART	Anti-Retrial Treatment
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CHAZ	Churches Health Association of Zambia
CHW	Community Health Worker
CRB	Class Room Block
DA	District Administration
DC	District Commissioner
DEBS	District Education Board Secretary
DHD	District Health Director
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HP	Health Post
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LA	Local Authority
LSEN	Learners with Special Education Needs
LTC	Limulunga Town Council
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education

MOFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MOFNP	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
MOH	Ministry of Health
NHP	National Health Policy
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
RHC	Rural Health Centre
SCT	Social Cash Transfer
SDGS	Sustainable Development Goals
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WWSSC	Western Water Supply and Sanitation Company
ZAMSTAT	Zambia Statistical Agency
ZANACO	Zambia National Commercial Bank
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic Health Survey
ZNBC	Zambia National Broadcasting Co-operation

## PART ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Limulunga District is one of the 16 Districts in Western Province of Zambia. In line with **The Urban and regional Planning Act. No. 3 of 2015**, that each Local Authority should prepare an Integrated Development Plan, Limulunga district has prepared the aforementioned plan that guides the overall framework for development within Limulunga district. Limulunga IDP will guide planning, budgeting, management and decision making by all actors within the district and by government.

The Integrated Development Plan presents itself as solutions to the changes taking place and the challenges being faced by the district currently and the potential future. It is a policy framework that has set its target towards the significant reduction of poverty in the district through a multi-spectral approach that encompasses a wide range of developmental initiatives including the provision of essential services such as water, sanitation, electricity and housing.

The actualization of the IDP plan demanded the inclusion and consideration of key components that give ground to the plan. Therefore, this plan will contain a number of key components that are cardinal to the solidification of the plan as the ultimate planning tool in the district. That is;

1. Formulation of the Planning Programme
2. Development of a Planning Survey and Issues Report
3. Development of the Development Framework
4. Approval and Implementation of the IDP

Ultimately, the ideology that governs the IDP in Limulunga is on the basis that the planning tool will establish, solidify and maintain sound inter-departmental relations as they are vital in the success and implementation of activities and programs in the district that are aimed at improving the living standard of the people.

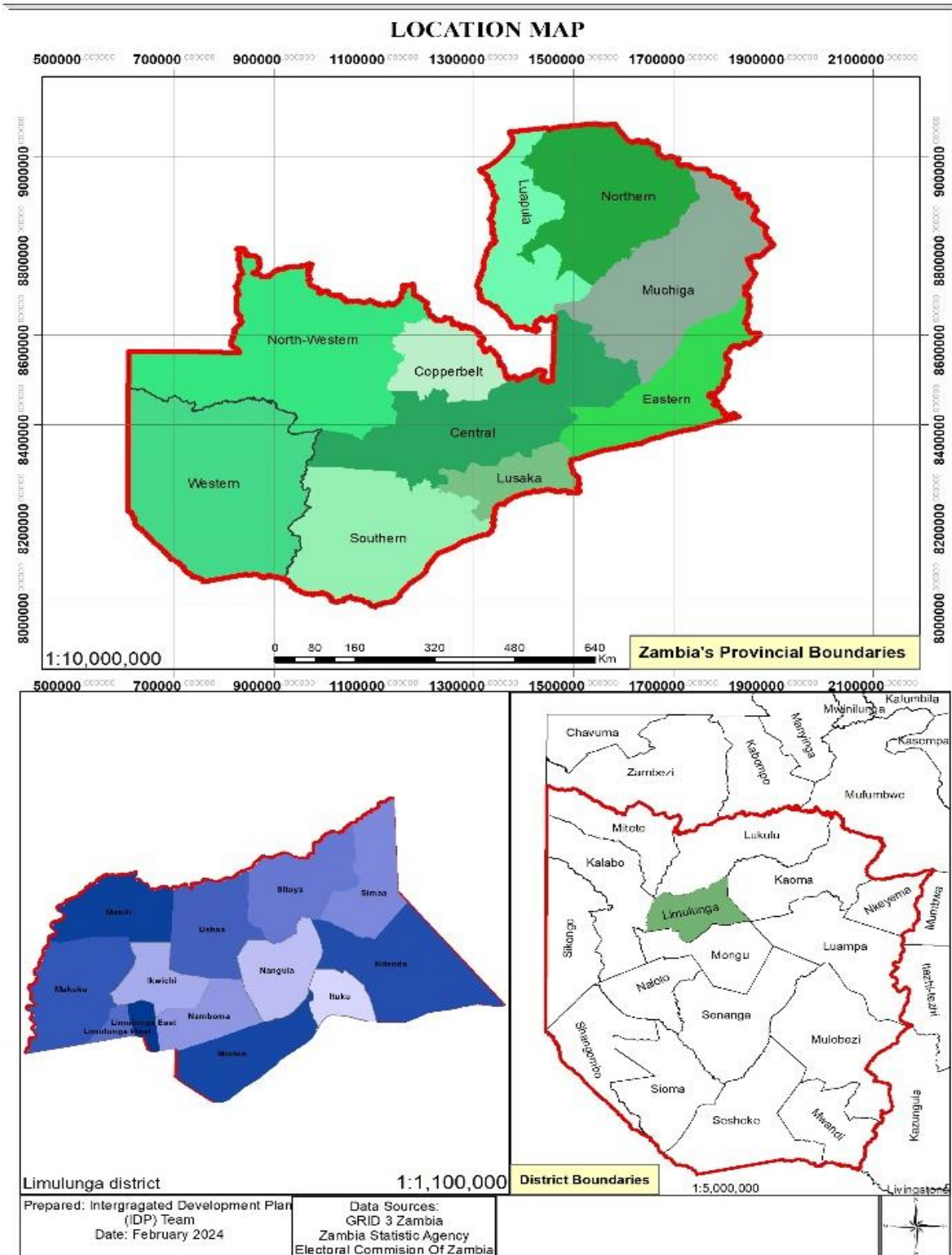
### **BACKGROUND**

Limulunga district is one of the sixteen (16) districts in Western Province. The district was formally known as Luena constituency under Mongu district and was declared a district in 2013. The district covers an area of about 3,891 Km<sup>2</sup> and has thirteen wards, namely; Nangula, Simaa, Mabili, Namboma, Ushaa, Limulunga East, Limulunga West, Ikwichi, Ndanda, Makuku, Ituku, Sitoya and Miulwe. The district's administrative Centre is in Kate, Ushaa Ward. Limulunga district is also home to the Litunga, King of the Lozi people of Western Zambia.

#### **1.0 Location**

Limulunga district is located 56 km away from Mongu, it lies on the high ground at the edge of the Barotse floodplain of the Zambezi River 20km north of Mongu Town and shares the Zambezi River with Kalabo on the Western side. It also shares its boundaries with Lukulu and Mitete district on the North, Kaoma district on the Eastern side and Mongu on the Southern side. Figure 1 shows a map of Limulunga and its wards. The geographic co-ordinates of Limulunga district are 15° 6' 0" South, 23° 9' 0" East.

Figure 1 Location Map of Limulunga District



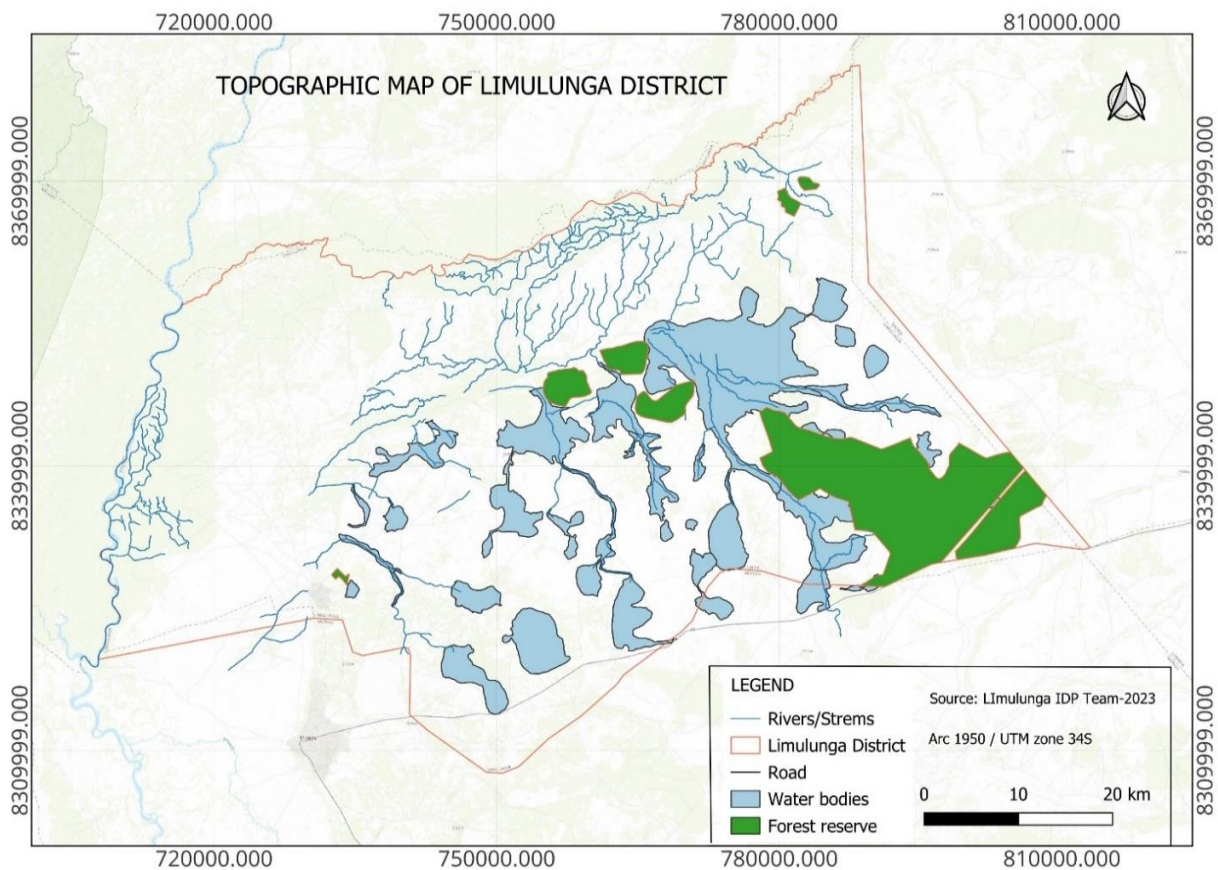
### 1.1 Climate

The district receives an average annual rainfall of 945 mm falling in the rainy season from late October to April. The flood usually appears by January, peaks in April and is gone by June leaving the floodplain green with new grass. Limulunga is hot from September to December with the mean maximum temperatures of 35.4<sup>0</sup> C and it's cool from May to August with mean maximum temperatures of 26.9<sup>0</sup> C in June and mean minimum of 10.3<sup>0</sup> C.

### 1.2 Topography

Limulunga District lies on the high ground at the edge of Barotse floodplains of the Might Zambezi River. In the eastern part of the district are the Luena flats, this is mainly due to a dissected plateau. A high and hilly area characterizes the central part of the district. The district altitude is about 1023 m above mean sea level.

**Figure 2 Topographic Map of Limulunga District**



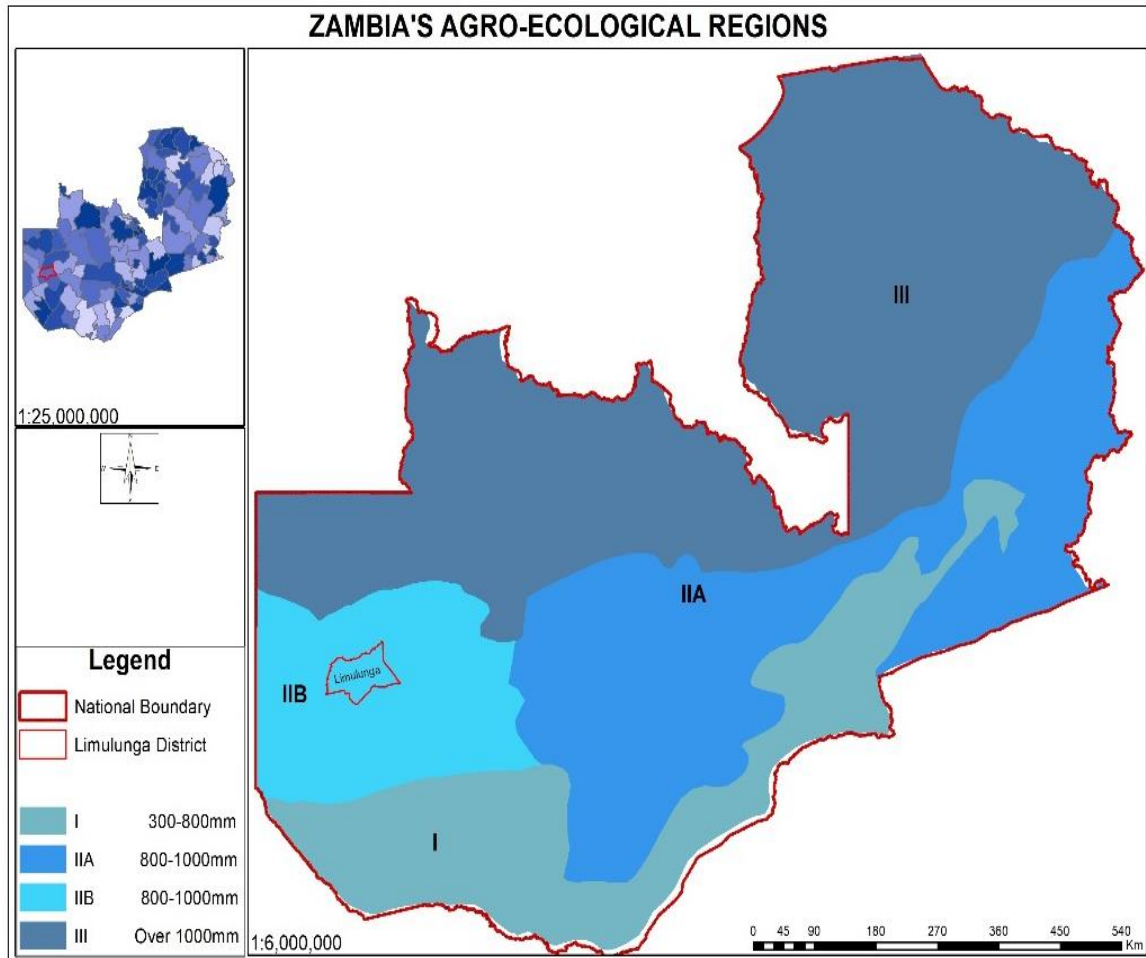
### 1.3 Soils

The predominant soil for Limulunga is Kalahari sands which have a strong bearing on which vegetation they can support. However, fertile soils are most found in the dambos where most agricultural activities are concentrated

### 1.4 Ecology

Limulunga is endowed with abundant natural resources. These include land, water bodies, forests, plains, hills, animals, and plants. These natural resources are important because of their economic uses, medicinal properties, aesthetic and recreational use, as well as scientific use. The area also has a number of man-made traditional canals. The common vegetation types are mainly Kalahari, *Cryptosepalum* (mainly mukwa), Mkusi forests, Munga and miombo woodlands and the presence of palm trees and grasses concentrated under and around woody plants.

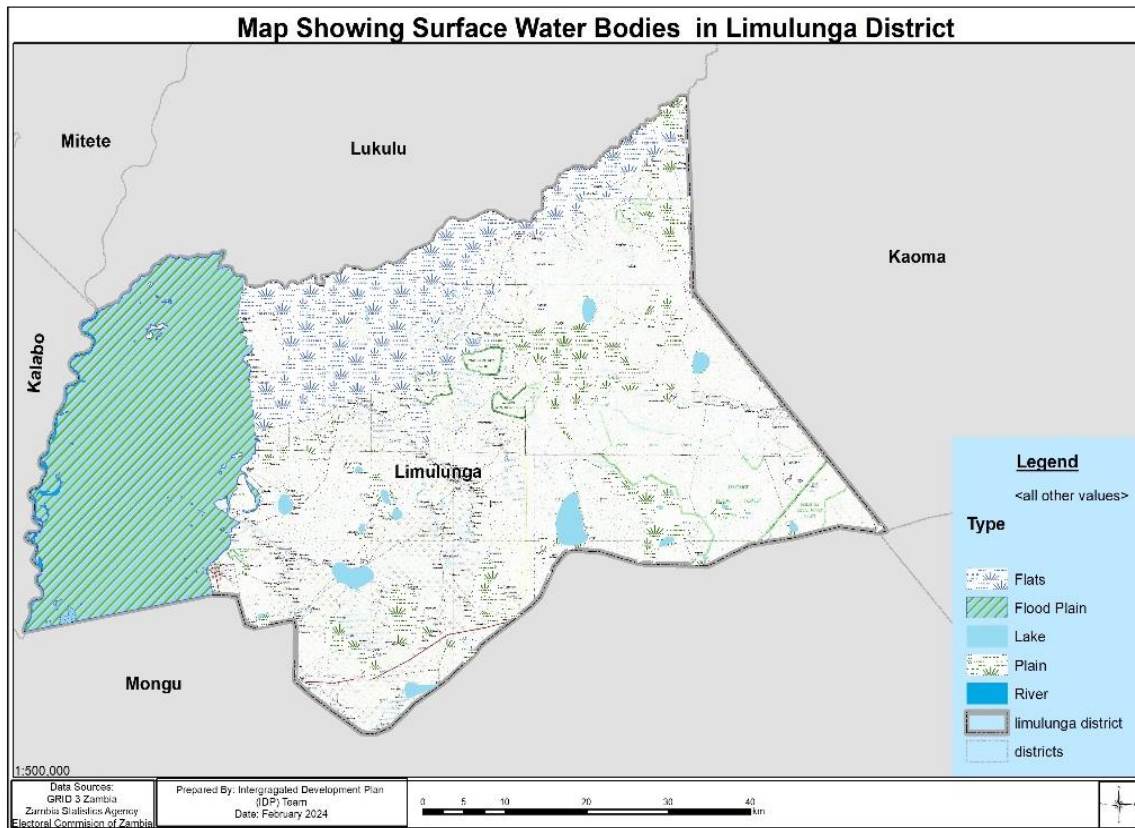
Figure 3 Agro-ecological zone map of Limulunga District



### 1.5 Hydrology

Much of Limulunga District's surface is covered by wetlands such as Luena flats, rivers, lakes lagoons and dambos. Notable of these surface water bodies are the mighty Zambezi River, and its tributaries like the Luena River. The district receives the rainfall of between 800-1000 mm

Figure 4 Surface water bodies in Limulunga District



The northern part of the district is covered by Lena flats while the western region has a Barotse flood plains up to the Zambezi river towards the boundary with Kalabo District.

## PART TWO

### 2.0 Demographic Analysis

This section gives details of the population of Limulunga district, its characteristics and compositions, the projected population and its characteristics and composition and concludes by focusing on the impacts on land use and spatial development.

### 2.1 Historic Population Levels and Historic Population Growth Rates at District and Ward Levels

The district has a total population of 62,048 people of which 29,879 are males and 32,169 are females with a total of 11,528 households (ZAMSTAT, 2022). According to the 2022 census report, from 2010 to 2022, the annual population growth rate of Limulunga district was at 1.6% (ZAMSTAT, 2023) and the district had a population density of 15.7 /km<sup>2</sup>.

*Table 1 Distribution of gender*

GENDER 2023	
MALE	29,879
FEMALE	32,169

*Source, (ZAMSTAT 2022)*

Table shows that the females stand at 51.9 % (32,169) while the males are at 48.1% (29,879) of the total population. This shows that females in Limulunga district are more by 3.8 % compared to men. From figure 6 above, it is evident that from all age groups, females constitute the highest number of the population compared to males

*Table 2 Population change from year 2000 to 2022*

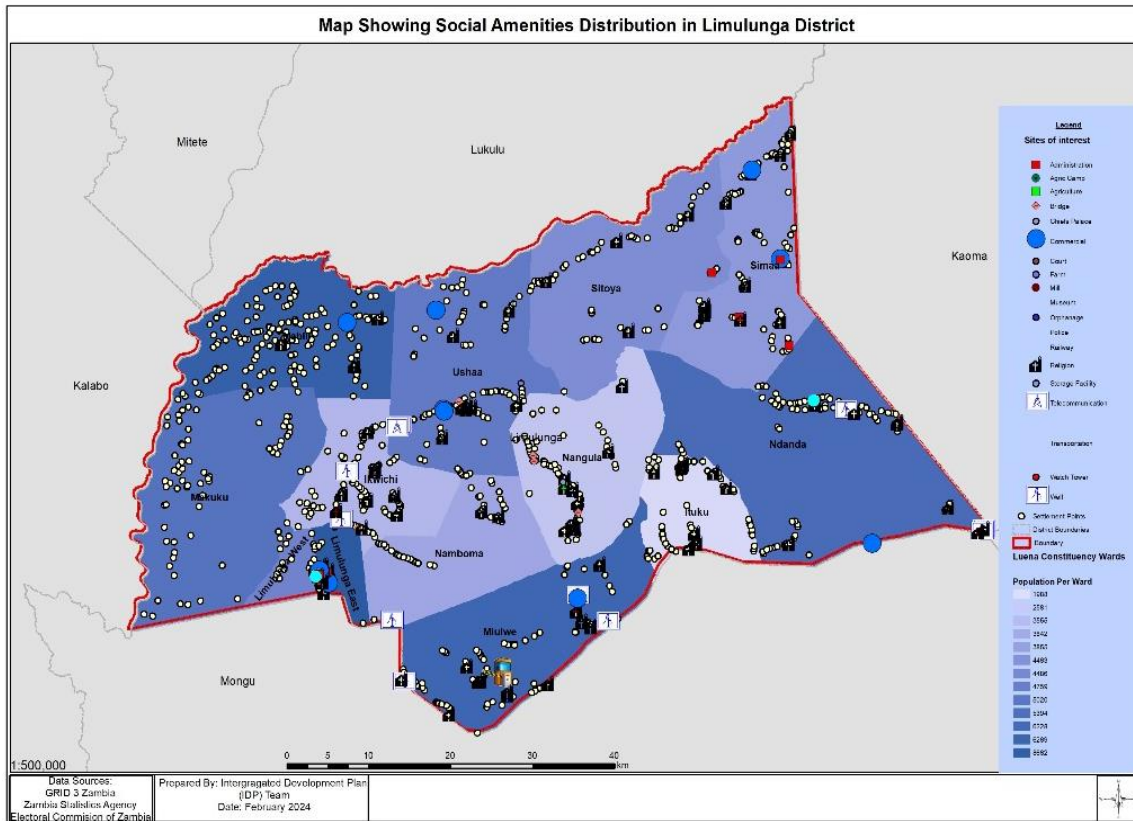
Name	status	Population Census 2000	Population Census 2010	Population Census 2022
Limulunga	District	42,448	50,741	61,102

Table 2 shows that Limulunga district Population in 2000 was at 42, 448 and in 2010 it was at 50,741. Representing an increase population of 8,293 in 2010. In the year 2023 the population was stands at 62,080 representing an increase of 10,361 in comparison to the year 2010.

### 2.2 Population Density by Ward

The Population density when looked at from a ward level perspective, it is largely defined by the activities and development in each ward. Limulunga east ward has the highest population of 8,801 in 2023 and a projected population of 10,209 in 2034 followed by Mabili, Miulwe, Ndanda, Makuku, Ushaa, Limulunga West, Sitoya, Simaa, Namboma, Ikwichi and Nangula. By the year 2032 the estimated population of Limulunga will be at 72,759 representing an increase of 10,679 in comparison with the year 2023. The projected population is calculated based on the current population trends of the district

**Figure 5 Population Density by Ward and social amenities distribution**



As presented in figure 6, Limulunga East ward has the highest population density followed by Mabili, Miulwe, Ndanda, Makuku, Ushaa, Limulunga West, Sitoya, Simaa, Namboma, Ikwichi and Nangula. Ituku ward had the lowest population density among the wards in Limulunga district.

**Table 3 Projected Population per ward**

		Luena Constituency													
		ward												Total	
		Limulunga East	Mabili	Miulwe	Ndanda	Makuku	Ushaa	Limulunga West	Sitoya	Simaa	Namboma	Ikwichi	Nangula	Ituku	13
Population	2023	8,801	6,369	6,328	5,480	5,100	4,835	4,558	4,534	3,917	3,903	3,612	2,622	2,020	62,080
	2024	10,209	7,388	73,40	6,357	5,916	5,609	5,287	5,260	4,543	4,528	4,190	3,042	2,343	72,759

Source; (LTC, 2023)

The table shows how the population change increase by ward from the year 2023 to 2024. The projected population is calculated based on the current population trends of the district

**2.3 Population and Population Growth Rate of Urban and Rural Areas**

Among the demographic challenges the district is likely to face include high population of children in the range 0 – 14 years resulting to having a very high dependency ratio within the district. This will entail establishing more preschools, primary schools, play parks, and provision of under-five services in health facilities.

The high rate of migration is likely to impact negatively on the district due to the likely increase in HIV/AIDS prevalence and may cause inequalities between the rural and urban population. The growth in population is also likely to contribute to rampant deforestation due to charcoal burning by most rural residents, a situation which has resulted in land and environmental degradation. Limulunga will continue experiencing a high rate of Urbanization and a rapid natural population increase which if not planned for and controlled may result to the mushrooming of unplanned settlements, high levels of encroachments into forest reserves and the established farm blocks. Urbanization is a key engine to economic and social development and if well utilized can result to high productivity, job create and help in the provision of essential services.

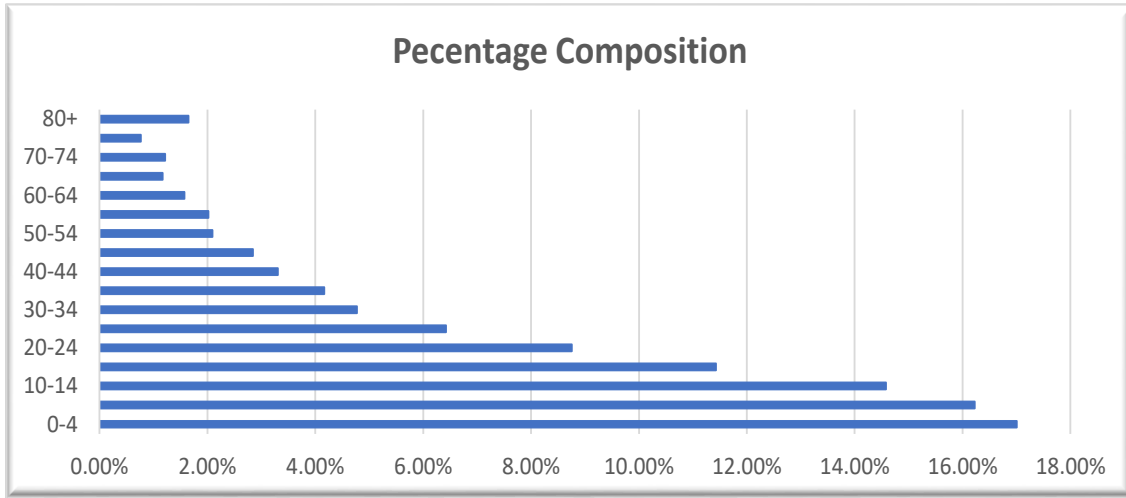
Limulunga district is endowed with abundant resources which if properly utilized can positively stimulate the development of the district. Forests in the district have been highly vulnerable due to factors such as extensive practices of shifting cultivation; increased demand for energy which has resulted to the use of firewood and charcoal by both the rural and urban households and settlement expansion. The drive towards urbanization and land use/ land cover change raises many issues which might have both positive and negative impacts like urban growth, encroachments, high demand for land for housing development, increased demand for services such as water, electricity, etc., loss of agricultural land, high land values and other related problems. There is likely to be increased pressure on land for food production an aspect which may lead to soil erosion and the loss of arable lands to facilitate for housing development. Further, the trend is most likely expected to add pressure on the Local Authority in areas such as health, water and sanitation, education for improved service provision.

#### ***2.4 Projected Population and Likely Characteristics***

Limulunga District has one constituency namely Luena Constituency with an estimated population of 62,048. The population for Limulunga district is expected to grow at an annual rate of 1.6 % from 2023 to 2034 (ZAMSTAT, 2023). The projected population in 2034 is expected to be 72,759 as presented in table 3. The increase in the annual population growth rate is due to the anticipated increase in agricultural activities, tourism and investments in processing industries in the district

#### **2.4 Estimated Population and Base Year**

**Figure 6 The Percentage composition of the population**



From figure 8 above, it can be observed that more than half of the district’s population in Limulunga is between 0 to 24 years. This indicates a population structure which is predominately young with a small proportion of the population in the 50 years and above cohort groups. The age group from 0 to 4 year are about 32,097 (19%) of the total population, those from 5 to 14 years constitute about 50,663 (30%) of the total population, while those above 50 years constitute about 2% of the total population.

**2.5 Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Base Year**

**Figure 7 Population pyramid as of 2023**

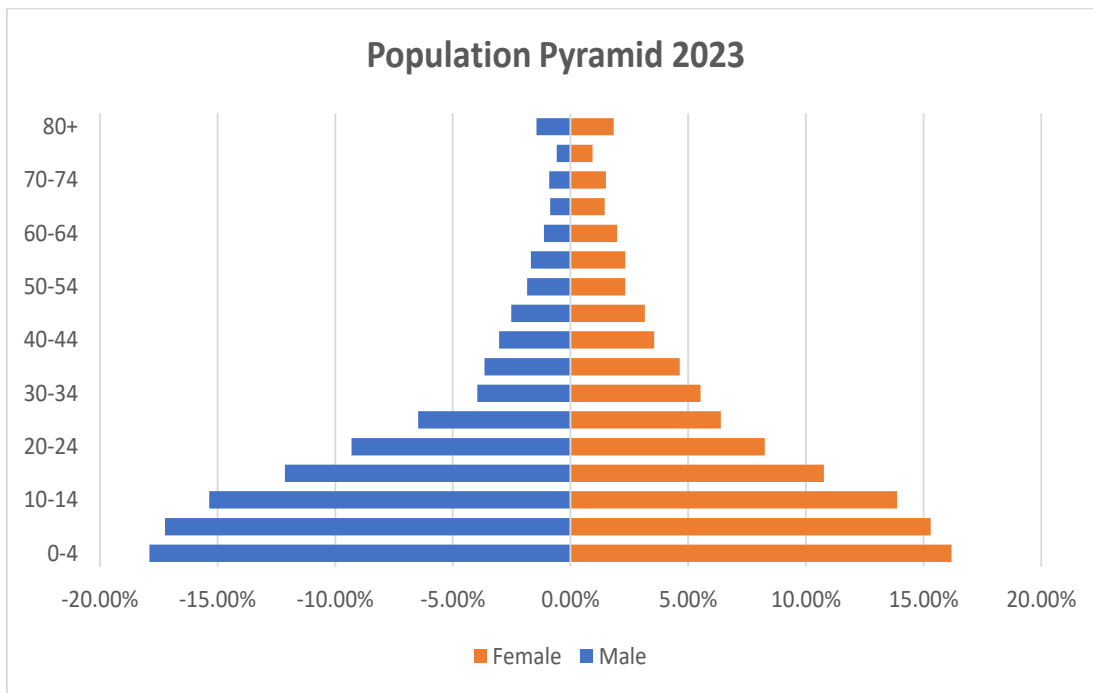
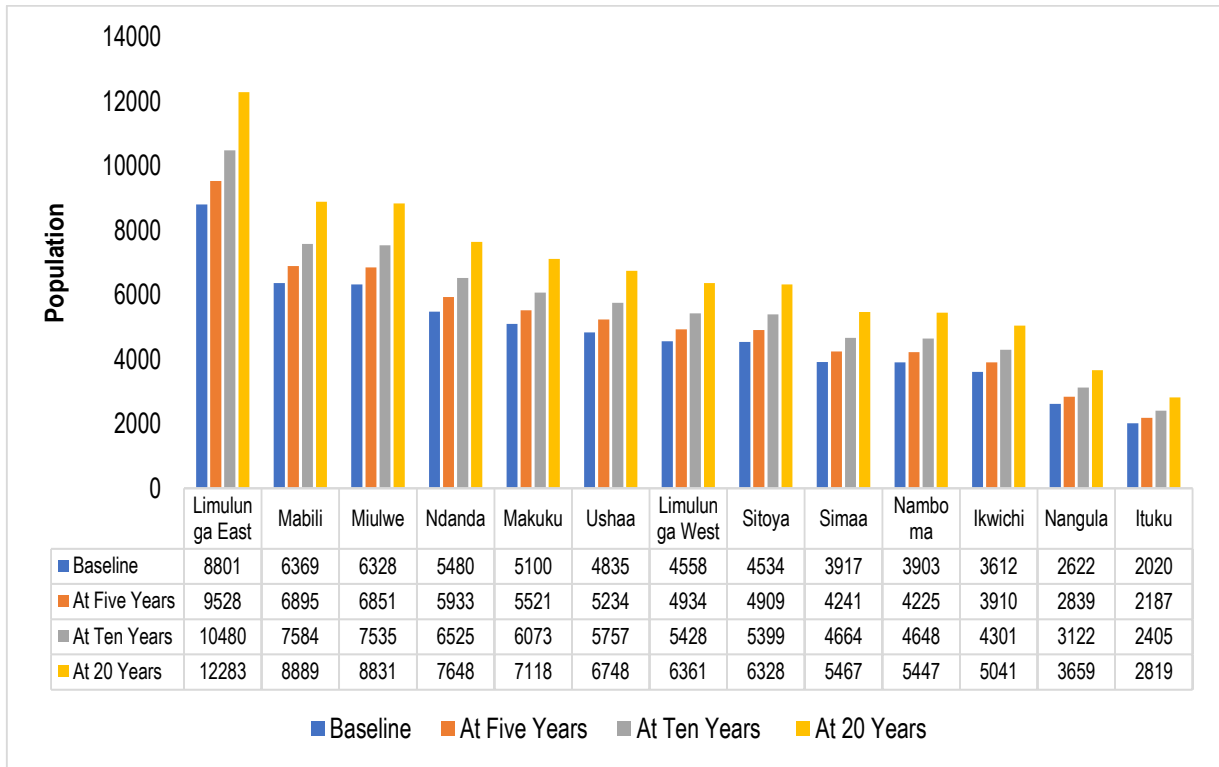


Figure 7, shows that the age group from 0 – 4 has the highest composition followed by the age group from 5 – 9 and the age group 10 – 14 years. The age groups 75 to 79 above have the lowest composition of the population.

### 3.0 Population Projections

#### 3.1 Estimate of the Future Population on the IDP Area 5, 10 and 20 Years

Figure 8 District Population Projection by Ward at 5, 10, and 20 Years



Source; (ZAMSTAT, 2022)

The figure shows rural district population projections by ward. Limulunga East ward seems to be fastest in terms of population growth owing to the developments taking place in the area. The population projections for Limulunga District over 5, 10, and 20 years across various wards provide valuable insights for planning the District Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

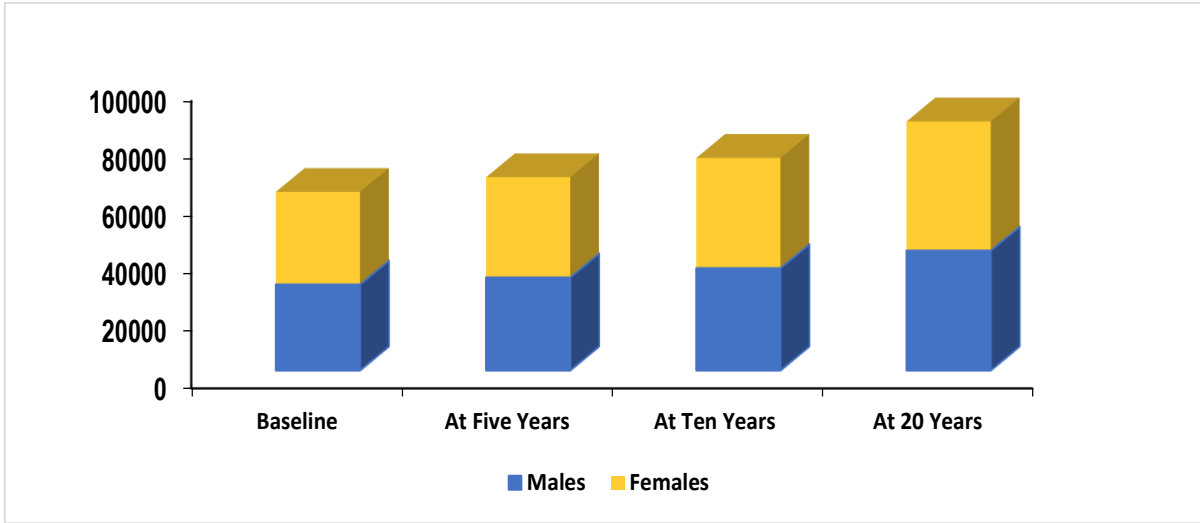
#### Population Growth Across Wards:

All wards show significant population increase over the projected periods (5, 10, and 20 years). For example, Limulunga East is expected to grow from 8,801 (baseline) to 12,283 in 20 years, while Mabili is projected to increase from 6,369 to 8,889.

The growth is steady across all wards, indicating an overall rising trend in population throughout the district.

Given this significant projected increase in population across all wards over the next 5, 10, and 20 years, careful planning in the District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is essential. The IDP must ensure that adequate infrastructure, healthcare, education, and employment opportunities are provided. High-growth wards like Limulunga East and Mabili will require particular attention. Sustainable development, urban planning, and the expansion of public services will be crucial in accommodating the rising population and ensuring long-term prosperity for the district.

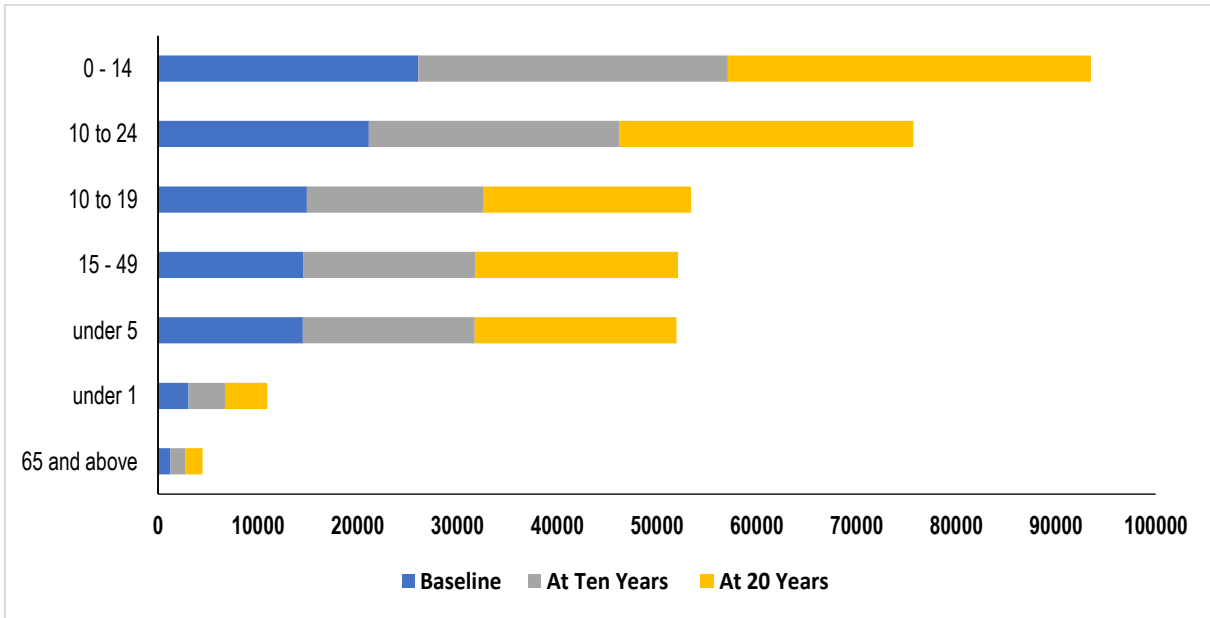
**3.2 Estimate of the Future by Sex Population on the IDP Area 5, 10 and 20 Years**  
**Figure 9 District Population Projection by Sex at 5, 10, and 20 Years**



Source; (ZAMSTAT 2022)

Women continues to lead the male counterparts in terms of population in the district. Woman account for more than 52% of the total district population

**3.2.1 Likely Age Characteristics of Population at 5, 10 and 20 Years**  
**Figure 10 District Population Projection by Sex at 5, 10, and 20 Years**



Source; (ZAMSTAT 2022)

#### 4.0 Assessment of Existing Land Use and Settlement patterns in the district

##### 4.1 Overall settlement patterns

Limulunga District is characterized by different settlement patterns and population distribution across various wards. predominantly observed settlements are nucleated, linear sporadic and informal settlement patterns

##### 4.1.1 Nucleated Settlements:

The district has a few nucleated areas in Limulunga East, Limulunga West, Mabili and Ndanda ward. These are densely populated areas located primarily in places with all social amenities and economic activities. This pattern shows the areas that are central hubs for community activities, likely due to the availability of resources or favorable living conditions.

##### 4.1.2 Linear Settlements:

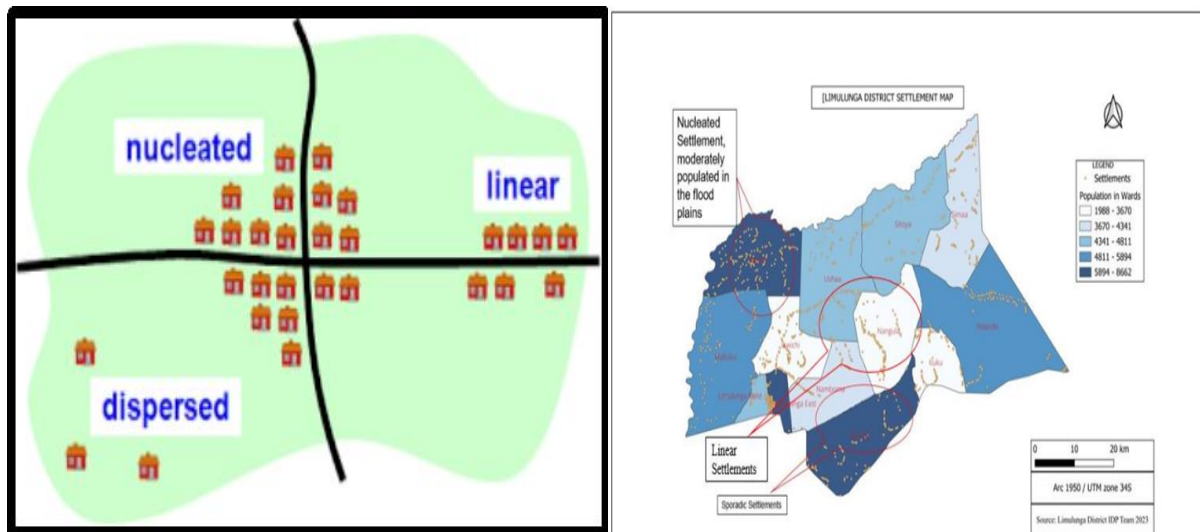
Most of the settlement in district are in a linear type, as they extend along roads and rivers. This pattern is seen in most parts of the district are in this kind of settlement.

##### 4.1.3 Sporadic Settlements:

The district has many of the settlements scattered and less densely populated. This mainly in the upper part of the district where people live in isolated villages. The settlements are more dispersed, mostly as a result of low access and resources or more challenging living conditions.

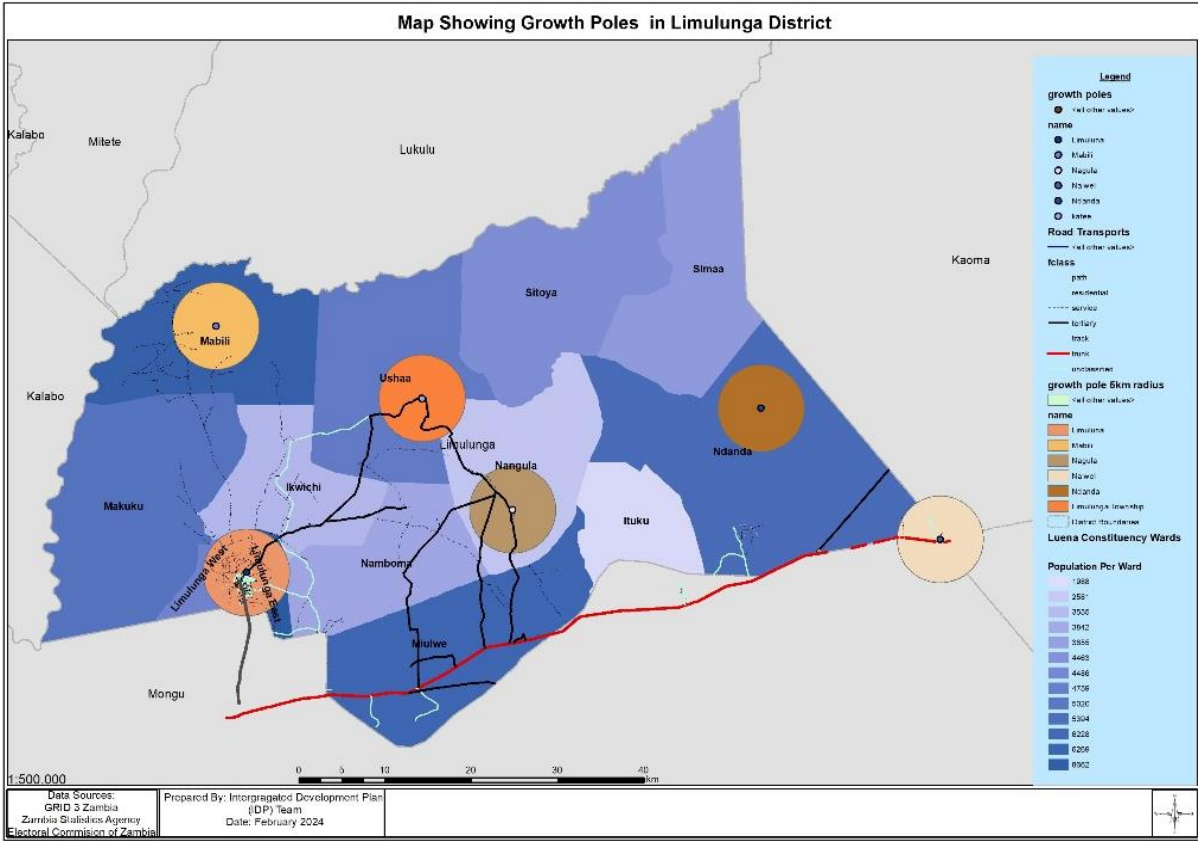
#### 4.2 Informal settlements

Figure 11 Settlement patterns in villages



The map is color-coded to show population densities across different wards, ranging from 1,988 to 8,662 people. Darker shades indicate higher populations, particularly in the southern and central parts of the district. This pattern indicates a mix of settlement types, with denser populations in certain key areas, likely influenced by geographical features and available infrastructure

Figure 12 Urbanising Villages and growth nodes



**4.3 Other land uses**  
*Figure 13 Township layout plan (formal urban development area)-See attached map on A3 appendix II.*

## SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

### 5.0 EDUCATION SECTOR

#### 5.1 Overview of education sector

Limulunga District's education sector faces challenges, including inadequate classrooms, teacher shortages, poor infrastructure, lack of tertiary institutions, and limited access to electricity. High teacher-student ratios, long distances to schools and insufficient support for vulnerable learners hinder education quality and access. Rising enrollment strains resources, while gender disparities and declining literacy levels.

#### 5.1.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at A Local Level

To ensure that the IDP is in line with National and International policies, the following policies were reviewed: Zambia Vision 2034, Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022 – 2026, Sustainable Development Goal No. 4, 5, 6 and 9 and Education for all policy of 1992. Strategic plan from the revealed documents, the following priorities were identified:

- Construct, rehabilitate and maintain appropriate infrastructure in secondary and primary schools, especially in rural areas.
- Increase the literacy and numeracy levels and work towards eliminating illiteracy by 2034.
- Improve teacher/pupil ratio to 15:1 at ECE, 40:1 at basic school and 25:1 at High school by 2034.
- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.
- Reduce the average distance to Schools to 5 km radius to 75 percent of the potential learners by 2034.

#### 5.2 Existing State of Development

##### Transport Provision

The District Education Board (DEB) currently has no vehicle to serve as an Institutional vehicle. The table below indicates the required vehicle allocation if the DEB Office is to operate effectively and efficiently.

*Table 4 Transport provision – DEB Office*

Section	Vehicle			Motorbike		
	Available	Condition	Required	Available	Condition	Required
Administration	0		1	0		
Standards, Assessment and Evaluation	0		1	0		1
Pool	0		1	0		2
	0		Truck for transportation of food for school feeding/co-curricular activities/other school requisites			
Zonal	0		9	0	0	9

Source; (DEB-office 2023)

As evidenced from the table above on the transport status for DEB Office, it can be deduced that the Office lacks Institutional transport. Suffice to mention transport availability would enhance the following;

- Promote efficiency in the implementation of the Ministry programs.
- Effective teacher and institutional monitoring.
- Timely implementation and monitoring of projects and programs.
- Enhanced distribution, administration and monitoring of National examinations.

#### ***Administrative Delivery***

Administratively, availability of transport would enhance the management of teaching service cases, payroll, policy and programs implementation.

#### ***Service Delivery***

- Monitoring teaching and learning.
- Monitoring infrastructure projects.
- Monitoring Government and Cooperating Partners projects and programs.
- Coordinating and monitoring co-curricular and subject associations activities.
- Capacity building of teachers in Continuous professional development activities (CPDs).

DEB Office is in need of a motor vehicle and motor bike. There is no institutional transport aid, hence the need for provision of motor vehicles and motor bikes to aid effective and efficient operations for the Sector. The Sector is also in dire need of a 6x6 20 tonne truck for the transportation of commodities for School Feeding program in the district. The District also needs a bus for educational tours and co-curricular activities.

#### ***Learning Institutions***

The district has a total of 63 Schools which include Secondary, Primary, Private and Community Schools in comparison to the 57 Schools in the year 2022. From the existing Secondary Schools in the District, **one is non-operational** as construction is stalled. The district has no boarding School, University, College nor Skills Training Centre.

*Table 5 Learning Institutions available*

LEVEL	GRZ	COMMUNITY	PRIVATE	GRANT AIDED	SATELITES
ECE	35	18	01	0	17
Primary	35	18	01	0	0
Secondary	09	0	0	0	0
Skills training	0	0	0	0	0
College	0	0	0	0	0
University	0	0	0	0	0
Total	79	36	02	0	17

Source; (DEBS- Limulunga 2023)

Table 5 and chart above gives a summary of the Learning Institutions available in the District which total to sixty-three (63). Every School in the District offers Early Childhood and Primary Education. There are nine (9) Secondary Schools that are currently available in the District and are spread across six (6) Zones in the District. The five (5) Schools that have been added to respond to the 2023 new education curriculum are Nangili, Sikongo, Ndanda, Simaa and Makuku and will cover education access in four (4) Zones as curriculum implementation commences. Of the current Secondary Schools, twelve (12) have no infrastructure of their own as they are currently sharing classroom space meant for the Primary section from the time they were upgraded. The fourteenth Secondary School which is the New Limulunga Day Secondary School is still under construction and therefore not yet operational.

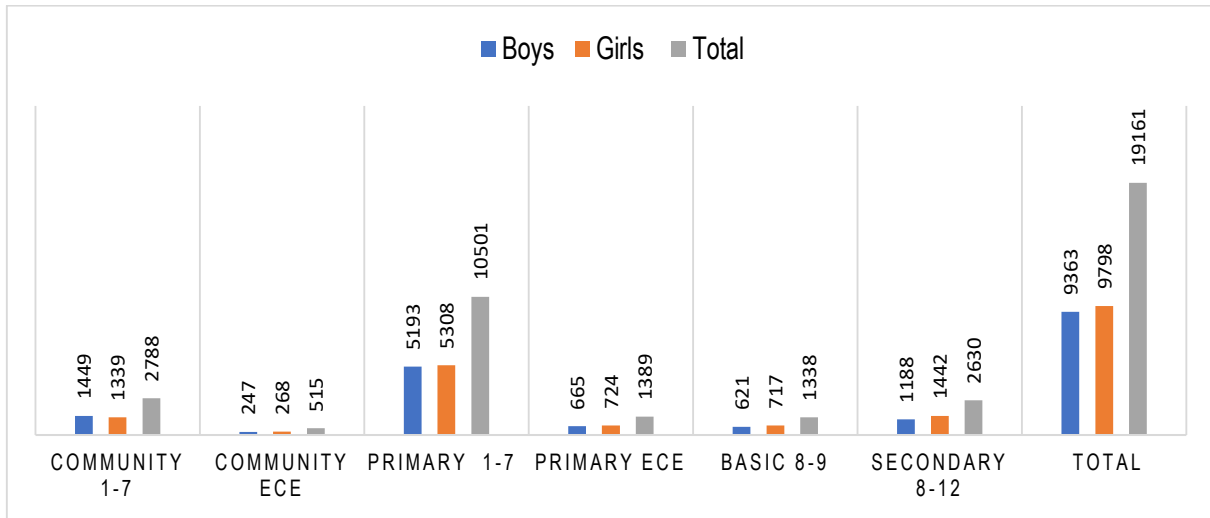
The district lacks a Skills training Centre, College and University to cater for the Out of School learners. There is need to construct infrastructure for higher learning Institutions in the District.

learners. There is need to construct infrastructure for higher learning Institutions in the District.

### ***Pupil Enrolments***

The quality of education in Limulunga District can be said to be within the acceptable standards. This is evident from the available School infrastructure, the number of pupils enrolled within Schools, the number of pupils per classroom, availability of teaching and teaching materials and qualifications of Teachers.

**Figure 14 Institutional enrolments by gender- 2023**



**Table 6 Enrolments by School category**

Figure 14 depicts the Learner population in the District. In comparison to 2022 where the District had 18,694 pupils; 9,268 boys and 9,426 girls, Limulunga District currently has a total of 19,161 pupils out of which 9,366 are boys and 9,795 are girls. It can also be observed that there is higher pupil enrollment at Primary level as compared to Secondary level. This is owing to inadequate Secondary School places at Grade 8 and 10.

There is need to construct more classroom blocks in the existing Secondary Schools and also establishment of Secondary Schools in the three (3) Zones without Secondary Schools. The table also indicates that the pupils at ECE are lesser than those at Primary level. The low ECE enrolments are owing to the lack of standard ECE infrastructure and sandy terrain. Communities are also required to open ECE Satellite Centres to enrol children aged 3-4 years old.

**Source: (DEBS- Limulunga 2023)**

**Table 7 Teacher-Pupil Ratios**

CATEGORY	STANDARD RATIO	CURRENT RATIO
ECE	1:15	1:100
Primary	1:40	1:45
Secondary	1:25	1:51

**Source:(MOE-Limulunga, 2023)**

From table 7 above it shows that the Teacher-Pupil ratio is highest at ECE level. This is due to inadequate trained ECE teachers in the district which is currently 19 Teachers against the ECE enrolment of 1,904 learners. There is need for recruitment of more qualified ECE Teachers to meet the standard Teacher-Pupil ratio of 1:15. The Secondary Teacher-Pupil ratio is equally above the National Standard of 1:40. This is attributed to low staffing levels at Secondary level.

### ***Furniture (Desks) Information***

The district has a total of 1,342 desks against a total of 261 Classrooms. The additional desks required are 5,472 to cater for ECE, Primary and Secondary Learners. Desks needing rehabilitation are 1,074. Space

***Table 8 Zonal Distribution of School- Limulunga District***

S/N	Zone	Zonal Centre
1	Limulunga	Mupatu Combined School
2	Moombo	Moombo Combined School
3	Sikongo	Sikongo Primary School
4	Ushaa	Ushaa Combined School
5	Nangula	Nangula Secondary School
6	Miulwe	Miulwe Primary School
7	Simaa	Simaa Primary School
8	Kaongeta	Kaongeta Primary School
9	Ndanda	Ndanda Primary School
10	Makuku	Makuku Primary School

*The table 8 above shows the ten (10) School Zones in Limulunga District. Out of the nine (9) Zones, only six (6) Zones have Secondary Schools. Ndanda, Kaongeta and Sikongo Zones lack Secondary Schools. That poses a challenge in terms of School places after successful Examinations Council of Zambia (ECZ) grades 8 and 10 selections.*

### ***Existing School Infrastructure***

Existing Schools in Limulunga District and access to National Grid

S/N	CATEGORY	2022			2023		
		Total	Access to power Grid	Deficit	Total	Access to power Grid	Deficit
1	Secondary schools	9	5	4	9	5	4
2	Primary Schools	35	12	23	35	12	23
3	Private Schools	2	2	0	1	1	0
4	Community Schools	18	1	17	18	1	17

Total		64	20	44	63	19	43
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**Source:(MOE-Limulunga, 2023)**

As summarized on the table above, it is evident that more Schools do not have access to electricity from the National power grid within the district, a situation that makes ICT studies difficult in forty-five (45) of the schools without electricity.

**Table 9 Classroom- Learners ratio**

Category	Standard Classroom-Pupil Ratio	Current Classroom- Pupils Ratio
ECE	1:15	1:100
Primary	1:40	1:50
Secondary	1:35	1:83

**Source:(MOE-Limulunga, 2023)**

The district has a total of 247 classrooms against the total of 19,161 pupils which gives an overall ratio of 1:78 for the classroom pupil ratio which also stands on a higher side and resulting in overcrowding in the classrooms. The classroom shortfall is highest at ECE level followed by Secondary level and over by ten (10) at Primary level.

**Table 10 Classroom Status**

Type of School	Available Classroom	Required Classroom	Deficit
ECE	01	127	126
Community	30	12	18
Primary	200	28	172
Secondary	12	49	37
Secondary (Technical)	0	0	1
Skills Training Centre	0	0	1
College	0	0	1
University	0	0	1
Grand Total	243	216	357

**Source:(MOE-Limulunga, 2022)**

Using the Teacher Pupil ratios above and the current total enrolment of 19,161 learners in relation to the available CRBs as tabled above, it can be deduced that education sector has a deficit of 305 Classrooms i.e. about 102 (1x 3 CRBs). The District lacks infrastructure for tertiary Education and skills training.

**Table 11 Literacy and numerical levels**

Level	2022		2023	
	Literacy	Numeracy	Literacy	Numeracy
Grade 1	48%	56%	56%	56%
Grade 2	56%	58%	53%	57%
Grade 3	58%	59%	58%	50%
Grade 4	60%	53%	54%	45%

**Source:(MOE-Limulunga, 2023)**

Table 11 shows the literacy and numeracy proficiency levels for the years in comparison. It is evident that literacy levels were lower at Grade 1 for the year 2022 while Grade 4 the literacy level was higher in 2022. However, the numeracy levels seemed to have dropped in 2023 at Grades 2-4 in 2023 compared to performance in 2022. This is owing to poor or lack of internal and external monitoring by the stakeholders and also poor work culture by some school administrators and teachers. Revamping monitoring, coaching and mentoring can improve the results and change the work culture to a positive one.

**Table 12 Special Education Learners at Schools**

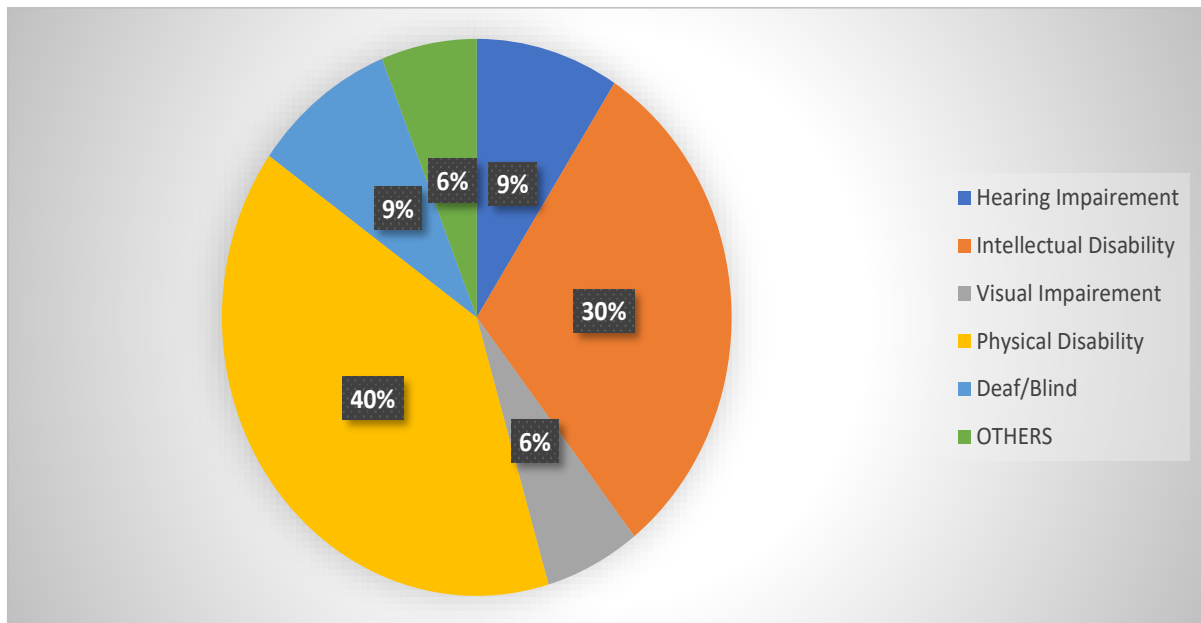
LSEND			LEARNERS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATION NEEDS BY TYPE																	
			Hearing Impairment			Intellectual Disability			Visual Impairment			Physical Disability			Deaf/Blind			Others		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
18	15	33	1	2	3	7	3	10	1	1	2	6	7	9	0	3	3	2	0	2

**Source:(MOE-Limulunga, 2023)**

The table above depicts the Disability levels namely hearing impairment (HI), Intellectual disability (ID), Visual impairment (VI), physical disability and the deaf. Nangóndi has the highest number of disabled learners (09) while Mweeke has the lowest with only (01) learner.

Under intellectual disability, Ilundu Primary has the highest at (05).

*Figure 15 Proportion of learners with special needs*



The district lacks a Special Education Unit for specialized education for the LSEND.

### ***Drop Outs***

A total of 103 (49 Boys and 54 Girls) learners dropped out in the 2023 school year representing a dropout rate of 0.54% of the total school population with the following highlighted as the main reasons;

1. Pregnancy amongst girls
2. Economic challenges
3. Early marriage
4. Illness
5. Expulsion
6. Long distance to School

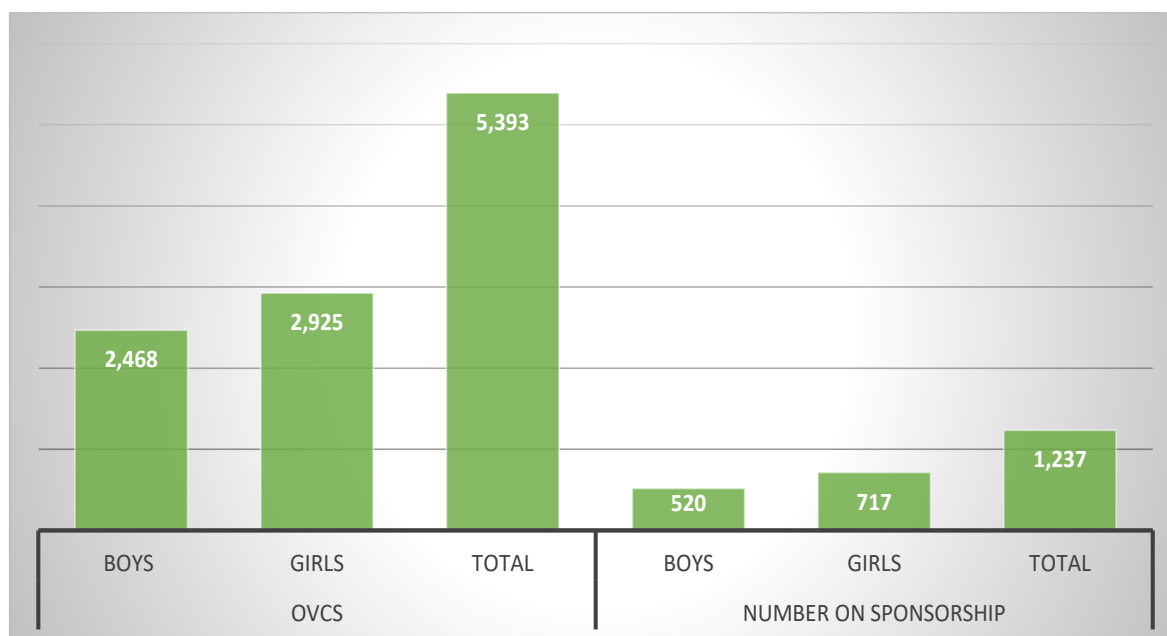
**Table 13 Pass Rate – 2022**

Level	Pass Rate
Grade 7	58%
Grade 9	39%
Grade 12	55.98%

**Source:(MOE-Limulunga, 2022)**

From the table above, it can be deduced that the pass percentage is lowest at grade 9 education level. This is attributed to the fact that the learner progression rate is 100% at Grade 7 whether one is unable to read and write. When such learners are exposed to cut-off point at Grade 9, most of them fail to progress due to poor performance.

**Figure 16 Orphans and vulnerable Children (OVCs)**



**Source:(MOE-Limulunga, 2022)**

*Limulunga District had a total number of 5,393 OVCs during baseline out of which 2,468 are boys representing 45.76% while 2,925 are girls at 54.24%. Girls were more than the boys in terms of vulnerability. However, the Girls were also the highest than the Boys in terms of sponsorship at 57.96% and 42.04% respectively. As Education Sector the anticipation is that all the vulnerable learners in the District would receive the much needed educational support.*

**Table 14 Learners on Secondary Bursary Beneficiaries (CDF)**

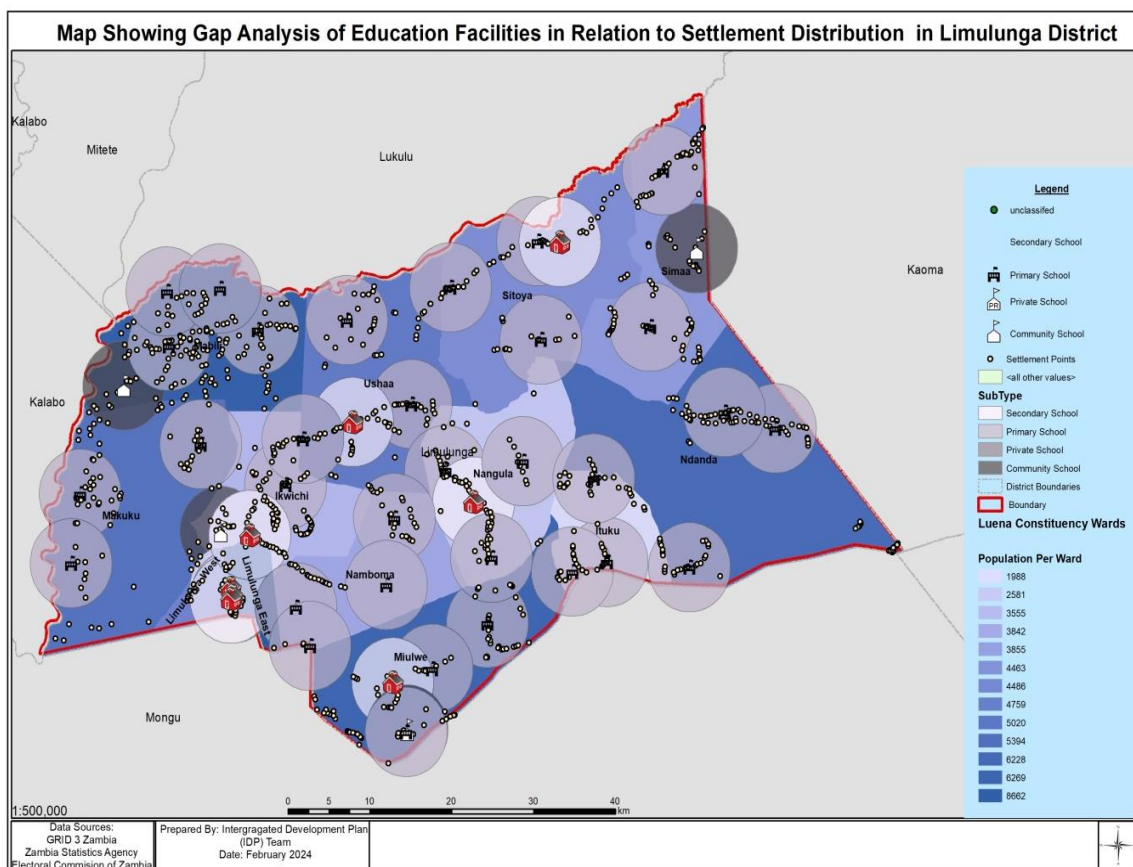
CDF Bursary Beneficiaries		
Boys	Girls	Total
25	13	38

**Source: (LA, CDF annual Report 2023)**

The table 14, above show that 25 boys representing 66% have benefit from CDF for Secondary Bursary while only 13 girls representing 34% have benefited and currently in various boarding Secondary Schools outside the District due to lack of boarding Secondary Schools. There is need for construction of boarding facilities at the New Limulunga Day Secondary School through CDF as it is currently being constructed as a day School.

The district has a low number in terms of Cooperating Partners. More Partners are needed to support Government efforts in the provision of quality Education in terms of Special Education, Early Childhood Education (ECE), learners’ health and environmental conservation programs, Guidance & Counseling Services, water and sanitation, infrastructure, sports development in Schools, skills training etc.

**Figure 17 Gap analysis of Schools in Limulunga District**



From the analysis on figure above, it is evident that most Schools within the District are situated within wards that have high population density. It is also evident that areas with low population density have limited Schools which are sparsely located due to the low population density. The analysis also revealed that despite having a high number of Schools in high population density areas, learners in rural areas are still covering more than 5 kilometres to access education, a situation which is against government policy and other international standards of maximum 5kms distance to be covered to School.

### ***Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process***

The public participation process established that: The District does not have a public library, a Skills Training Centre nor a College of Education or University; in most wards, pupils are made to rent houses in nearby settlements because there is lack of boarding facilities to provide safe accommodation; the District does not have a Teachers resource Centre for Continuous Professional Development (CPD) and Teachers Inservice training; most schools do not have computers/computer labs; three Wards do not have Secondary Schools, hence the need to upgrade some existing Primary Schools into Secondary Schools. Some Schools do not have adequate infrastructure hence the need for construction of new infrastructure. Some School infrastructure projects have been incomplete and stalled for a long time and most schools do not have access to electricity; some schools have a limited number of teachers a situation which has affected the teacher pupil ratio; some Schools do not have adequate accommodation for teachers; there is no agriculture training college; Early Childhood Education is not being implemented according to standards due to lack of ECE infrastructure and inadequate ECE Teachers. The district does not have a Special Education Unit for Learners with Special Education Needs (SEN).

### ***5.3 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years***

#### ***5.3.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities***

The population of pupils is seen to be increasing especially with the free education policy from grade 1 to 12. The introduction of the free education policy has resulted to an increase in enrolment with more girls getting back to School at Secondary level. Therefore, this entails that there is need for construction of more classrooms, provision of desks and books and construction of improved sanitation facilities. In the next 10 years the Learner population projection is 38,200 from the current 19,161 enrolments. The demand for classrooms has a direct proportional on the need for desks and toilet facilities in Schools.

#### ***5.4 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes***

Free education policy has resulted in an increase in enrolment levels in Schools. Community Schools are eventually expected to reduce as most of them are being gazetted to Government Primary Schools due to adequate funding from Government and the anticipated improved infrastructure provision. As a result of such measures, there is need to have a specific program on upgrading Community Schools. There is increasing Learner population at Primary and Secondary levels. This entails that Learners would need to be accommodated in boarding Schools at Secondary level but unfortunately there are no Secondary Boarding Schools within the District, a situation which has resulted in Learners renting houses in nearby villages for them to access Secondary education. Secondary boarding Schools are a necessity in the district.

### ***5.5 Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Population and Settlements***

Going by the current trend of increasing enrolments, it is essential that measures like construction of boarding Schools and establishment of Schools within reachable distance are put in place to prevent residents from walking long distances to access Schools. The existing investment in the education sector is low compared to the demand at ECE, Primary and Secondary levels. Therefore, there is need for an increase in construction of some Schools in areas where Schools are distant and also to ensure that all stalled school infrastructure is completed. Equally at Secondary level, there is need to construct boarding Secondary Schools and secondary school infrastructure for upgraded Secondary Schools.

### ***5.6 Environment and Climate Change***

The Education sector is among the sectors that have been highly affected by the impacts of climate change. On a yearly basis during the rainy season, infrastructure in some Schools is affected due to heavy rains and strong winds. Roads are usually inaccessible and some Schools completely cut off during the rainy season making it very difficult for pupils to access Schools. In an effort to mitigate climate change, several programs have been undertaken in Schools such as community sensitization and coming up with deliberate programs to mitigate the effects of climate change. Some of the programs which have been initiated include tree planting around and within the schools aimed at environment protection and climate change mitigation. Schools are also required to have production unit to help sustain activities aimed at the provision of quality education.

### ***5.7 Gender and Vulnerable Group***

Limulunga District has about 5,393 OVCs who are expected to receive help as they have been considered vulnerable. The district has the Social Welfare Programme which looks at the vulnerable households which receive monthly support.

Currently, Limulunga District has been added on a project that supports School Girls through a programme called Keeping Girls in School (KGS) under the Case Management System component. The District is currently receiving support from Campaign for Female Education (Camfed) in support of marginalized children in rural areas of Zambia at high risk of early marriages to continue their education at their local Secondary School. The girls are supported through basic School requisites (uniforms and educational materials), menstrual hygiene support. The district is experiencing a drop in boys' enrolment due to cultural practices like *mukanda* and herding of animals hence the need to introduce programs to keep boys in school, to mitigate child labour practices.

### ***5.8 Summary and Consideration of Underlying Issues***

As the District population increases, an increase in pupil enrolments is anticipated and that will entail the need for increased construction of classrooms, provision of adequate desks, construction of improved sanitation facilities and Teachers' accommodation, connection to electricity and provision of clean safe piped water in Schools and recruitment of more teachers in order to reduce the Teacher-pupil ratio thereby increasing literacy levels.

### *Summary of Issues*

1. Inadequate school infrastructure
2. Inadequate school furniture
3. Low access to electricity
4. Poor water supply and sanitation
5. Lack of special education unit, secondary school boarding, skills training and tertiary education facilities
6. Truancy
7. Low staffing levels
8. Inadequate ICT equipment, teaching and learning materials,
9. Lack of specialized rooms and District Library
10. Lack of transport
11. High levels of adult illiteracy

## **6.0 HEALTH SECTOR**

### **6.1 Overview**

Over the years the district's population has continued to grow, accompanied by an increasing disease burden. The Ministry of Health overall goal being to improve the health status of the people in Zambia, this sits well in contributing to productivity and socio-economic development.

### **6.2 Key government priorities being and to be implemented at local level**

The IDP for the health sector has been developed in context of the Eighth National Development Plan, The National Health Strategic Plan 2022 -2026 and The Vision 2034. The focus is towards achieving the health goals and objectives in the district's intent of attaining targets under Sustainable Development Goal No. 3 (SDG 3).

The priority areas from legal framework and policies mentioned:

- Strengthen health service delivery, in order to contribute to attaining quality universal health coverage by 2034
- Strengthen integrated health support systems, towards attainment of Universal Health Coverage
- SDG 3“Good health and well-being for all” and quality
- Strengthening prevention and Primary Health Care (PHC)
- Maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health and nutrition

### **6.3 Description of the Existing State of Development**

Limulunga District Health Office has recorded notable progress in all major health programmes notwithstanding the need to scale up its services to meet the increasing demand. The district has health facilities in all the 13 wards with some having more than one. The facilities dotted around the district are still not close to meeting the health service accessibility standards of a health facility servicing a catchment area of 5kilometre radius. The office has gone further to set up outreach post in 102 areas in the district where health care workers are expected to provide outreach services with support from trained Community Health Workers in efforts to take health services as close to the family as possible.

Limulunga district has 20 functional health facilities of which eight are Rural Health Centres (RHCs), ten Heath Posts (HP) and one Mini-Hospital servicing the population of 61,102. The district hospital is still under construct therefore; the district obtains referral services from Lewanika General Hospital in Mongu district. Long distances to reach health facilities, poor road network, poor telecommunication network and geographical barriers coupled with climate change effects such as floods, high temperatures and frost pose a serious threat to accessing health services in the district.

Limulunga district is largely offering Primary Health care in 20 health facilities and seeking specialized services from other districts therefore, more attention is paid to preventing and treating non-communicable diseases, health promotion, social determinants of health, disease surveillance, and enhancing good governance. Scaling up of primary health care services remains a priority through capacity building of community health cadres, including Community Health Assistants (CHAs) and Community Health Volunteers (CHVs). In addition, the district aims to strengthen Neighborhood Health Committees (NHCs), Joint service delivery with other government

ministries, Non-Governmental Organizations, Traditional leaders together with members of the community to promote ownership of health services.

### 6.3.1 Availability of Services

The health workforce situation in the district has greatly improved in terms of numbers and quality through the 2022 mass recruitment of health care workers, a great progress towards the attainment of WHO health care worker to patient ratio. Currently all the health facilities in the district are maned by not less than two trained health care providers though some facilities still have gaps to reach minimum requirements.

The office keeps monitoring the quality of services offered in the district and enhance the compliance of standards and guidelines through health systems Performance Assessment (PA) in health facilities, Service Quality Assessment (SQA) and strengthen integration and coordination of performance improvement interventions.

*Table 15 District Population and Key Indicator 2020 to 2022*

Category	2021		2022		2023	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Children 0-11 Months		4	2,460	4		
<5 Years		20	12,298	20		
5-14 Years		29.2	17,955	29.2		
Women 15-49 Years		22	13,527	22		
All Adults 50 Years+		24.8	15,250	24.8		
Total Male (All ages)		48	29,515	48		
Total Female (All ages)		50.5	31,975	50.5		
Total Population		100	62,490	100		
Population Growth Rate		2.9	1,783	2.9		
Expected Pregnancies		5.4	3,320	5.4		
Expected Delivers		5.2	3, 197	5.2		
Expected Live Births		4.95	3044	4.95		

*Source; (ZAMSTAT, 2022)*

Figure 18 Distribution of Health facilities in Limulunga District

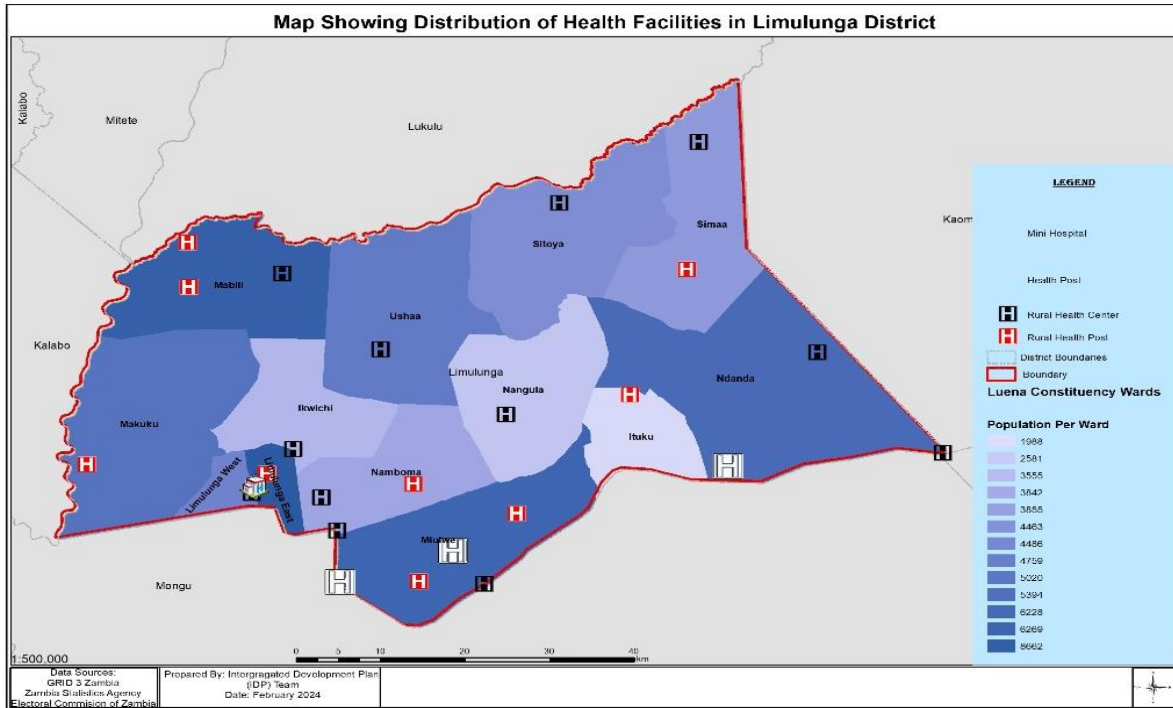


Figure 18 Limulunga district health map showing the location of all the health facilities in the 13 wards of the district. The colours show the 13 wards of the district as indicated on the key

Figure 19 Distribution of Health facilities with 5km Buffer in Limulunga District

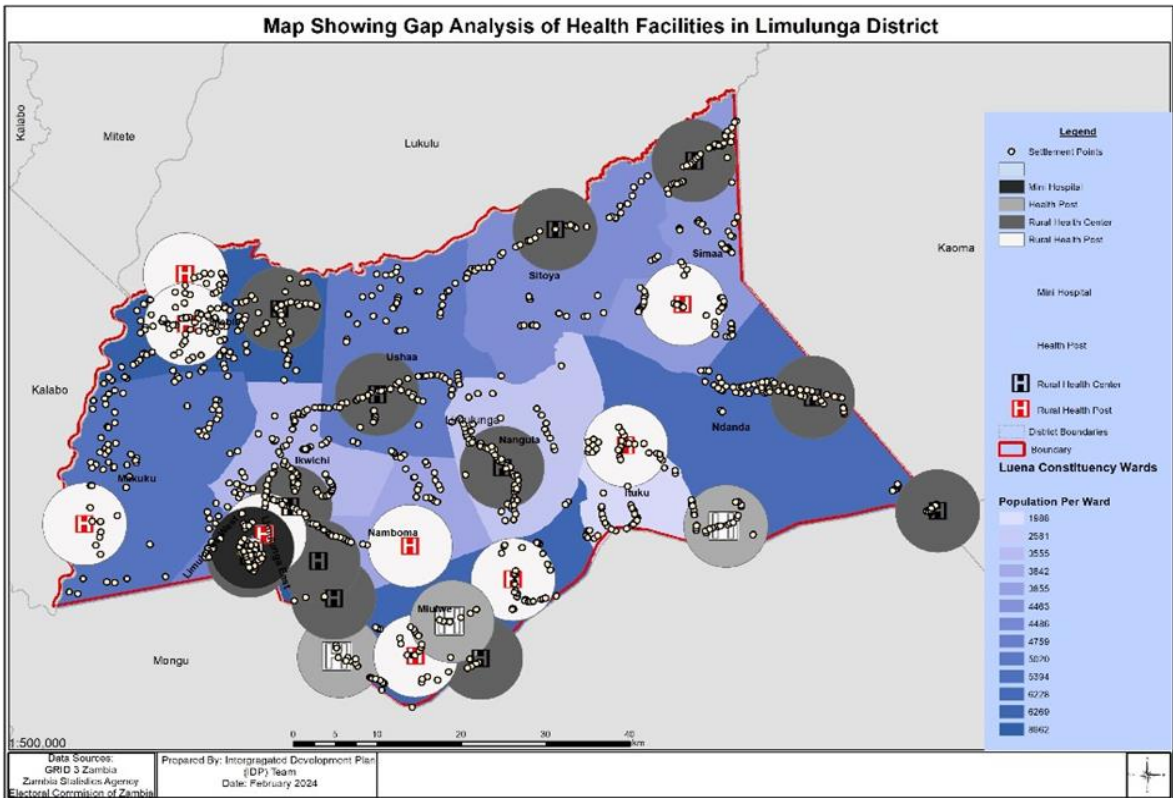


Figure 20 Status of Staff level by profession, 2022

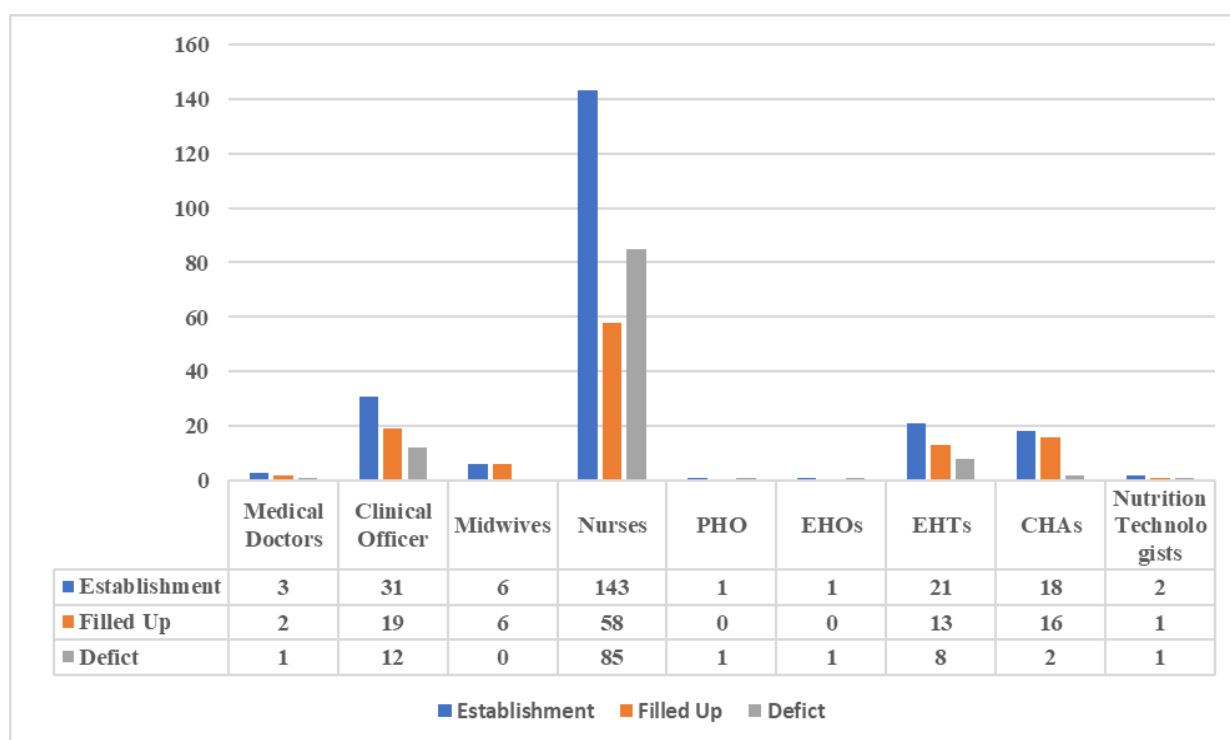


Figure 20 Health staffing status for the district shows huge number of deficits in the district with other staff serving outside the district

Table 16 Population per Health Care Worker Ratio

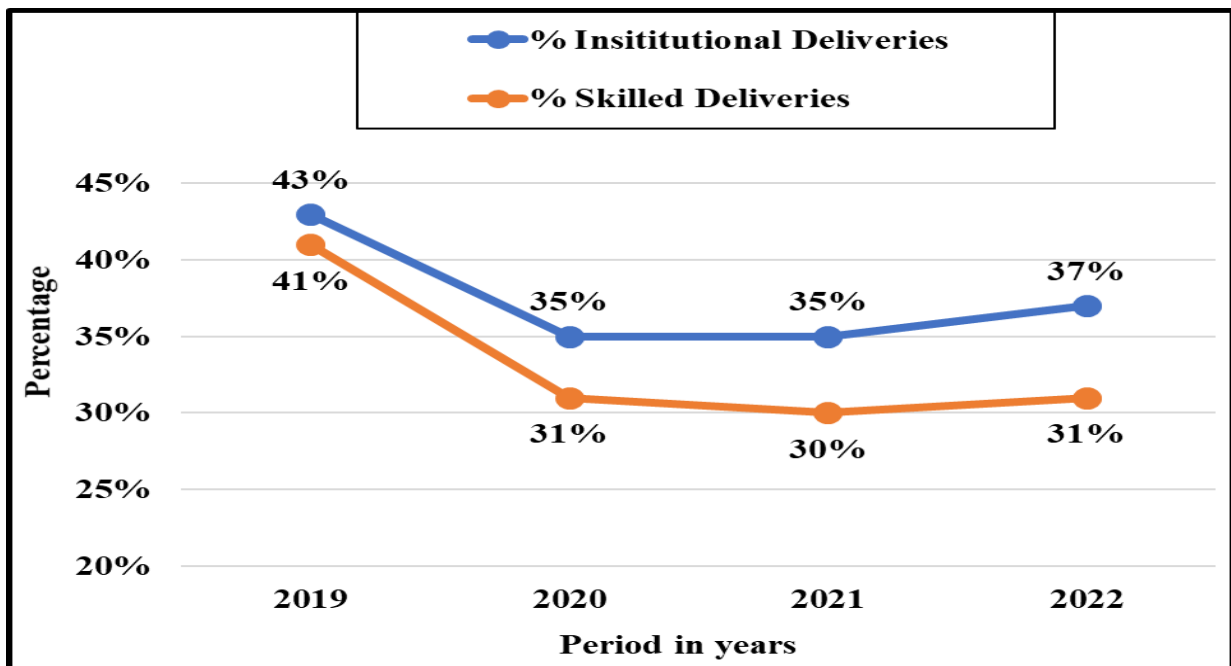
Health Worker	Standard Ratio	Existing Ratio
Doctor	1 : 3500	1 : 62 080
Clinical Officer	1 : 3000	1 : 3267
Nurse	1 : 500	1 : 1070

According to the National Health Strategic Plan, the country has a target to meet the standard ratio by 2026

*Table 17 District Key Performance indicators 2021 to 2023*

Category	2021	2022	2023
	%	%	%
% Under one-year children fully immunized (0-11 months)	52	52	
% Under one-year children fully immunized (0-11 months)	48	43	
% BCG coverage	47	47	
Total First Antenatal Coverage	51	52	
ANC 1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester (%)	15	18	
Institutional Deliveries	35	37	
Skilled Deliveries (%)	30	31	
Maternal Death in Facilities	1	0	
Postnatal within 48 hours (%)	38	37	
HIV positivity in ANC Clients	14	12	
HIV+ women on ART (%)	100	87	

*Figure 21 Institutional and skilled delivery coverage from 2019 to 2022*



*Figure 21 The district coverages for Reproductive health and child health Comment on the table above for the years 2021 and 2022. It is clear the district is not performing well in these indicators and has a big gap or unreached children. Maternal death and women on ART are the areas that the district is doing well.*

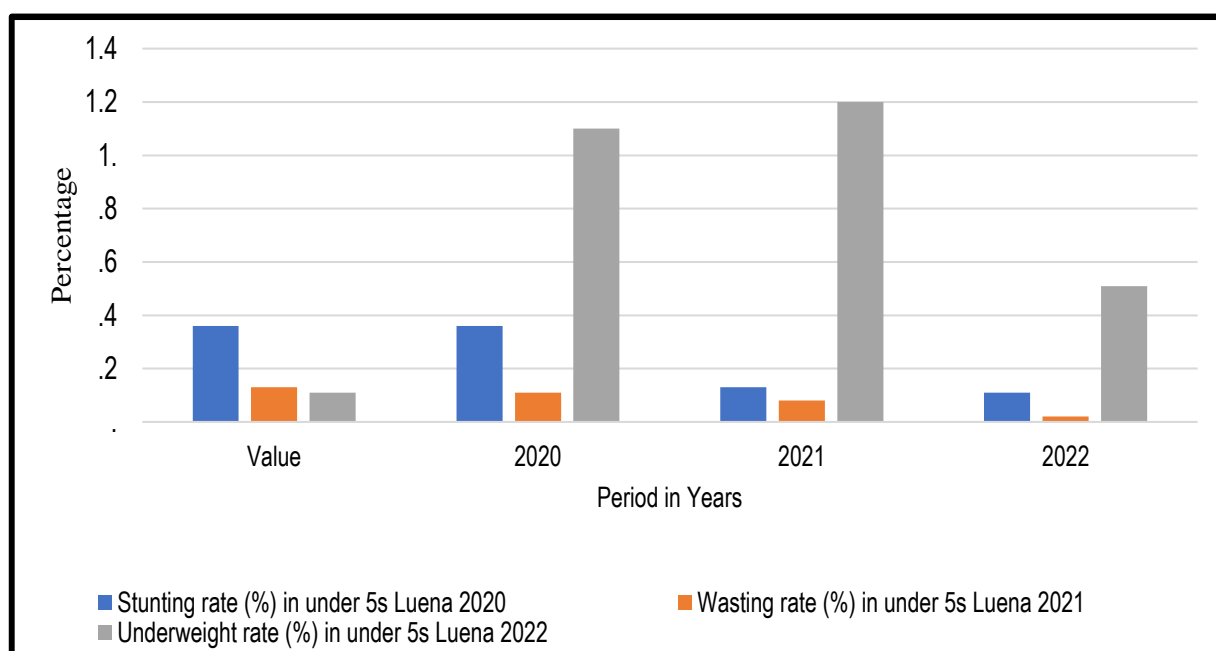
### **6.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

The district has continued recording low coverages in childhood immunizations an average of 50% for under two vaccines is worrisome for the district. This poor performance was attributed to various reasons and factors across the district. The most of it being low supervision and mentorship at community level to community structures (NHCs) due long distances health facility staff have to cover to provide outreach services. Lack of motorbikes remains the biggest challenge in almost all the health facilities making them to walk more than 30 kilometres to provide outreach services. The district is implementing the Reach Every Child (REC) strategy in all its NHCs with participation community-based volunteers (CBVs).

In Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV, this district is doing very well with more than 90% of women with HIV stated on ART and all children born from these women on preventive drugs. With support from the Cooperative Agreement between Western Provincial Health Office and CDC (WPHO-CDC CoAg), the district continues to benefit through addition staff and supported Community Based Volunteers. This additional human resource has committed to provision ART services in all the health facilities in the district and the impact is visible in the HIV indicators.

The district has reduced its record of maternal deaths from one death in 2021 to zero in 2022. This has been possible through support from the government and partners through provision of more skilled staff attending to maternal emergencies. The servicing of available vehicles working as ambulances through adherence to maintenance plan has also contributed to reduction of maternal mortality. The sector wishes to continue with a zero report with unceasing support from line ministries through positive responses to requests by the department especially during emergencies related to pregnant and expected mothers.

*Figure 22 District Nutritional Status 2020, 2021, 2022*



*(HMIS, 2022)*

Figure 22 above indicate that the highest proportion of children in under 5 in Luena Constituency were underweight as compared to stunting and wasting rate respectively

*Table 18 Limulunga District Nutritional Status in under-five in 2022*

S/N	Wards	Stunting rate (%)	Wasting rate (%)	Underweight rate (%)
1	Ikwichi	3	0	22
2	Ituku	0	0	12
3	Limulunga East	0	0	0
4	Limulunga West	0	1	11
5	Makuku	0	0	0
6	Mabili	0	0	5
7	Miulwe	15	1	32
8	Namboma	0	0	7
9	Nangula	0	0	12
10	Simaa	0	0	4
11	Ndanda	19	2	65
12	Sitoya	1	2	9

13	Ushaa	0	0	1
District total		38	6	181

(HMIS, 2022)

Table 28 above show that 65% of children under five in Ndanda ward were underweight. 19% of the these under five children were stunting. 32% of children under five years in Miulwe ward were underweight and stunting was at 15%. In Ikwichi ward, 22% of children under the age of five were underweight while 3% of the children were stunted.

**Table 19 Top 10 causes of visitation to Health facilities (under 5s) in 2021 and 2022**

No.	2021	Incidence Rate	2022	Incidence Rate
	Disease Name		Disease Name	
1	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	490.8	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	519.1
2	Malaria Confirmed Cases	484.7	Malaria Confirmed Cases	458.7
3	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	174.2	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	187.3
4	Conjunctivitis (Allergic conjunctivitis) disease (new)	33.3	Conjunctivitis (Allergic conjunctivitis) disease (new)	23.5
5	Dermatitis disease (new)	24.0	Dermatitis disease (new)	23.2
6	Gastritis disease (new)	21.4	Gastritis disease (new)	17.8
7	Injuries/wounds disease (new)	18.9	Injuries/wounds disease (new)	17.5
8	Moderate acute malnutrition disease (new)	11.8	Moderate acute malnutrition disease (new)	15.4
9	Allergic rhinitis Diseases (new)	10.5	Allergic rhinitis Diseases (new)	14.9
10	fungal infections disease (new)	9.0	fungal infections disease (new)	11.5

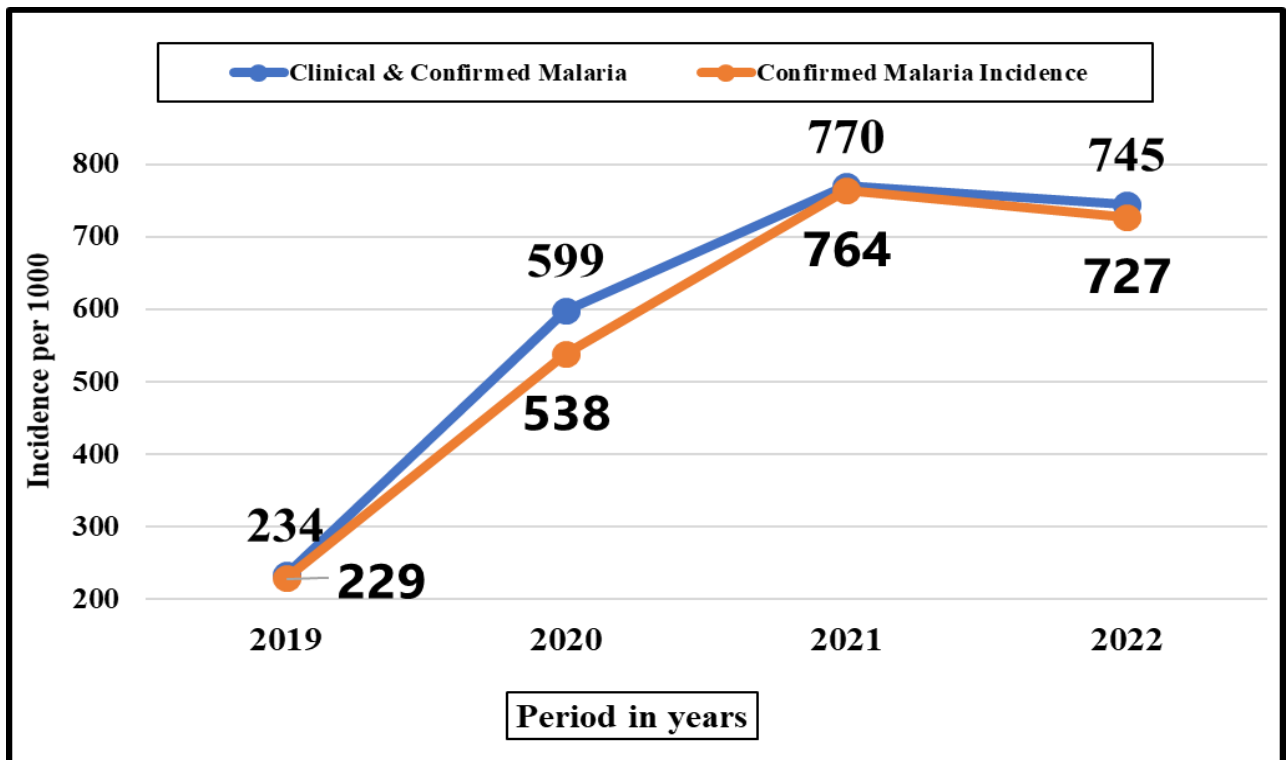
(HMIS, 2022)

**Figure 29:** The List show the top causes of Morbidity in under five children, respiratory tract infection and confirmed malaria continues to be the top two in the reviewed years. In 2021, the district saw increased number of children with Malnutrition accounting for 11.8 per 1000 children but in the following year the condition was not even on the top 10.

*Table 20 Top 10 causes of visitations to Health facilities (All ages) in 2021 and 2022*

No.	2021		2022	
	Disease Name	Incidence Rate	Disease Name	Incidence Rate
1	Confirmed Malaria	764.5	Confirmed Malaria	726.6
2	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	370.8	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	410.8
3	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	130.3	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	153.7
4	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	80	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	91.1
5	Digestive system: (not infectious)	73.5	Digestive system: (not infectious)	61.6
6	Dental Carries	60.5	Dental Carries	60.4
7	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	36.8	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	33.7
8	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	29.2	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	33.7
9	Throat Diseases	21.9	Throat Diseases	33.6
10	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	13.1	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	21.9

Table 21 Malaria Incidence rate from 2019 to 2022



Confirmed Malaria continues to top the list of the top 10 causes of morbidity in all at more than 700 cases per 1000 population. These high malaria incidence rates call for concerted efforts and intervention

*Table 22 Notifiable Diseases in the District - 2021 and 2022*

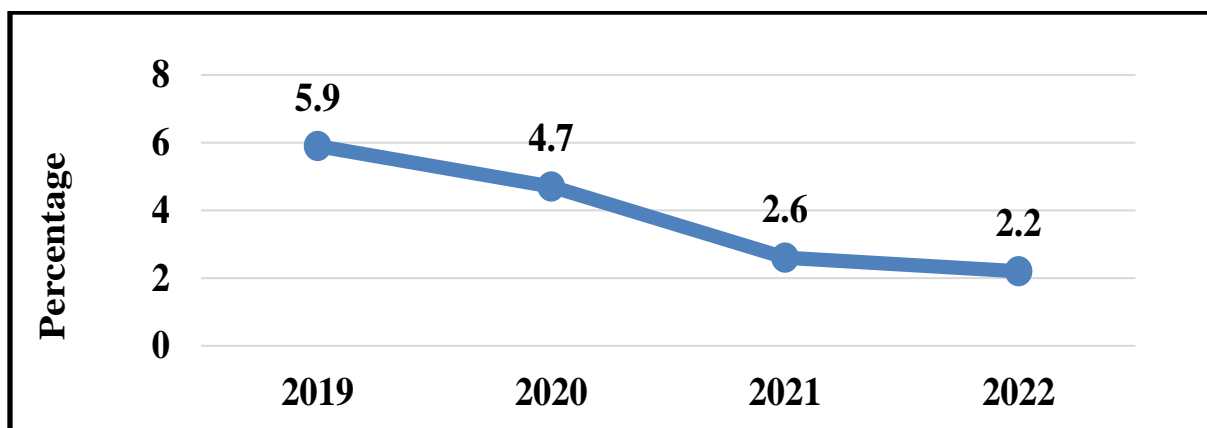
No.	2021		2022	
	Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
1	Confirmed Malaria	34, 861	Confirmed Malaria	35854
2	Non-bloody Diarrhoea	3, 423	Non-bloody Diarrhoea	3948
3	Confirmed Covid19	269	Confirmed Covid19	183
4	Bloody Diarrhoea	209	Mumps	178
5	Confirmed New HIV	166	Chicken Pox	170
6	Dog bites	97	Bloody Diarrhoea	134
7	Chicken Pox	45	Confirmed New HIV	86
8	Confirmed Tuberculosis	13	Dog Bites	78
9	Bilharzia	6	Confirmed Tuberculosis	21
10	Mumps	7	Bilharzia	12

*(eidsr, 2023)*

*Figure 22 Notifiable disease number continue to relatively high, an indication that epidemic control activities should be heightened. The list has diseases that have potential cause outbreaks.*

Limulunga continues to see high number of visits at health facilities due to Malaria in all ages and Respiratory tract infections in under-fives. The 2022 staff recruitment has put the district at a better place than before to attend to these high numbers. The nurses and clinical officers received have helped reduce the patient - health care ratio, putting the health facilities in more capable situations in terms of caring for the patients. Churches Association of Zambia (CHAZ) and Malaria Control and Elimination Partnership in Africa (MACEPA) through the National Malaria Elimination Centre (NMEC) have been very helpful to the district in addressing the health burden in the district. In 2022, a total number of 122 Community Health Workers (CHW) were trained in Integrated Community Cases Management (ICCM). This enables these CHWs to manage Malaria and some minor diseases at community level, this reduces the burden of visitations in health facilities.

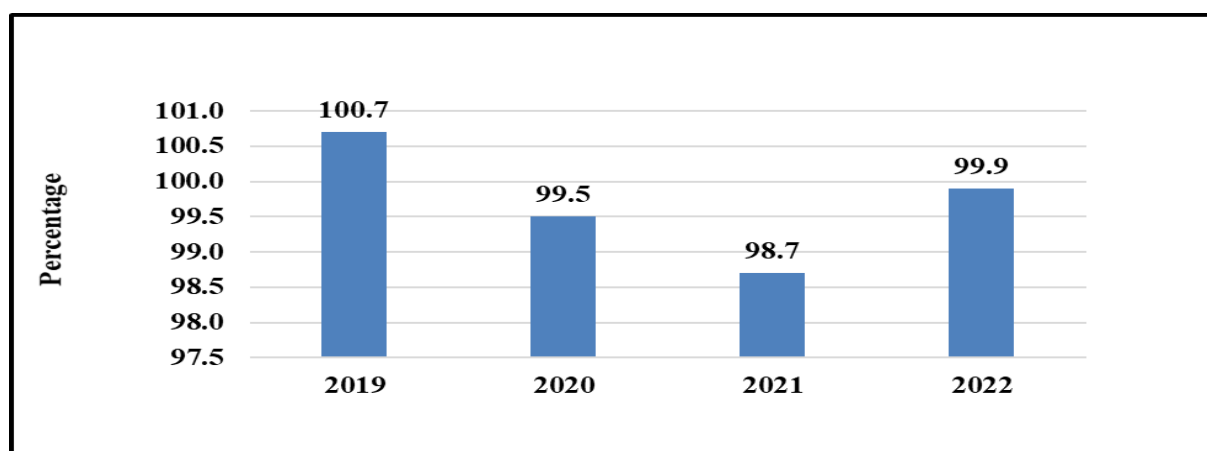
Figure 23 District Percentage of HIV tests that were positive from 2019 to 2022



Source; (HMIS, 2023)

The District’s HIV Positivity rate has continued to decrease over the years, this may indicate a reduction in new infection rates and good progress towards epidemic control

Figure 24 District % of Clients Started on ART as a % of those diagnosed with HIV in 2019 to 2022



(HMIS, 2023)

More than 99 percent of all HIV positives are successfully initiated on Antiretroviral drugs. This is a good indication and help to halt transmission of HIV in the district

In Limulunga, the main communicable diseases of public health concern include malaria, HIV and AIDS, Sexually-Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Tuberculosis (TB). Malaria remains a major public health concern, leading to significant illness and death. According to district estimates, in 2021, there were 765 malaria cases per 1,000 Population and 721 cases per 1000 population, against the ministry of health target of less than 5 cases per 1,000, and 8 in-patient malaria deaths per 100,000 populations. In the 2022 year, Limulunga recorded a total of 45,056 cases due to malaria. The goal of attaining malaria elimination remains the district ambition.

HIV and AIDS remains among the top five causes of morbidity in Zambia. However, with increasing access to effective HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care, including for opportunistic infections, HIV has become a manageable chronic health condition, and people living with HIV can now live long and healthy lives. The district offers ART services in all the 19 health facilities. According to HIMS data, Limulunga is pushing its efforts towards the attainment of the UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets, with 70.0% of the population knowing their HIV status, 99.7% of the persons living with HIV being put on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) and 96.5% being virally suppressed (HMIS, 2022).

Since the late 2020, Limulunga has also not been spared from the global COVID-19 pandemic, which engulfed the entire country, leading to significant morbidities and mortalities, deterioration in the health status of the population.

#### ***6.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process***

A number of concerns came out from community engagement, major feedback remains the distances between health facilities in the district, translating to distances the sick population covers to access health care services. Some population have to cover over 25 kilometres to reach the nearest health facility, this continues to be a concern of the public in the district

Referral and Hospital services are still sort from the neighbouring Mongu district, this coupled with poor road network becomes a challenge for patients seeking these services. The need for a level one hospital with all the advanced equipment is a dream of the public in the district. They feel this will save them of time, money and other resources.

Malaria disease burden came out as a major cause of sickness and reason for visiting health facilities challenge

Lack of quality water – communities complained about the lack of drinking water in their communities for drinking and basic household us

#### ***6.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years***

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities Limulunga district continues to grow with a projected population of 71,878 by the year 2032, this requires the office to cope up with the increasing demand for services. The district will need additional health facilities to meet the demand and to help bring health services as closer to people as possible. First level referral hospital will be needed with additional full-fledged Mini-Hospitals in the five zones and more health facilities. This will translate to an increase in a number of health care workers to meet the minimum Ministry of Health Standards per facility. All health cadres including Anesthetists, Medical Officers, Midwives, Environmental Health Technologists, Data Entry Clerks, Clinical Officers, and support staff will need to be increased to meet the demand.

##### ***6.5.1 Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns***

Some of the trends alluded to such as inadequate health equipment and manpower, health facilities, poor road Network to access health services will have an impact on land use and population distributions in future. Settlement patterns will be concentrated around health facilities. Furthermore, the Local Authority will provide land uses in areas with high population density.

### ***6.5.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs***

Limulunga District Health Office has continued to provide Health Systems Strengthening programs through biannual Performance Assessment (PA), Service Quality Assurance (SQA), Quality Improvement (QI), Technical Support and Supervision (TSS) and implementation of the Annual Performance Appraisal System (APAS) in all sector staff. The reports generated bring out all the gaps that need to be addressed across all areas of the system. A number of development programs are under way to address some of the issues and other issues are proposed for development.

The district has prioritized lobbying for construction of improved Maternity annexes with running water reticulation in all the health facilities and provision of medical equipment's to improve the quality of service.

Increasing staff accommodation remains significant on the urgent programmes of the office. This is to provide space for the staff that are being recruited to address the staffing gaps.

The office will support Health Facilities in implementing Sexual Reproductive Health interventions by identifying and training Adolescent Health Peer Educators through collaboration with ministry of education in Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE).

Building capacity of CHWs and community leaders to conduct GBV sensitization, including what it is, rights and available services, as well as first line response – empathetic counseling, safety planning and referral for on-going support.

Strengthen community-facility linkages, focusing on data use within community health structures and information dissemination to communities. Stable community structure promotes community ownership and participation health activities.

## ***6.6 Environment and Climate Change***

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

Climate change is a major global threat to health, and is becoming a major problem for the Country and the district in particular. On an annual basis the district experiences flood or droughts in most parts. Floods bring about epidemics such as diarrhoeal diseases, while droughts lead to food shortages impacting negatively on nutrition status of the population.

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

Increased interaction of the human population with natural habitats and wild animals, thereby facilitating exposure of the human population to new disease-causing agents.

Effects of climate change, particularly global warming, leading to changes in behaviour, characteristics and geographic spread of disease vectors.

Globalization, including the ease of air travel, which exponentially increases the global spread of disease, exemplified by the current COVID-19 pandemic that spread to every country in just a few weeks.

Existence of epidemic-prone areas within the country, due to environmental, climatic, geographic, cultural and social-economic factors.

Population movement from lower to the upper land and increased socioeconomic activities, exacerbates the risk of spread of communicable diseases.

### ***6.7 Gender and Vulnerability Groups***

Gender inequality also poses barriers for women and girls to access health information as indicated from the literacy levels that stands at 68 percent for women and 82 percent for men aged between 15 - 49 who are illiterate (ZDHS, 2018). These inequality and vulnerabilities disproportionately affect women and girls. In most societies, they have lower status and have less control over decision-making about their bodies, in their intimate relationships, families and communities, exposing them to violence, coercion and harmful practices. The Sector is very much aware of these challenges and comes up with deliberate programs to help these vulnerable group.

### ***6.8 Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to issues identified***

Investment in Public Health security is key in ensuring security of the nation against outbreaks and public health threats from various diseases, conditions and events. In an effort to shield the people from the potential public health threats and emergencies, a multi-sectoral response has been employed which includes heightened surveillance at community level, in health facilities, and in sentinel sites. In addition, emergency preparedness committee at district level have been established.

### ***6.9 Summary and Consideration of Underlying Issues***

- Every year, there are increased number of incidences of waterborne diseases in parts of the district
- During the rainy season, residents in the lower lands (plains) are usually cut off from accessing health care services
- Childhood immunizations are at 59% as at 2022, which is below the national target of 95%
- The district has continued recording a high number of malaria cases at 727 incidences per 1000 population in 2022.
- The existing 19 health facilities are not adequate to cover the district population of 62,402 people; residents cover an average of 10 km as opposed to the 5 Km standard
- Lack of Transport (Vehicles and motorbikes) in providing integrated outreach services.
- The district does not have a standard ambulance or first level referral Hospital which can provide services to all health facilities in the district
- Limulunga district has continued having a high rate of home deliveries with institutional deliveries standing at 37% in 2022
- Inadequate and dilapidated health infrastructure is affecting service delivery.
- Inadequate medical equipment in health facilities
- Inadequate staff accommodation in health facilities
- Population movement from lower to the upper land and increased socioeconomic activities, exacerbates the risk of spread of communicable diseases such as HIV, TB, Covid 19 and other communicable diseases

## ECONOMIC SECTOR

### 7.0 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

#### 7.1 Overview of the economic sector

In Limulunga district, the agriculture sector is made of small and medium scale farmers. The district has 5 Agricultural blocks and 25 Agricultural camps. The district has 157 cooperatives, 23 Farmers Areas Association (AFAs). The district has also 414 women and youth clubs /groups, 17,004 registered farmers with 11,002 Agricultural households. The district is in region II b of the Agro-Ecological zones and receives over 800mm to 1000mm of rains per annum and the average temperature ranges 18 degrees Celsius in June to 34 degrees Celsius in October with occasional occurrence of frost during winter season.

#### 7.2. Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at A Local Level

The strategic development areas of the 8NDP outlined are set to drive the country towards the attainment of the Vision 2034 under various frameworks, including the Sustainable development goals. This approach goes beyond articulating sectoral and aspirations with the Economic Transformation and Job Creation Development Goals

The policy documents looked at were the National Agricultural Policy, Sustainable Developments Goals, the Eighth National Development and the Vision 2034. The crop subsector is critical to provision of national food and nutrition security as well as creating of employment and generation of household and national income. The crop sub-sector is also largely dependent on rainfall thereby, making it vulnerable to advance weather conditions such as droughts and floods. The priorities to be implemented locally are:

#### National Agriculture Policy Objectives 2012-2034

The objectives of NAP 2012–2034 are to:

- i. Promote sustainable increase in agricultural productivity of major crops with comparative advantage;
- ii. Continuously improve agricultural input and product markets so as to reduce marketing costs and increase profitability and competitiveness of agribusiness;
- iii. Increase agricultural exports as a way of fully utilizing the preferential markets (regional and international) and increase contribution to foreign exchange earnings;
- iv. (iv)Improve access to productive resources and services for small scale farmers, especially women and young farmers.
- v. Continuously strengthen public and private sector institutional capabilities to improve agricultural policy implementation, resource mobilization, agriculture research, technology dissemination, and implementation of regulatory services.

#### Sustainable development goals

Sustainable development goals 1 and 2 calls for eradication and zero hunger for all people everywhere by 2034

## **Eighth National Development Plan**

The eighth national development plan emphasis on increasing agricultural production and diversification of crops

### **Vision 2034**

The vision 2034 calls for a diversified and balanced and strong industrial sector, a modern agricultural sector and an efficient and productive services sector;

### **7.3 Description of the Existing State of Development**

#### **7.3.1 Availability of Service**

Agriculture is the base of the livelihood of most people in Limulunga as Limulunga is one of the rural districts in western province of Zambia. Most households grow maize and cassava for their staple food. Rice, watermelon, cashew nut and groundnuts as cash crops. It has great potential in terms of agricultural production as most crops are of economic importance and can grow in this region. The major source of income for farmers is through the sale of rice during the entire year, the sale of cattle and hiring out animal draft power. The peasant farmers' income is primarily seasonal, forcing them to diversify their income base. Their other income sources include agricultural labour, and the sale of charcoal. Households spend most of their cash on maize meal and school fees, particularly for education.

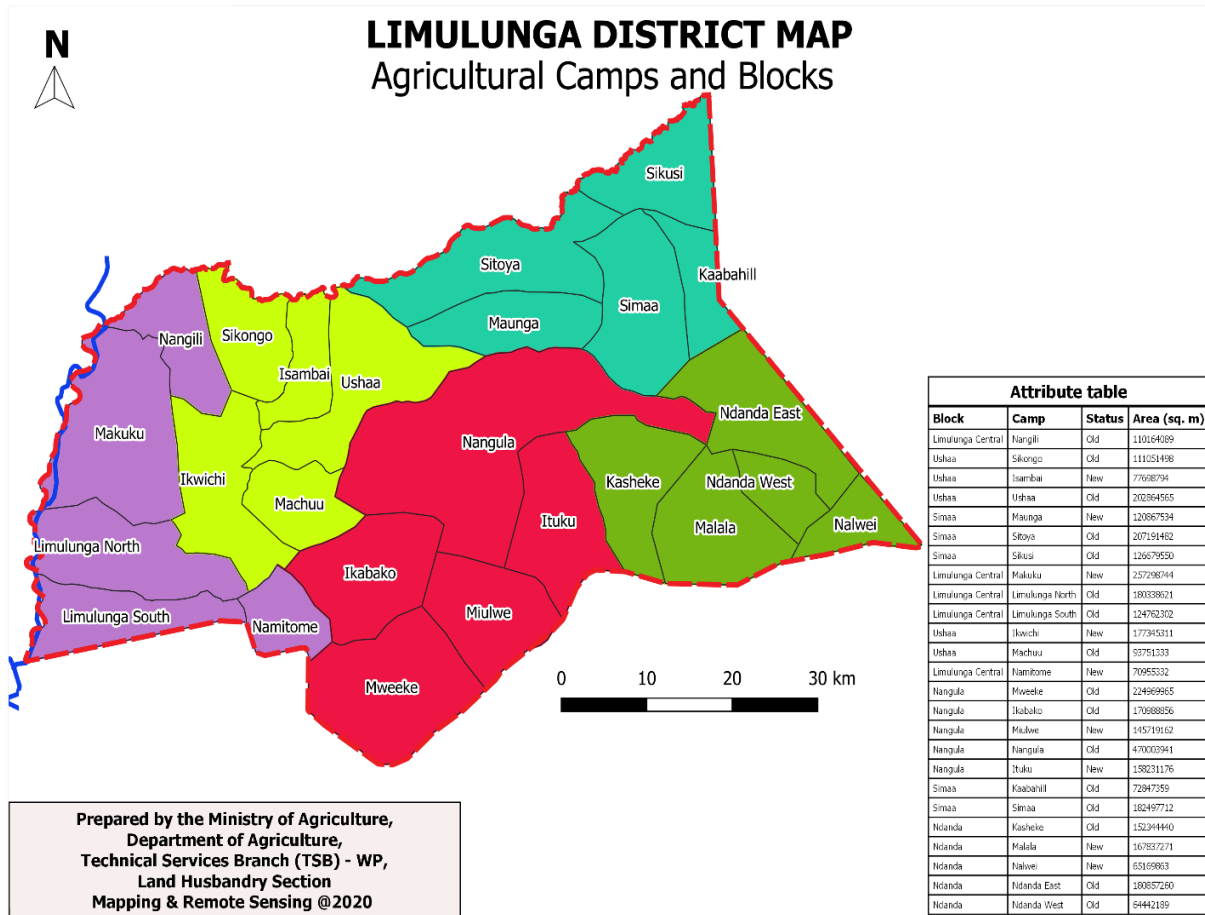
Generally, agriculture productivity is low compared to national average and the average in other districts for most crops. This has a negative bearing on agriculture production; hence the district is usually food insecure. To mitigate this, some households are engaged in both rain fed and winter production.

**Table 23 Crop Productivity (Tons/Ha) Limulunga**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>National Average</b>	<b>Optimum</b>
Maize	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.8	4
Sorghum	1.0	1.0	1	0.49	1.5
Millet	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.62	2
Ground nuts	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.64	1.5
Rice	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.33	3
Cassava	7	8	10	11.7	15
Wheat	1.8	1.6	2.0	7	10

Table 23 above shows that cassava is the main crop being produced in Limulunga representing 10 tones/hectare with sorghum being the least crop being cultivated at 1 ton/hectare.

Figure 25 Agricultural Camps and Blocks- Limulunga District



The Figure above show the five blocks and twenty-five camps. There are 5 camps in every block.

The geographical setup for Limulunga Agricultural Camps is in two different landscape where we have the upper land and the lower plain land. On the lower plains is where rice, wheat and a bit of maize is planted on anti-hills called mazulu and the rest of the crops are grown on the on the upper land. They are twenty-five camps in Limulunga district and only 12 camps are manned while 13 camps are not manned due to inadequate man power. The district terrain is sandy and watery in rain season which befits Quadra motorbike for extension delivery

### Surface Water

#### Irrigation Development

Limulunga district's surface water is covered by wetlands such as Luena flats, rivers and dambos. Notable of these surface water bodies are the mighty Zambezi River, and its tributary Luena River, Nalulao and Makapaela lakes that are used for irrigation purpose.

Irrigation development and Agriculture irrigation plays a vital role in changing of the environment to enhance agricultural production and productivity. However, Limulunga district has only one irrigation facility that was constructed under Cashew Infrastructure Development Project (CIDP) project in Macauu camp in ushaa block. There is also need to ensure that weirs under irrigation are made in order to enhance production and productivity.

### ***Farm Blocks.***

Currently there is no farm block in the district. Farm blocks are expected to accelerate agricultural growth, increase agricultural value addition, and generate export earnings by attracting foreign direct investment and production relations that benefit both the local investors and surrounding communities. The farm block design is such that a core-venture coordinates production and provides a market for other smaller farms. Farm blocks are expected to accelerate agricultural growth, increase agricultural value addition, and generate export earnings by attracting foreign direct investment and production relations that benefit both the local investors and surrounding communities. Despite significant budgetary allocations by the Zambian Government, and media publications on the program, implementation has been slow.

### ***Major cereal crops grown***

Major cereals crops grown in the district include Rice, Maize, Sorghum, Millet and Wheat mostly grown by small-scale farmers.

### ***Major legumes grown***

Major legumes grown are groundnuts, Bambara nuts, sun flour and cowpeas. These legumes are grown by small-scale farmers.

### ***The horticultural crops***

Horticultural crops grown are rape, cabbage, tomatoes, onion watermelon carrot, okra, chines cabbage, green pepper eggplants and African eggplants (Impwa).

### ***Tubers and roots***

Tubers and roots grown include cassava, sweet potatoes and yam (sikuswani).

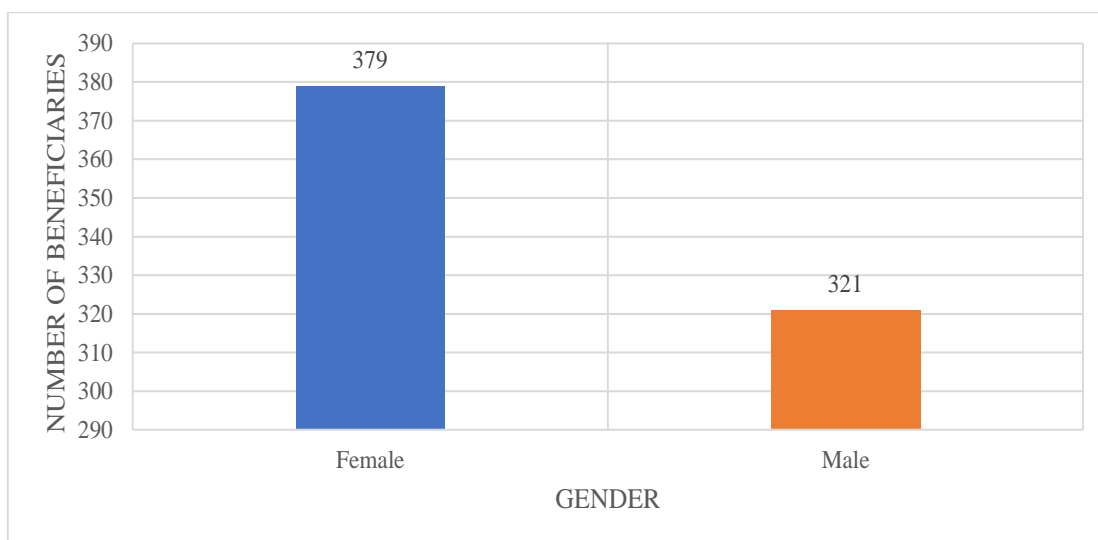
### ***Trees crops***

Cashew nuts, oranges, lemons, guavas, avocado and mangoes.

### ***FRA***

Limulunga district has neither satellite depots nor FRA storage facilities. Therefore, there is need to have such facilities in the district.

*Figure 26 Farmer Input Support Programme beneficiaries by gender*



From the figure 26 above, there are 379 female beneficiaries on FISP representing 54% and 321 male representing 46%. To improve on the social economic status for families more farmers needs to be included on the programme.

#### **7.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process**

Consultations with members of the community revealed that;

1. There is need to have lending institution that can assist farmers with working capital.
2. The district does not have an agriculture training institution,
3. Limited market for the farm produce produced by the local farmers,
4. Farmers do not receive adequate farming input,
5. Poor road network that affects the transportation of farm produce especially on high perishable commodities,
6. lack of irrigation schemes,
7. lack of agro processing plants in the district,
8. Lack of farm blocks.
9. Lack of interface with Extension due to inadequate staffing and housing
10. Other Submissions from members of the public were that:
11. The ratio between farmers to extension officer need to be reduced by employing in the un manned camps
12. There are poor access roads to farms;
13. There is need for improved modern technologies in crop production.
14. Procurement of new and reliable motorbikes,
15. New technologies to promote high production and productivities in agricultural sector without depletion of macro and micronutrients in the soil.
16. Diversify crop farming in order to improve households' food security as well as a surplus for income generation.

##### **7.4.1 Extension Service Provision**

To effectively deliver services to farmers, they are need to strengthen the agriculture extension system with adequate knowledge and impart workable extension methodologies to frontline staff. Operational resources need to be provided to staff to enable them reach out and deliver. Most

small-scale farmers in the district lacked knowledge in value addition of their products and as such, they sell raw and inferior products, which are fetched at low price.

### ***Critical issues***

The district is facing the following issues

1. Non availability of farm blocks to support agricultural production and job creation
2. Lack of staff accommodation in some old camp such as Sitoya and Sikongo not limited but also including newly created camps.
3. Farmer-extension officer ratio below standard (which is 1: 400) leading to poor extension services delivery, current one (01) extension officer to more than 1,500 farmers
4. Low staffing levels for subject matter specialists.
5. There are no irrigation system and storage dams for harvesting water in the entire district.
6. The district is prone to droughts and floods leading to food insecurity due to deforestation and un cleared canals
7. The soils are infertile sandy soils and very poorly drained clay in dambos and hydromorphic plains.
8. High post-harvest losses in crops.
9. Low agricultural production and productivity, exacerbated by climate change.
10. The district is facing challenges of mixture rice seed. There is agent need to purify rice seed especially super.
11. The district is crippling with transport challenges
12. The issue of storage shades is of critical concern in the district. Most of the farmers produce go waste due to inadequate storage facilities.
13. Lack of modern Agricultural Equipment such as planters, rippers and tractors in the district.
14. There is also a serious challenge of fall armyworms infestation

*Table 24 Crop Disease*

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Pests</b>	<b>Percentage attack</b>
Maize	Stalk borer/army worm	26%
Rice	Lad Black beetle	16%
Cassava	Blackspot	12%

*From the table above 26% of maize fields were attacked by pests and stalk borers, while rice and cassava were attacked by black beetles and blackspot representing 16% and 12 % respectively (DACO, Quarterly 2023)*

### **7.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

The district anticipates a lot of changes and improvements in the sub-sectors in Agriculture the next ten years. It is anticipated that a lot of women and youths will actively be involved in Agriculture productions by giving them equal access to means of production such as land, labour, credit finance (that have already started coming e.g Sustainable Agriculture Financing Facility), farmer inputs, agricultural information and technology as their male counterparts. It is also anticipated that the district through the department of Agriculture and Marketing will drastically reduce low income levels by introducing this financing the windows. It is also anticipated that the district will be well prepared to handle shocks of environmental changes such as floods and temperatures, this will improve Agriculture production in the district subsequently improving yields. It is our hope that the district in ten years' time will have enough Agriculture infrastructure such storages, irrigation schemes, farm block, farmer training institute, metrological station, research institute. We also anticipate that the district will have a lot of private sector participation in the agriculture business through provision of affordable farming input support programme and the financing window that the government has opened. Agriculture plays an important role in reducing malnutrition by increasing crops and livestock productivity. Agriculture programs that includes irrigation usage, have significant impact on dietary diversity through increasing productivity. Irrigation can have direct impact on agricultural productivity in three main ways

Reduction of crop loss,

#### **Cropping**

Expansion of irrigated land.

In addition, the promotion of irrigation schemes is often accompanied with institutional supports in term of facilitation to other farm inputs like fertilizers, agrochemicals and improved seed. Therefore, irrigation will likely increase the stability of the food supply which may certainly favour greater food intake.

### **7.6 Environment and Climate Change**

Agriculture productivity is likely to be reduced in most areas with increased temperatures that will affect physiological processes of crops resulting in both positive and negative effects on agriculture production systems.

Global warming and the consequent increase in water temperature could significantly impact negatively on agriculture because such increases could exceed the optimal temperature range of cultured organisms, as opposed to potential positive impacts through enhanced growth and production in tropical and sub-tropical zones.

Water stress and competition for water resources is affecting agriculture operations and are likely to increase conflicts among water-dependent activities in the District, most reliable water sources like rivers, and streams do not run throughout the year to sustain domestic agricultural activities.

Climate change is a threat on Agriculture because of the impact on the specific crop and water availability to agriculture production.

### **Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

In agriculture facilities, farming, markets, distribution, and processing of products and activities, where women currently play a significant role in marketing of products in the district, men have dominated the agriculture sector, gender tensions may be heightened in the face of competition for access to resources and occupational change. Despite their significant contributions and roles in Agriculture management, women frequently face greater barriers than men to accessing natural resources, extension services, marketing opportunities, financial services, as well as the ability to exercise their decision-making abilities. These barriers frequently prevent women from realizing their full potential in the Agriculture industry.

The access of women to biodiversity and land management remains lower than that of men, due to traditional and customary customs. Distribution of roles and responsibilities based on sex and age. The ability of women to achieve a stable income is negatively affected by gender differences, which are also an unfavourable impact on total household incomes derived from Agriculture production.

Women continue to divide work according to gender, with the majority of household duties performed by women and youths who also take care of children and do a wide range of other tasks associated with agricultural activities, so they often double their workload. add youth

### ***7.7 Summary and Consideration of Underlying Issues***

Arising from the sector analysis presented in the sections above, the key issues identified in Limulunga district include the following:

1. Low crop production and productivity. There is also need to ensure that weirs are constructed in order to enhance production and productivity.
2. High demand for FISP. Due to the increasing number of farmers and farmer groups in the district, there is need to ensure that the number of packs under FISP are increased from the current 700 packs to at least 5,000 packs. Registered farmers under FISP as of 2023 is 5,000 (The deficit is 5,000).
3. Lack of many agro shops. Currently, Limulunga district has only one agro-dealer supplying agricultural equipment and inputs to the community. There is need to have more agro dealers in the district in order to stabilize the escalating price.

4. Inadequate number of extension workers. There is need to employ more extension workers in order to enhance extension service delivery to the farmers. There are 25 agricultural camps and only 13 camps are manned. Therefore, there is a deficit of 12.
5. The district lacks Farmers Training Institute (FTI). The district has no FTI. Therefore, there is need to at least construct one in order to enhance the dissemination of technology to farmers.
6. Lack of transport for camp extension officers (motor bikes). The district is crippling with transport challenge for camp extension officers (motor bikes) as well as the district, which depends on only one vehicle. Total number of bikes is 15 out of which 11 are road worth. The deficit is 4 bikes for Extension and 4 for subject matter specialists.
7. Lack of modern agricultural equipment's. Most farmers do not have farming equipment such as planters, rippers and tractors.
8. Low agricultural production and productivity due to climate change and geographical set up. There is need to promote Smart Agriculture and research more in order to mitigate the effects of climate change and improve soil text in arable land.
9. High level of pests and diseases infestations. There is a serious challenge of pests and diseases such as Fall Army worms and crop diseases that contribute to low production and productivity.
10. Lack of storage facilities. The issue of storage shades is of critical concern in the district. Most of the farmers produce go to waste due to inadequate storage facilities.
11. The district has no metrological station. It depends on Mongu station.

## **8.0 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK**

### **8.1 Overview of the Fisheries and Livestock Sector in Limulunga**

The fisheries and livestock sub-sector plays a critical role in Limulunga's economy, contributing significantly to food security, household incomes, and employment, especially in rural areas. However, the sector faces several challenges that hinder its productivity and sustainability. Livestock includes cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry, which are key to rural livelihoods and

*accounts for a substantial share of the agricultural GDP. Limulunga has an abundant water resources, including rivers and lagoons, providing opportunities for both capture fisheries and aquaculture. Fish is a primary source of animal protein for many people in the district.*

### **8.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at A Local Level**

The government of Zambia has set priorities to promote the sustainable development of the fisheries and livestock sectors to enhance rural livelihoods, ensure food security, and contribute to economic growth. These priorities, aligned with national strategies such as the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) and Vision 2030, focus on empowering local communities and smallholder farmers.

#### **1. Livestock Subsector Priorities**

##### **1. Disease Control and Animal Health**

- Strengthening local veterinary services by deploying more veterinary officers and providing mobile clinics.
- Enhancing disease surveillance and vaccination campaigns for key livestock diseases such as Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Disease (CBPP) and Newcastle Disease.

##### **2. Livestock Restocking Programs**

- Supporting vulnerable households with livestock (e.g., goats, cattle, poultry) to restore herds and improve household income.
- Ensuring gender and youth inclusion in restocking initiatives.

##### **3. Grazing and Pasture Management**

- Supporting local communities to establish and maintain rangelands.
- Promoting pasture improvement programs through reseeding degraded areas with drought-resistant grass species.

##### **4. Improved Breeding and Productivity**

- Introducing improved livestock breeds to increase meat, milk, and egg production.
- Training farmers in modern breeding techniques and management practices.

##### **5. Value Addition and Market Access**

- Facilitating the establishment of local abattoirs, milk collection centers, and meat processing facilities.
- Developing cooperative models for livestock farmers to improve bargaining power and market access.

## 2. Fisheries Subsector Priorities

### 1. Aquaculture Development

- Promoting fish farming as an alternative to declining capture fisheries.
- Providing fingerlings, feed, and technical support to smallholder fish farmers.
- Establishing demonstration fish farms at the community level for knowledge transfer.

### 2. Sustainable Fishing Practices

- Strengthening enforcement of fishing regulations, including seasonal fishing bans.
- Empowering local fishing communities to form cooperatives and engage in sustainable resource management.

### 3. Market Development and Value Addition

- Establishing local fish markets and improving cold chain infrastructure.
- Supporting small businesses in fish processing, packaging, and preservation.

### *8.3 Description of the Existing State of Development for the Fisheries and Livestock Sector in Limulunga.*

The current state of development in Limulunga's fisheries and livestock sectors highlights significant strides in production, disease management, and resource utilization. However, challenges such as low productivity, limited access to markets, and unsustainable practices hinder the sector's full potential. Below is an assessment of the existing state across key dimensions:

#### 1. Livestock Subsector

##### a) Livestock Production

Limulunga district has a substantial cattle population of 38,450, concentrated in Limulunga veterinary camp. However, productivity is constrained by traditional rearing methods, poor grazing practices, and water scarcity. Other type of livestock is significantly low consisting of 3,250 goats, 15,000 village chickens and 2750 pigs.

##### b) Animal Health

The district is facing a challenge of disease outbreaks of FMD, Newcastle disease, and CBPP especially in areas with limited veterinary services.

Veterinary Infrastructure: Government efforts to provide vaccinations and extension services are hindered by inadequate staffing, resources, and accessibility in remote areas.

##### c) Rangeland and Pasture Management

Grazing Areas: Overgrazing and land degradation are significant concerns in communal grazing lands, particularly in the floodplains.

Pasture Improvement: Limited uptake of improved pasture management practices, such as reseeded and rotational grazing.

#### 2. Fisheries Subsector

### a) Capture Fisheries

Natural Resources: The district is endowed with abundant water bodies, including Zambezi Kafue River. This supports subsistence and commercial fishing activities.

Overfishing: Declining fish stocks in the Zambezi River due to overfishing, illegal fishing methods, and habitat destruction.

### b) Aquaculture

Emerging Growth: Aquaculture is gaining traction in the district.

Production Challenges: Farmers face high input costs (e.g., feed and fingerlings), lack of technical knowledge, and poor access to markets.

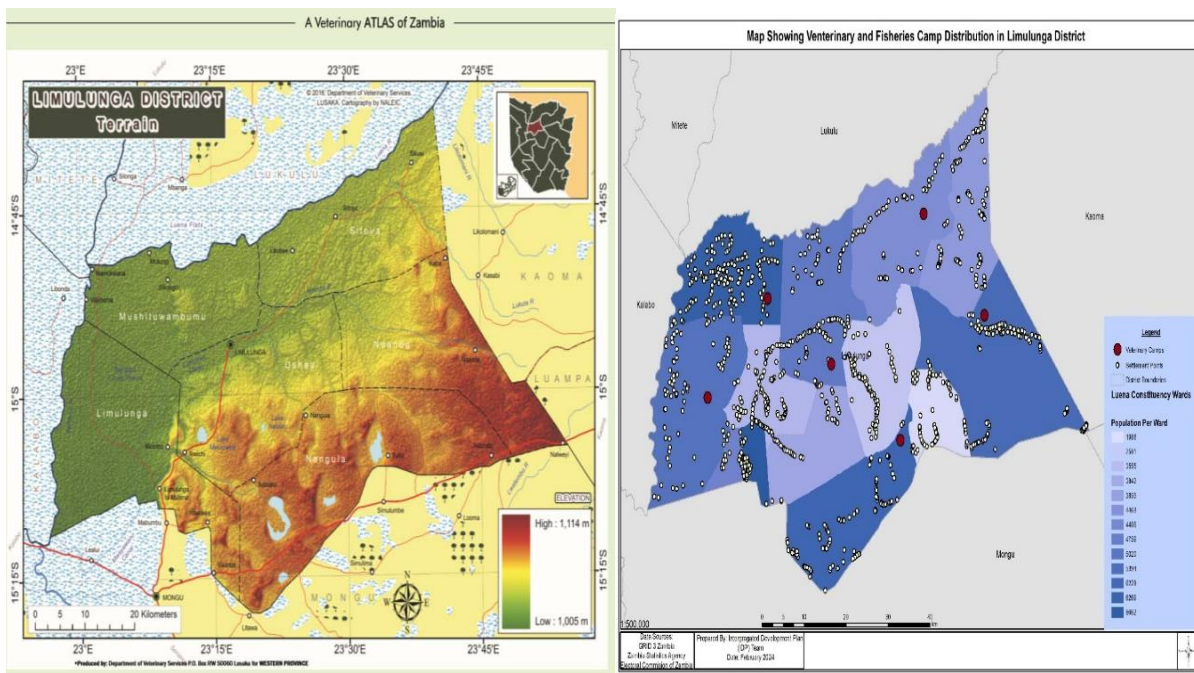
### c) Market Dynamics

Fish remains a critical source of protein for most people in the district. However, market access for fish farmers is limited by poor transport infrastructure and cold chain systems.

#### 8.3.1 Extension services

Extension services are critical for disseminating knowledge, skills, and technology to smallholder farmers and fish farmers, helping to improve productivity, sustainability, and incomes. The district is divided into four camps namely Limulunga, Ushaa, Sitoya and Ndanda. Two more camps are pending gazettement, this include Nangula and Mushituwambumu as shown in the figure below. Transport is a major challenge to both the district staff and the camp officers. This is adversely affecting the delivery of extension services to farmers.

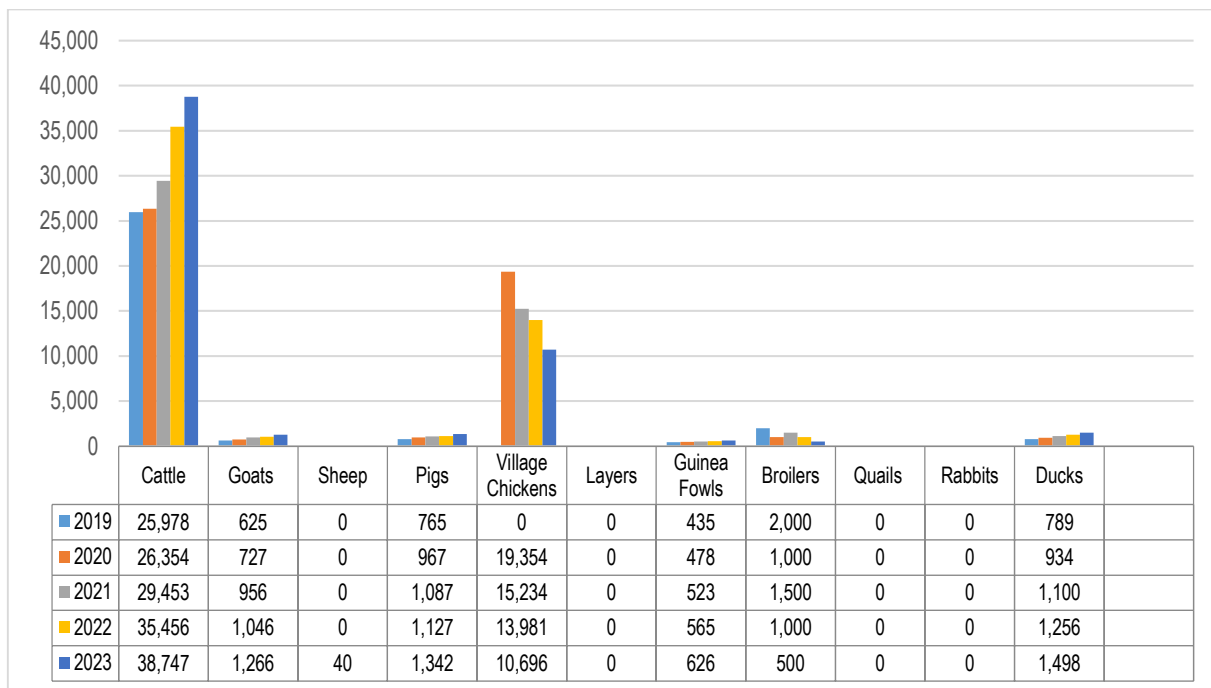
Figure 27 Veterinary Camps-Limulunga District



**Note:** Limulunga, Ushaa, Sitoya and Ndanda. Mushituwambumu and Nangula pending gazetting

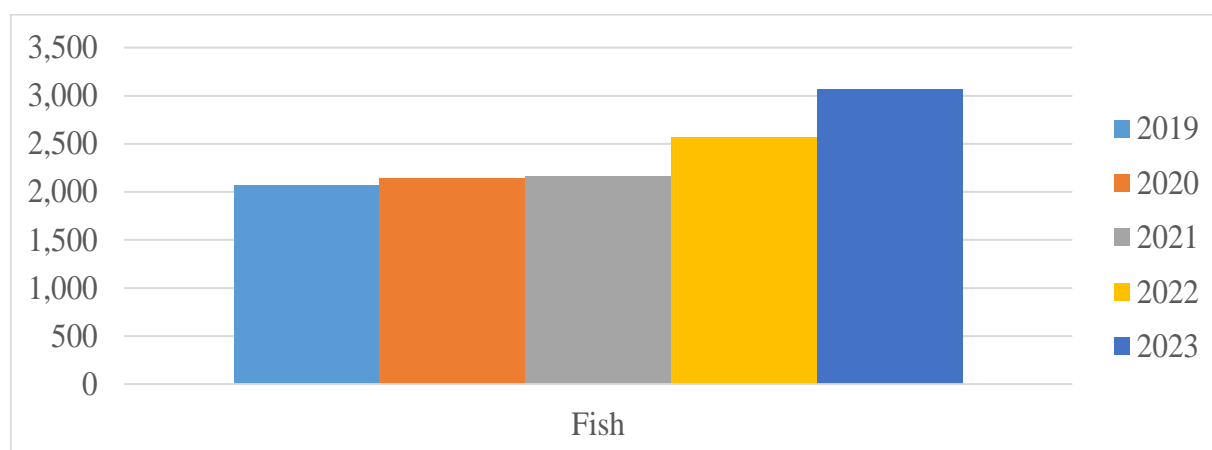
8.3.2 Trend analysis for Livestock and fish subsectors. The livestock and fish subsectors in Limulunga have undergone significant changes over the years, driven by demographic growth, market demand, environmental factors, and government interventions. This trend analysis explores production, consumption, exports, technology adoption, and key challenges in these subsectors.

**Figure 28 Livestock population dynamic for the past 5 years**



From the information given above, it can be seen that Limulunga district has more cattle than any other livestock followed by village chickens which currently stand at over 10,000. The numbers for other livestock are still very low with completely nothing for Layers, quails and rabbits. The population of cattle is steadily increasing due to proper disease management the district has put in place such as regular vaccinations and establishment of grazing lands. Unfortunately, the number of village chickens keeps going down owing to disease outbreaks such as new cattle.

**Figure 29 Fish Production**



The output of fish in Limulunga district has been slow owing to the fact that there is no hatchery in the district, hence, inaccessibility to quality fingerlings. The current output from aquaculture is at 150kg’s of fish in per fish pond in the entire district.

**8.3.4 Trends in major disease outbreaks**

Disease outbreaks significantly impact productivity and livelihoods in Limulunga’s livestock and fish subsectors. Understanding these trends helps in developing effective control and mitigation strategies. Major disease outbreaks in the district are Foot and Mouth Disease, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Anthrax and Bovine Tuberculosis.

**Table 30 Disease burden of major disease outbreaks as at 2023**

DISEASE	CBPP	BTB	FMD	ANTHRAX
No of cattle affected	35,000	3,000	37,000	7,000

**8.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process**

- After several consultations and engagements with the livestock and fisheries farmers in the district, the following came out as issues which need serious actions. The following were the issues arose from the public participation:
- Many community members lacked a clear understanding of the purpose and significance of the IDP process, leading to low engagement.
- Some groups, such as women, youth, indigenous populations, and smallholder farmers, were often underrepresented in consultations.
- Community Requested for improved access to markets for livestock, fish, and agricultural products.
- Educational programs to enhance skills in animal husbandry, aquaculture, and sustainable farming practices.
- Development of livestock service centres and fish landing sites.
- Lack of affordable and timely access to vaccines and acaricides.
- High prevalence of diseases like CBPP, FMD and Anthrax.
- Decreasing fish stocks due to overfishing and use of illegal fishing methods.

- Limited access to fishing equipment and inputs such as fish feed.

### ***8.5 Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Population and Settlements***

If current trends in Lumulunga's livestock and fisheries sectors continue, rural communities will face declining productivity, resource depletion, and reduced food security, driving migration to urban areas and straining infrastructure. Rural areas risk stagnation and neglect, while resource conflicts and social vulnerabilities, especially for women and youth, may escalate.

Addressing these challenges requires strengthening extension services, improving disease control, promoting sustainable practices, and investing in rural infrastructure. Empowering women and youth and fostering climate-resilient livelihoods can reduce migration pressures and support balanced development. Proactive action will ensure sustainable growth in both rural and urban areas.

### ***8.6 Environment and Climate Change in the Context of Livestock and Fisheries.***

Environmental degradation and climate change pose significant threats to the sustainability of Limulunga's livestock and fisheries sectors. Changes in rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts, and rising temperatures are affecting the availability of water for livestock and fish, while extreme weather events like floods and droughts are disrupting production cycles. These climate changes lead to increased competition for water resources and land, causing stress on ecosystems, soil fertility, and grazing areas. In fisheries, changes in water temperature and quality threaten fish stocks, while overfishing and habitat destruction exacerbate these issues.

The impact of climate change on these sectors is compounded by deforestation, land degradation, and unsustainable agricultural practices, which further deplete natural resources. Livestock farmers and fish farmers are particularly vulnerable as they rely on stable environmental conditions for their livelihoods. As such, climate change not only threatens food security but also affects household incomes, particularly in rural areas where these sectors are central to local economies.

### ***8.7 Gender and Vulnerable Groups***

In Limulunga's livestock and fisheries sectors, gender and vulnerability issues significantly affect access to resources, decision-making, and economic opportunities. Women, who play a central role in both sectors, are often marginalized when it comes to owning land, livestock, or fishing equipment, limiting their ability to improve productivity and income. In many rural areas, cultural norms and societal structures restrict women's participation in leadership and decision-making processes, despite their significant contributions to household food security and community development. Similarly, vulnerable groups such as youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities face additional challenges in accessing resources, training, and support, further hindering their ability to participate in and benefit from these sectors. These disparities result in unequal access to economic opportunities, leading to a cycle of poverty and limited empowerment for women and vulnerable groups. In the livestock sector, women may struggle to access veterinary services, credit, and markets for their products, while in fisheries, they often lack control over fishing practices and the distribution of profits. Additionally, youth in rural areas are often excluded from

agricultural and fisheries value chains due to limited skills training and resources, which limits their ability to contribute to and benefit from the sector's growth.

### ***8.9 Summary and Consideration of Underlying Issues***

Limulunga's livestock and fisheries sectors face numerous challenges, including declining productivity, environmental degradation, and the impact of climate change. These issues, compounded by gender inequalities and marginalization of vulnerable groups, threaten food security, livelihoods, and economic stability, particularly in rural areas. The increasing scarcity of natural resources, such as land and water, due to overgrazing, overfishing, and climate-related changes, exacerbates conflicts and resource competition, while urban migration puts additional strain on infrastructure and services. Women and vulnerable groups, including youth and the elderly, are often left behind due to limited access to resources, training, and decision-making opportunities.

To address these challenges, it is crucial to focus on promoting climate-resilient agricultural and fisheries practices, strengthening the capacity of local communities, and ensuring equal access to resources and opportunities for all. Policy reforms that support sustainable land and water management, alongside gender-sensitive programs, can empower women and youth, enhance economic inclusion, and reduce vulnerabilities. Community-based solutions, including training, infrastructure development, and resource management, will be essential for creating long-term resilience and improving the livelihoods of rural populations.

## **9.0 MANUFACTURING, TRADE AND COMMERCE**

### **9.1 Overview of the manufacturing, Trade and Commerce Sector**

Like other African countries, Zambia's manufacturing sector is generally classified as a low-technology manufacturing sector and is mainly resource-based. This category covers all manufactures under the agro-industrial sector as well as the major component of the resource-based sectors. Trade is referred to as a basic economic activity that involves buying and selling of different goods and services between two or more parties involved in the transaction. Commerce involves all the activities that aid in promoting the exchange of goods and services from the manufacturer to the last customers.

### **9.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at A Local Level**

MCTI is the main Government body responsible for facilitating a conducive business environment for inclusive growth and competitiveness of industry and commerce as espoused in the 8NDP and vision 2034 thereby contributing to wealth and job creation. There some laws and policies which are cardinal such as The Companies Act No 10 of 2017 which has the following Statutory instruments:

The Companies (General) Regulations, 2019 – S.I No. 14 of 2019

The S.I provides for the general regulations relating to registration requirements for companies, including description of the small private company for purpose of meeting corporate governance requirements; permitted hours to inspect the register and documents; and remuneration of assessors.

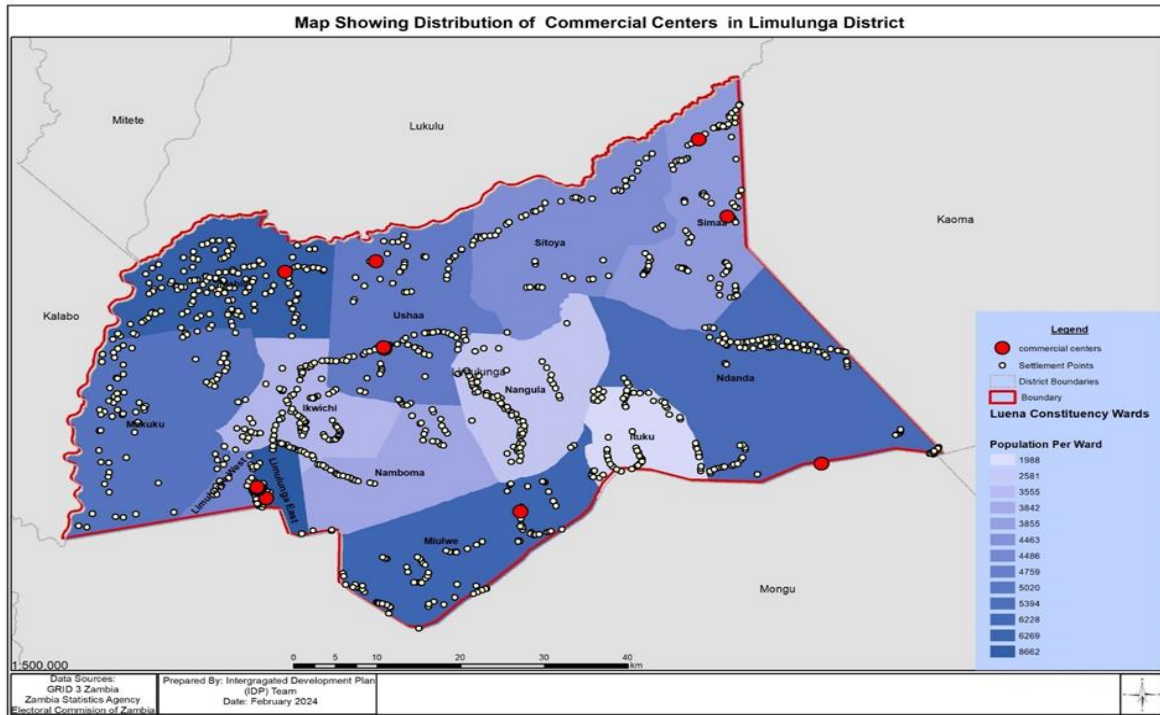
The Companies (Fees) Regulations, 2019 – S.I No. 15 of 2019

The S.I contains prescribed fees that are payable by the clients for filing of various documents and services rendered at PACRA in connection with the company's registry.

The Companies (Prescribed Forms) Regulations, 2019 – S.I No. 21 of 2019

The S.I contains prescribed forms relating to filing of documents at PACRA with respect to the company's registry.

*Figure 30 Commercial centre in Limulunga District*



### 9.3 Description of the Existing State of Development

At the moment, Limulunga district contribute very little to the manufacturing sector due to limited number of manufacturing and processing industry. Currently, the district has six (6) Rice processing mills, one Hammer mill, three Cashew nut processors and three operational abattoirs. The district has abundance of Mangoes, rice, cashew nut and cassava. There is also one crocodile farm, it exports skin to south Africa.

The vaccine produced at national level are not enough to meet the animal populations in the district.

Projects and programs being implemented

#### 9.3.1 Fish processing plant to start fish value additions

The manufacturing sector still has greater potential and opportunity to significantly contribute to the GDP of Limulunga district. From the recently held Western province Expo, some companies and individuals have expressed interest in setting up Rice processing equipment in the agricultural value chain. Commerce and Trade is another cardinal economic sector of the district. As you know Trade is cross - cutting and the district is characterized by informal trade and commerce. But Angolan government has shown interest to engage in trade for rice and beef. The district has a lot people that engage in informal trade that encompasses selling second hand clothes, restaurant, vegetables groceries, cassava, rice, hardware, cattle and beef products and this has significantly created jobs and improved the income of the local people.

The presence of small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) has created a fertile base for economic growth and has had a spiral effect on the local people in terms of improved healthy, increased income levels, access to education and capacity building in artisan and crafts, entrepreneurship skills and a conducive environment to do business. There are also several Mobile money agents

like Airtel, Zamtel and MTN. And the district has just two ZANACO agents. In short, the district has no bank.

### ***9.3.2 Challenges with Trade and Commerce***

The major challenges to commerce, trade and manufacturing are high cost of doing business largely on account of poor physical infrastructure and high production costs, disruptions in power supply, low investments in Research and Development, obsolete technology, high cost of borrowing, limited standardization and quality assurance, and limited human capital and skills required to run the manufacturing industry on a sustainable basis (ECI, 2002).

The district has no mining activities.

### ***9.4 Issues Arising from Public Participation Process***

There is a great need to establish a large or commercial rice and cashew nut processing industry, Mango factory because most of the mangoes go to waste and this will help preserve and add value to the mango value addition... There is also need to sensitize communities on how they can obtain or legalize the businesses in terms of obtaining licenses and certificates so that they can engage in formal trade. Banks also should be brought on board and also feeder roads should be constructed. acquire artisan mining licenses. The district needs also to have an industrial yard. Investors should be encouraged to come and invest in this district because of the abundance of the Barotse plains.

### ***9.5 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities***

Due to economic growth, the district anticipates that there will be an influx of people in this sector which would in turn put pressure on health services, education sector, land acquisition for settlements and agriculture, energy sector as well as water resources.

#### **Existing and proposed Investment and Development Programs**

The major challenges in the district are associated with high cost of borrowing, lack of feeder roads, informal trade and poor infrastructure and this has made trade and commerce suffer. The proposed investment is: constructing feeder roads, putting up a bank, having more processing equipment and also exporting rice to Angola and Namibia.

#### **Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Population and Settlement**

The majority of people are still engaged in informal trade and cost of borrowing is high and this has made difficult for the economy to grow. The is predominantly occupied by people in informal employment and access to credit facilities is very difficult because of lack of proper collateral. The existing trends have also led poor investment in proper businesses. The Agricultural activities have contributed to population growth in the district thereby exerting pressure on some existing social amenities in local communities in the spheres of health, education, water and sanitation which has led to increased morbidity levels. Consequently, the current status of road network providing access to the fields and farms are in a deplorable state as these infrastructures are meant for transportation of agriculture inputs and products. Mainly people use oxcarts which is very strenuous.

### ***9.6 Environment and Climate Change***

Limulunga district is characterized mostly by agricultural activities and has rich fertile soil in the Barotse plains which is mostly hit by floods and sometimes drought. During droughts production levels of agricultural produce becomes low and this results in low yields which has negative impact on the economy of the district. There is need to come up with climate smart agricultural practices that will enable farmers to grow their produce year in year out, because this will enable the economy of the district stable and sustainable and create more jobs for the foreseeable future.

### ***9.7 Gender and Vulnerable Groups***

Some local people are being subjected to displacements due natural hazards such as drought and floods especially in Makuku and Nangili areas. People migrate to areas where they can do agro-pastoral farming. Some girls are married off at a tender age because of high level of poverty and some women are abused by their drunkard husbands. The majority of women have no access to land.

### ***9.8 Summary and Consideration of Underlying Issues***

There is need to construct feeder roads in the district. As such there is need for collaborative effort in maintain good road network.

The Council through the parent Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and with help from Western Province Planning Authority should facilitate the Zoning of Manufacturing and industry area through coming up with a planning agreement with all existing traditional establishments.

Policy harmonization and coherence between different government institutions should be promoted to address certain challenges like land disputes.

Small businesses should be formalized by obtaining licenses and certificates and formation of co-operatives and even amalgamation of small businesses or co-operative into powerful companies or co-operatives so that they will have higher bargaining power and borrowing will be made easier.

## **10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR**

### **10.1 Overview the Forestry under the Environmental Sector**

Limulunga district is endowed with a rich miombo, ever-green *Cryptosepalum exfoliatum* forests, Kalahari woodlands and riparian forests with a high potential for forest-based benefits such as timber and non-timber forest products. These forests provide intangible benefits like the hydrological cycle, carbon sink, harnessing ground water and tangible benefits like recreation, timber, fruits, research pool, medicines and habitat for wild animals. Forests help to preserve biodiversity and maintain life equilibrium.

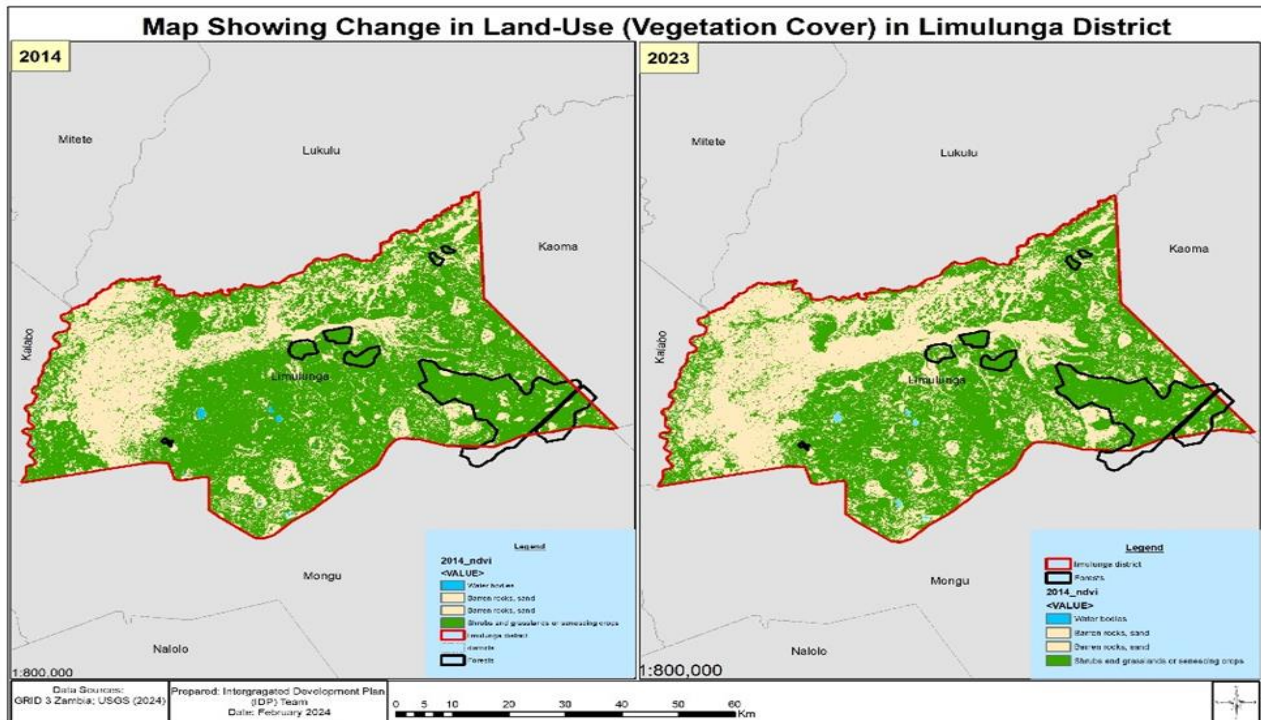
### **10.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at A Local Level**

The policy documents looked at including the following:

- The forest Act No. 4 of 2015
  - a) streamlines sustainable exploitation of the forest resources
  - b) Balances domestic demand and foreign market needs
  - c) Ensures conservation for future use.
  - d) Devolves stewardship to local communities for among others
  - e) Provide user rights
  - f) Encourage sustainability
  - g) Explore carbon trading for development in local communities.
- National Forestry policy of 2014 provides an environmental policy framework,
  - a) monitor, evaluate and co-ordinate its implementation to ensure protection of the environment.
  - b) Promotes sustainable development and management of natural resources.
  - c) Focuses on monitoring, evaluation and coordination of policy implementation.
  - d) Enhancing public-private sector collaborations to supplement government Investing in modern technological methods like remote sensing and geo-spatial analysis in monitoring and managing our forest resource

### 10.3. Description of the Existing State of Development

Figure 31 Map of Limulunga District Forest cover between 2014 and 2023



The maps highlight the status quo of our Forest cover in the district as projected in the last ten (10) years. It is cleared visible that our Forest cover is diminishing at a fast pace and that collective remedial actions must be undertaken by all stakeholders

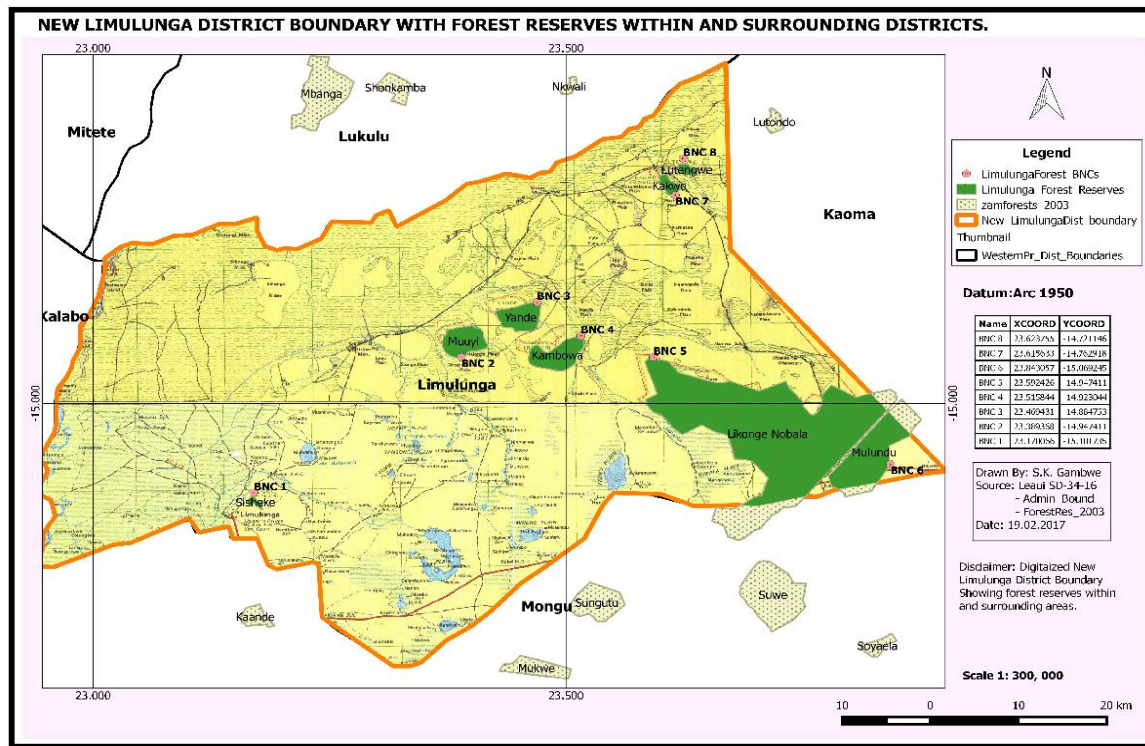
#### 10.3.1 Availability of service

Limulunga District has eight forest reserves namely, Sisheke, Kambowa, Mulundu, Muuyi, Likong'e, nobala Yande, Kakwe and Lutengwe. The district has a total of 36,605 Ha of local forests reserves which are endowed with diverse tree species including those suitable for timber like Mukwa and Rosewood because of its proximity to commercial banks.

Although, forests have suffered major exploitation of species such as *Guibourtia coleosperma* (rose wood) and *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Mukwa) due to illegal timber harvesting, massive charcoal production and extension of human settlements, the office has put measures to prevent further deforestation and degradation of these forests and surrounding open forests and woodlands under traditional custody through sensitization and routine patrols in forests reserves and surrounding traditional forests. Furthermore, it also conducts boundary maintenance to distinguish protected forests and prescribes early burning to reduce on fuels that are destructive to the forests when ignited later when very dry the forest encroachment in the district has been necessitated by the growing population needs for settlements, farming areas and income generation. In view of the aforementioned, the forest reserves are slowly diminishing impacting the overlying climatic conditions.

Figure 32 forest reserves in Limulunga and surrounding districts

Table 25 Protected Forestry Areas in Limulu



nga

District

S/N	NAME OF FOREST	FOREST NO.	Land	AREA	CHIEFDOM
1	Sisheke National Forest	P 290	State	160	Chief chiengele
2	Kambowa National Forest	P 330	State	190	Chief Lukama
3	Lutengwe National Forest	P 284	State	190	Chief Sibeta
4	Muuyi Local Forest	P 352	State	1260	Chief Lukama
5	Yande Local Forest	P 329	State	1390	Chief Lukama
6	Kakwe local forest	P 283	State	366	Chief Sibeta
7	Mulundu local forest	P 273	State	5450	Chief mwanambuyu
8	Likonge nobala local forest	P 334	State	25,599	Chief mwanambuyu
<b>TOTAL AREA</b>				<b>34,605 Ha</b>	

Source; (FD, 2023)

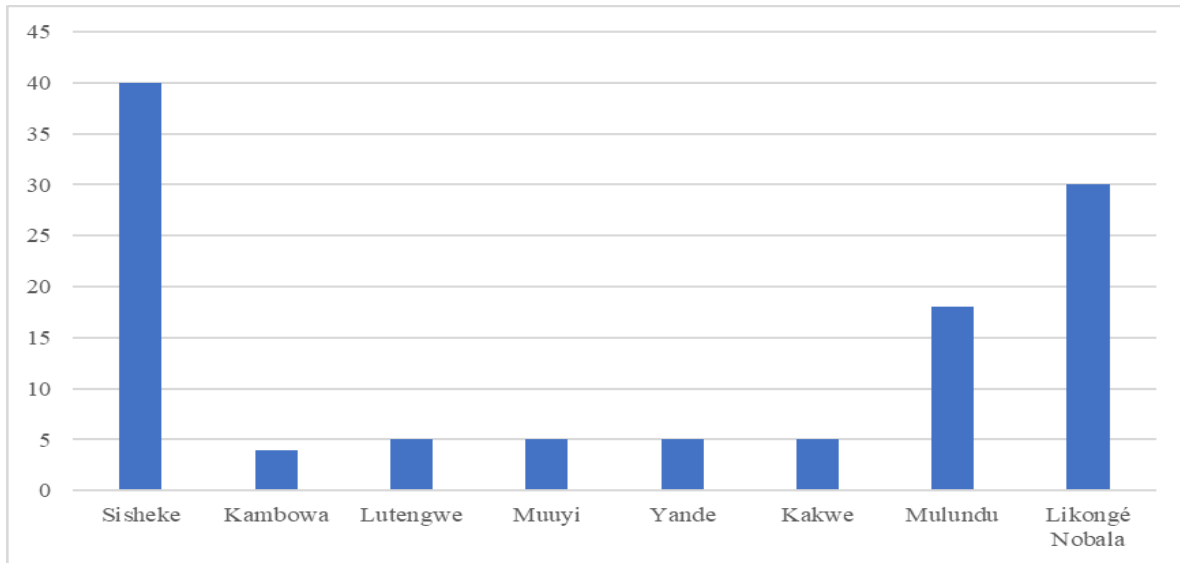
**Table 26 Level of encroachment in protected forestry area**

S/N	Name of local Forest	Distance to CBD	Status
1	Sisheke Local Forest	13 Km	1 Ha encroached with permanent government structures in the form of a clinic and a local court. 2 Ha has five (05) thatched houses. 8 Ha has been cultivated as a cashew plantation. Encroachment level is estimated at 40%
2	Kambowa Local Forest	45 Km	No permanent or temporal structures in this local Forest 96% of the Forest is intact 4% is encroached with farming activities.
3	Lutengwe Local Forest	67 Km	No permanent or temporal structures seen in this forest. 4 Ha of cassava farms. 5% encroachment so far.
4	Muuyi Local Forest	35 Km	Cattle for his majesty The Litunga graze from this local Forest. Few areas with traces of charcoal production. The Forest is 95% intact.
5	Yande Local Forest	42 Km	Few cassava fields. No structures in the Forest .95% of the forest is intact.
6	Kakwe Local Forest	66 Km	30 Ha encroached with charcoal production activities. No permanent or temporal structures in the reserve forest. 95% of the forest is intact.
7	Mulundu Local Forest	80 Km	15 Ha is encroached with cassava fields. No structures present in the forest. Encroachment is minimal at 18%
8	Likongé Nobala Local Forest	75 Km	-500 Ha cashew plantation - 200 Ha cassava fields -1,100 Ha human settlement. -1Ha two permanent structures (Health Post and one brick house. - ,10 Ha have 125 temporal structures. Encroachment level is estimated at 30%

**Source; (FD 2004)**

*The Forest department carries out timely managerial practices like prescribed early burning, beacon identification and boundary maintenance annually. It is mandated to steward the Local forests on behalf of the President for the benefit of the local communities residing around and near these resources. Forest resources in Limulunga district exist on both customary and state land. Settlement expansion, Farm land acquisition and high demand for charcoal have caused a serious threat to the local forests.*

**Figure 33 Percentage of encroachment in forest reserves**



Sisheke Local Forest by virtue of its proximity to the CBD has been heavily encroached and intervention measures have since been implemented to try and replenish the forest. A comprehensive report on the current state of the Local Forest was conducted and forwarded to the Provincial Forestry office for their scrutiny. Likong’ e nobala and Mulundu local forests are second and third respectively also because of their proximity and accessibility from the main Lusaka-Mongu Road. The rest have a fairly low encroachment level.

**10.3.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance.**

The Forests offers a diversity of ecosystem services and essential products to the communities in the form of recreation, animal habitat, timber and non-wood products like mushrooms, medicines and fruits, some key indicators of performance include:

Formation of Community Forest Management Groups in Chief Sikwa ‘chiefdom and Chief Mokanelamo s’ chiefdom in Ikabako and Simaa respectively as important managerial tools. These will sustainably utilize the forest resource under management plans

Holding sensitization meetings with vulnerable groups and traditional leaders.

Households adopting climate -smart farming methods.

Households embracing alternative livelihood away from forestry related.

**10.4 issues arising from the public participation process**

The country is estimated to be losing between 250,000 ha to 300,000 ha of forest cover annually. Mainly emanating from change in land use form like construction and agricultural practices. As such, regulation of stock harvesting and places to be exploited is key. Some measures put in place include:

The issuance of timber concessions to local for prudent and sustainable exploitation readily available local supply of wood and non-wood products like wild fruits, medicines, recreation and academic research and ecological services like the hydrological cycle

The district has potential for wood-based industries like sawmills and value adding industries like sawn wood, wood-based panels pulp and paper, treated poles and joinery and carpentry.

The forests resource is a very important component that preserves the natural aura of the world in many areas of existence. The forest resource acts among others as the lungs of the earth by reducing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and replenishing the earth with the much-needed oxygen in the atmosphere for the growth and wellbeing of living things, Forests play a crucial role in maintaining ecological equilibrium by providing shelter, food, water and also harnessing ground water through osmotic pressure by preserving aquifers down as underground water. Forests also help to preserve river banks, prevent landslides and soil erosion as well. Through transpiration and water intake and retention from the ground, forests contribute to the rain cycle. The forests provide direct benefits like fire wood, poles, fruits, mushrooms, grass and a lot more benefits for the local communities, medicines as well.

Forests also provide natural habitation to a host of living organisms. They have a dual function of being both producers and service provider.

*Table 27 Monthly revenue collected from concession licences in Limulunga 2023-2024(May)*

S/N	Month	Collected amount
1	March 2023	12,960.00
2	April 2023	48,090.00
3	May 2023	46,065.00
4	June 2023	46,065.00
5	July 2023	45,673.50
6	August 2023	45,552.00
7	September 2023	45,754.50
8	October 2023	50,783.00
9	November 2023	48,152.00
10	December 2023	11,173.00
11	January 2024	11,265.00
12	February 2024	20,761.50
13	March 2024	46,065.00
14	April 2024	19,209.00
15	May 2024	14,555.00

*Limulunga District has been collecting revenue from selling timber and charcoal permits or trading licences as tabulated.*

*Table 28 Timber concession licences in Limulunga*

S/N	NAME	SCALE	PRODUCTION AREA	EXPIRY DATE
1	Nasiyongo Business Solutions Ltd	Medium	Muuyi local forest	May 2026
2	Shangwe Timber Merchants	Small Scale	Likonge nobala local forest	May 2026

### ***10.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years***

The district envisages an increase in demand for forest services both tangible and intangible. Below are some of the anticipated changes over the next decade

- Widespread use of irrigation so as not to depend entirely on rainfall for farming.
- Introduction of exotic species that are early maturing to offset indigenous supply
- Climate -smart farming practices.
- Stiffening penalties for offenders of forest and environmental related offences.
- Diversifying livelihood opportunities away from forest based.
- Investing in climate smart energy sources like gas, wind and coal including solar.

### ***10.6 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities***

With pro-creation as a living characteristic, population increase is an inevitable phenomenon that needs to be planned for. The duration of our indigenous species to take almost a millennium to full maturity is an important factor to consider as we plan to bridge the gap and introduce tree species that may take a shorter time to maturity and sustainably exploit and try to meet the demand of the resource at every step of our existence in time. Sustainable agricultural farming methods and alternative livelihood enhancing skills should be taught and encouraged so people who depend entirely on the forest resources for their survival as is the case right now are given an alternative. An increase in population will translate in demand for more foods, more resources, increase in planned and unplanned settlements in various places. Meanwhile it is anticipated that an increase in population will directly stress the forestry due to the raise need of farmland for agriculture purposes, charcoal as an alternative source of energy.

We advocate for introduction of fast-growing exotic timber species, alternative energy sources like bio-gas, introduction of crops that are drought-resistant and other innovations to dissuade the people to view Forests as the only alternative source of livelihood like beekeeping.

Top-notch managerial tendencies in forestry management is key to the sustainability of both resources. Devolvement of stewardship of Protected Local Forests as enshrined in section 29 of the Forest Act No. 4 of 2015 gives powers to the communities around the Local Forests to access managerial rights of the forests with the Forest Department as their supervisor. This will enhance management sustainability as they people will have a sense of ownership of the resource

The increase of population in urban areas will give pressure on the need of affordable energy

### ***10.7 Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Population and Settlements***

Continuation of existing trends on population and settlements is that they will be more demand on a dwindling resource unless remedial managerial practices are quickly intervened. Emphasis on raising of seedlings, formation of environmental awareness clubs in schools concerning Forestry should be mandatory for schools. If the existing trends are effective, we are assured of an equilibrium in terms of supply and demand in the future. The increase of population will spontaneously affect the FPAs through the need of expansion of settlements and farm land.

### ***10.8 Environment and Climate Change analysis***

The effects of climate change are felt mostly by developing countries because of the inability to combat and adapt to its effect because of lack of adequate resources. Necessary adaptation

approaches should be taken like reliance on non-forest-based energy sources and investing in climate smart agriculture and energy sources. Climate change emanates from an imbalance in the ecosystem where the earth is unable to detoxify itself owing to an induced impairment factor in the system. Mainly, the forests help to detoxify by bottling up of harmful gases and releasing favourable gases for living organisms on earth. When the harmful gases accumulate in the atmosphere, the earth is unable to function perfectly resulting in by-polar temperatures, erratic rains and other imbalances. This calls for adjustments in terms of livelihood and practices that mitigate the results of climate change.

### ***10.9 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector***

The priority of the sector is to conserve what stock there currently is and at the same time provide and meet the market demand on the ground. This calls for investing in prudent managerial tendencies and planting more trees and releasing less products on the market, this calls for an integrated approach consisting of line Ministries, departments, the communities and the traditional and civic leaders. **Prolonged** droughts can lead to species extinction and migration as the habitat taste changes. Carbon sequestration maybe affected resulting in accumulation of toxic greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Forest thrives in different climatic condition such as wet and dry. Climate change could alter the frequency and intensity of forest by transporting insect outbreak, invasive species and wildfires. The disturbances can reduce forest productivity and change the distribution of tree species.

### ***10.10 Gender and Vulnerable Groups***

Women, youths and the aged are the most vulnerable groups of people affected when it comes to climate change and inequality. Traditionally, this group is mainly overlooked when it comes to resource sharing because they are not part of the decision making in our African set up.

Modern Beekeeping practices, mushroom farming and Nursery seedling raising actually are some of the household incomes generating activities that we are lobbying for this target group as these types of farming are not strenuous and can be done by the aged, physically challenged, women and youths alike.

### ***10.11 Consideration of the underlying factor contributing to issues identified***

Deforestation of forests have rapidly increased because the communities do not sense ownership of the forests, they do not participate in the protection and management of the forests. They mostly rely on the forest as the fastest source of income/ livelihood in their respective areas. Population growth has also contributed massively to the deforestation especially in FPAs. Lack of stiffer punishments for offenders and also lack of presence on the ground makes offences go unnoticed as they are no Forest guards.

### **10.12 Summary of issues**

1. Encroachment of protected forest areas especially those close to the CBD
2. Deforestation of protected forest areas and open/customary forests
3. Unsustainable Agricultural methods have resulted in deforestation at a higher rate as farmers are always expanding their farms leaving behind swaths of bare unproductive land.
4. Lack of adequate staffing levels

5. Lack of quality extension services
6. The office faces challenge safe guarding accountable documents as it has no safe box at its disposal.
7. Lack of extensive patrols and inspection in the PFAs

**Core issues in the sector**

1. Tragedy of the commons
2. Accelerated encroachment of the Local Forests
3. Deforestation and land degradation
4. Effects of climate change

## ***11.0 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SERVICES***

### ***11.1 Overview water and sanitation***

Access to clean water is unequal. In Zambia, 90 percent of households in urban areas have access to safe water compared to only 53 percent of households in rural areas. Urban areas also have higher access to sanitation at 70 percent, compared to rural populations, whose access is only at 25 percent. (*UNICEF Strategy 2016-2030*)

### ***11.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at A Local Level***

To ensure that there is improved water supply and sanitation, the policy documents looked at included the National Water Policy, 2010; Sustainable Development Goal number 6 and the Eighth National Development Plan. The identified priorities to be implemented in the plan are:

- Access for all to good quality basic human necessities by 2034
- Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

### ***11.3 Description of the Existing State of Development***

#### ***11.3.1 Availability of Service***

Western Water Supply and Sanitation Company (WWSC) is the utility company that provides water supply in the per-urban part of Limulunga District. The Utility company depends on drilled boreholes as a water source point. There is one water treatment plant where water pumped from the mechanized boreholes undergo treatment then distributed to the consumers. western water and sanitation company has a total number of 6 boreholes of which two are in good working condition and the four are not working. The district has one old treatment plant with one 55kw pump and 37kw pump; 70m<sup>3</sup> disinfection well tank. It also has two elevated steel tanks which are dilapidated and 9km of both AC & GI steel pipes make the network. A total number of 655 households are connected to the piped water network.

#### ***11.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance***

The Location Authority Working with all key stakeholders in the district manage to enhance water supply services not limited to drilling of boreholes as well as rehabilitations. With regards to solid waste management the LA is able to manage waste though not as efficient as necessary. The Key indicators include owning the drilling rig for timely drilling of boreholes. Apparently, there is a new water project that Western Water Supply and Sanitation is undertaking. The district through good governance intervention will procure a solid waste management and regulation tools and equipment to enhance sustainable and environmental protection.

### ***11.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process***

Vandalism of customer services line is the order of the day as people run away from paying of user fees. Frequent breakdown of the boreholes as a result of weaken GI pipes joint by high chemical content coloration of water due to silting and high iron debris Residents' encroachment on water

service network. Theft of water fittings and dilapidated elevated steel tanks leading to high production cost as a lot of water goes to waste.

Include issues from the community

### ***11.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years.***

This development will enable operation hours by the utility company this haul more households to be connected thus improve on people accessibility to clean and safe water

#### ***11.5.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities***

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs

WWSSC is currently undertaking new water supply project where the two functional utility company boreholes will be supplemented. The line will be extended to Limulunga, the current 70 m<sup>3</sup> disinfection tank be expanded. The laying of pipes has taken and advanced stage in the surveyed water network.

### ***11.6 Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Population and Settlements***

There has been an increase in demand for water as the population has increased, a situation which is affecting water supply and onsite sanitation.

### ***11.7 Environment and Climate Change***

In Limulunga District, the community living below economic status. This is coupled with low literacy levels. Hence to support the livelihoods, parents are involved in cutting down of small trees and also logs for timber. Apparently, the major environmental threat that has impacted the climatic conditions being charcoal burning. Gazette forestry reserves have suffered encroachment and has endangered the water recharge areas for boreholes and water lagoons which rapidly dry up. This is recently negatively impacted the life span of the boreholes which produce low yield.

### ***11.8 Gender and Vulnerable Groups***

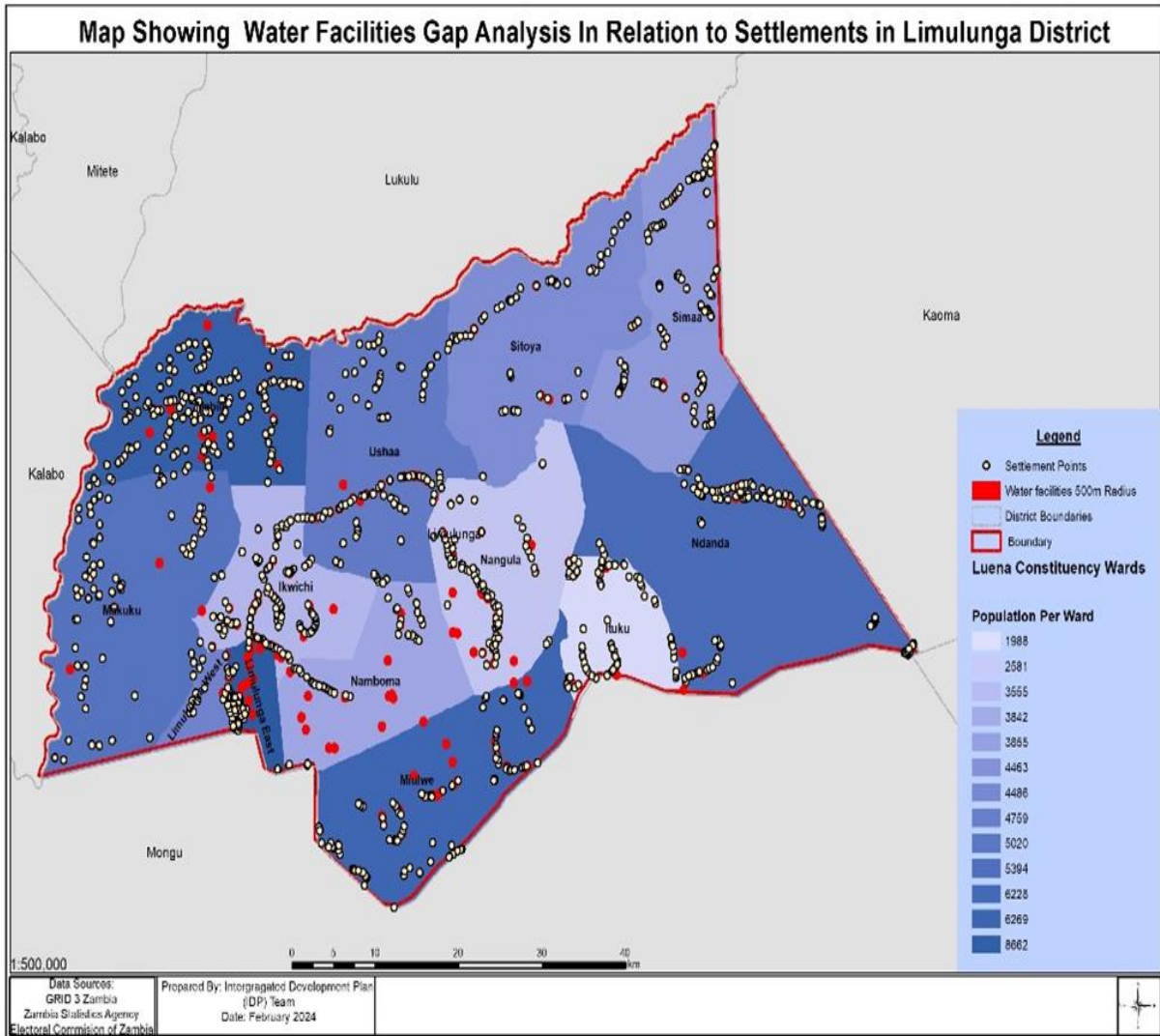
Women and girls are affected by gender roles. In the District, Women and girls spend more time on water sources when they are available. In an event when the water source is fairly away mother and their young ones are seen spending early hours sometimes long hours just to fetch water. In Limulunga, lack of access to adequate water supply and sanitation and washing facilities highly affects children and learners and contributes to low pass rates especially among girls who subject to less study hours as there is dedicated to hour chores including fetching water.

### ***11.9 Summary and Consideration of Underlying Issues***

The district faces a number of challenges among others include; encroachment, vandalism of customer service lines and colouration of the water due to silting of iron debris

Western Water through the Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation has clinched a water improvement project and funds which will improve on water supply hours from current 6hours to 24 hours. The project will have a direct ripple connection effect with an expectation of more than 500 new water connections. This water project will pump water from the Zambezi River then proceed by Sedimentation, filtration, disinfection, storage and distribution. This would improve the turbidity of water and contamination by iron content.

Figure 34 Distribution of water points- Limulunga District



The main sources of water for Public Institutions are boreholes, while the residents also use water sources points like streams, rivers and hand dug wells for their domestic water needs. Because of the sand terrain in Limulunga District needs for water are unlimited.

Under Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, its indicated that the district has 321 water points of which only 211 are functional while the rest needs to be rehabilitated.

Figure 35 Urban Water and sanitation supply for Limulunga District

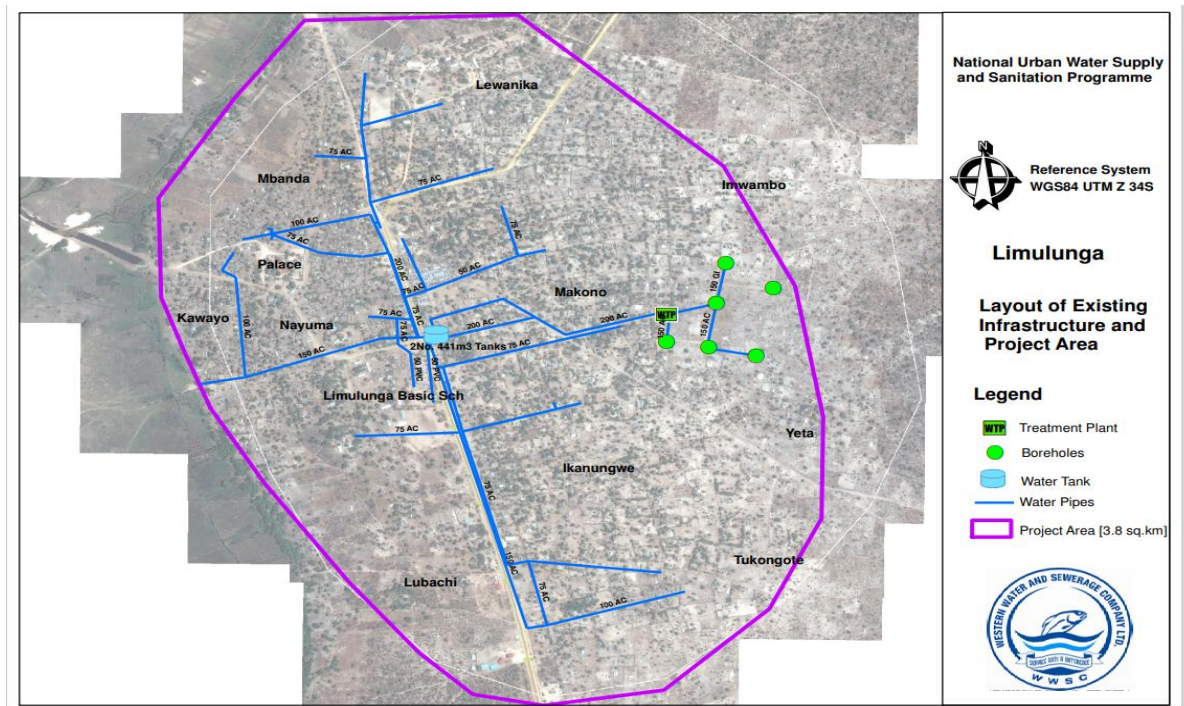


Figure 35 above shows water boreholes used by the CU are only 6 and concentrated towards the treatment plant.

#### List of issues

1. Vandalism of water pipes making purification cost to be high as a lot of water is lost through leaking infrstructures
2. High iron contents making the water parameters like taste and colour to be compromised
3. Frequent breakdown of boreholes leading to rationalised supply of the commodity to the community
4. Sporadic settlement patterns making is a constraint to attain the Presidential directives of supply of clean water through reticulation systems.

## **12.0 SANITATION-WASTE MANAGEMENT**

### **12.1 Overview**

Currently, waste management in Zambia is primarily based on the collection and disposal of waste in open dumps or landfills. Only 10% of the waste generated in the country is collected, while the remaining waste ends up in open dumps or littered on the streets.

### **12.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at A Local Level**

Limulunga Town Council Provides Integrated Solid Waste Management Service among other functions of the Local Authorities. This is done in accordance with the Local Government Act. No 2 of 2019 and guided by the Solid Waste Management and Regulation Act No. 20 of 2018. The latter Act gives Statutory Provisions Which Mandate the Local Authority to conduct Waste Management and Regulation within the District Jurisdiction in a manner that would sustain Environmental Protection in line with Environmental Protection cluster of the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) and SDGs.

### **12.3 Description of the Existing State of Development**

Good waste management follows the 4 Rs: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Recover, as well as avoiding illegal dumping and littering. The 4 Rs can help us to find better ways to manage our litter.

#### **12.3.1 Availability of Service**

Limulunga Town Council managed to secure a Waste Disposal site which is located about 5 kilometres from the major point of generation (the Royal Market) and the surrounding trade area. In these areas, domestic and municipal categories of waste are predominant.

The Local Authority constructed two (2) refuse bays using capital projects component. These are placed just adjacent to the market so as to facility for easy storage of waste by marketers prior to collection for final disposal to the dump site.

The Local Authority has secured a new equipment (tractor) as per guidance from Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to Luena Constituency Development Fund Committee to consider without reservation procurement of tools and equipment so as to support sustainable Waste Management and Regulation that would enhance environmental protection.

#### **12.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

Solid waste management is considered as the highest measure of most Councils key performance indicator implored to measure the efficacy of the LA service delivery. Failure to collect waste has a direct impact on the environment and human health. Waste management is an essential utility public service coordinated by the public sector in partnership with private sector. Therefore, there is need for political, institutional, social, environmental, and economic will to ensure proper waste management system. Lastly there is need to inculcate norms and values that could aid behavioural change towards waste management and increase funding, capacity build, and invest in waste management infrastructure, procure tools and equipment.

#### ***12.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process***

Since time and memorial dated as back as when Zambia was in the first Republic general cleaning was being conducted at least once every month. This was mostly observed and adhered to by men and women in uniform who be subjected to inspection of their houses in Police camps and barracks respectively.

Humanism week was one such common period where everyone was engaged in cleaning of the community.

In the third Republic, under the leadership of late President Levy. P. Mwanawasa there was a launch of Keep Zambia clean which was characterized with Central Government support to Local Government through purchase of Keep Zambia Clean light trucks and twin cab Toyota Hilux vehicles. In sixth Republic Keep Zambia Clean was relaunched in September, 2015 the national clean day was scheduled to place every first Saturday of the month. Apparently, in 2016 the national cleaning day was rebranded to Keep Zambia, Clean, Green and Health which scheduled cleaning every last Saturday of the month.

In first quarter 2023 the Ministry of Local government guided that cleaning is to be conducted weekly on a Friday by all stakeholders at various levels of respective communities.

However, there has been a low participation at the national cleaning programs. Most stakeholders and the Public still think that waste management is only the Local Authority mandate. Its very objective when all players take participatory approach.

#### ***12.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years.***

Limulunga District Population density is highly concentrated in the Royal Village where because of its favourable geographic proximity to development. For the next ten (10) years, there would be high production of agricultural produce to equalize the population growth. This will have the rapid impact on the waste generation. This management and regulation would call for increased resource allocation for service delivery to be upheld.

#### ***12.6 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities***

Limulunga District has two settlement partners the upper land and lower land of the Zambezi Flood Plains. Due to rapid social-economic change, people move from lower land to upper land for trade. Some have permanently settled on the upper land where civilization and peri-urban desired social economic zones are established. The movement and business trade has impacted on waste generation and indiscriminate disposal of waste. Increased waste generation impacted pressure on limited Council resources which are split in small rations between waste management and other various service delivery. The district has not yet fully development the waste management system, the dump site still needs financial muscle to bring it to full functional capacity.

#### ***12.7 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes***

Currently the district has the following existing waste generators Mika Meats and Termites Meat Suppliers who generate mostly biodegradable waste. It would be prudent if this companies commence social cooperative activities and contribute towards waste management.

Limulunga is a peri-urban area with the majority of households using on-site sanitation consisting of tanks/soak away and traditional (make-shift) pit latrines. The traditional pit latrines are dug out holes reinforced with a wooden cage to avoid collapse in the sandy soils. Most of the pit latrines are shallow and collapse easily.

It is also important to mention that WWSC has a vacuum tanker stationed in Mongu (about 20 km away) and the residents of Limulunga with septic tanks through the station manager can apply for the emptying of their septic tanks when full. The sludge is transported for emptying to Mongu hospital sewer pond or an undeveloped area within Limulunga where a hole is dug and buried after filling it with the sludge.

### ***12.8 Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Population and Settlements***

The existing solid Waste Management challenges can be addressed promptly and tangible results attained provided prudent resources are dedicated towards Integrated Solid Waste Management and regulation is a costly undertaking.

#### ***12.8.1 Mitigation Measures;***

The district would embark on key strategies to ensure that social behavioural change is communicated to the community gate keepers to start inclusiveness in solid waste management so that at least indiscriminate disposal is curbed progressively. With the increased CDF allocation, Women and Youth would be encouraged to form co-operative that will tap in Solid Waste management such as segregation waste for reuse and recycling. This once scaled up it would create local jobs and probably contribute towards disease prevention and environmental protection.

### ***12.9 Environment and Climate Change***

Waste Management is directly linked to environmental degradation. Biotic and abiotic organisms are negatively impacted. During rainy season a lot of debris is carried in surface runoffs and lead to choking of drains and increase turbidity in clear water and affect the aquatic life. The reduce aquatic living organism led to increase in pollution.

In an even where waste is indiscriminately disposed of a lot of carbon dioxide and methane gases are produced from microorganisms' activities. All these gases are considered as greenhouse gases which damage the ozone layer in the atmosphere. As for methane gas it's also highly flammable hence air pollution caused from continued burning of waste. In the long run flush floods and drought currently being experienced in various parts of the district.

### ***12.10 Gender and Vulnerable Groups***

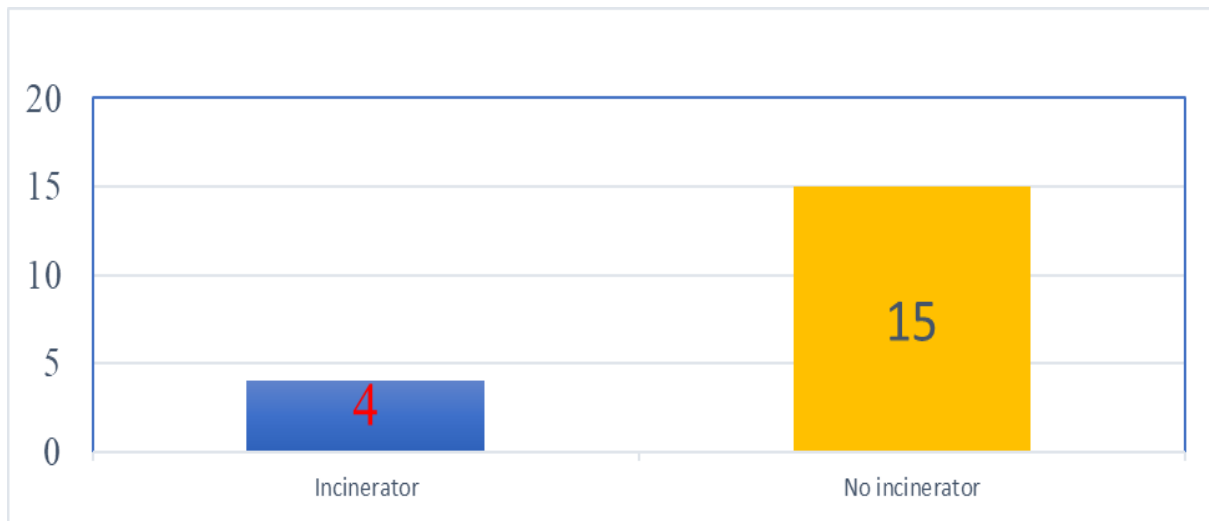
Women and youths are more vulnerable in the society. Un verified data indicate that women and youths are highly productive people. A number of them are involved in business and trades which contribute to waste generate on a daily basis. These groups are also agents of change with regards to social behavioural change and communication. Women and girls interact with waste daily at household level. Therefore, there should be deliberate extra effort placed to support these groups. It's great to realize that CDF has taken care of Women and Youth Empowerment grant. The district should be interested to mainstream solid waste management to all beneficiaries through involvement of the lower community structures. Not limited to women and girls some men also

are engaged in household waste management. These very important stakeholders should be sensitized so that they do not openly burn their waste.

### ***12.11 Summary and Consideration of Underlying Issues***

Limulunga District Health Sector has improved on handling of clinical care waste by use of coded bin liners. However, Health facilities have not yet been supported with the construction of incinerators.

***Figure 36 number of available incinerators in health facilities***



*The figure above indicates that only 4 health facilities representing 21.1% have fully functional incinerators while the remaining 15 health facilities representing 78.9% do not have incinerators. To have effective health care waste management, all the health facilities should be provided with secure incinerators*

## **13.0 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR**

### **13.1 Overview of Transport and communication Sector**

In Zambia, railways are the leading transportation mode for goods on the international and local routes. We, humans, use various modes of transport to travel and move goods from one place to another. This is done with the help of different means of transportation, such as trucks, lorry, containers, buses, rail, aeroplanes and ships. The four primary means of transport are roadways, railways, waterways and airways. In the district main mode of transport is thorough feeder roads whilst communication is provided by main three mobile service providers.

### **13.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at A Local Level**

Vision 2034, the SDGs, the Eighth National Development Plan and the Local Government Act, 2019 are some of the key policy documents looked at in order to guide the preparation of the IDP.

### **13.3 Description of the Existing State of Development**

Transportation is a service or facility by which people or goods are conveyed from one location to another. It influences the location and range of productive and leisure activities, location of residences, range and provision of goods and services available for consumption and total quality of life. The district is accessible by air, road and water from various parts of the province. The main infrastructure facilitating the movement of people and goods is the road network. The district has one major road known as Limulunga – Mongu road, the one is all weather tarred road and in good condition. The major road makes the district strategically located and easily accessible from Mongu, Lusaka the capital city, and Livingstone the tourism capital. This comparative advantage is essential for access to market of local produce and/or easy transport to market places outside the district.

#### **13.3.1 Availability of Service**

Most social-economic activities are usually dependent on the availability of road transport which provide an enabling environment for the movement of goods and services into and outside the district. Despite the dependence on road transport, most people do not have access to road infrastructure as they live in areas that do not have reliable transport particularly those from the rural parts of the district. Vehicles are the main modes of transport used for the transportation of goods and service within the district. There is also a network of sandy bush tracks leading to all the health centres, schools and some agricultural productive areas in the district. The water transport is mainly used in the Zambezi flood plain and the swampy areas. However, most of the rural communities still depend on ox-carts, sledges and footing.

#### **13.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

Public road transport consists mainly of buses, mini-buses and car taxis. The transport system has improved in recent years. Large buses for Oasis now can connect from Limulunga to Mongu and Lusaka through bituminous road, while the minibuses operate within Limulunga royal village and Mongu districts. Taxis cover residential areas of Limulunga but mostly are used to transport passengers from Limulunga to Mongu. Outside of the urban area, four-wheel drive vehicles are necessary because of the prevailing sandy soil.

It's very important to note that the district do not have a bus terminus and it's also imperative that the vehicles are regularly checked for road worthiness because the increase in temperature will bring rise to wear and tear, tyre bursts and accidents can occur. Roads in Limulunga are generally in bad states with only 18.4km of township roads that were worked on and tarred to bituminous standard. Other roads that pass through the district are in bad state.

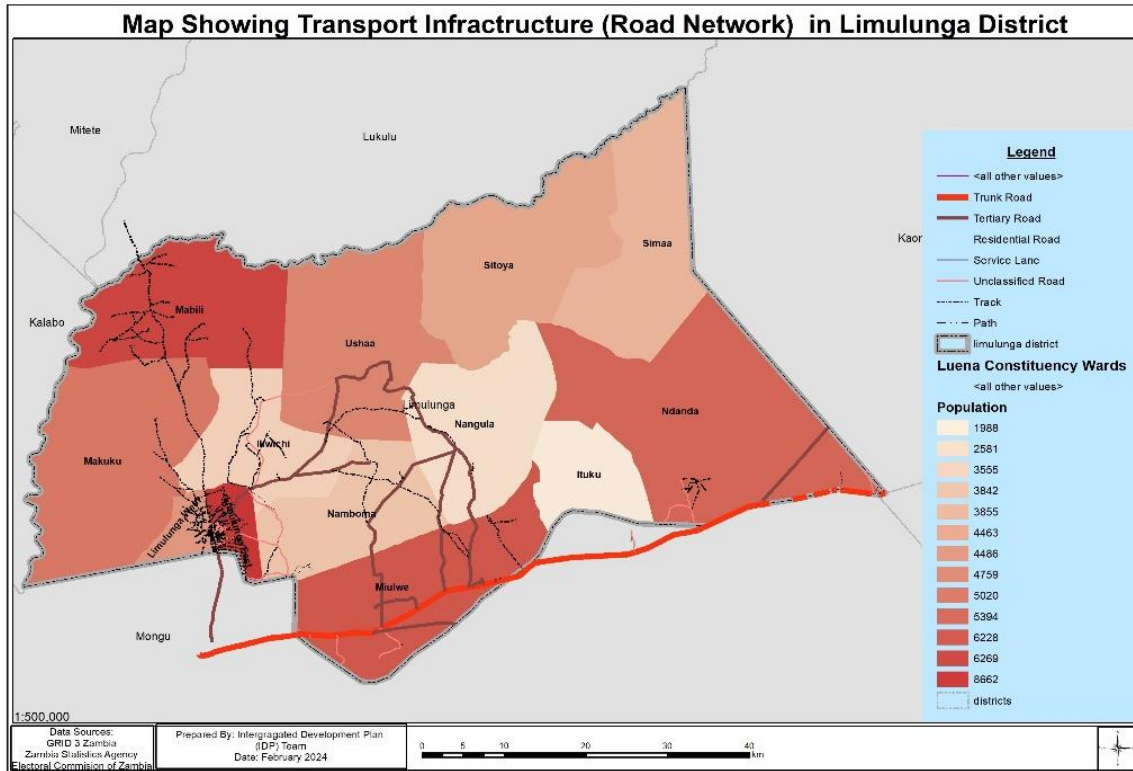
### 13.4 Critical Issues

1. Poor water transport terminal facilities
2. Inadequate funds for construction and maintenance of roads
3. Inadequate plant and machinery for road construction and maintenance
4. Inadequate storm water drainage system
5. Inadequate road maintenance system at the Council

**Table 29 Names and status of feeder Roads in the District**

S/N	ROAD NAME	LENGTH (KM)	SURFACE TYPE	CONDITION
1	<b>Mongu to Limulunga Main road</b>	16.9	Tarred	Very good
2	T junction via palace to Nayuma Harbour	1.5	Tarred	Very good
3	from the tarmac to Limulunga Mini hospital	0.5	Gravel	poor
4	Liyoyelo via Western water and SDA Church to Nang'oko road	1.7	Gravel and Sandy	Poor
5	Limulunga (D315)-Ushaa (U6)	28.0	Sandy	Poor
6	Limulunga (U1)-Libonda	26.4	Sandy	Poor
7	Lealui-Limulunga	22.4		
8	Mbanga (U13 Lukulu)-Mongu (D315)	49.5		
9	Limulunga (U1)-Nangili	26.1	Sandy and mud	Poor
10	Mweeke (M9)-Litonda	3.6		
11	Nangula (M9)- Miulwe (U6)	20.0	gravel	Fair
12	Nangula (U5)- Ushaa	19.4	Sandy	Poor
13	Likutwe (RD312)-Sikusi	8.8	Sandy	Poor
14	Sitoya (RD312)-Ushaa	30.0	Sandy and Mud	Poor
15	Sikwakwa Sabaloi to the New Secondary School	2	Gravel and sandy	Very poor
16	Siyumbelo via New Secondary school and namboma to Ikabako	24	Sandy	Very poor
17	St lawrence junction to st lawrence	0.5	Sandy	Very poor
18	From UCZ to Limulunga MiniHospital	0.5	Sandy	Very poor
19	UCZ via susuma to Nayuma habor	1	Sandy	Very poor
20	Ndanda junction via ndanda school and simaa school to sitoya school	100	Gavel at the beginning and sandy throughout	Very poor
21	Simaa via sikusi to sikenge community school	35	Sandy	Very poor
22	Machuu junction via isambai to Nangili Primary School	65	Sandy and mud	Very poor
23	Ngaula to Kate	15	Sandy	Very poor
24	St Lawrence Junction via Kate to District post office	50	Gravel and Sandy	Very poor
25	Ndanda via kava hill to Kaundwama Primary School	25	Sandy and mud	Very poor
26	Ushaa primary school to sisiye primary school	12	Sandy and mud	Very poor
		584.8		

*Figure 37 Roads Network in Limulunga District*



### **Feeder Roads in the District**

Most roads in Limulunga district are feeder roads and are in poor condition, a situation which implies that they require full rehabilitation if they are to be in acceptable conditions. The poor state roads have made most of the areas in the district to be inaccessible especially in the rainy season. Lack of maintenance of feeder roads in the outlying areas in the district has led to the area being avoided transport operators. This has resulted to some residents opting to walk for three days from rural parts of the district to get to Limulunga BOMA.

### **13.5 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process**

Engagements with members of the community revealed that Limulunga – Nangili road needs to be worked on to bituminous standard or gravelled. The road from Ndanda junction to Ndanda has been damaged due to heavy trucks that transport timber from that area to Lusaka and needs to be worked on. The same road from Ndanda via Simaa, Sikusi to Sikenge and Sitoya roads are in a deplorable state a situation which has affected the transportation of agricultural produce, the district does not have a modern bus station, the agro feeder roads are currently being used by trucks, a situation which is affecting the quality of roads. The local authority does not have equipment for road maintenance, inadequate public transport, feeder, and urban roads are in a deplorable state. Some areas do not have access roads, roads in the township are not named and do not have road signage, there is poor mobile network in some areas. Some areas like Nangula, Sitoya, Sikusi, Sikenge, Mabili, Kate salondo and part of Ushaa do not have network as the district has only a few communication mast towers.

### ***13.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years***

#### **Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

Currently, Limulunga does not have a bus station and there is need to have a modern bus station within the district to ensure safe, convenient, and efficient public transportation within the district. Looking at the increase in the number of vehicles accessing the district, there is need to facilitate for the construction of a modern bus station to improve on the service and to ensure that transport operators are accommodated. Since the towns is growing, there is need to ensure that feeder roads are maintained to ease movement of goods and services. Due to the farming activities taking places in the district, more especially in rural farming areas, there is need to ensure that Kate Road going to the BOMA is tarred to enable ease movement of farming goods to Mongu and other areas.

### ***13.7 Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Population and Settlements***

The construction of Limulunga -Mongu road will increase the flux of people who will engage in rice farming in luena flood plains. The efflux of people will result in high demand for services such as health and education. There would be high pressure on the existing roads hence the need for maintenance of roads that link to most farming areas in the district. The trading of timber in muilwe, namayanga and ndanda wards will result to high pressure on the roads, as a result, there would be need to open alternative roots leading to these areas and upgrade the existing roads to bituminous standards. At the moment, the Ndanda and Nangula road is damaged due to the high volume of trucks transporting timber.

### ***13.8 Environment and Climate Change***

Limulunga is among the districts in Zambia where climate change has continued to pose critical threats to its development, particularly in rural areas where poverty levels are high and most infrastructure are underdeveloped, dilapidated and uncoordinated due to wide geographical location. Road's infrastructure is a lifeline for economic and agricultural livelihoods in rural areas and helps in providing access to facilities such as health, education, recreation, and markets. However, extreme weather changes in the district have over the years posed a costly hazard to roads, bridges and communication infrastructure, resulting in decreased lifespan of the critical infrastructure. As a result of such, there is need to come up with strategies that can ensure that we have resilient and sustainable infrastructure in the district. As stated, climate change impacts have continued to pose a huge cost with regards to maintenance and reconstruction of road infrastructure because of damages caused due to heavy rainfall and increase in temperatures leading to loss in connectivity as bridges are usually damaged, situations which have caused compromising access to essential services such as schools and health facilities. However, these impacts can be mitigated and avoided by implementing pro-active adaptation measures with a well spelt out plan.

The construction of roads is responsible for both positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts being the creation of employment, providing connectivity among areas and ensuring that there is an improved transport network. On the other hand, transportation infrastructure is responsible for negative impacts, such as high consumption of natural resources as roads are being constructed and increased emissions, especially greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which severely affects and change the natural landscape.

### ***13.9 Gender and Vulnerable Groups***

Women have continued walking long distances to access services especially in rural areas. The poor state of roads that are mostly sandy in the rural part of Limulunga are Ushaa Road, Namboma road via Namitome, Simaa Road via Sikusi and sitoaya road and swampy and muddy roads like salondo, Nangili and mabili roads have continued being a burden as it is not easy for women to access facilities due to the bad state of roads. Shortage of public transport has continued affecting the movement of women and children. Access to education and health facilities has continued to be highly compromised due to the poor state of roads situations which have affected women in labour. Women and children have continued being highly vulnerable especially those in rural areas due to the high cost of transport.

### ***13.10 Summary and Consideration of Underlying Issues***

Poor transport within the district and communication infrastructure is affecting social and economic activities as well as affecting human wellbeing. As a result, there is need to ensure that the transport and communication sector is improved to bring about social development.

1. Likelihood of climate hazards increasing road maintenance costs
2. Lack of Air strip in Limulunga

**Table 30 Transport availability according to departments**

S/N	Department	Mode of Transport/Equipment Available							
		Tractor	Deficit	4x4 Executive	Deficit	4x4 Off Road	Deficit	Motorbike	Deficit
1	District Administration	00	01	00	01	01	02	02	07
2	Local Authority	01	02	02	02	1	1	2	2
3	Education	00	00	00	0	0	0	0	0
4	Health	0	0	1	1	0	1	6	22
5	Social Welfare	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
6	Com Development	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5
7	Home Affairs	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
8	Agriculture	0	0	0	1	1	1	08	04
9	Fisheries & Livestock	0	0	0	2	01	3	0	18

**Communication Infrastructure**

Limulunga district has access to radio and television signals with the availability of three (3) network providers, namely, Zamtel, Airtel and MTN. However, the radio stations are based in Mongu as Limulunga do not have a radio station. The three mobile networks provide mobile services which have improved communication. These mobile services do not cover all parts of the district. Therefore, there is need to expand to areas which are not covered by constructing new masts. It is primary that consideration is taken when constructing the masts to suit the future climate scenarios of high temperature and floods that may damage the equipment.

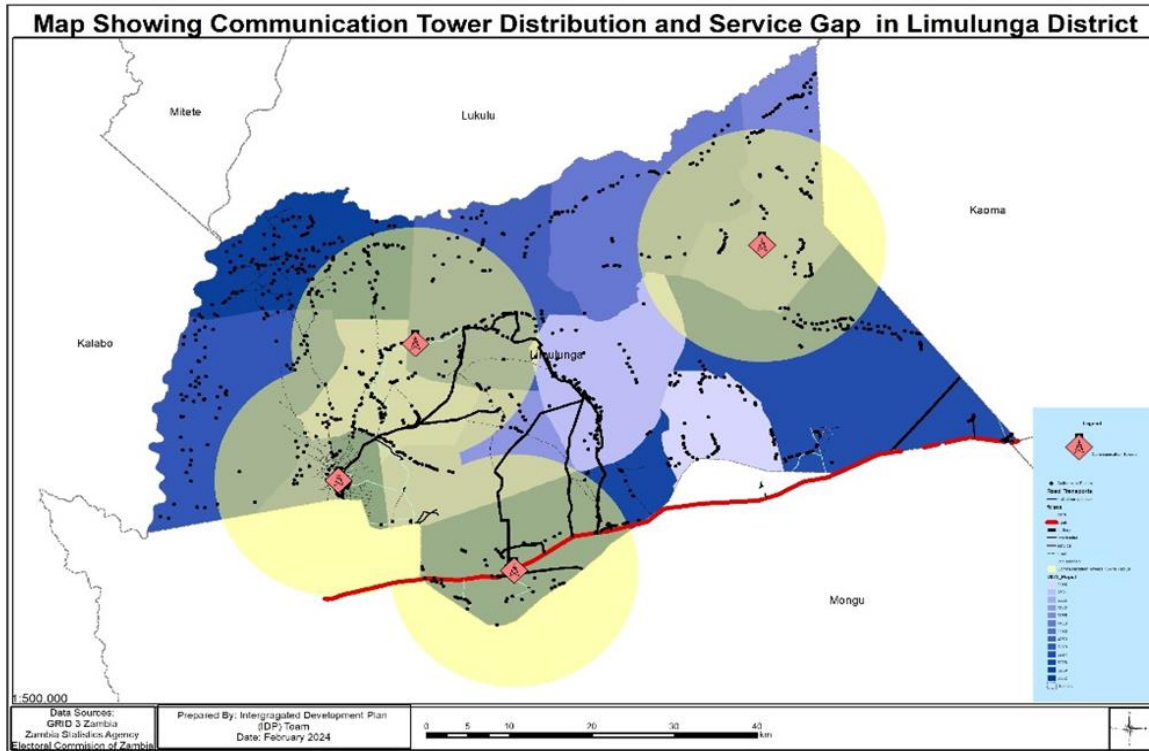
**Table 31 mobile service providers’ number of masts in the district**

Mobile service Provider	No of Masts
AIRTEL	4
MTN	2
ZAMTEL	2

**Source; LTC Register (2024)**

Broadband internet services are also provided though limited to township areas. Within and outside of the township, other internet services can be accessed through mobile service providers, that is, MTN, Airtel and Zamtel.

Figure 38 communication network of the three available network providers against settlement



The figure above shows 12km buffer of all available communication masts situated only in three wards. Approximate 45 kilometres distance lies between second set of communication masts to the last mast situated in Simaa ward.

### **Radio and television reception**

The district also receives signals for Zambia National Broadcasting Co-operation Services (ZNBC) radio one, ZNBC TV 1 and TV 2, and Diamond TV that are accessed on digital transmission platforms, hence improved TV quality in the district. The district is served by two national radio stations i.e ZNBC Radio 1 and 2 and three private radio stations which are based in mongu these are Radio Liseli, Radio Lyambai and Mungu Radio

The district has also the presence of ZANIS Office that help in newsletters and broadcasting of new on ZNBC. This gives a picture that the district is above 60% covered with communication and information gets to the people and they are not left behind with current affairs.

### **Critical Issues**

1. Poor water transport terminal facilities
2. Inadequate funds for construction and maintenance of roads
3. Inadequate plant and machinery for road construction and maintenance
4. Inadequate storm water drainage system
5. Inadequate road maintenance system at the Council

## **14.0 POWER AND ENERGY**

### **14.1 Overview**

The energy industry is a complex sector that involves extracting, converting, and delivering energy to meet global demand. It's vital for powering the economy, providing energy for transportation, industrial processes, and daily life. The energy industry is constantly evolving, driven by innovation, policy, and sustainability concerns. The installed generation capacity in Zambia is 3790 MW, 84 percent of which is generated by hydropower, 9 percent by coal, 5 percent by heavy fuel oil, and 3 percent by solar Photovoltaic (PV)

### **14.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at A Local Level**

National Energy Policy, 2019

The Ministry of Energy with the support of the European Union under the "Increased Access to Electricity and Renewable Energy Production" (IAEREP) project launched the National Energy Policy in 2019 (NEP 2019) on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2020. A robust National Energy Policy is key in facilitating increased access to energy services as Zambia aspires to be a middle income by the year 2034.

The whole objective of the NEP of 2019 was to achieve optimal energy resources utilization to meet our country's (Zambia) domestic and non-domestic needs at the lowermost total economic, financial, social, and environmental and opportunity cost and establish Zambia as a net exporter of energy to other countries.

The new Policy promotes:

- cost reflective tariffs; scaling up clean energy technologies and energy efficiency;
- establishment of an open and non-discriminatory electricity transmission access regime;
- and increased availability of energy services in urban and rural areas.

### **14.3 Description of Existing State of Development**

#### **14.3.1 Availability of the Service**

Limulunga District Energy Sources include Hydro Power, Charcoal, Solar, Petroleum, firewood, and renewable energy.

Limulunga and Mongu district are using one substation supplying the two districts (not yet separated on energy consumption). Limulunga District consumes energy namely; Hydro electrical energy, solar energy, generators, petroleum, firewood, and some other few sources to meet power supply needs. Limulunga and Mongu districts currently consumes 8 Megawatt (MVA) of power per day. Limulunga district consumes power according to the following land uses: 1,497 prepaid residential customers, 5 commercial (commercial pre-paid), 2 Facilities (Social pre-paid), 1 farm and 1 industry.

Hydro power electricity is the type of energy being utilized by households at the rate of 20 percent. Hydro power electricity is being supplied by Zambia Electricity Services Cooperation (ZESCO) Ltd at 66/33/11 KV Mongu Substation and is distributed to Limulunga district using overhead lines where it is stepped down to different voltage levels. Among the areas connected to hydro power electrical in the district are the following: Limulunga East ward, Limulunga East, Namboma

ward, Illundu ward and Nangula ward. Under renewable energy, Limulunga district currently has no any solar plant. The district has no filling station and it relies on the neighbouring nearby Mongu district for petroleum.

#### ***14.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process***

Most residents and government institutions in rural areas do not have access to power despite having the rural electrification program, this non electrification of the rural and remote areas has contributed to high demand for charcoal and solar as residents do not have alternative sources of energy. Solar energy is only mainly used in Government institution and other few households who are able to buy. There is need to subsidize rural electrification and increase allocation under Constituency Development Funds (CDF) towards rural electrification in order to have more government and household facilities connected to power. Most schools do not have access to power despite being near existing power lines. For instance, Makuku Primary school which is approximately 300 meters from the main line which supplies Libonda community in Kalabo district.

#### ***14.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years***

Climate change has a significant impact on the energy sector, affecting energy production, supply, and demand: Extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, droughts, floods, and hurricanes, can damage energy infrastructure and disrupt energy production.

#### ***14.6 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities***

The Decentralization policy to local Authority and increase of CDF has brought more infrastructure (schools, Clinics) in most rural parts of Limulunga district and also re-introduction of the free education policy and recruitment of new teachers, health workers and other officers in different, government departments and Private institutions (eg Abattoir and PPCR projects) will directly translate into an increase in the number of learners and employees. With this, there will be need to build more schools, staff houses, clinics, laboratories, and research centers which will require power to be connected. There has been construction and installation of processing plants in Limulunga district. Once these works are complete, there will be construction works also in both domestic houses and commercial to accommodate for the new entrants. Therefore, this translates in the high demand of hydro electrical power and other energy sources.

Limulunga district has a palace where the King of Barotse land resides and most people from different part of Zambia visit the palace during different times. During Kuomboka Ceremony which takes place in the district every year has a good opportunity to attract construction lodges within the town and accommodate the people travelling to Western Province Limulunga district in particular, when these people travel to these areas, they spend their nights in lodges and most of them will lodge in Limulunga district where the ceremony takes place. The construction of new government offices in Kate has also brought demand for power and willingness for residents to acquire plots in Kate which will as well demand for more energy, more government employees living and renting in Mongu but working in Limulunga will now be buying electricity using infrastructures for Limulunga district. These also will attract more business in the district. This will as well increase Hospitality industry. The construction of tarmac Road which has enabled it easy for people to come to Limulunga using vehicles will demand for construction of fuel station.

Therefore, there will be high demand for power required in this business. As the size of a population increases, so does its energy consumption. It has been suggested that the size of the population the planet is able to sustain depends on the amount of energy sources available.

#### ***14.7 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes***

The construction of infrastructure like abattoirs, government offices in Kate, College for the Disabled, Hospital and Clinics, Houses for workers, Schools, and also processing plants for meat fish, and rice supported by Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) will require the establishment of substations as this will have high demand for power. The establishments of farm blocks, commercial properties and new areas for residential development will further require more connections of power supply.

#### ***14.8 Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Population and Settlements***

Limulunga district has no substation at the moment but sharing 20 MVA with Mongu. Out of the 20 MVA, 8 MVA is being utilized by Limulunga and Mongu district. 8 MVA is being utilized by the two districts under commercial, social, and residential purposes. Over the period of ten (10) years, due to infrastructure growth, health services increase and many more factors the population of Limulunga District is expected to increase, and this might cause an upsurge in the demand for various services which include energy. Therefore, there must be plans and modalities that must be taken to invest more in the energy sector to curb for the power deficit. When this investment is done, there will be less load shedding and eventually a stable and continuous power supply shall be guaranteed.

#### ***14.9 Environment and Climate Change***

The settlement pattern of most households in Limulunga district is concentrated in areas where some economic activities such as government institutions are built, fishing, farming, and hunting are practiced. In terms of energy most households are still relying on other alternatives such as firewood, Solar and charcoal. However, the cutting down of trees for charcoal and firewood has various effects on the environment such as land degradation, deforestation and further affects planned Land use patterns in areas where trees are cut down. The demand for firewood and charcoal contributes massively to the rain pattern and the climate at large. The plains of Limulunga district provides for the grazing land for cattle which is being used to supply beef in abattoirs and meat processing plant. This has brought about soil erosion in some areas. The plain is also used to catch fish and grow rice which demands for buying hummer meals to process rice and maize for supply in the markets, this will produce a lot of dust and use of energy which may impact the environment. The construction of Makuyu Milling in the district may also pollute certain residential areas, but will demand for more power utilization in the district. The improved road network from Mongu to Limulunga has enabled more vehicles to come to the district, the vehicle that produce smoke have an impact on the environment. The business community will be buying from the same milling into their shops and the cash inflow collection is significantly reduced.

#### ***14.10 Gender and Vulnerable Groups***

Access to energy services is critical to lifting persons out of poverty. However, there are still some parts of the district where energy service access is limited for both women and men, including the more remote areas. High energy costs and connection fees to constructed infrastructures also pose

a further barrier in accessing energy services by people who cannot afford. However, off grid renewable energy technologies, e.g., solar PV with battery storage, have improved opportunities for provision of access in remote communities, though these can only be managed by few people with capacity to buy from shops. High costs of energy services can disproportionately impact poor households, with female-headed households representing a large proportion among them. The female finds it difficult to run their homes due to non-access to energy. The transition to more energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies can be constrained by high upfront costs. As a result, this can make it very difficult for low-income households (a large number of those being single parent households headed by women and also households run by people who are disabled) to invest. The disabled are marginalized in most infrastructures built by all stake holders. In the case of businesses, small or medium-sized enterprises may be unable to give priority to investment in energy efficient and renewable energy technologies and these are disproportionately owned by women. These small businesses also have lower access to savings and credit due to low incomes and assets. Women are under-represented in technical energy-related fields as well as in energy-related decision-making. The energy sector is characterized by more male than female employees (e.g. Limulunga district received a total of 201 teachers for the first time in history of Zambia out of these 101 are female teachers and also 69 health workers 36 are females and 33 are males were recruited and gave us a total of 270 employees recruited at the same time) and men represent a higher proportion in the management and ownership of energy-service related businesses. This gender gap is due primarily to the perpetuation of gender stereotypes. The bias is initiated from as early as the selection of subjects and careers that are encouraged within the school system. However, simply employing more women in the sector will not, of itself, ensure that gender issues are actively considered. There is also a need to increase understanding of gender equality issues more generally, how they link to human resource management and how they might impact individuals and businesses in the sector.

#### ***14.11 Summary and Consideration of Underlying Issues***

The population and infrastructure increase as well as the number of industries being established in the district should be taken as an opportunity to enhance investment in other energy sources and opening of more power generating stations and other renewable energy sources would be paramount. Population pressure contributes to land degradation, soil erosion and this has an impact on the climate, thereby affecting productive resource base of the economy such as in the energy sector. The availability of electricity in public and private spaces, including street lighting, can reduce crime and gender-based violence, while leading to increased access to mass media and a greater wealth of information and opportunity through computers, television, and radio. The development of the district demands for more vehicles to provide services within and outside the district. This will in turn demand for the construction of fuel filling station and also increase in the environmental challenges.

#### ***Critical Issues***

1. Limited access to energy
2. Lack of clean energy technologies
3. Urban air pollution.

## **15.0 HOME AFFAIRS AND INTERNAL SECURITY SECTOR**

### **15.1 Overview of the Zambia Police Service.**

The Zambia Police Service is an institution that operates under the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security and its main responsibility are to enforce the law against all forms of crime. The Zambia Police Service has presence in all the provinces and districts. Limulunga Police Post was established in 1972 and it was upgraded to a Police Station Grade B on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2019.

### **15.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at Local Level**

The IDP for the security sector will be in line with Eighth National development plan. The security strategic plan 2024-2028 and the sustainable development outlined in the vision 2034. The focus is on creating ‘a faster, secure and peaceful environment for the social and economic development of the country’ by delivering a smart and value-centred police service in the district.

### **15.3 Description of the Existing State of Development**

#### **15.3.1 Availability of Services**

**What services are available for the community**

1. Enforcing the law against all forms of crime.
2. Maintaining the rule of law in Zambia.
3. Providing quality law in Zambia.
4. Upholding professionalism accountability within the police service
5. Ensuring public safety and security
6. Investigating and preventing criminal activities
7. Maintaining peace and order in the community.
8. Assisting and supporting victims of crime.
9. Conducting patrols and maintaining visibility to deter criminal activities.

#### **15.4 Analysis of impact of environment and climate change.**

Climatic conditions in Limulunga district have changed. One of the visible changes is the flooding patterns: -

This increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, can disrupt normal policing operations and infrastructure.

Changes in temperature and weather patterns can affect the overall safety and security of communities, which may require the police to adapt their strategies and resource accordingly.

Climate related disasters can lead to an increase in emergency situation, requiring the police to provide assistance and support during rescue and relief operations.

Climate change can also exacerbate existing social issues, such as poverty and inequality, which can have implications for crime rates and the overall security situation in communities

It is very important for the police to recognize and adapt to these potential effects of climate change in order to fulfil the responsibilities effectively and ensure the safety and security of the communities.

### ***15.5 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process***

- Collaboration between the neighbour wood watch members and community.
- Engagement of the community members by the police through community meetings.
- Orientation of neighbour wood watch members by the police.
- Building of police confidence in the community through the VSU.
- Recruitment of police reserves.
- Bringing police infrastructure close to the people.

### ***15.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years***

As the population of the district expands, this will require the service to build more Police Stations and Police Posts in all highly populated parts of the district, so as to serve the community diligently and bring service much closer to the people. This will also require us to increase staff levels of police officers in the district and to build staff accommodation as a way of motivating the officers.

### ***15.7 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs***

The institution is proposing to build 5 Police Post within the district, in about 5 wards namely; Nangula, Kate/Usher, Sikongo, Ndanda and Sitoya, this will be done by the Ministry of Home Affairs, through CDF and other partners. On the existing Limulunga police station we propose to build eighty staff housing accommodation. And further five staff housing units on each of the proposed police post. The institution is also considering having capacity building on all the officers so as to move with modern technologies and on how to tackle modern crimes. eg cyber-crimes.

### ***15.8 Summary and Consideration of Underlying Issues***

The Zambia Police is an institution mandated to oversee the aspects of law and order in the country and communities we serve.

1. Construction of the Police infra so infrastructures so as to bring our services much closer to the community, this on itself can have a positive effect on the community.
2. Preparedness in case of adverse climate change.
3. Continuous engagement of the community on matters related to law and order.
4. A sturdy recruitment and orientation of the police reserves.
5. Collaboration of the community, neighbour wood watches groups and the police.
6. Capacity building of police officers in the district so as equip them on modern crime and technology.

## **16.0 TOURISM, CULTURE AND ART**

### **16.1 Overview**

Limulunga District is a region rich in cultural heritage and tradition, most notably associated with the Lozi people. The area is renowned for its vibrant tourism, culture, and art scenes, which are deeply intertwined with the local customs and the natural environment. The district is notably home to the famous Kuomboka ceremony, a significant cultural event that attracts both local and international tourists.

#### **The following policies were reviewed**

- The Tourism and hospitality Act No. 13 of 2015 whose main mandate is to;
  - a) Identify potential tourism sites and open them up to the world.
  - b) Vigorously improve indigenous art to make it competitive at global level.
- National Heritage Conservation Commission Act No. 23 of 1989; No. 13 of 1994
  - a) To conserve the historical, natural, and cultural heritage of Zambia by preservation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, adaptive use, good management, or any other means.

### **16.2 Existing state of Development**

#### **Tourism**

The primary attraction in Limulunga and indeed the Western Province is the Kuomboka Ceremony. This traditional event marks the movement of the Litunga (the Lozi king) from his flooded palace in the Barotse Floodplain (Lealui) to higher ground in Limulunga. The ceremony is a spectacular display of cultural pride, featuring traditional music, dance, and Craftmanship. The ceremony through craftmanship showcases the intricate design of the Nalikwanda (The Royal Badge) which is always accompanied by a parade of canoes. It draws tourists from around the world who come to witness this unique cultural event. The timing of Kuomboka varies depending on the rains but usually occurs between March and April.

The district currently has a game ranch (Kinako Game Ranch) to its name, which has drawn attention from both domestic and foreign tourists and enhanced the area's scenic beauty. In addition to being the first of its kind, the Ikithe Luxury resort, which is home to Lake Makapaela, offers visitors the chance to enjoy an unspoiled natural setting. Other popular tourist destinations are the Historical sites and monuments like graveyards for former Litunga (sitino) though not fully functional, the Palace and the Museum (Nayuma Royal Museum), which has exquisite artwork and artifacts in addition to a rich historical and cultural legacy.

#### **Culture**

The culture in Limulunga is predominantly influenced by the Lozi people, who have a rich history and tradition. The Lozi culture is showcased through various mediums including music, dance, and crafts. Traditional music often features instruments like the kudu horn and the silimba (a type of xylophone), which play a significant role during the Kuomboka Ceremony.

Craftmanship is another vital aspect of Lozi culture, with locals producing intricate basketry, pottery, and wood carvings. These crafts are not only significant for their cultural value but also contribute to the local economy through trade.

***Other cultures found in Limulunga district, include:***

The Nkoya people, who boast a rich cultural heritage and have successfully preserved their traditions despite modernization.

The Luvale people, recognized for their strong cultural identity and intricate masks, sculptures, and other forms of art.

The Lunda people, known for their robust sense of community and respect for traditional authority.

The Mbunda people, closely related to the Luvale and Lunda, share many cultural practices with them. They are celebrated for their agricultural skills and strong community bonds. The Mbunda also celebrate "Cheke cha Mbunda," a traditional ceremony showcasing their rich culture through dance, song, and various masquerades known as "Makishi."

The Toka-Leya people, closely related to the Tonga and Illa, share various cultural practices and are known for their skills in fishing, hunting, and gathering.

Art in Limulunga is closely linked to its cultural expressions. The district is home to artists who specialize in painting, sculpture, and textile design. Many artworks reflect themes important to the Lozi people and their environment. Textile art is particularly notable with the production of 'Mushukushuku' – a traditional Lozi fabric that's worn during important ceremonies and festivities.

***16.3 Impact of Change anticipated Over the next 10 years.***

**Tourism**

Tourism is poised for significant changes with evolving traveller preferences towards sustainable and experiential travel. Limulunga could capitalize on this by offering eco-friendly accommodations, immersive cultural experiences, and community-led tourism initiatives. However, this requires substantial investment in infrastructure, training for local communities, and marketing efforts.

The potential increase in eco-conscious tourists seeking authentic experiences presents an opportunity for sustainable development, but it necessitates comprehensive planning to avoid environmental degradation and ensure benefits are equitably distributed among local stakeholders.

**Culture**

Over the next decade, Limulunga's cultural heritage could see a renaissance or further globalization. With increasing global interest in authentic cultural experiences, Limulunga could leverage its traditions and history to attract more visitors. This will necessitate investments in preserving cultural sites and practices, potentially leading to an increase of traditional arts and crafts. Improved cultural promotion and preservation initiatives have the potential to significantly boost tourism, which will support regional economic growth.

## Art

The art sector in Limulunga, has potential for growth. As global markets become more accessible through online platforms, local artists could find new audiences for their work. This exposure not only boosts the local economy but also encourages cultural exchange and understanding.

Investment in local art initiatives can foster community pride and economic opportunity, though it requires careful management to ensure that growth does not come at the expense of artistic authenticity or sustainability.

### ***16.4 People participation***

The involvement of local communities is crucial in the development and promotion of culture, tourism, and arts. This participation ensures the preservation and celebration of local heritage while fostering a sense of pride and ownership among community members. However, several issues were identified as possible hinderances to the community's effective engagement.

These include:

#### **1. Lack of Awareness and Education**

Often, community members may not fully understand the potential benefits and opportunities that cultural tourism can bring. They might also lack the necessary education and skills to contribute effectively to this sector.

#### **2. Inadequate Infrastructure and Resources**

The lack of proper infrastructure and resources can also limit community participation in cultural tourism. This includes access to technology, funding, and adequate facilities for showcasing and preserving local culture and arts.

#### **3. Limited Economic Opportunities**

While cultural tourism can bring economic benefits to a community, the opportunities might not be evenly distributed. This can lead to tensions and conflicts among community members.

#### **4. Cultural Appropriation and Commodification**

The commercialization of local culture and arts can sometimes result in the exploitation and misrepresentation of indigenous communities and their heritage. This issue can lead to a loss of authenticity and cultural identity.

#### **5. Resistance to Change and Preservation of Tradition**

Some community members might resist the changes that cultural tourism brings, fearing the loss of traditional values and ways of life.

#### **6. Lack of Community Empowerment and Leadership**

Effective community participation requires empowerment and leadership. Without these elements, community members might struggle to engage meaningfully in cultural tourism initiatives.

### Proposed Investment and Development

There are several development programs that can aid in improving the tourism, culture, and arts sector. Currently the department has prioritized the lobbying for the construction of a culture and

arts center, construction of council lodge with resort amenities. Preservation of historical heritage sites, support of sustainable tourism, cultural and art practices. The department has also considered the construction of a bird sanctuary for tourism purposes as well as protection of some endangered indigenous bird species.

In light of the aforementioned, the department plans to collaborate with the education sector to provide trainings and workshops in order to develop a workforce that is skilled and can contribute to the sector's improvement.

### ***16.5 Environment and Climate Change***

The Tourism, Culture and arts sector has not been exempted from the adverse effects of climate change. Tourism in Limulunga, like many other places with unique natural landscapes and cultural events is significantly affected by climate change. The primary attractions for tourists in Limulunga include its natural landscapes and cultural events such as the Kuomboka ceremony. Climate change has led to alterations in weather patterns, resulting in more extreme weather conditions such as droughts or floods. For instance, due to effects of climate change there have been times when the water levels in the Zambezi River were so low that the Kuomboka ceremony did not take place and many times affected the timing and grandeur of the ceremony. This not only negatively impacted the economic activities that thrive during the ceremonial period but also affected the cultural identity of the people, their social cohesion and traditional knowledge transmission.

### ***16.6 Summary and Consideration of Underlying Issues***

Limulunga district despite showing promising potential for enhancements in tourism, culture, and arts, still has inadequate tourism, infrastructure, and expertise to make the district a desirable tourism destination. The district has inadequate cultural and arts infrastructure, inadequate tourism infrastructure and amenities. There is lack of preservation of historical heritage sites and landmarks, lack of collaboration with multicultural arts organizations and initiatives as well as lack of educational collaborations in Culture, Arts, and tourism. This stirs up the need to embark on the development of infrastructure dedicated to Tourism, culture, and the arts and foster effective collaborations for the efficient delivery of tourism services that will promote tourist visitations to the district.

### ***Issues***

#### **1. Insufficient Awareness and Education**

Many community members lack understanding of the potential benefits of tourism, culture, and the arts. This includes limited knowledge of how these sectors can enhance economic opportunities and preserve cultural identity. Without awareness, community involvement remains low, and opportunities for cultural and artistic expression are underutilized.

## 2. Inadequate Infrastructure and Resources

The district lacks essential amenities such as accommodation, transport networks, and tourist information centers. There is a noticeable absence of galleries, theatres, and performance spaces that could showcase local talent and heritage. The lack of infrastructure discourages tourist visits and limits the ability to organize events and exhibitions that could attract wider audiences.

## 3. Inequitable Distribution of Economic Benefits

Revenue generated from limited tourism activities often fails to reach the broader community. Marginalized groups, including women and youth, are frequently excluded from the economic benefits. This inequity fosters resentment and discourages community participation in tourism-related initiatives.

## 4. Cultural Appropriation and Commodification

There is a risk of local traditions being commercialized or misrepresented to cater to tourists. This compromises the authenticity and integrity of Limulunga's unique cultural identity. Over time, this could erode the rich heritage that makes the district distinctive.

## 5. Resistance to Change and Tradition Preservation

While preserving traditions is essential, resistance to modernizing cultural practices and embracing tourism opportunities creates a barrier to growth. This resistance limits the integration of innovative approaches that could enhance the district's appeal without undermining its heritage.

### *Strategies for Improvement*

#### 1. Education and Awareness Campaigns

- i. **Community Workshops:** Conduct workshops to educate locals on the economic, social, and cultural benefits of tourism and the arts.
- ii. **School Programs:** Integrate cultural and arts education into school curriculums to foster appreciation from a young age.
- iii. **Media Engagement:** Utilize local media platforms to highlight success stories and opportunities in tourism and culture.

#### 2. Development of Infrastructure

- i. **Tourism Amenities:** Invest in hotels, restaurants, and accessible transport systems to cater to visitors.
- ii. **Cultural and Arts Facilities:** Establish museums, art galleries, and performance centres to serve as hubs for cultural expression.
- iii. **Preservation Projects:** Restore historical heritage sites and landmarks to protect and showcase the district's history.

### 3. Economic Inclusion Programs

- i. **Equity in Revenue Sharing:** Create mechanisms to ensure fair distribution of tourism revenue, benefiting all community members.
- ii. **Skill Development:** Offer training programs to equip locals with skills in hospitality, event management, and artisan crafts.
- iii. **Support for Local Enterprises:** Provide grants or microloans to small businesses engaged in tourism and cultural activities.

### 4. Collaboration and Partnerships

- i. **Multicultural Initiatives:** Partner with arts organizations to promote cultural exchange programs and events.
- ii. **Educational Collaborations:** Establish partnerships with universities and cultural institutions to conduct research and organize academic exchanges.
- iii. **Public-Private Partnerships:** Encourage investment from private entities to co-develop tourism and arts infrastructure.

### 5. Balancing Tradition and Innovation

- i. **Community Dialogues:** Facilitate discussions to align traditional practices with modern tourism demands.
- ii. **Ethical Tourism Guidelines:** Develop guidelines to ensure that cultural representation remains authentic and respectful.
- iii. **Innovation in Cultural Preservation:** Use digital technologies to archive and promote traditional practices without compromising integrity.

### *Conclusion*

The development of Limulunga District into a thriving tourism, culture, and arts destination requires a multi-faceted approach. The district can unlock its potential by addressing these challenges and implementing the outlined strategies, fostering economic growth, cultural preservation, and community engagement. Collaboration among stakeholders—including local government, community members, and private investors—is essential to achieving this vision.

## ***17.0 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES***

### ***17.1 Overview***

Community development and social welfare of the district is essential in empowering communities that are vulnerable but have the ability to work. In rural areas poverty is widespread deeper and more severe. As a result, the district continues to implement activities that are focused on uplifting the status of the communities through livelihood and empowerment support scheme supporting women, Adult functional Literacy, Food Security Pack programme and community skills development programme.

#### ***17.1.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level*** **Eighth National Development Plan**

The plan provides strategic direction for social protection in terms of reducing poverty, vulnerabilities and inequalities. Some of the areas of concentration are; Human and social development, reduced poverty, vulnerability and inequality, improve social protection programmes and enhance welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people

#### **Integrated Framework of Basic Social Protection Programmes, 2019**

The Integrated Framework of Basic Social Protection Programmes (IFBSPP). The policy will help in realising the aspirations of the district on social protection. Through increasing effectiveness and ensuring that comprehensive social protection is delivered in order to enhance poverty reduction and graduation pathways for extremely poor community members.

### ***17.2 Description of the Existing State of Development***

The district has several activities and structures that are helping in fostering community development and social protection. This is done through programs for the socio-economic empowerment of the poor and vulnerable but viable households with various Social Protection interventions to enhance their livelihoods for self-sustainability and poverty reduction.

### ***17.3 Availability of Services***

A number services are in place to improve the livelihood of communities in the district.

#### ***17.3.1 Social Cash Transfer Scheme***

Reducing of extreme poverty and the transfer of poverty across generations among beneficiary homes and the society is the primary goal of the Social Cash Transfer Scheme. Bimonthly Payments of transfers are made to the beneficiaries and households with persons living with disabilities receive double bi-monthly payment of Transfers. In 2022, there were 6012 beneficiaries in the district, consisting of 1516 men and 4,496 women. The program trend for the district since 2020 is displayed in the table below.

Table 32 Shows the Number of Beneficiaries on Social Cash Transfer from 2020-2022

Programme	Number of Beneficiaries											
	2020			2021			2022					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Social Cash Transfer	1504	2389	3893	1516	3102	5065	1516	4496	6012	1516	5483	6999

### 17.3.2 Public Welfare Assistance Scheme

With the goal of alleviating the adverse effects of socioeconomic shocks on the extremely poor and vulnerable, the government launched the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme. The program is intended to support disadvantaged, distressed or vulnerable persons or groups, those who are truly unable to upkeep for themselves, orphans and victims of minor calamities, and others. Other vulnerable people, including those receiving health care, prison welfare, and repatriations, are not helped by the district because of insufficient funding under the public welfare aid program.

### 17.3.3 Correctional Services

Another program available is providing correctional services to juveniles in conflict with the law. Probation officers and social welfare officers are appointed by the courts to conduct investigations and provide recommendations on the appropriate sentencing for young offenders. The following table lists the cases that the district handled in 2020–2023;

Table 33: Shows the Correctional Services Provided to Juveniles from 2020-2023

Services Offered	Number of Beneficiaries								
	2021			2022			2023		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile Justice	2	1	3	3	0	3	3	0	3

### 17.3.4 Food Security Pack Program

In order to increase family and national food security, the Food Security Pack Program (FSP) scheme primarily targets financially stable people and families who wish to pursue agricultural activities. It does this by providing input support.

Against the goal of serving more than 7,500 beneficiaries, the district now has 2,193 food security packs for beneficiaries, of which 1,593 are rain-fed and 600 are work land. One of the primary obstacles to the Food Security Pack Program execution is central planning and budgeting. This has made it challenging to carry out district-level initiatives including beneficiary identification, selection, and training. Transporting and distributing farming inputs with insufficient finance is another issue impeding the Program's execution.

### 17.3.5 GEWEL (SWL)

Against a target of 2,000, the district's GEWEL (SWL) program had 449 beneficiaries. The beneficiaries of SCT do not have a business or savings mentality. Significantly high literacy rates are needed to comprehend community procedures.

### 17.3.6 Village Banking

There are currently 18 recipients in the district of the program, out of the 300 that were intended. Notwithstanding the overwhelming response from the ladies, the main issue facing the programs is insufficient money.

*Figure 39 Shows Other Social Protection Services provided from 2020 - 2023*

Programme	Number of Beneficiaries								
	2021			2022			2023		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Education Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prisons Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repatriation	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 17.3.7 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The GRM is a tool which has been designed with intent to resolve complaints linked to the GEWEL project as well as gender-based violence. Most GBV cases have not being handled accordingly due to non-availability of a one stop GBV centre while other project related complaints are still unresolved due to central planning. Owing to inadequate funding and non-availability of a safe home shelter in the district it has proven to be difficult to protect survivors from perpetrators.

### 17.3.8 Adult Functional Literacy

The Department implements a functional literacy program where learners are not only taught on how to read, write and do simple arithmetic, but also life survival skills to support themselves and their families (self-reliant and self-sustaining activities). The department had a total number of 28 literacy classes during the first years of inception (2013) and total number of 144 learners, but due to non-availability of the new syllabus and instructors' incentives the program is dormant

### 17.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Community members raised several issues when they were engaged on issues affecting them in terms of social and community development. The following are some if the things that came out;

There is lack skills or knowledge to fully benefit from these programs, such as literacy or business skills. Community members who have received support and have not succeeded in the use pointed out unpreparedness as reason for the failure.

There are no proper facilities, like a one-stop GBV centre, to address our specific needs. Lack of infrastructure or resources can lead to complaints about the inadequacy of services provided, limiting the programs' reach and effectiveness.

Ineffective complaint mechanisms have led to unresolved issues and a lack of trust in the system's ability to address community concerns. There is need for improved communication, effective complaint resolution mechanisms to ensure that community concerns are adequately addressed and that the programs meet their intended goals.

### ***17.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years***

In the next ten years, the impacts of population growth and developments on the programs implemented by the social and community development could include the following:

**Increased Demand for Services:** As the population grows, there will be a higher demand for social protection programs, including food security packs, adult literacy classes, and livelihood support schemes. This could strain existing resources and infrastructure, making it challenging to meet the needs of all beneficiaries.

**Resource Constraints and Budgetary Pressures:** Population growth will likely increase the number of vulnerable individuals needing support, leading to greater pressure on government budgets and resources. Without corresponding increases in funding, the quality and reach of services could decline.

**Urbanization and Shifts in Demographics:** With development, there may be increased urbanization, which could shift the focus of programs from rural to urban areas. This could require adjustments in program design to address urban-specific challenges, such as unemployment and housing insecurity.

**Changes in Community Needs and Priorities:** Development and population growth may change the community's needs, with a possible shift towards more diverse and complex social issues, such as increased demand for education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, requiring programs to evolve and adapt.

**Pressure on Natural Resources and Food Security:** As the population increases, there could be greater competition for natural resources like land and water, potentially affecting food production and security. This may necessitate changes in the Food Security Pack program to include more sustainable and innovative agricultural practices.

To address these impacts, proactive planning, adequate resource allocation, and adaptive program strategies will be essential to ensure that the Social and Community Development initiatives continue to meet the evolving needs of the community.

### ***17.6 Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns***

In Limulunga, existing trends in land use and population distribution are poised to significantly impact community development programs. Increasing land fragmentation due to population growth reduces farm sizes, challenging food security efforts. There is a shift towards mixed land uses, including small-scale businesses and residential areas, creating opportunities for livelihood diversification beyond traditional agriculture. Populations are concentrating around service centres like schools and health facilities, enhancing access to services but also straining infrastructure.

Rural-to-urban migration is reducing the rural labour force, which may undermine community-driven initiatives, while increased pressure on arable land is leading to resource degradation, affecting sustainable livelihoods. Improvements in infrastructure and connectivity are gradually occurring, facilitating better program delivery but highlighting disparities in remote areas.

Additionally, Limulunga faces demographic shifts with a higher proportion of women and youth due to migration patterns, necessitating targeted skills development programs. Climate change vulnerability and limited land ownership access, particularly for women and youth, further complicate land use. Adapting programs to these trends will be crucial to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of community development initiatives in Limulunga.

### ***17.7 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs***

Social and Community Development in Limulunga is actively working to enhance services through existing and proposed investment and development programs. To improve service delivery, the sector focuses on capacity building, resource allocation, and enhancing community engagement. Efforts include expanding access to adult functional literacy, boosting women's economic empowerment through village banking, and strengthening food security initiatives with the Food Security Pack program.

Key development programs include the Girls Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL) project, which supports poor women's livelihood productivity and economic empowerment through training, grants, and savings groups. The Food Security Pack program provides essential agricultural inputs to vulnerable farmers, aiming to reduce hunger and promote sustainable livelihoods.

Proposed improvements involve scaling up these initiatives, integrating modern technologies for better resource management, and addressing barriers such as inadequate funding and central planning constraints. Future plans include enhancing the Grievance Redress Mechanism to resolve project-related complaints effectively, establishing more accessible GBV support centres, and expanding functional literacy classes with updated curricula and incentivized instructors.

Overall, these efforts aim to create more robust, inclusive, and sustainable programs that effectively address the needs of vulnerable communities in Limulunga.

### ***17.8 Environment and Climate Change***

In Limulunga, environmental and climate change trends are exerting significant pressure on community development programs. Increasing land fragmentation, deforestation, and unsustainable farming practices are contributing to soil degradation, reduced biodiversity, and declining agricultural productivity. These environmental changes are exacerbated by climate change impacts, such as erratic rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts, and occasional floods, which undermine food security and the viability of traditional livelihoods.

The impact of these changes on the sector includes challenges in implementing programs like the Food Security Pack, which relies on predictable weather conditions for crop success. Adverse environmental changes also threaten the Livelihood and Empowerment Support Schemes by reducing the land's capacity to support agricultural activities, thereby affecting the primary income

sources for many vulnerable households. Additionally, increased environmental degradation places a strain on the community's resilience, requiring the sector to invest more in adaptive measures such as climate-smart agriculture, sustainable land management, and alternative livelihoods

### ***17.9 Gender and Vulnerability Groups***

Several measures are in place to ensure the equal distribution of services, especially targeting marginalized and vulnerable groups, in line with existing policies and regulations. Programs like the Girls Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL) project specifically aim to uplift women by providing training, grants, and support for savings groups, enhancing their economic empowerment. The Livelihood and Empowerment Support Scheme prioritizes vulnerable but viable women, ensuring they have access to financial and entrepreneurial resources.

Policies mandate the inclusion of gender-sensitive approaches in all community programs, promoting equal participation and access. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) addresses gender-based violence and project-related complaints, with ongoing efforts to establish safe spaces for survivors. Furthermore, adult functional literacy programs are tailored to include marginalized populations, providing not only basic education but also skills that enhance self-reliance, aligning with national guidelines on social inclusion and equity

### ***17.10 Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to issues identified***

The underlying factors contributing to the issues identified in Limulunga include a combination of socio-economic, environmental, and systemic causes. Root causes of issues such as food insecurity and low livelihood outcomes often stem from land degradation, climate change, and inadequate agricultural practices. Environmental stressors like erratic weather patterns and deforestation further exacerbate these challenges.

Sources of these issues include limited access to modern farming techniques, insufficient infrastructure, and inadequate funding for community programs. Socio-economic factors such as poverty, low literacy rates, and gender inequalities also play significant roles.

These issues persist due to systemic constraints such as central planning and budgeting inefficiencies, which hinder effective program implementation and resource allocation. Additionally, traditional land use practices and limited adaptation to climate change contribute to the ongoing problems. Addressing these root causes requires integrated approaches, including improved resource management, better infrastructure, and inclusive policies to enhance resilience and program effectiveness

#### ***17.10.1 Summary and Consideration of Underlying Issues***

1. Low Numbers of Beneficiaries on Supporting Programs: Limited outreach in existing support programs results in a high number of destitute and incapacitated households not receiving aid, perpetuating poverty and inequality in the community.
2. Inadequate Funding for Adult Literacy: Insufficient funding for adult literacy programs hinders educational advancement for adults, leaving many without essential skills for self-improvement and economic participation.

3. **Lack of a One-Stop GBV Centre:** The absence of a dedicated centre for gender-based violence (GBV) prevents effective and comprehensive support for survivors, impacting their safety and recovery.
4. **Inadequate Community Services Infrastructure:** The shortage of essential community service infrastructure, including training centres and safe spaces, limits access to critical support services and educational opportunities.
5. **Low Numbers of Beneficiaries on Social Cash Transfer Programs:** The limited reach of social cash transfer programs fails to address the needs of the most vulnerable households, impacting their ability to secure basic necessities such as health care, education, food, and shelter.
6. **Understaffing of Critical Personnel:** The lack of sufficient personnel, including accountants, office assistants, and Community Development Assistants (CDAs), impedes effective program implementation and management.
7. **Insufficient Transport for Distribution of Farming Inputs:** Inadequate transportation resources hinder the timely and efficient distribution of farming inputs, affecting agricultural productivity and the effectiveness of food security initiatives

## **PART THREE**

### ***18.0 Developmental Framework***

This section of the development framework provides the vision, development objectives, priority areas of development, development strategies and the spatial development framework.

In developing this section, consultations with stakeholders resulted in the identification of priority areas of development that need urgent attention during the plan implementation period. Among the priority areas of development, poor infrastructure, deplorable state of roads, limited communication facilities and inadequate provision water and sanitation facilities were identified as being major developmental challenges affecting the district. In the quest to develop the district and ensure sustainable growth, the development framework will ensure that the core issues identified in the planning survey and issues report are addressed.

### ***18.1 Vision***

To be a resilient, economically vibrant district with quality infrastructure and services by 2034."

#### **Vision Statement:**

Our vision is to cultivate a resilient and economically vibrant district, distinguished by robust infrastructure and high-quality social services. We aim to provide exemplary education, healthcare, and community amenities, ensuring that all residents have access to the resources they need for a prosperous and fulfilling life.

By 2034, we envision a district that promotes sustainable growth and environmental stewardship, fostering a strong sense of community and well-being. Through strategic development and inclusive policies, we aspire to create a thriving environment where every individual can achieve their potential and contribute to the district's success.



## Rationale

The rationale behind this scenario is to concentrate development efforts along these identified corridors to maximize economic growth, improve access to services, and ensure efficient use of resources. By developing these corridors, the district can enhance connectivity, support local economies, and improve living standards for residents.

## Advantages

**Enhanced Connectivity:** Improved road networks will facilitate movement, trade, and access to essential services, boosting local economies.

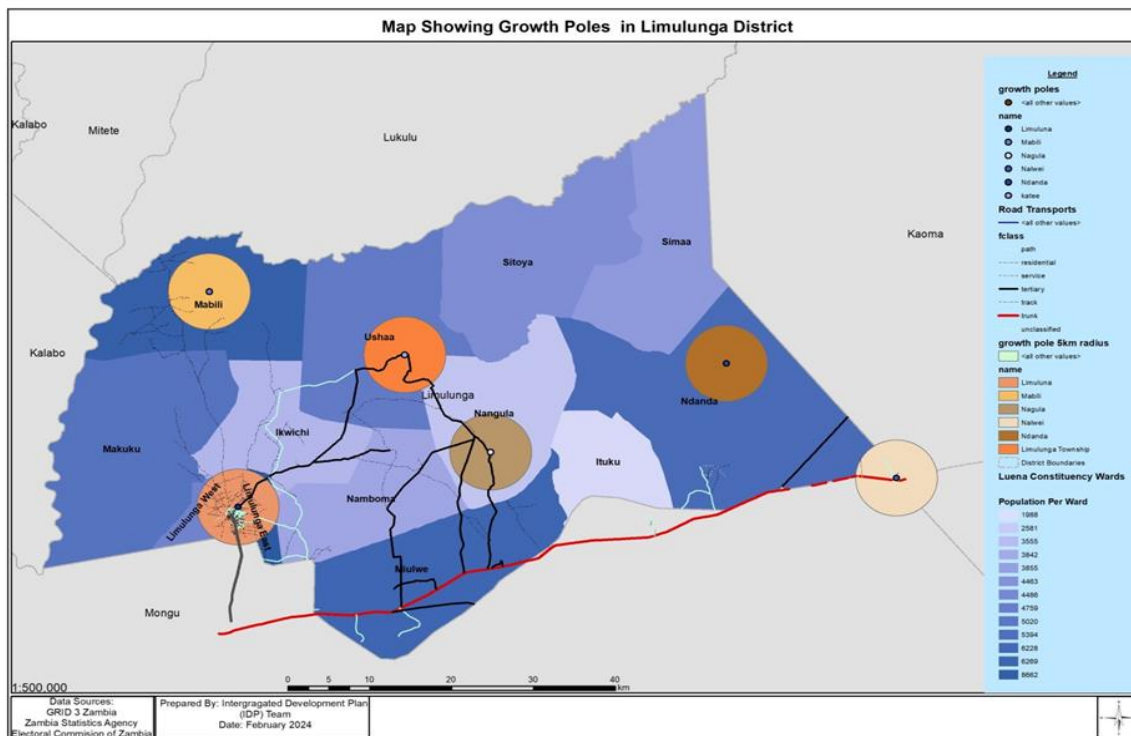
**Targeted Growth:** Focusing on specific corridors allows for concentrated investment, potentially leading to more significant and visible development impacts.

**Efficient Resource Use:** By targeting areas with higher population densities, resources can be utilized more effectively, serving a larger number of people.

The scenario presented in the map is a strategic approach to developing Limulunga District by focusing on key corridors. This approach aims to balance economic growth, population needs, and resource allocation while considering the potential risks and challenges associated with concentrated development.

### *Scenario two (2): Growth Poles Development in Limulunga District*

*Figure 41 Growth poles development in Limulunga district*



The map presents a scenario focused on the strategic development of growth poles within Limulunga District. Growth poles are specific areas identified for concentrated economic and

infrastructural development to stimulate overall district growth. Here's an explanation of the scenario depicted:

### **Description**

This scenario revolves around the identification and development of growth poles—key areas that are expected to drive economic growth across the district. These growth poles are represented by coloured circles on the map, with varying radii indicating their influence zones. The map highlights several key elements:

**Growth Poles:** These are central areas marked by large circles of various colors, such as orange, brown, and blue, representing major locations like Limulunga Royal vilage, ushaa primary school, Sikonga School, Nangula secondary school, and more. These areas are targeted for significant development efforts, due to their potential to act as catalysts for economic activity, job creation, and infrastructure development.

**Road Transport Routes:** Existing and proposed road networks are shown in black lines, indicating crucial connectivity between the growth poles and other parts of the district. These routes are essential for ensuring that the benefits of growth poles spread to surrounding areas.

**Population Per Ward:** The map uses shades of blue to depict population density across different wards. Darker shades represent areas with higher population densities, suggesting that growth poles are strategically placed near these regions to maximize the impact of development.

### **Rationale**

The rationale for focusing on growth poles is to concentrate resources and development efforts in key areas that have the potential to drive broader district-wide economic growth. By developing infrastructure, industries, and services in these poles, the district can create hubs of economic activity that benefit surrounding areas through improved access to jobs, services, and infrastructure.

### **Advantages**

**Stimulated Economic Growth:** Concentrated development in growth poles can lead to accelerated economic activity, benefiting the entire district.

**Enhanced Connectivity:** Improved road networks around these poles will facilitate better movement of goods and people, linking more remote areas to the economic centres.

**Regional Development:** Growth poles can help reduce regional disparities by bringing development to less-developed areas.

### **Disadvantages**

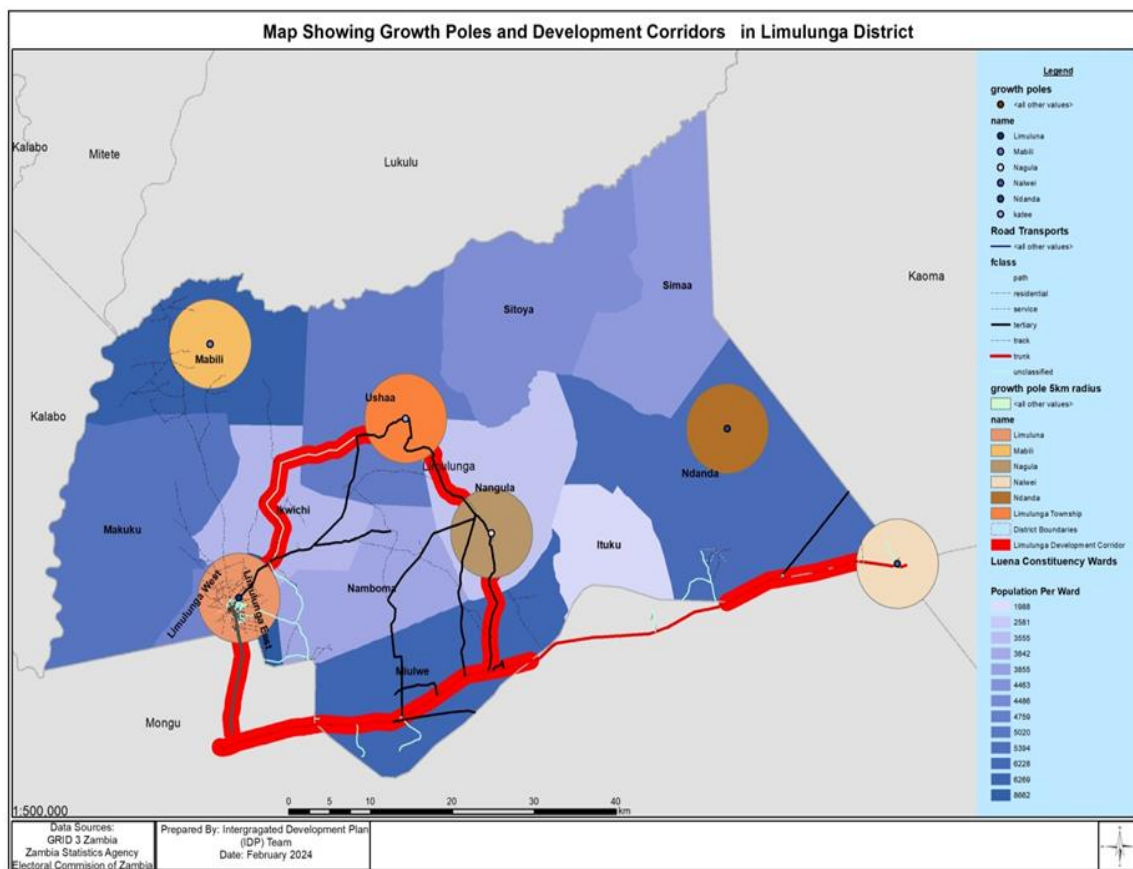
**Possible Neglect of Non-Pole Areas:** Areas not identified as growth poles may receive less attention, leading to uneven development across the district.

**Infrastructure Strain:** Rapid growth in these poles might overwhelm existing infrastructure if not properly managed and expanded.

Environmental Concerns: Intensive development in these areas could lead to environmental degradation if not carefully planned and controlled.

The scenario depicted by the map is a strategic approach that focuses on developing growth poles within Limulunga District. This method aims to harness the economic potential of specific areas to stimulate overall district growth. However, careful planning is required to manage the risks of uneven development and ensure that the benefits of growth are equitably distributed across the district.

**Scenario three (3): Integrated Growth Poles and Development Corridors in Limulunga District**  
**Figure 42 Integrated growth poles and development corridors in Limulunga district**



The map illustrates a combined scenario focusing on Growth Poles and Development Corridors in Limulunga District. This strategic plan aims to stimulate economic development by targeting specific areas for concentrated growth while ensuring these areas are well-connected by key infrastructure routes. Here's an explanation of the scenario depicted:

### Description

This scenario integrates the concepts of growth poles and development corridors to optimize economic and infrastructural development in Limulunga District.

**Growth Poles:** These are key locations identified for concentrated economic activity and infrastructure investment, represented by coloured circles (e.g., orange, brown, and blue). These

poles include major areas Limulunga Royal village, Ushaa primary school, Sikonga School, Nangula secondary school, and more. These locations are expected to become hubs of economic activity, generating benefits that extend to surrounding regions.

**Development Corridors:** The map highlights development corridors in thick red lines, which represent the primary routes connecting these growth poles. These corridors are crucial for facilitating the movement of goods, services, and people between the growth poles and other areas, ensuring that the economic benefits of these hubs are distributed throughout the district.

**Road Transport Routes:** Existing and proposed road networks are depicted in black lines, showing how these corridors intersect with current infrastructure to enhance connectivity across the district.

**Population Per Ward:** The map uses shades of blue to indicate population density, with darker shades showing higher population concentrations. The placement of growth poles and corridors suggests a focus on areas with higher populations to maximize development impact.

## **Rationale**

The rationale behind combining growth poles with development corridors is to create a synergistic effect where concentrated development in specific areas (growth poles) is supported by robust infrastructure links (development corridors). This integrated approach is designed to enhance economic growth, improve access to services, and ensure that development benefits are spread across the district, particularly in areas with higher population densities.

## **Advantages**

**Synergistic Growth:** The combination of growth poles and development corridors creates a network of economic activity that can stimulate broader regional development.

**Improved Connectivity:** Development corridors ensure that the benefits of growth poles extend to surrounding areas, facilitating easier access to markets, services, and jobs.

**Efficient Resource Allocation:** By focusing resources on strategic areas and connecting them through corridors, the district can achieve more impactful and sustainable development.

## **Disadvantages**

**Risk of Uneven Development:** Areas outside the growth poles and corridors might receive less attention, leading to disparities in development.

**Infrastructure Overload:** Rapid development along corridors and within growth poles could strain existing infrastructure if not adequately expanded or upgraded.

**Environmental Impact:** The concentration of development in specific areas and along corridors could lead to environmental challenges if not managed sustainably.

This scenario represents a strategic approach that integrates growth poles with development corridors to foster economic development in Limulunga District. By focusing on key areas for growth and ensuring they are well-connected, this plan aims to create a balanced and sustainable development model. However, careful planning is needed to mitigate potential risks, such as

uneven development and environmental impact, ensuring that the benefits of this strategy are felt across the entire district.

### ***19.2. Description of the Chosen Scenario Including Rationale for the Selection*** **Description and Rationale**

The selected scenario for Limulunga District centres on developing Integrated Growth Poles supported by Development Corridors. Growth poles are key areas designated for concentrated economic activity, infrastructure investment, and industrial growth. These are strategically connected by development corridors—primary transportation routes ensuring robust connectivity. This approach is designed to create a network of economic hubs, facilitating balanced regional development, enhancing access to services, and efficiently using resources.

The rationale behind this selection includes:

1. Synergistic Growth: Combining focused economic activity with enhanced connectivity maximizes development impact across the district.
2. Balanced Development: Ensures equitable growth by strategically placing growth poles in high-potential areas while connecting them to less developed regions.
3. Improved Infrastructure: Enhances transportation networks, promoting better access to markets, jobs, and services.
4. Efficient Resource Allocation: Focuses resources where they can generate the most significant benefits, particularly in high-density areas.
5. Activities Required for Implementation
6. Infrastructure Development:
  7. Upgrade and construct roads within development corridors.
  8. Enhance public transport systems.
  9. Expand utility services like water, sanitation, and electricity.
10. Economic and Industrial Development:
  11. Establish special economic zones within growth poles.
  12. Support SMEs through access to finance and business development services.
13. Social Infrastructure:
  14. Build and upgrade healthcare facilities and educational institutions.
  15. Promote affordable housing developments.
16. Environmental Management:
  17. Implement sustainable development practices.
  18. Conduct Environmental Impact Assessments for major projects.
19. Governance and Institutional Support:
  20. Establish coordinating bodies to oversee SDF implementation.
  21. Provide capacity building for local authorities.
22. Community Engagement:
  23. Conduct stakeholder consultations to incorporate local needs.
  24. Run public awareness campaigns to inform residents about development benefits.

The Integrated Growth Poles and Development Corridors scenario offers a strategic and balanced approach to developing Limulunga District. It aims to stimulate economic growth, improve

connectivity, and ensure sustainable and equitable development across the district. Successful implementation will require coordinated infrastructure upgrades, economic initiatives, environmental safeguards, and active community participation.

## DEVELOPMENTAL FRAMEWORK

### *Education and Skills Development*

Improve learning achievements by 2034									
OBJECTIVE 1	STRATEGY	KEY ACTIVITIES	TARGET LOCATION OR GROUP {BY PRIORITY}	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/D EPARTMENT
Strengthen ECE provision		Establish ECE Centres	14 ECE Satellite Centres (Sunga, Nanjeko, Namakala, Sindindi, Ipee North, Ipee South, Namwande, Moombo, Litawa, Ikabomu, Mubuyalelwa, Maijala, Muukwa, Ilundu)	3	3	3	3	2	
				53	53	53	53	53	
				168	168	168	168	168	
Establish School readiness assessments for ECE/Grade 1		Inspect ECE Centres	53 ECE Centres	53	53	53	53	53	MoE/Local Government & Key Stakeholders)
				168	168	168	168	168	
				53	53	53	53	53	
Strengthen provision of teaching and learning materials		Conduct child development and School readiness assessment for ECE	53 ECE Centres	53	53	53	53	53	
				53	53	53	53	53	
				13	10	10	10	10	
		Implement transition management guidelines	53 Centres	53	53	53	53	53	
				53	53	53	53	53	
		Procure age-appropriate play, teaching and learning materials	53 ECE Centres	13	10	10	10	10	
				55	55	55	55	55	
		Procurement/lobby for learning equipment	55 Schools	55	55	55	55	55	
				55	55	55	55	55	

Mainstream ICT education at all levels	Install ICT equipment in all Schools	55 Schools	15	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Enrol Youth & Adult literacy learners	150 Learners	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Promote and implement AMEP	Provide YALE teaching & learning materials for YALE Centres	55 Schools	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
	Capacity build Teachers in YALE	55 Teachers	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
	Promote and implement AMEP strategy	1 strategy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Promote the vocational pathways in Schools	Enrol learners on vocational career pathways	600	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Promote skills development	Create Centres of Excellence and provide tools & equipment for skills development	1	1						
	Create skills Centres for academically challenged learners	1		1					
Promote Career Guidance in Schools	Train Guidance Teachers in Career guidance	55 Schools	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
	Conduct guidance & counselling services in Schools	55 Schools	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
	Provide internship/job shadowing for learners	55 Schools	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
OBJECTIVE 2	Increase access and participation in Education by 2034								

STRATEGY	KEY ACTIVITIES	TARGET LOCATION OR GROUP {BY PRIORITY}	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT
Promote provision of Free Education	Enrol ECE learners	80% (All ECE Centres)	20	15	15	15	15	MoE/Local Government & Key Stakeholders)
	Enrol Primary learners	100%	20	20	20	20	20	
	Enrol Secondary learners	85%	15	20	20	15	15	
Review and scale-up School feeding programme	Train Teachers in various aspects of pedagogy	75%	20	15	15	15	10	
	Promote appropriate dietary in learning institutions	50%	10	10	10	10	10	
	Scale-up School feeding programme for learners (ECE & Primary)	17 Schools (ECE satellites)	5	3	3	3	3	
Promote School health and menstrual hygiene	Promote/revamp production unit in Schools to enhance School feeding programme	55 Schools	16	10	10	10	10	
	Provide age appropriate and inclusive WASH facilities	75%	20	15	15	15	10	
	Provide water reticulation in Schools	61 Schools	21	10	10	10	10	
	Promote health and hygiene among female learners at all levels	50%	10	10	10	10	10	

Provide and maintain appropriate and adequate facilities for development and delivery of education	Renovate, rehabilitate, maintain and construct specialised rooms and equipment and machinery to support teaching & learning	75%	20	15	15	15	15	10		
Enhance learner education support frameworks and mechanisms	Establish STEM School	1	1							
<b>OBJECTIVE 3</b>	Improve education financing and management by 2034									
<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>KEY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>TARGET LOCATION OR GROUP {BY PRIORITY}</b>	<b>TARGET YEAR 1</b>	<b>TARGET YEAR 2</b>	<b>TARGET YEAR 3</b>	<b>TARGET YEAR 4</b>	<b>TARGET YEAR 5</b>	<b>TARGET YEAR 5</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT</b>	
Strengthen educational financing mechanism	Orient all staff on financial procedures manual annually	55 Schools	55	55	55	55	55	55		
	Coordinate external audits	55 Schools	10	16	10	10	10	10	MoE	
	Conduct regular risk based internal audits annually	55 Schools	55	55	55	55	55	55		
<b>OBJECTIVE 4</b>	Enhance Management Systems by 2034									
<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>KEY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>TARGET LOCATION OR GROUP {BY PRIORITY}</b>	<b>TARGET YEAR 1</b>	<b>TARGET YEAR 2</b>	<b>TARGET YEAR 3</b>	<b>TARGET YEAR 4</b>	<b>TARGET YEAR 5</b>	<b>TARGET YEAR 5</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT</b>	
Deliver efficient and effective education services	Implement the enhanced education management information system	1			1					MoE
	Implement the strengthened education monitoring and evaluation system annually	3		1	1			1		



Enhance Continuous Professional Development (CPD)	Development and update a professional development plan annually	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Conduct research & review on CPD activities	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Train School Administrators in School management annually	55 School Administrators	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
	Conduct disciplinary committee meeting	20 meetings	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
OBJECTIVE 6	Enhance education Regulatory Framework by 2028											
STRATEGY	KEY ACTIVITIES	TARGET LOCATION OR GROUP {BY PRIORITY}	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT				
Promote the harmonized statutes and policies on Education	Disseminate education statutes and policies in Schools	5	1	1	1	1	1	MoE				
OBJECTIVE 7	Improve Educational infrastructure and equipment by 2028											
STRATEGY	KEY ACTIVITIES	TARGET LOCATION OR GROUP {BY PRIORITY}	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT				
Develop and implement a School infrastructure development and maintenance plan	Conduct an inventory on educational infrastructure in the Schools annually Develop an infrastructure plan	55 Schools 5 plans	55 1	55 1	55 1	55 1	55 1	MoE/Local Government				

Develop and implement a School infrastructure development and maintenance plan	Construct age-appropriate ECE School infrastructure with resting room	55 No. 1x2	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	MoE/Local Government & Key Stakeholders)
	Construct Primary School infrastructure	155 No. 1x3	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	20	
	Construct Secondary School infrastructure	9 (Limulunga Secondary, Mupatu, Limulunga High, Moombo, Ushaa, Sitoya, Nangula, Mweeke, New Limulunga Day)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	
	Construct Science laboratories	30	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	Construct ICT laboratories	30	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	Construct School Administration blocks	55	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	
	Construct School feeding kitchens/shelters	55	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	
	Construct ablution blocks in all Schools	61	15	35	40	40	40	40	40	61	
	Construct water schemes	61	15	35	40	40	40	40	40	61	
	Construction of 1 No. Trades Training Institute	1		1							
	Upgrading and construction of boarding facilities for selected day secondary Schools	4 (Nangula, Mweeke, Ushaa, New Day)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Construction of crossing points	9 (Liseli Mukola, Sipopa, Simaa, Sikusi, Kaondwama, Ndiki, Nangoko, Ushaa, Likutwe, Isambai, Kate)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1



Promote ICT provision in Schools	Connection of Schools to National grid/solar	41	11	10	10	10	10	
Promote provision of conducive learning environment in Schools	Procurement of desks	10,520	2,520	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Rehabilitation of School desks	1,109	225	221	221	221	221	221
Improve efficiency in monitoring and delivery of educational services in Schools	Procurement of District Education bus	1		1				
	Procurement of DEB vehicles	3 (2no. Hard top Toyota land cruiser and 1no. double cab Toyota Hilux vigo)	1		1			1
	Procurement of 6x6 truck (10 tons) for delivery of School materials (e.g. Food for School feeding, teaching & learning materials etc)	1		1				
	Procurement of utility vehicles 4x4 for Secondary Schools	9 (Limulunga Secondary, Mupatu, Limulunga High, Moombo, Ushaa, Sifoya, Nangula, Mweeke, New Limulunga Day)	1	2	2	2	2	2

## Health Sector

Goal 1: To Reduce Maternal Mortality from 62/ 100 000 in 2023 to less than 33/100 000 live births by 2034									
Objective									
To increase the proportion of pregnant women attending the first Antenatal Care (ANC) within the first trimester from 18% in 2023 to 60% by 2034									
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target					Responsible Agency /Dept	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Strengthen community mobilization for maternal and reproductive health.	Community meetings in all Neighbourhood on importance of early Antenatal booking	102 NHCs in Health facilities (Limulunga, ikwichi, Nang'oko, Ushaa, Nang'ili, Mwanawina, Salondo, Namitome, Ikabako, Nangula, Ilundu, Mwanawina, Kasheke, Ndanda, Simaa, Iloke, Sitoya, Malala, Kaongeta)	102 meetings	102 meetings	102 meetings	102 meetings	102 meetings	MoH	
	Capacity building for Community-based Volunteers (CBVs) and Safe Motherhood Action Groups (SMAGS) in ANC	All 102 NHCs	102 meetings	102 meetings	102 meetings	102 meetings	102 meetings	MoH	
Strengthen communication between communities and the health care system	Hold quarterly Health centre/ Health post committees	Four meetings in all the health facilities each year	84	84	84	84	84	MoH	
Incentivise CBVs and SMAGs with enablers	Provide incentives to community-based volunteers	All CBVs that working under maternal and child health	500	500	500	500	500	MoH	
Objective									
To increase the percentage institution deliveries in the district from 39% in 2023 to 65% by 2034									
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target					Responsible Agency /Dept	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		

Strengthen capacity for skilled delivery by 100% scaling up and institutionalizing Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) for all health workers that conduct deliveries	Scale-up Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) trainings	All health facilities	21 Staff trained	42 staff trained	63 staff trained	84 staff trained	102 staff trained	LTC/MOH
Expand infrastructure of maternity annexes	Construct Maternity annexes in health facilities	All 20 health facilities	5	6	5	1	2	LTC/MOH
Sensitization of communities on benefits of institutional deliveries	Community Sensitization meetings in all Neighbourhood	All the 20 health facilities	102 meetings	102 meetings	102 meetings	102 meetings	102 meetings	LTC/MOH
Objective	To increase the proportion of women attending Post-natal Care (PNC) within 48 hrs of delivery from 40% in 2023 to 65% by 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Strengthen supervision of integrated reproductive and maternal health services at facilities	Construct of mothers waiting shelters	Construction of 16 maternity Annexes (Mwanawina, Ushaa, Nangili, Salondo, Ikwichi, Namitome, Ikabako, Sitoya, Simaa, Ndanda, Malala, Kaongeta, Kasheke, Miulwe, Ilundu, Nangula)	4 Mothers shelters	8 Mothers shelters	12 Mothers shelters	16 Mothers shelters	20 Mothers shelters	LTC/MoH
Strengthen provision of transport used by PHNs and SMAGS for domiciliary visits and contact tracing of defaulting clients	Procurement on community-based transport (Ox cart, oxen)	All 102 NHCs	21 Oxcart and oxen pairs	42 Oxcart and oxen pairs	63 Oxcart and oxen pairs	84 Oxcart and oxen pairs	105 Oxcart and oxen pairs	LTC/MoH
Goal 2:								
To reduce under five Mortality from 61/1000 live births to 25/1000 live births by 2034								

To increase fully immunized coverage of under-1 children from 55% in 2023 to 95% in 2034									
Objective	Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target				Target	Responsible Agency /Dept
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		
Increase availability of cold chain equipment for vaccine storage.	All health facilities	Increase the number of facilities with stable power source	9	12	15	18	21	LTC/MoH	
		Review and improve the cold chain functionality	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	LTC/MoH	
		Procurement of motorbikes	5	6	5	1	1	LTC/MoH	
		Support the setting up of PHCs structure	10	10	10	10	10	LTC/MoH	
		Conduct training for CHVs in the REC strategy	102			102		LTC/MoH	
Strengthen provision of integrated outreach for immunisation services	All health facilities	Procurement of community REC registers	120			102		LTC/MoH	
		Purchase of a canoe	1					LTC/MoH	
Goal 3									
To reduce malaria infection, disease and death in Zambia by 2034									
Objective									
Reduce malaria incidence from 780 cases per 1,000 population in 2023 to 350 cases per 1,000 population by 2034									
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target				Target	Responsible Agency /Dept	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			Year 5
Enhanced Surveillance at all levels	Provide systems to support timely submission of data for action	All facilities	20 Health facilities	21 health facilities	21 health facilities	21 health facilities	21 health facilities	LTC/MoH	

Implement High impact interventions; vector control (IRS, LLINs, LSM), SBC	Community sensitizations on prevention and early medical seeking behaviour	All the 20 health facilities	102 meetings	102 meetings	102 meetings	102 meetings	102 meetings	102 meetings	LTC/MoH
	Conduct IRS in Malaria Hot spots	5 malaria hot spots (Ushaa, Simaa, Ndanda, Nangula, Kasheke)	5 Hot spots	5 Hot spots	5 Hot spots	5 Hot spots	5 Hot spots	5 Hot spots	LTC/MoH
	Conduct mass LLINs Distribution				38545 LLINs				LTC/MoH
	Targeted LLINs Distribution	5000 LLINs (Chronically ill, Aged, Vulnerable, Bording schools)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	LTC/MoH
Objectives									
Reduction of malaria deaths from 3 deaths per 100,000 population in 2023 to less than 1 deaths per 100,000 population by 2034									
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Target	Responsible Agency /Dept
Strengthen facility and community-based case management.	Train more CBVs in ICM	All health facilities	150 CBVs			150 CBVs			LTC/MoH
Goal 4	Provide incentives to community-based volunteers	All CBVs that working under maternal and child health	204	204	204	204	204	204	LTC/MoH
To reduce the HIV incidence from 284 in 2023 to 100 by 2034									
Objective	To increase the percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status from 77% in 2023 to 95% in 2023								
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Target	Responsible Agency /Dept
Strengthen universal HIV testing at all points of health service delivery.	Conduct Peer/social network testing for key populations and hard to reach men, hotspots, at home and safe spaces	All	9671 people tested	9775 people tested	9856 people tested	9904 people tested	10010 people tested	10010 people tested	MOH, NGOs
Strengthen targeted HIV testing including using newer technologies such as self-testing for key and priority populations	Distribute self testing kits to key populations and adolescent	All	1283 kits distributed	1298 kits distributed	1321 kits distributed	1354 kits distributed	1283 kits distributed	1283 kits distributed	MOH, NGOs



Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible Agency /Dept
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Introduce and scale up program quality and efficiency for increasing TB case detection in health facilities.	Procure 4 Gene-xpert machines to improve detection in health facilities	Nangula, Mwanawina, Simaa, Ushaa		1 Gene-xpert for Nangula Zone	1 Gene-xpert for Simaa Zone	1 Gene-xpert for Mwanawina Zone	1 Gene-xpert for Ushaa Zone	MOH, NGOs/LTC
Strengthen TB services at community level.	Implement systematic and routine contact investigations for all TB cases	Limulunga District	All contacts	All contacts	All contacts	All contacts	All contacts	MOH, NGOs/LTC
<b>Objectives</b>	To increase the treatment success rate for drug sensitive TB from 95% in 2023 to at least 100% in 2034							
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Target Location or Group (by priority)</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Responsible Agency /Dept</b>
Strengthen management of TB patients.	Provide enablers for all TB treatment supporters	All wards	All TB treatment support	All TB treatment support	All TB treatment support	All TB treatment support	All TB treatment support	MOH, NGOs/LTC
	Follow-ups all TB patients on treatment	All wards	100% patients followed up	100% patients followed up	100% patients followed up	100% patients followed up	100% patients followed up	MOH, NGOs/LTC
	Provide microscopes to all facilities for monitoring TB patients	All wards	4 microscopes	4 microscopes	4 microscopes	4 microscopes	4 microscopes	MOH, NGOs/LTC
<b>Goals 6</b>								
To increase availability of skilled, motivated, equitably distributed health workforce and effective support services, to contribute to the effective delivery of health services.								
<b>Objective</b>	To increase the health workforce from 52% of the establishment in 2023 to 70% by 2034							
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Target Location or Group (by priority)</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Responsible Agency /Dept</b>
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

Improve staff accommodation and reduce health care patient ratio in health facilities	Construction of semidetached houses	Ushaa			1	1	1	1	1	MOH, NGOs/LTC
		Sitoya			1	1	1	1	1	
		Namitome	1		1	1	1			
		Mwanawina			1	1	1	1	1	
		Nang'ii			1	1	1	1	1	
		Salondo	1			1				
		Ndanda				1	1	1	1	
		Malala					1	1	1	
		Kaongeta			1	1				
		Miulwe			1	1	1	1		
		Kasheke				1	1	1	1	
		Ikabako			1	1	1	1		
		Ikwichi			1	1	1	1	1	
		Nangula					2	2	2	
		Iloke			1	1	1	1		
		Simaa			1	1	1	1		
		Nang'oko				1	1	1	1	
		Ilundu N. HP					1	1	1	
		Mwanawina			1	1	1	1	1	
		Ituku				1	1	1		
		Nalulao				1	1	1		
	Rehabilitation of staff houses	Salondo HP	1							
		Nang'ii HP	1							
		Kasheke HP	1							
		Miulwe HP	1							
		Ndanda RHC			3					
		Sitoya RHC			2					
										MOH, NGOs/LTC



	Construction of Placenta pit	21 selected facilities	Limulunga Mini Hospital, Ikwichi RHC, Nang'oko HP	Nangula RHC, Ushaa RHC, Ndana RHC, Simaa HP	Sitoya RHC, Iloke RHC, Miulwe HP, Kasheke HP	Ikabako HP, Ilundu N. HP, Malala HP, Salondo HP, Mwanawi na RHC	Nangiji HP, Kaongeta HP, Namitome RHC, Ituku HP, Nalulao HP	MOH, NGOs/LTC	
Goal 8									
To increase the availability and access to health infrastructure towards the target of 5km radius of every population by 2034									
Objective	To construct new health facilities and equip them with modern equipment to improve on access to quality health care by 2034								
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept	
Construct new health facilities and other health associated infrastructure	Construction of full-fledged health posts	Likutwe		1					
		Sisiye		1					
		Macuu			1				
		Nalusheke				1		MOH, NGOs/LTC	
		Maonga				1			
Expand, upgrade and modernize hospitals and health associated infrastructure	Upgrading of the mini hospital to a level one Hospital	Namanganga	1						
		Limulunga yeta					1		
		Limulunga West, Limulunga mini hospital (Male ward, Female ward, children's ward, Theatre, administration, laboratory, Radiography, Physiotherapy, Dental, Mental health			1				MOH, NGOs/LTC
		Medium cost houses						1	
		Low-cost houses							1
	Kaongeta HP Upgrading to a full-fledged health post	Kaongeta, Ituku ward			1				

	Malala HP Upgrading to a full-fledged health post	Malala, Ituku ward	1								
	Construction of Isolation ward	Nangoko, Limulunga East	1								
	Construction GBV on stop centre	Limulunga Mini Hospital	1								
		Nangula RHC			1						
Rehabilitate and maintain health infrastructure essential medical equipment at all levels of service.	Rehabilitate of Health facilities	Ushaa RHC			1					MOH, NGOs/LTC	
		Salondo HP			1						
		Nangili HP			1						
		Kasheke HP			1						
		Milulwe HP			1						
Objectives	To improve availability of well-maintained fleet to ensure mobility for service delivery										
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept			
Improve availability of transport in the sector	Procure a land cruiser hard top	1 Limulunga DHO			1			MOH, NGOs/LTC			
	Procure Ambulances for emergency referrals	2 ambulances (Simaa, and Limulunga)	1			1					
Review and strengthen the fleet management plan	Implement a quarterly maintenance schedule	DHO	4	4	4	4	4	MOH, NGOs/LTC			

***Agriculture, Fisheries & Livestock, Small and Medium Enterprise Development***

**Development goal:** To increase Agricultural Production and Productivity (crops, livestock and fisheries) and promoting growth of viable cooperatives in all sectors in order to enhance their contribution to job creation by 2028.

OBJECTIVE	To increase crop production from 1.5tonnes/hectare to 6tonnes/hectare									
STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	TARGET/LOCATION {BY PRIORITY}	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT		
Capacity building of farmers and officers in improved farming technologies	Sensitization and training meetings of farmers in irrigation system	375 in All 25 camps	25	50	75	100	125	TSB		
	Training of farmers on mechanization	(All 25 camps)	25	25	25	25	25	TSB		
	Establishing of a Farmer Training Institution	Limulunga (Nangula Camp)	-	1	-	-	-	MoA		
Improve soil structure	Training of officers in new farming technologies	Limulunga	1	1	1	1	1	TBS		
	Clearing of canals and making weirs	Lubita mei,	1	1	1	1	1	MoA/LTC		
		Namitome,	1	1	1	1	1			
		Musiamo,	1	1	1	1	1			
		Liumbo	1	1	1	1	1			
Moyowamo	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Promote use of conservation agriculture and organic manure.	Promote diversification of crops	125(All 25 camps)	25	25	25	25	25	MoA/TSB		
		125(All 25 camps)	25	25	25	25	25	MoA/TSB		

Establishment of farm block and irrigation scheme	Promote the use of herbicides	125(All 25 camps)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	MoA/TSB
	Identification of suitable land for variety crop production	Ndanda camp						1		
Promote research and extension services	Wheat irrigation scheme	Sikongo camp					1			
	Conduct research	05(All 25 camps)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	MoA
	Increase farm visits, sensitizations, monitoring and trainings of extension staff in the district	2,125(All camps)	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	MoA
	Promote farm demonstration of field crops and technologies	125(All camps)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	MoA/NAIS
	Conduct field days and farmer field schools	125(All camps)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	MoA/NAIS/TSB
	Promote camp and district shows	125(All camps)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
	Farmer input support programs	5,000(All camps)	700	1000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1300	
	Sensitize farmers on use of seed certified varieties and improved breeds	125(All camps)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	MoA
	Promote use of insecticides and fungicides	125(All camp)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	MoA
	Reduce disease outbreak and incidences	Promote use of organic practices in the prevention of diseases	125(All camps)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	Promote crop rotation to reduce diseases	125(All camps)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	MoA

## Fisheries and Livestock

Development goal: To increase Fisheries and Livestock Production and Productivity									
Objective									
To increase livestock and fish production and productivity									
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept	
Infrastructure development	Construct a livestock service centres	5 in all camps	1	1	1	1	1		
	Construction of livestock breeding centre	1 in Limulunga camp		1					
	Milk collection centre rehabilitated	1 in Limulunga camp		1					
	Construct an artificial insemination satellite station	1 in Limulunga camp		1					
	Construct livestock slaughter facilities	5 in All camps	1	1	1	1	1		MFL
	Construct animal quarantine centre	1 in Limulunga camp			1				
	Establish a hatchery and nurseries in GRZ fish farm	1 in Limulunga camp			1				
	Establish GRZ fish farm	1 in Limulunga camp			1				
	Construct dip tanks	13 in all wards	2	2	3	3	3	3	
	Construct a veterinary clinic	1 in Limulunga ward		1					
	Promote watering points for livestock	13 in all wards	2	2	3	3	3	3	
	Construct camp houses	7 in all camps		2	2	2	2	1	
	Rehabilitate and Upgrade existing camp house	4 (Ndanda, Sitoya, Ushaa, Limulunga)		2	2	2			
Fisheries and Aquaculture development	Enhance capture fisheries	750kg of fish from Zambezi River	350	450	550	650	750		MFL
	Increase aquaculture fish production	1000Mt of fish in all camps	500	600	700	850	1000		MFL
	Increase number of fish farmers	100 fish farmers in all camps	20	30	50	70	100		MFL

	Training farmers in aquaculture production	64 trainings in all camps	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	MFL
	Promote women and youth participation in aquaculture	Register 40 women and youth fish cooperatives in all camps	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Enhance fish market data collection	60 fish market data collections	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Ensure compliance to the fisheries Act of 2011	120 fish ban patrols in Limulunga	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	Stocking and restocking of fish	100,000 fingerlings in all camps	10,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Research and development	Conduct genotypic and phenotypic characterization of indigenous livestock	12 characterisations in the district in local species		2	2	2	2	2	2	MFL/DF
	Develop improved fish processing technologies	4 technologies in all camps		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Enhance animal health research	4 research works in the district		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Beef cattle stocking and restocking	10,000 beef animals in all camps	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Livestock development	Dairy cattle stocking and restocking	3,000 dairy animals in all camps		1500	1000	500				
	Poultry stocking and restocking	16,000 chickens 4000 ducks 4000 Guinea fowls	1,000 500 500	4,000 1,000 1,000	4,000 1,000 1,000	4,000 1,000 1,000	3,000 500 500			
	Goats stocking and restocking	2,000 goats in all camps	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	MFL/DF
	Rabbits stocking and restocking	2,000 rabbits in all districts	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Pig stocking and restocking	3,000 goats in all camps	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	
	Establish rangelands	4 rangelands in all camps	2	1	1					
	Strengthen capacity building of livestock farmers	2,400 trainings in all camps	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	
	Strengthen demonstrations on livestock technologies	Conduct 2,400 livestock demonstrations	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	

Disease control	Strengthen animal health surveillance system for early warning	240 animal health surveillance in all camps for early warning	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	MFL/DVS
	Enhance animal disease prevention and control	30 vaccinations against CBPP, FMD and Anthrax in all camps	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	Strengthen animal identification and traceability system	570 animal brand registrations in all camps	87	125	145	213	570			
	Develop training manual for extension officer	20 training manuals to all camp officers	3	3	5	5	4			
	Conduct several farmer visits and sensitizations	12,000 farmer visits and sensitizations in all camps	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400			MFL
	Conduct field days and farmer field schools	25 field days and field schools in all camps	5	5	5	5	5			
	Conduct exchange visits	10 exchange visits in and out of district	2	2	2	2	2			
	Train farmers in appropriate fish and livestock technologies	20 trainings in all camps	4	4	4	4	4			MFL
	Improve animal health extension services	Train 5,000 farmers in all camps	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			MFL
	Enhance extension services to women and youths	Train 25 women and youth groups in all camps	5	5	5	5	5			MFL
Extension service support	Increase access of MSMEs to extension services	Train 25 livestock cooperatives and MSMEs	5	5	5	5	5			MFL
	Re-demarcate veterinary camps	2 veterinary camps		1	1					MFL
	Staff recruitment	10 officers at the district and camp offices	2	2	2	2	2			MFL
	Procurement of motor bikes.	10 motor bikes in all camps	2	2	2	2	2			MFL
	Procurement of motor vehicle	1 district motor vehicle		1						MFL
	Establish livestock farm blocks	1 livestock farm block in Limulunga		1	1					MFL
	Empower women, persons with disabilities and youths with land	100 women, persons with disabilities and youths in all camps		25	25	25	25			MFL
	Train farmers in livestock food value chains	Train 5000 farmers in all camps	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			MFL
	Business development									

	Increase livestock farmer cooperatives	Register 25 livestock cooperatives in all camps	5	5	5	5	5	5	MFL
	Link farmers to markets	Link 570 in all camps	114	114	114	114	114	114	MFL
	Improve access to agricultural finance	Link 570 farmers in all camps	114	114	114	114	114	114	MFL
	Increase the number of livestock beneficiaries accessing inputs under on FISP	300 farmers to access inputs in all camps	20	70	70	70	70	70	MFL
	Promote private sector participation in livestock business	14 private sector business to participate in all districts	2	3	3	3	3	3	MFL
	Promote camp and district shows	25 district and camp shows	5	5	5	5	5	5	MFL

## Environmental Sector

Objective: To reduce environmental degradation, restore forest cover by planting more trees in both deforested areas and open woodlands.									
STRATEGY	PROGRAM	LOCATION {BY PRIORITY}	TARGET	TARGET	TARGET	TARGET	TARGET	TARGET	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT
			YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5		
The district will promote forest conservation and upscale the implementation of participatory forest management approaches to mitigate the negative effects of climate change	Strengthen community forest management group's formation by sensitizing locals living adjacent to the communal forests.	1. Sitoya open area	1						FOREST DEPARTMENT
		2.Kaba open forest		1					
		3.Maikwilipe open forest			1				
		4. Ikithe open forest				1			
		5. Nangula open forest						1	
The district will promote collaborations with the private sector partners in raising tree seedlings, formation of Forest management groups and environmentally friendly alternative livelihood ventures.	Identify suitable nursery sites in Limulunga for nursery establishment in partnership with Non-Governmental Organizations (WWF, PIN, MENDELU, JOA etc.)	Isambai area	1						FOREST DEPARTMENT
		A school within Limulunga CBD		1					
		Mabumbu area			1				
		Mawawa area				1			
		Limulunga west area						1	
The district will facilitate for compliance inspections on all developmental activities related to forest resources utilization and environmental management taking place in the district by 2027	Increase on the frequency of inspections in timber concession areas and patrols on major routes used by illegal timber and charcoal producers. Encourage establishment of timber species plantations and woodlots in the district.	Concession areas							FOREST DEPARTMENT
		Muuyi local forest	2	2	2	2	2		
		Likonge nobala local forest							
		Potential plantations and woodlots areas.							



## Water and Sanitation

Strategy	PROGRAMME	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	TARGET	TARGET	TARGET	TARGET	TARGET	TARGET	Responsible institution
			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
The district will ensure that there is sustainable rural water supply to increase the number of households with access to clean and safe drinking water from 40% to 70% by 2028	Drilling of new boreholes in the district to increase from the current 321 to 521	All wards	361	401	441	481	521	LTC	
	Assessment of water points	All wards	50	50	50	50	50	LTC	
	Rehabilitation of existing boreholes in the district targeting 50 per year	102	50	50	50	50	50	LTC	
	Construction of 50 piped water schemes		10	10	10	10	10	LTC	
	Form/Train and re-orient V-Wash committees for all the boreholes		110	110	110	110	110	LTC	
	Conduct water quality tests		300	300	300	300	300	LTC	
	Training of APMs in water schemes		20		20		20	LTC	
	Training of APMs in hand pumps		26		26		26	LTC	
	Procurement of seed stock (Borehole spare parts water scheme	10	25	25	25	25		LTC	
	water schemes spare parts)	0	2	2	2	2		LTC	
			10	10	10	10		LTC	



	Refresher training for trained CLTS champions	All wards	26	26	26	26	26	26	
	Training of EHTs in CLTS	All health facilities	21				21		LTC
	Triggering of villages	All wards	520		520		520	520	LTC
	Monitoring of triggered villages	All wards	520		520		520	520	LTC
	Verification of ODF	All wards	520		520		520	520	LTC

## Waste Management

OBJECTIVE: Enhance Solid Waste Service Provision to mitigate the environmental and health risks associated with indiscriminate waste disposal and promote environmental sustainability									
STRATEGY	KEY ACTIVITIES	TARGET LOCATION OR GROUP (BY PRIORITY)	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
Enhance Solid and Health Care Waste Service Provision to promote environmental Protection	Establish of Metallic Stand Waste Receptacle (drums)	At the Palaces (3), In strategic Points	20	5	5	5	5	LOCAL AUTHORITY	
	Monthly collection of garbage from the trading area	Central Business District	12	12	12	12	12		
	Maintenance of a Solid Waste Dump site	Dump site	1	1	1	1	1		
	Keep Limulunga Clean, Green and Healthy Campaigns	Trade Premises	52	52	52	52	52		
	Construction of Incinerators	All Health Facilities without Modern Incinerators	5	5	5	5	5		
	Procurement of a Skip Loader	LA	-	1	-	-	-		
	Procurement of Skip Bin		-	1	1	1	1		
	Procurement of a Hook lift loader		-	1	-	-	-		
	Procurement of a Light truck		-	1	-	-	-		
	Procurement of a land compactor		-	-	1	-	-		
Procurement of a Bulldozer	-		-	1	-	-			
Procurement of an excavator	-	-	1	-	-	-			
Procurement of a backhoe loader	-	-	1	-	-	-			
Capacity Building	Social and behavioural Change Communication	All the Wards	4	4	4	4	4	LOCAL AUTHORITY	

*Transport and Communication*

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT										
STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT		
The district will increase telecommunication from the 8 masts in 2023 to ...12... by 2028	Installation of four communication masts		0	1	1	1	1	LTC		
	Construction of radio station		0	1	0	0		LTC, private sector		
To district will facilitate construction of 3 feeder roads to 5 gravel standards in rural areas for improved access by 2028	Construction of 35km bituminous standard road	Limulunga to Kate	1					LTC		
	Construction of 35km bituminous standard road	Nangula to Kate		1				LTC		
	Construction of 118km gravel standard road	Kate to Sitoya			1			LTC		
	Construction of 3km gravel standard road	Mongu to Lusaka road junction to Mweeke school	1					LTC		
	Construction of 3km gravel standard road	Ilundu lay- by to Ilundu namataa Hp through the school	1							
	Construction of 5km bituminous standard road	Limulunga town centre to Limulunga new secondary		1				LTC		
	Construction of 30km gravel standard road	Limulunga new secondary to Ikabako			1			LTC		
	Construction of 85 km gravel standard road	Ndanda turn-off to Sikusi			1			LTC		
	Construction of 15km gravel standard road	Ushaa to Sisiye				1		LTC		
	Construction of 15km gravel standard road	Sisiye to Sitoya through Likutwe					1	LTC		
Crossing point	Construction of a cross point	Mutuya in Simaa ward			1			LTC		
	Construction of a cross point	Isambai in Ushaa ward				1		LTC		
	Construction of a cross point	Lubita mei Nakalembe - ikwichi					1	LTC		
	Construction of a cross point	Namitome Namboma ward					1	LTC		

	Construction of a cross point	Litwilandopu Ikwichi ward				1				LTC
	Construction of a cross point	Lueti to Kate in Ushaa ward						1		LTC
	Construction of a cross point	Litolomani canal						1		LTC
To improve transportation services	Construction of Modern bus station					1				LTC, LTC,
The district will increase the number of utility vehicles from ----- to and improve maintenance of vehicles..... by 2028	Purchase and maintain utility Vehicles									LTC

**Home affairs and internal security**

To provide a safer and secure environment to communities in the district by 2034.

OBJECTIVE	To provide a safer and secure environment to communities in the district by 2034.										RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
STRATEGY	KEY ACTIVITIES	TARGET LOCATION OR GROUP {BY PRIORITY}	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5					
Increase Staff Levels	Recruitment of Police Officers	51 Limulunga District	5	6	10	15	15					MoHA
	Recruitment of police Reserves	40 Limulunga District	8	6	10	10	6					
To provide capacity building	The district will train police officers in new policing methods and technologies	10 Limulunga District	2	2	2	2	2					MoHA
	The district will conduct community sensitisation to enhance Police/Community collaboration	65 (Limulunga District)	13	13	13	13	13					
	Orientation of police Reserves	5 (Limulunga District)	1	1	1	1	1					
Increase infrastructure, transport, equipment and	The district will construct Police posts	1 (Nangula)	1	-	-	-	-					MoHA
		1 (Kate/ Ushaa)	-	1	-	-	-					
		1 (Ndanda)	-	-	1	-	-					

communication services	1 (Mabili)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
		1 (Sitoya)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
The districts will construct staff houses	80 (Limulunga Police Station)	10	20	10	20	10	20	20	20
	6(Nangula)	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	6 (Kate/ Ushaa)	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	6(Ndanda)	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	6 (Mabili)	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	6(Sitoya)	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
The district will procure vehicles (Land cruiser)	3 (Limulunga Police Station)	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1
	1(Limulunga Police Station)	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
The district will procure motor bikes	2 (Limulunga Police Station)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1 (Nangula)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1Kate/ Ushaa)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1 (Ndanda)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	1(Mabili)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	1(Sitoya)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
The district will procure office equipment ( Digital cameras)	2 (Limulunga Police Station)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1 (Nangula)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

MoHA

MoHA



The district will procure communication equipment (Radio Walk talkies)	7(Nangula)	-	1	2	2	2	2
	7(Kate/ Ushaa)	-	1	2	2	2	2
	7 (Ndanda)	-	1	2	2	2	2
	7 (Mabili)	-	1	2	2	2	2
	7 (Sitoya)	-	1	2	2	2	2
	1(Nangula)	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1 (Kate/ Ushaa)	-	1	-	-	-	-
The district will procure solar power kits	1(Ndanda)	-	-	1	-	-	-
	1(Mabili)	-	-	-	-	1	-
	1 (Sitoya)	-	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	1

### Community Development and Social Welfare

#### Objective 1: ENHANCE INCLUSIVE BASIC SOCIAL PROTECTION

Strategy	Key Activities	Target Location/group (By Priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Institute/Department
To Improved Food and Nutrition	Identifications of beneficiaries	Limulunga District	1,258	1,258	1,258	1,258	1,258	MCDSS/DCD
	Training beneficiaries best agricultural practices	Limulunga District	1138	1138	1138	1138	1138	
	Training beneficiaries in food processing, and value addition	Limulunga District	1138	1138	1138	1138	1138	
	Training beneficiaries in small livestock management	Limulunga district	120	120	120	120	120	
Increased Coverage of Basic Social Protection Beneficiaries.	Create saving groups across the District	Limulunga district	31	80	80	80	80	MCDSS/DCD
Improved Literacy Levels Among Beneficiaries	Create Literacy classes across the district	Limulunga	10	80	80	80	80	MCDSS/DCD
	Identify volunteers as instructors.	Limulunga	10	80	80	80	80	
<b>Objective 2: ENHANCE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT REHABILITATION</b>								
Conducive Environment for staff	Number of staff houses rehabilitated	Ushaa	1					MCDSS/DCD
	Construct of staff houses	Limulunga East		1				
		Nanlinga		1				



Objective 3: To alleviate Poverty and Vulnerability By 20%. The Focus Is Targeting Women, Youths, Child Headed Hh, Elderly, Disabled, Enhance Welfare Programs Includes, Pwas.									
Strategy	Key Activities	Target Location/group (By Priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Institute/Department	
The department work with key stakeholders in implementation of social protection programme	To pay 14,000 Households in entire wards of Limulunga district	Mabili	1					DSWO	
		Limulunga East		1					
		Limulunga West	1						
		Nangula		1					
		Sitoya			1				
		Ituku				1			
		Namboma					1		
		Ushaa							
		Miulwe		1					
		Simaa		1					
		Makuku		1					
		Ndanda					1		
		Ikwichi							
		To Support Over 5,250 Beneficiaries with Various Services – Food/Cloths/Repatriation/Education Support/Bursaries/Referrals/Certifications/	Mabili		1				
Limulunga East				1					



Education and community development.	Identification of displaces							
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## LOCAL AUTHORITY FINANCIAL PLAN

### *20.2.1 Overview*

#### *20.2 Local Authority's Financial Plan*

The Local Authority Financial plan highlights the revenue collection efficiency for the period of 3 years (Budget analysis), Own source revenue, Revenue potentials, Projected Revenue Base for the first period of 5 years, revenue Mobilization and Revenue Enhancement measures.

#### *20.2.2 Assessment of Revenue Collection Efficiency of Limulunga Town Council*

The graphs in figure 1, 2 and 3 show the assessment of the revenue streams from 2021 to 2023. Limulunga Town Council revenue base is K 945,134.67 averagely on revenue collection. From the analysis of different revenue streams, it was evident from the comparison made between the budget amount and the actual collections are almost correlating. The Council was able to meet the budgeted amounts for revenue streams despite having only one Revenue Collector who is on permanent establishment with two (2) Security Officers attached to revenue collection.

Figure 43 Financial Analysis for 2021

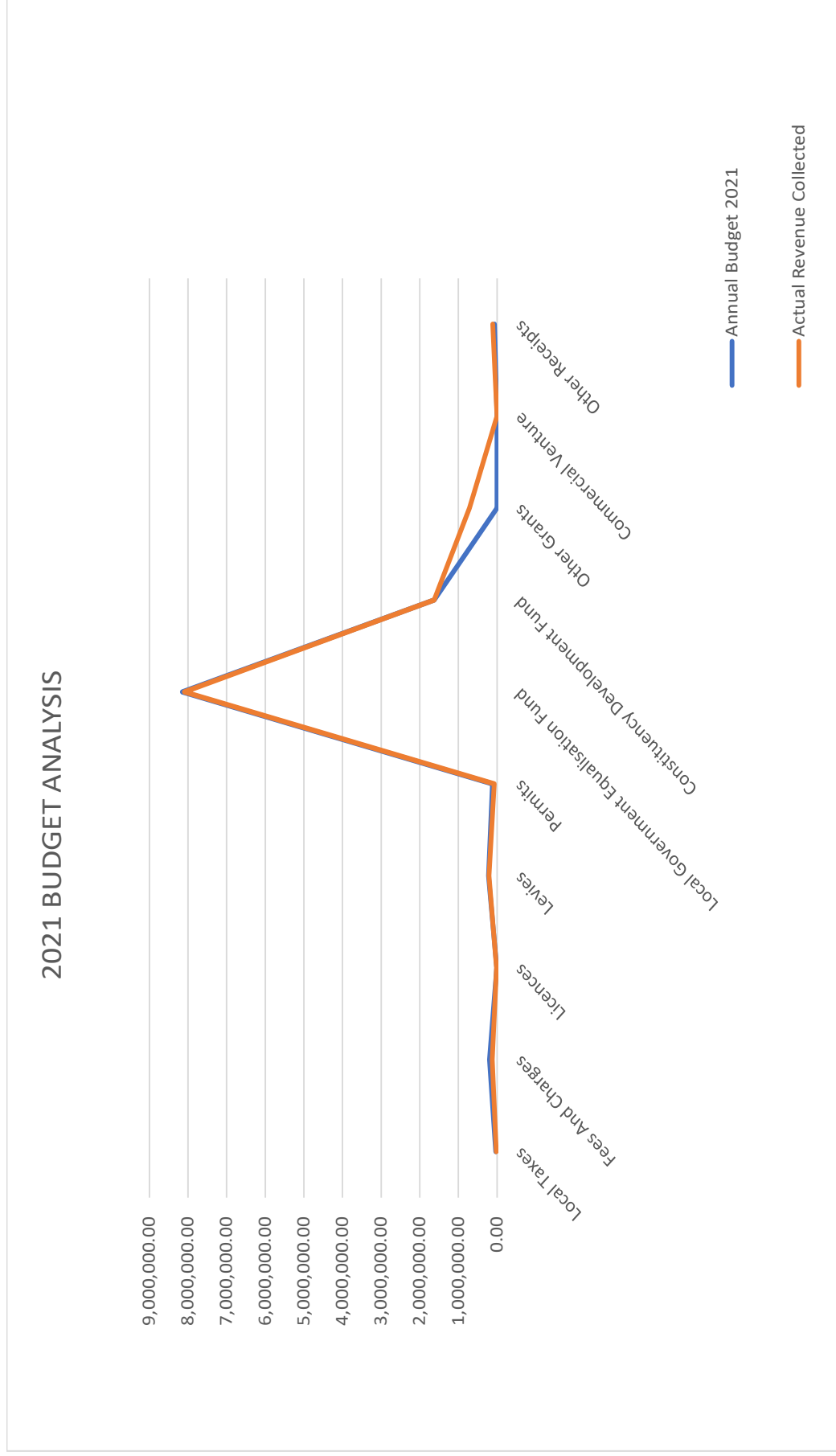


Figure 44 Financial Analysis for 2022

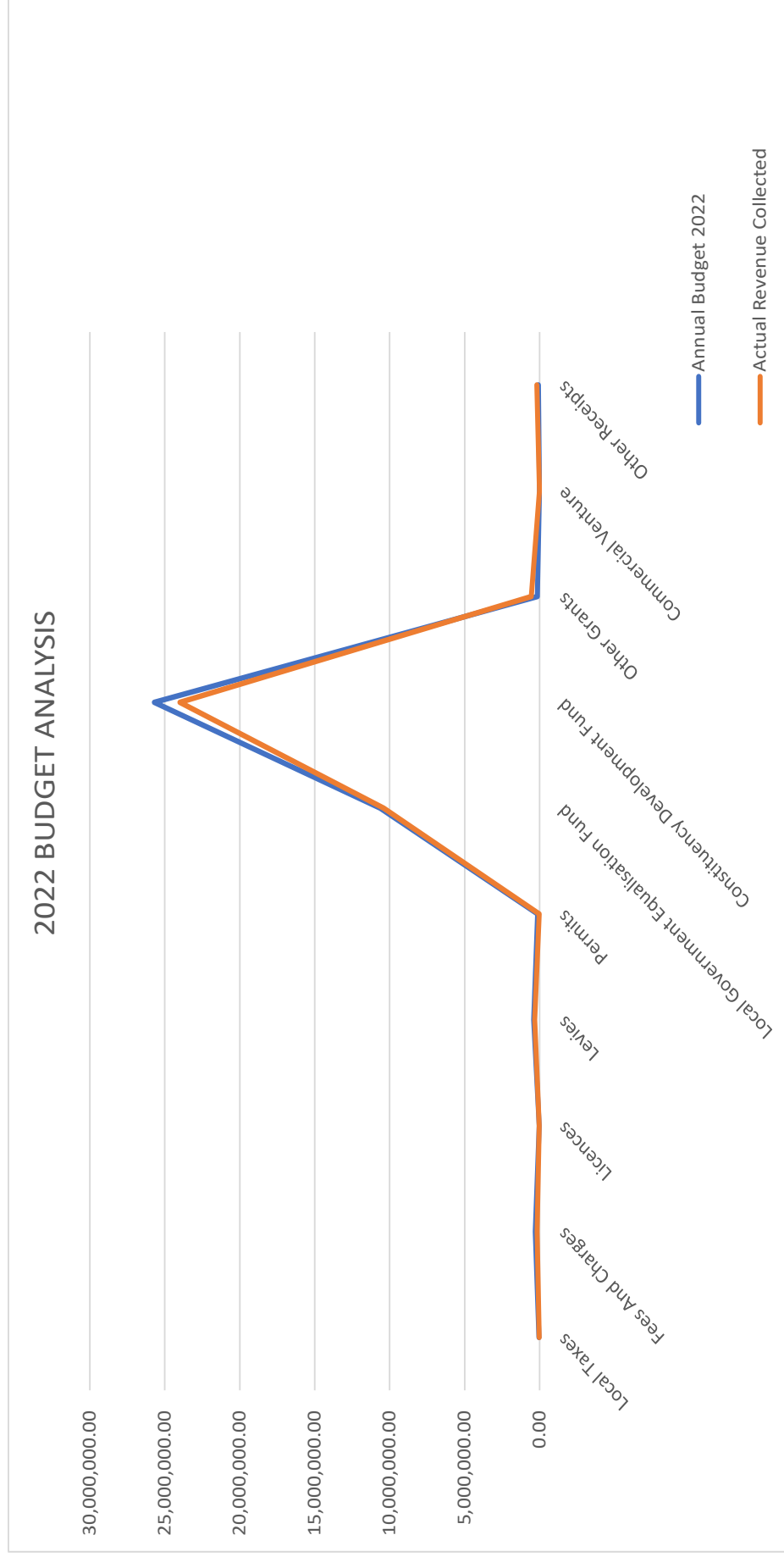
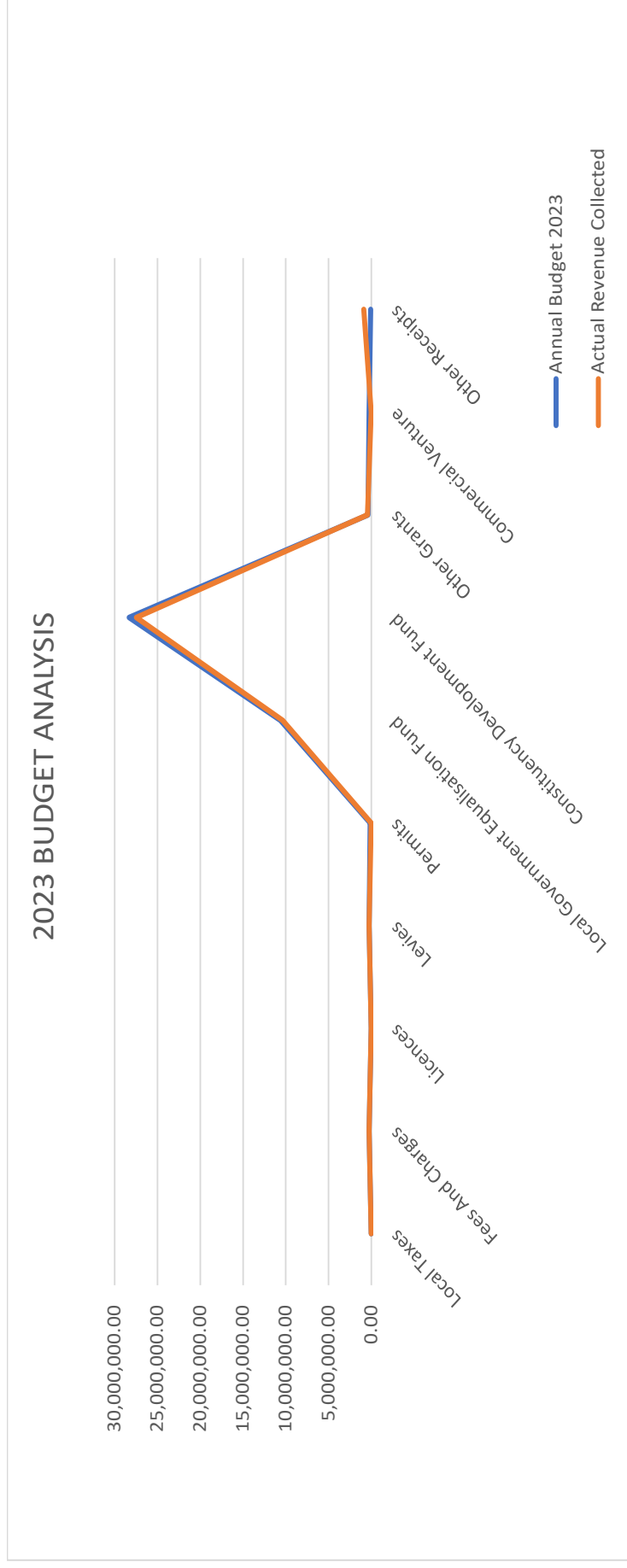


Figure 45 Financial Analysis for 2023



The main revenue streams for Limulunga Town Council include Local Taxes, Fees and Charges, Licences, Levies, Permits, and Other Income. Further analysis revealed that there has been an increase in the budgeted amount, in 2022 and 2023, the council budgeted to collect K10,420,570.32 in 2021, in 2022 it budgeted to collect K37,403,141.00 and in 2023 it budgeted to collect K 40,414,931.00. The increase in budgeted amounts was because of the council being able to collect more than what was budgeted and also the increase in the Constituency Development Fund (from 1.6million to 25.7 million and to 28.3million). The aforementioned budgeted amounts above include national support grants.

*Table 34 Own Source Revenue at Limulunga Town Council*

S/N	Details	2021			2022			2023		
		Annual Budget 2021	Actual Revenue Collected	Percentage	Annual Budget 2022	Actual Revenue Collected	Percentage	Adjusted Annual Budget 2023	Actual Revenue Collected	Percentage
1	Local Taxes	33,978.00	17,810.00	52%	38,478.00	16,394.00	43%	23,478.00	20,385.00	87%
2	Fees And Charges	195,297.00	127,636.00	65%	277,656.00	168,986.00	61%	263,780.00	277,922.00	105%
3	Licences	8,750.00	14,485.00	166%	26,250.00	19,890.00	76%	21,750.00	38,469.00	177%
4	Levies	219,757.00	211,816.00	96%	386,898.00	313,685.00	81%	276,648.00	287,753.00	104%
5	Permits	119,650.00	70,635.00	59%	133,975.00	23,740.00	18%	142,975.00	22,136.00	15%
6	Local Government Equalization Fund	8,147,872.32	8,091,289.00	99%	10,619,884.00	10,392,304.00	98%	10,619,884.00	10,359,481.00	98%
7	Constituency Development Fund	1,626,566.00	1,626,566.00	100%	25,700,000.00	24,002,784.00	93%	28,300,000.00	27,473,155.00	97%
8	Other Grants	0.00	716,632.00	0%	150,000.00	558,901.00	373%	400,000.00	450,000.00	113%
9	Commercial Venture	0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	1,790.00	0%	281,416.00	18,328.00	7%
10	Other Receipts	68,700.00	114,474.00	167%	70,000.00	175,731.00	251%	85,000.00	893,339.00	1051%
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>10,420,570.32</b>	<b>10,991,343.00</b>	<b>105%</b>	<b>37,403,141.00</b>	<b>35,674,205.00</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>40,414,931.00</b>	<b>39,840,968.00</b>	<b>99%</b>

*Table 34 above shows that in 2021 the Local Authority collected more than the budgeted amount by K570,772.68, 2022 the council collected less than the budgeted amount by K1,728,936.00. And in 2023 the Local Authority collected less than the budgeted by K 573,963.00 representing overall average performance in the last 3 years of 99.81%.*

**Revenue potential**

Limulunga Town Council has the potential to raise additional revenue as it has several revenue streams. As such there is a need to ensure that some measures are put in place so that the revenue base is improved. To enhance revenue collection, Limulunga Town Council intends to build conference facilities, a housing complex, a strip mall, training of Revenue Collectors to enable them to be more effective in the collection of revenues, maintain updated revenue databases for all revenue streams, modernize the revenue collections methods to incorporate modern technology such as mobile money which is linked directly to the Council Account, have regular meetings with the tax payers to sensitize them on the benefits of paying various taxes to the Local Authority and identification of additional possible revenue collection points within the district.

### **National Support**

The analysis of the budget revealed that national support has been consistent and always above 90%. The national support amounts reported in **table 54** includes Grant in Lieu of Rates of K716,632.00 in 2021, K558,901.00 in 2022 and K 450,000.00 in 2023 respectively. Grants and Local Development Fund were at 107% in 2021, 96% in 2022 and 97% in 2023 respectively. From the budget reveal, there was an increase in Local development funds from K646,132.00 in 2021 to K1,083,257.00 in 2022 and K1,495,047.00 as shown in the table below.

**Table 35 National Support at Limulunga Town Council**

S/N	Details	2021			2022			2023		
		Annual Budget 2021	Actual Revenue Collected	Percentage	Annual Budget 2022	Actual Revenue Collected	Percentage	Adjusted Annual Budget 2023	Actual Revenue Collected	Percentage
1	National Support (Grants)	9,774,438.32	10,434,487.00	107%	36,469,884.00	34,953,989.00	96%	39,319,884.00	38,282,636.00	97%
2	Local Development Fund	646,132.00	556,856.00	86%	1,083,257.00	720,216.00	66%	1,495,047.00	1,558,332.00	104%
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>10,420,570.32</b>	<b>10,991,343.00</b>	<b>105%</b>	<b>37,553,141.00</b>	<b>35,674,205.00</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>40,814,931.00</b>	<b>39,840,968.00</b>	<b>98%</b>

### **Identification of Revenue Base for the first five years of the Implementation Plan**

To finance the plan in the first five years, Limulunga Town Council intends to improve its collection efficiency on local taxes, fees and charges and levies as presented on **table 36** below. The council will also focus on permits, licenses, and charges. During the first five years of the IDP implementation, the local revenue is anticipated to increase by 7% each year.

*Table 36 Revenue Base for the First Five Years of the Implementation Plan*

Details	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Income</b>					
Local Tax	23,478.00	25,192.00	26,955.00	28,841.85	30,860.78
Fees & Charges	410,530.00	440,499.00	471,333.00	504,326.31	539,629.15
License	76,535.00	82,797.00	89,418.00	95,677.26	102,374.67
Levies	215,900.00	231,661.00	247,877.00	265,228.39	283,794.38
Permits	68,017.00	100,350.00	109,349.00	117,003.43	125,193.67
Charges	6,350.00	6,814.00	7,290.00	7,800.30	8,346.32
National Support	21,437,030.00	22,735,320.00	24,466,453.00	26,179,104.71	28,011,642.04
Constituency Development Fund	30,635,642.00	32,872,044.00	35,173,087.00	37,635,203.09	40,269,667.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,873,482.00</b>	<b>56,494,677.00</b>	<b>60,591,762.00</b>	<b>64,833,185.34</b>	<b>69,371,508.31</b>

*Table 37 Locally Generated Revenue for the First Five Years of the Implementation Plan*

Details	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Local Tax	23,478.00	25,192.00	26,955.00	28,841.85	30,860.78
Fees & Charges	410,530.00	440,499.00	471,333.00	504,326.31	539,629.15
License	76,535.00	82,797.00	89,418.00	95,677.26	102,374.67
Levies	215,900.00	231,661.00	247,877.00	265,228.39	283,794.38
Permits	68,017.00	100,350.00	109,349.00	117,003.43	125,193.67
Charges	6,350.00	6,814.00	7,290.00	7,800.30	8,346.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>800,810.00</b>	<b>887,313.00</b>	<b>952,222.00</b>	<b>1,018,877.54</b>	<b>1,090,198.97</b>

As presented in **table 37** Limulunga Town Council intends to collect K 800,810.00 in the first year, K 887,313.00 in the second year, K 952,222.00 in the third year, K1,018,877.54 in the fourth year and K 1,090,198.97 in the fifth year. The increase in financing will be attributed to the interventions to be put in place on revenue enhancement.

*Table 38 National Support Financing for the First Five Years of the Implementation Plan*

Details	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
<b>CDF</b>	30,635,642.00	32,872,044.00	35,173,087.00	37,635,203.09	40,269,667.31
<b>Roads Grant</b>	3,742,847.00	4,117,132.00	4,528,845.00	4,845,864.15	5,185,074.64
<b>Local Government Equalization Fund</b>	12,451,884.00	13,360,272.00	14,296,133.00	15,296,862.31	16,367,642.67
<b>Other Grants</b>	6,043,109.00	6,145,229.00	6,593,697.00	7,055,255.79	7,549,123.70
<b>Totals</b>	<b>52,873,482.00</b>	<b>56,494,677.00</b>	<b>60,591,762.00</b>	<b>64,833,185.34</b>	<b>69,371,508.31</b>

## *Education Sector*

### **Development goal: Improved Education and Skills Development**

- Increase by 85% ECE learners attaining developmentally appropriate milestones
- Increase by 85% learners ready to transit to Grade one annually
- Increase by 80% lower primary achieving minimum proficiency levels in literacy and numeracy
- Increase by 80% upper primary achieving minimum proficiency levels in literacy and numeracy
- Increase by 80% of Secondary learners achieving desired learning outcomes annually
- Increase by 70% of staff positions filled by 2028
- Increase by 70% learning Institutions with appropriate infrastructure by 2028
- Increase by 80% learning Institutions with appropriate learning equipment by 2028
- Improve District Adult literacy by 50%
- 61 Institutions rehabilitated by 2028

**Development Outcome 1: Improved Education and Skills Development**

**Strategy 1: Enhance Access to Quality, Equitable and Inclusive Education**

Strategies	Sub-Programme	Activities	Input	Cost	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
		Deploy 105 ECE teachers	105	66,675.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
		Recruit 9 ECE teachers qualified to teach LSEND	9	929.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Early childhood education	Establish 1 ECE Centre of Excellence	1	750,000	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
		Upgrade 18 ECE satellite Centres to Stand alone ECE centres	18	18,000,000	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
		Recruit 416 Primary teachers	416	84,249	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
		Recruit 20 Primary teachers qualified to teach LSEN	20	4,050	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Primary education	Recruit 130 Teachers qualified to provide Guidance and Counselling services	130	26,325	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
		Recruit 8 Teachers/lecturers qualified to teach LSEN	8	825.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE

Adult literacy	YALE learners' access to literacy and skills training and development increased	3	45,000	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Secondary education	Recruit 242 Secondary School teachers	242	85,708	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Secondary education	Recruit 36 Secondary school teachers trained in STEM	36	1,276	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Establish and operationalize 1 Centre of Excellence	1	750,000	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Increase capacity to 55 Schools to develop locally made teaching & learning materials	55	75,000	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Curriculum review	Increase access to alternative modes of training	5	75,000	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Human resource development	Implementation of the two-tier career pathway rolled out (academic & vocational)	1	15,000	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Programmes to support girl-child education implemented (e.g. sanitary towels, guidance counselling, ending child marriages, school fees etc.	55	2,750,000	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)	Promote Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)	5	56,250	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Promotion of production unit in Schools to support school feeding programme	55	2,750,000	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE

Supplementary School Feeding	Construct 55 No. 1x2 CRB with resting room age appropriate for ECE	55	45,680,250.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Construct 73 ECE playparks	73	3,285,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Construct 430 teachers houses	430	279,500,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Construct 30 science labs constructed	30	77,616,630.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Construct 30 ICT labs constructed	30	53,921,700.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Construct 55 administration blocks	55	51,787,890.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Construct 155No. 1x3 crbs	155	210,924,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Construct 55 school feeding kitchens/shelters	55	48,510,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Construct 9 sports facilities	9	6,300,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Construct of 61 ablution blocks /Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) facilities for girls and 61 ablution block for boys (ECE, Primary & Secondary)	122	22,812,048.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Infrastructure Development	Construct 61 water schemes	61	25,620,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
	Construction of 1no. Trades Training Institutes( 10no. staff houses, library/computer lab, 10no. workshops,4no. 1x3 CRBS, 1no. administration block,4no. hostels, 1no. water scheme and Tuck shop	1	32,711,385.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE

Construction of 1 University	1	1,000,000,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Upgrading and construction of boarding facilities for 4 day Secondary Schools	4	20,987,776.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Construct 9 crossing points	9	6,120,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Connection of 41 Schools to National grid/solar	41	45,920,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Construction of 2no. Special School Unit	2	1,661,100.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Construction of 3 School Embankments	3	18,000,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Construction of 1 District Library	1	954,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Construction of 1 District Resource Centre	1	2,212,800.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Procurement of 3 vehicles for DEB ( 2no. Hard top Toyota land cruiser and 1no. double cab Toyota Hilux vigo)	3	4,000,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Procurement of truck 6x6 10 tons for transportation of Schools commodities	1	1,000,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Procurement of utility vehicles 4x4 for 9 selected Schools	9	14,580,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE

Procurement of 1 District bus for Education	1	1,215,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Procurement of 10520 no. desks	10520	21,036,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Rehabilitation of school desks		750,000.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE
Rehabilitation of schools' infrastructure	61	15,352,012.00	MOE/Local Government/ stake holders	MOE

### *Agriculture*

**Development goal:** To increase Agricultural Production and Productivity (crops, livestock and fisheries) and promoting growth of viable cooperatives in all sectors in order to enhance their contribution to job creation by 2028.

<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	To promote growth of viable cooperatives in all sectors in order to enhance their contribution to job creation from 2024 to 2028.			
<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funding</b>
To Promote Value Addition/Processing of Crops	Training 26,000 farmers on value addition / processing of crops from 2024 to 2028	125	1,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO
	Promote bulking and farm gates	125	1,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO
	Promote private sector participation e.g. agro dealers	5	75,000.00	GRZ/NGO
	Provide 26,000 farmers linkages to crop processing facilities, e.g. rice, wheat, and Sorghum from 2024 to 2028	125	1,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO
				<b>Source of Information</b>
				MoA/MSMED
				MoA/MSMED
				MoA/MSMED

		Provide 26,000 farmers linkage to suppliers processing machinery support from 2024 to 2028	125	1,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO	MoA/MSMED
To provide crop storage facilities in five agricultural blocks by 2028		Construction of storage facilities	5	8,742,725.00	GRZ/NGO	MoA/MSMED
To provide market linkages, business opportunities and value chain for cooperatives and SMEs		Market surveys and linkages	84	900,000.00	GRZ/NGO	MoA/MSMED
		Promote district and camp shows	5	768,000.00	GRZ	MoA/MSMED
		Cooperative inspections	60	30,700.00	GRZ	MSDED
		Cooperative audit and investigation	10	27,700.00	GRZ	MSMED
Increase extension delivery		Procure 1 motor bikes for camp officers (Quadra-bike)	1	150,000.00	GRZ/NGO	MSMED
		Procure 1 Hilux vehicles	1	1,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	MSMED
Promotion of cooperatives and SME's participation in business forum		Encourage cooperative registration	100	89,298.05	GRZ	MSMED

### ***Fisheries and Livestock***

<b>To increase fisheries and livestock production and productivity</b>					
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Key activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Proposed source</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
<b>Infrastructure development</b>	Construct a livestock service centres		8,113,784.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Construction of livestock breeding centre		2,778,446.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Construct livestock market centre		500,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Milk collection centre rehabilitated		300,000	GRZ/NGO	
	Construct metallic crush pens		5,394,780.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Construct an artificial insemination satellite station		600,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Construct livestock slaughter facilities	Fuel	1,208,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Construct animal quarantine centre	Stationery	3,432,384.80	GRZ/NGO	MFL
	Establish a hatchery and nurseries in GRZ fish farm	Refreshments	1,000,000	GRZ/NGO	
	Establish GRZ fish farm		130,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
<b>Fisheries and Aquaculture development</b>	Construct dip tanks		6,633,490.50	GRZ/NGO	
	Construct a veterinary clinic		532,350.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Promote watering points for livestock		1,300,000	GRZ/NGO	
	Construct camp houses		2,587,650.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Rehabilitate and Upgrade existing camp house		1,200,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Enhance capture fisheries		50,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Increase aquaculture fish production		10,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Increase number of fish farmers		10,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Training farmers in aquaculture production	Fuel	10,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO	MFL
	Promote women and youth participation in aquaculture	Stationery	10,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
<b>Research and development</b>	Enhance fish market data collection	Refreshments	30,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Ensure compliance to the fisheries Act of 2011		10,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Stocking and restocking of fish		10,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Conduct genotypic and phenotypic characterization of indigenous livestock	Fuel		GRZ/NGO	
	Develop improved fish processing technologies	Stationery	300,000.00	GRZ/NGO	MFL/DF
	Enhance animal health research	Refreshments	300,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Beef cattle stocking and restocking		50,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Dairy cattle stocking and restocking	Fuel	50,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Poultry stocking and restocking	Stationery	30,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	MFL
	Goats stocking and restocking	Refreshments	30,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
<b>Livestock development</b>					

	Rabbits stocking and restocking			30,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Pig stocking and restocking			30,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Establish rangelands			2,400,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Strengthen capacity building of livestock farmers			10,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Strengthen demonstrations on livestock technologies			10,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Strengthen animal health surveillance system for early warning			10,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
Disease Control	Enhance animal disease prevention and control			10,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO	MFL/DVS
	Strengthen animal identification and traceability system			30,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
Extension service support	Develop training manual for extension officer			10,000,000	GRZ/NGO	
	Conduct several farmer visits and sensitizations			10,250,000.00		
	Conduct field days and farmer field schools					
	Conduct exchange visits					
	Train farmers in appropriate fish and livestock technologies			10,250,000.00		
	Improve animal health extension services					
	Enhance extension services to women and youths			10,250,000.00		MFL
	Increase access of MSMEs to extension services			10,250,000.00		
	Procurement of a mobile laboratory			1,800,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Re-demarcate veterinary camps			60,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Staff recruitment				GRZ/NGO	
	Procumbent of motor bikes.			1,500,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
Procumbent of motor vehicle			4,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO		
Farm block and resettlement scheme development	Establish livestock farm blocks				GRZ/NGO	
	Empower women, persons with disabilities and youths with land			10,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO	MFL
Business development	Train farmers in livestock food value chains			10,250,000.00	GRZ/NGO	
	Increase livestock farmer cooperatives				GRZ/NGO	
	Link farmers to markets				GRZ/NGO	
	Improve access to agricultural finance				GRZ/NGO	
	Increase the number of livestock beneficiaries accessing inputs under on FISIP				GRZ/NGO	
	Promote private sector participation in livestock business				GRZ/NGO	
	Promote camp and district shows				GRZ/NGO	

**Environmental Sector**

**Development goal:** To foster sustainability in Forest resource exploitation by adopting mind set change, tree planting and alternative livelihood ventures for income at household level.

To increase fisheries and livestock production and productivity						
Objective	Key activities	Input	Cost	Proposed source	Source of Information	
The district will promote forest conservation and scale up the implementation of participatory forest management approaches to mitigate the negative effects of climate change	Conduct 40 forest conservation sensitization meetings	Fuel Stationery Refreshments	96, 000	MGEE LTC NGOS	MGEE	
	Conduct 20 trainings on community forest management		48,000			
	Conduct eight forest boundary maintenance		19,200			
	Conduct eight sustainable fire management		82,320			
	Establish 25000 assorted seedlings		125,000			
	Conduct 20 forestry compliance inspections		48,000			
	Conduct eight inventories		80, 000			
	Establish six apiaries for beekeeping development		90,000			
	Procure three laptops for data recording and processing		54,000			
	Procure two hand-held GPS Equipment		100,000			
Procure a Land cruiser 4* 4 vehicle	1,500,000	Finances	MGEE LTC NGOS	MGEE		
Procure three motorbikes for forest extension services	450,000					
The district will promote the participation of the private sector in development of the forestry industry as nature-based solutions						

**Community Development and Social Welfare**

Objective 1: TO ESTABLISH SAFETY HOME IN LIMULUNGA DISTRICT					
Strategy	Activities	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of funding	Source of Information
	CONSTRUCT SAFETY HOMES FOR GBV VICTIMS	materials	420,000.00	MCDSS	
		Food			
		Gross Total			
		Net Total			
To alleviate Poverty And Vulnerability through Focusing on Targeting Women, Youths, Child Headed Hh, Elderly, Disabled, Enhance Welfare....Programs Includesct,Pwas.					
To promote social protection programmes	SOCIAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME	BENEFICIARIES payment	K 20,000000 (per year)	MCDSS	
		Clothes	200,000(per year)	MCDSS	
		Brackets			
		Books			
		School fees			
		Medical fees			
	Mealie meal				
Objective 2: Strengthening Juvenile justice and children living with conflict of law					
PROMOTING CHILD JUSTICE	Construction of Migistrate court In Limulunga District	Materials	3,200,000.00	GRZ/MCDSS	
Objective 3: CAPACITY BUILDING ON GBV/CHILD ABUSE					
TRAINING ON GBV CASE	REDUCE GBV CASES IN DISTRICT	VENUE	20,000	MCDSS	
		FOOD	50,000.00		
		PARTICIPANTS	150,000		

	ALLOWANCES	
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**Sanitation-Waste Management**

Objectives	Key Activities	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source	Source of Fund
Enhance Solid and Health Care Waste Service to promote environmental Protection	Dump site maintenance		150,000	Local Authority	MLGRD
	Establish of 20 Metallic Stand Waste Receptacle (drums)		25,000		
	Fabrication of drums		18,000		
	Mounting of Solid waste receptacle drums		30,000		
Promoting Environmental Sustainability	Keep Limulunga Clean, Green and Healthy Campaigns	Finances	150,000		
	Procurement of a Skip Loader		2,800,000		
Using Sustainable Practices and technology in solid waste Management	Procurement of Skip Bin		2,400,000	GRZ/Donors	MLGRD
	Procurement of a Hook lift loader		2,600,000		
	Procurement of a Light truck		2,600,000		
	Procurement of a land compactor		2,600,000		
	Procurement of a Bulldozer		3,000,000		
	Procurement of an excavator		3,000,000		
	Procurement of a backhoe loader		2,500,000		
	Social and behavioural Change Communication		Fuel		

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

### *Education and skills development*

	Improve learning achievements by 2034						Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Objective 1	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5			
<b>Strategies</b>									
Strengthen ECE provision	Establish ECE Centres	3	3	3	3	2	No. ECE Centres established	Ministry of Education	Annual
Establish School readiness assessments for ECE/Grade 1	Conduct child development and School readiness assessment for ECE	53	53	53	53	53	No. Child development and School readiness assessment for ECE conducted	MoE	Annual
Mainstream ICT education at all levels	Install ICT equipment in all Schools	15	10	10	10	10	No. ICT equipment installed in Schools	MoE, Local Government & Key Stakeholders	Annual
Promote and implement AMEP	Enrol Youth & Adult literacy learners	30	30	30	30	30	No. YALE learners enrolled	MoE	Quarterly
	Provide YALE teaching & learning materials for YALE Centres	55	55	55	55	55	No. YALE teaching & learning materials provided	MoE	Annual
Promote skills development	Create Centres of Excellence and provide tools &	1					No. Of learning institutions exhibit	MoE, Local Government &	Annual

	equipment for skills development									educational excellence	Key Stakeholders	
	Create skills Centres for academically challenged learners								1	No. of institutions of learning with academically challenged learners	MoE, Local Government & Key Stakeholders	Annual
	Promote Career Guidance in Schools									No. of Schools providing internship/job shadowing for learners	MoE, Local Government & Key Stakeholders	Annual
	<b>Objective 2</b>											
	<b>Increase access and participation in Education by 2034</b>											
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>			
Review and scale-up School feeding programme	Promote/revamp production unit in Schools to enhance School feeding programme	16	10	10	10	10	No. learning institutions revamped production unit	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Quarterly			
Promote School health and menstrual hygiene	Provide age appropriate and inclusive WASH facilities	40	45	55	60	65	Proportion of learning institutions with age- appropriate and inclusive WASH facilities	MoE, Local Government, DWASHE & Keys Stakeholders	Annual			

	Provide water reticulation in Schools	55	15	25	40	55	No. of Schools with water reticulation	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
Provide and maintain appropriate and adequate facilities for development and delivery of education	Renovate, rehabilitate, maintain and construct specialised rooms and equipment and machinery to support teaching & learning	50	60	65	70	75	No. School specialised rooms renovated, rehabilitated, maintained and constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
Enhance learner education support frameworks and mechanisms	Establish STEM School	1					No. of STEM Schools provided with teaching & learning materials	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
<b>Objective 3</b>									
<b>Improve education financing and management by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Strengthen educational financing mechanism	Orient all staff on financial procedures manual	55	55	55	55	55	Proportion of learning institutions oriented on financial procedure manual	MoE	Annual
<b>Objective 4</b>									
<b>Enhance Management Systems by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>

Deliver efficient and effective education services	Track learner and Teacher performance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No. systems for education management information implemented	MoE	Annual
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>Enhance Management Systems by 2034</b>										
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>		
<b>Objective 7</b>	<b>Improve Educational infrastructure and equipment by 2034</b>										
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>					
Develop and implement a School infrastructure development and maintenance plan	Construct age-appropriate ECE School infrastructure with resting room	15	10	10	10	10	No. of age-appropriate ECE infrastructure with resting rooms constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual		
	Construct Primary School infrastructure	35	35	35	30	20	No. of Primary School infrastructure constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual		
	Construct Secondary School infrastructure	2	2	2	2	1	No. of Secondary School infrastructure constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual		
	Construct Science laboratories	10	5	5	5	5	No. of Science laboratories constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual		

	Construct ICT laboratories	10	5	5	5	5	5	5		No. of ICT laboratories constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Construct School Administration blocks	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	No. of School Administration blocks constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Construct School feeding kitchens/shelters	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	No. of School feeding Kitchen/shelters constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Construct ablution blocks in all Schools	15	35	40	50	61				No. of ablution blocks constructed in Schools	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Construct water schemes	15	35	40	50	61				No. of water schemes constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Construction of 1 No. Trades Skills Training Institute		1							No. of Trades Skills training institute constructed	Local Government	Annual
	Upgrading and construction of boarding facilities for selected day secondary Schools	1	1	1	1					No. of Day Secondary Schools annexed with boarding facilities	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual

	Construction of crossing points	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	No. of School crossing points constructed	Local Government	Annual
	Construction of Special School units		1			1				Number of Special School units constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Construction of School embankments	1	1	1						No. of School embankments constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Construction of District Resource Centre						1			No. of District Resource Centre constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Construction of District Library	1								No. of District Library constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Construct ECE playparks	20	15	15	13	10				No. of ECE playparks constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Construct Staff houses in all Schools	100	100	100	100	30				No. of Staff houses constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Construct sports facilities in Schools	2	2	2	2	1				No. of sports facilities constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual

	Construct College of education			1								No. of College of Education constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Construct a university					1						No. of University constructed	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Construction of specialized rooms in Schools	7	7	7	7						7	No. of specialised rooms constructed in Schools	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Establish appropriate infrastructure and facilities for learners with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (LSEND) at all levels		1				1					No. of appropriate infrastructure and facilities established for LSEND	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Rehabilitate learning institutions	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	16		No. of learning institutions rehabilitated	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
Promote ICT provision in Schools	Connection of Schools to National grid/solar	11	10	10	10		10					No. of Schools connected to national grid/solar	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
Promote provision of conducive learning environment in Schools	Procurement of desks	2,520	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		No. of desks/School furniture procurement	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual

	Rehabilitation of School desks	225	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	No. of School desks rehabilitated	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
Improve efficiency in delivery of educational services in Schools	Rehabilitation of School desks									221	MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Procurement of District Education bus		1								MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Procurement of DEB vehicles	1		1					1		MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Procurement of 6x6 truck (10 tons) for delivery of School materials (e.g. Food for School feeding, teaching & learning materials etc)		1								MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual
	Procurement of utility vehicles 4x4 for Secondary Schools	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		MoE, Local Government & Keys Stakeholders	Annual

## Health Sector

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan						
Goal 1: To Reduce Maternal Mortality from 62/ 100 000 in 2023 to less than 33/100 000 live births by 2034	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency			
<b>Objective</b>	To increase the proportion of pregnant women attending the first Antenatal Care (ANC) within the first trimester from 18% in 2023 to 60% by 2034	Ministry of Health	Yearly			
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>
Incentivise CBVs and SMAGs with enablers	Provide incentives to community-based volunteers	All CBVs that work under maternal and child health	500	500	500	500
<b>Objective</b>	To increase the percentage of institutional deliveries in the district from 39% in 2023 to 65% by 2034	Ministry of Health	Yearly			
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>

Expand infrastructure of maternity annexes	Construct Maternity annexes in health facilities	18 health facilities	5	6	5	1	Number of staff trained	Ministry of Health	Yearly
<b>Objective</b>	To increase the proportion of women attending Post-natal Care (PNC) within 48 hrs of delivery from 40% in 2023 to 65% by 2034								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	% of women attending PNC with 48 hours of delivery	Ministry of Health	Yearly
Strengthen supervision of integrated reproductive and maternal health services at facilities	Construction of mothers waiting shelters	4 Mothers shelters	8 Mothers shelters	12 Mothers shelters	16 Mothers shelters	20 Mothers shelters	Number of Mother's shelters constructed	Ministry of Health	Yearly
<b>Goal 2: To reduce under five Mortality from 61/1000 live births to 25/1000 live births by 2034</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	To increase fully immunized coverage of under-1 children from 55% in 2023 to 95% in 2034								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	% of under 1s fully immunized	Ministry of Health	Yearly

Increase availability of cold chain equipment for vaccine storage.	Increase the number of facilities with stable power source	9	12	15	18	21	Number of health facilities connected to national electrical grid or full-fledged solar	Ministry of Health	Yearly
Strengthen provision of integrated outreach for immunisation services	Support the setting up of PHCs structure	50 NHCS	10	10	10	10	Number of motorbikes procured		
Increase implementation of the REC strategy	Procurement of community REC registers	Procure 120 registers	125		125		Number of registers procured		
	Purchase of a canoe (Tembo NHC, Sitoya RHC)		1				Outreach conducted with a canoe		Monthly
<b>Goal 3</b>									
<b>To reduce malaria infection, disease and death in Zambia by 2034</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	Reduce malaria incidence from 780 cases per 1,000 population in 2023 to 350 cases per 1,000 population by 2034						Malaria incidence rate in the district	Ministry of Health	Yearly
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>			

Enhanced Surveillance at all levels	Provide systems to support timely submission of data for action	20 Health facilities	21 health facilities	21 health facilities	21 health facilities	21 health facilities	21 health facilities	21 health facilities	Ministry of Health	Yearly	
	Conduct IRS in Malaria Hot spots	5 Hot spots	5 Hot spots	5 Hot spots	5 Hot spots	5 Hot spots	5 Hot spots	5 Hot spots	Number of facilities with systems with able to report timely	Yearly	
Implement High impact interventions; vector control (IRS, LLINs, LSM), SBC	Conduct mass LLINs Distribution			38545 LLINs					Number of hot spots sprayed	Yearly	
	Targeted LLINs Distribution	5000 LLINs (Chronically ill, Aged, Vulnerable, Bording schools)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	Universal coverage of the population	Yearly	
<b>Objectives</b>											
Reduction of malaria deaths from 3 deaths per 100,000 population in 2023 to less than 1 deaths per 100,000 population by 2034											
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	Number of malaria deaths per 100,000 population	Ministry of Health	Yearly
		1	2		4						
<b>To reduce the HIV incidence from 284 in 2023 to 100 by 2034</b>											
<b>Objective</b>	To increase the percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status from 77% in 2023 to 95% in 2023										
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	% of people who know		Yearly

		<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>			their HIV status	Ministry of Health	
Strengthen targeted HIV testing including using newer technologies such as self-testing for key and priority populations including adolescents and young people.	Distribute self testing kits to key populations and adolescent	1283 kits distributed	1298 kits distributed	1321 kits distributed	1354 kits distributed	1283 kits distributed		Number of self-testing kits distributed	Ministry of Health	Monthly
Scaling up of Index Testing; Index Partner testing / partner notification	Conduct elicitation trace contacts to all new positive and high VL cases	348	355	364	377	386		Number of contacts to positive followed up	Ministry of Health	Quarterly
<b>Objective</b>										
To maintain the coverage of ART for those living with HIV at above 95% through 2034										
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>		% of PLWH on ART	Ministry of Health	Yearly
Strengthen patient tracking and follow up systems	Use new strategies of capturing and follow up of lost to follow clients	All lost to follow clients followed up	All lost to follow clients followed up	All lost to follow clients followed up	All lost to follow clients followed up	All lost to follow clients followed up		% of clients followed up	Ministry of Health	Monthly

Strengthen ART retention and follow up differentiated service delivery model (DSD).	Retain more than 95% clients started on ART	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	% of PLWH on ART	Quarterly
<b>Objective</b> To increase the percentage of the people living with HIV on ART with suppressed viral from 96% in 2023 to 98% in 2028									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>	<b>Yearly</b>	
Scale up the viral load coverage especially in areas with low viral load coverage and suppression	Conduct quality improvement initiatives for facility in VL	All Facilities	All Facilities	All Facilities	All Facilities	All Facilities	Ministry of Health	Yearly	
	Implement monitoring and evaluation for viral load	All ART clients	All ART clients	All ART clients	All ART clients	All ART clients	Ministry of Health	Quarterly	
<b>Goal 5</b>									
<b>To reduce Tuberculosis incidence from 214/100,000 in 2023 to 81/100,000 population by 2034</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	To increase Tuberculosis case detection from 80% in 2020 to 95% by end of 2034								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>	<b>Yearly</b>	

Strengthen TB services at community level.	Implement systematic and routine contact investigations for all TB cases.	All contacts	All contacts	All contacts	All contacts	All contacts	All contacts	All contacts followed up	Monthly
<b>Objectives</b>	To increase the treatment success rate for drug sensitive TB from 95% in 2023 to at least 100% in 2034								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>		Ministry of Health	Yearly
Strengthen management of TB patients.	Provide enablers for all TB treatment supporters	All TB treatment support	All TB treatment support	All TB treatment support	All TB treatment support	All TB treatment support	Number of motivated TB treatment supporters	Ministry of Health	Yearly
Ensure appropriate TB treatment for all detected patients.	Provide microscopes to all facilities for monitoring TB patients	4 microscopes	4 microscopes	4 microscopes	4 microscopes	4 microscopes	Number of microscopes	Ministry of Health	Yearly
<b>Goals 6</b>									
<b>To increase availability of skilled, motivated, equitably distributed health workforce and effective support services, to contribute to the effective delivery of health services.</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	To increase the health workforce from 52% of the establishment in 2023 to 70% by 2034								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target Yr 1</b>	<b>Target Yr 2</b>	<b>Target Yr 3</b>	<b>Target Yr 4</b>	<b>Target Yr 5</b>	% establishment filled	Ministry of Health	Yearly
			1 ushaa	1 ushaa	1 ushaa	1 ushaa			Yearly











## ECONOMIC, SMALL SCALE AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE SECTOR

### Agriculture

OBJECTIVE		To increase crop production from 1.5tonnes/hectare to 6tonnes/hectare														
Strategy	Programme	Target/Location {By Priority}	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Responsible Institution/D epart	Frequency						
Capacity building of farmers and officers in improved farming technologies	Establishing of a Farmer Training Institution	01 Limulunga	1	1	1	1	1	Farmer Training Institute Established	MoA	Annually						
											Lubita mei,	1	1	1	1	1
											Namitome,	1	1	1	1	1
											Musiamo,	1	1	1	1	1
											Liumbo	1	1	1	1	1
Moyowamo	1	1	1	1	1											
Improve soil structure	Promote use of conservation agriculture and organic manure.	125(All 25 camps)	25	25	25	25	25	Cleared Canal	MoA/LTC	Annually						
	Promote diversification of crops	125(All 25 camps)	25	25	25	25	25	Number of farmers Trained	MoA/TSB	Annually						

	Promote the use of herbicides	125(All 25 camps)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	Number of farmers Trained	TSB	Annually
Establishment of farm block/irrigation scheme	Identification of suitable land for variety crop production (farm block)	01 Ndanda camp			1						Farm Block Established	MoA/TSB	Annually
	Wheat irrigation scheme	01 Sikongo camp		1							Wheat irrigation Established		Annually
Promote research and extension services	Conduct research	05(All 25 camps)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Number of Researches conducted	MoA	Annually
	Conduct field days and farmer field schools	125(All camps)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	Number of Demo Field days and field schools	MoA/NAIS	Annually
Promote the use of seed certified varieties and improved breeds	Farmer input support programs by 2034	125(All camps)	700	1000	2000	3000	5000				Number of farmers	MoA	Annually
STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5					RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
	To promote Value Addition / processing of crops	Provide 26,000 farmers linkages to crop processing facilities, e.g. rice, wheat, and Sorghum	All camps	3000	5000	6000	6000	6000					
	Provide 26,000 farmers linkage to suppliers processing machinery support	All camps	3000	5000	6000	6000	6000						Annually

To provide crop storage facilities in five agricultural blocks by 2028	Establishment of storage facilities	Limulunga farming block	1									Annually	
		Simaa farming block		1									Annually
		Ndanda farming block			1								Annually
		Ushaa farming blocks				1							Annually
		Nangula farming block							1				Annually
To provide market linkages, business opportunities and value chains for Cooperatives and SMEs	Market surveys and linkages	Limulunga	12	14	16	18	24					Annually	
		All camp	25	25	25	25	25					Annually	
	Promote private sector participation e.g. agro dealers	Limulunga	1	1	1	1	1						Annually
		All camps	1	1	1	1	1						Annually
	Promote district shows												
To carry out periodic inspections and audit of cooperatives at district level to ensure that they comply with legal, administrative and financial requirements	Cooperative inspections	All 25 camps	12	12	12	12	12					MSMED/Auditors	
		All 25 camps											
	Cooperative audit and investigation		2	2	2	2	2						

## Livestock and Fisheries

Strategies	Key Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Responsible Agency /Dept	Frequency	
Infrastructure development	Construct a livestock service centres	1	1	1	1	1	No. constructed	MFL	Once	
	Construction of livestock breeding centre		1				No. constructed		Once	
	Milk collection centre rehabilitated		1				No. rehabilitated		Once	
	Construct an artificial insemination satellite station		1				No. constructed		Once	
	Construct livestock slaughter facilities	1	1	1	1	1	No. constructed		Once	
	Construct animal quarantine centre			1			No. constructed		Once	
	Establish a hatchery and nurseries in GRZ fish farm			1			No. established		Once	
	Establish GRZ fish farm			1			No. established		Once	
	Construct dip tanks	2	2	3	3		No. constructed		Once	
	Construct a veterinary clinic		1				No. constructed		Once	
	Promote watering points for livestock	2	2	3	3	3	No. constructed		Yearly	
	Construct camp houses		2	2	2	1	No. constructed		Annually	
	Rehabilitate and Upgrade existing camp house		2	2	2		No. rehabilitated and upgraded		Annually	
	Develop improved fish processing technologies		1	1	1	1	No. of technologies developed		Annually	
Livestock development	Beef cattle stocking and restocking	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	No. stocked and restocked	MFL	Annually	
	Dairy cattle stocking and restocking		1500	1000	500		No. stocked and restocked		Annually	
	Poultry stocking and restocking	1,000 500 500	4,000 1,000 1,000	4,000 1,000 1,000	4,000 1,000 1,000	3,000 500 500	No. stocked and restocked		Annually	
	Goats stocking and restocking	100	100	100	100	100	No. stocked and restocked		Annually	
	Rabbits stocking and restocking	100	100	100	100	100	No. stocked and restocked		Annually	
	Pig stocking and restocking	600	600	600	600	600	No. stocked and restocked		Annually	
	Establish rangelands	2	1	1			No. established		Once	

Disease control	Strengthen animal health surveillance system for early warning	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	No. of animal health surveillances	MFL/DVS	Annually
	Enhance animal disease prevention and control	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	No. of controls		Annually
	Strengthen animal identification and traceability system	87	125	145	213	570			No. of systems developed		Annually
Extension service support	Develop training manual for extension officer	3	3	5	5	4			No. of manuals developed	MFL	Annually
	Enhance extension services to women and youths	5	5	5	5	5			No. of trainings		Annually
	Increase access of MSMEs to extension services	5	5	5	5	5			No. of trainings		Annually
	Re-demarcate veterinary camps		1	1					No. of camps demarcated		Annually
Farm block and resettlement scheme development	Establish livestock farm blocks			1					No. established	MFL	Once
	Increase livestock farmer cooperatives	5	5	5	5	5			No. of cooperatives		Annually
	Improve access to agricultural finance	114	114	114	114	114			No. of linkages		Annually
	Increase the number of livestock beneficiaries accessing inputs under on FISP	20	70	70	70	70			No. of beneficiaries of inputs under FISP		Annually

*Community Development and Social Welfare Services*

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN										
Objective 1: ENHANCE INCLUSIVE BASIC SOCIAL PROTECTION										
Strategy	Key Activities	Target Location/group (By Priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Target	Responsible Institute/Department	Response
To Improved Food and Nutrition	Identifications of beneficiaries	Limulunga District	1	1	1	1	1	1	MCDSS/DCD	
	Training beneficiaries best agricultural practices	Limulunga District	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Training beneficiaries in food processing, and value addition	Limulunga District	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Training beneficiaries in small livestock management	Limulunga district	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Increased Coverage of Basic Social Protection Beneficiaries.	Create saving groups across the District	Limulunga district	1	1	1	1	1	1	MCDSS/DCD	
Improved Literacy Levels Among Beneficiaries	Create Literacy classes across the district	Limulunga	1	1	1	1	1	1	MCDSS/DCD	
	Identify volunteers as instructors.	Limulunga			1	1	1	1		
Objective 2: ENHANCE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT REHABILITATION										
Conducive Environment for staff	Number of staff house rehabilitated	Ushaa	1						MCDSS/DCD	
		Limulunga East		1						
		Nanlinga		1						
		Sirmaa		1						
		Sitoya			1					
		Ndanda		1						
		Mulwe			1					
Mabili		1								
Makuku					1					

Construction of community hall	To facilitate food banks development, and build capacity among the beneficiaries, stakeholders, and traders in entrepreneurship skills, post-harvest handling and marketing skills.	Limulunga East	1					
		Limulunga west		1				
		ushaa			1			
Improve safety and protection of GBV Survivors	Construction of safe home for survivors	Nangula		1				
		Limulunga west			1			MCDSS/DCD
Improved life skills among the Vulnerable	Construction of One stop center  Construction of skills center	Limulunga west		1				MCDSS/DCD
		Nangula				1		MCDSS/DCD

**Tourism, Culture and Art**

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

**Objective 1: To Preserve and Promote Cultural Heritage**

Strategy	Key Activities	Target Location/group (By Priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Institute/ Department	Indicators	Frequency
The department through collaboration with BRE will secure and preserve cultural heritage sites as well as establish Cultural Heritage preservation Programs	Restore and maintain at least 4 historical heritage sites	Mabili		1				MTA/DCA	No. of historical sites restored and maintained	Quarterly
					1					
							1			
	Archive traditional arts and crafts from various chiefdoms	Limulunga		1	1	1	1		No. of traditional arts and crafts archived	Yearly

**Objective 2: To Foster creativity and innovation in the Arts**

The department in collaboration with the education sector will Support creative Arts Education and Training programs at different levels.	Provide grants for 5 identified aspiring artists and performers for enhancement of their skills.	Limulunga		1	1	1	1		No. of grants provided	Yearly
<b>Objective 3: To Promote Cultural</b>										



	The Litunga	Limulunga West	1									
	Mokanelamo	Simaa			1							
	Mwene Kandala	Limulunga West				1						
<b>Objective 6: To strengthen Tourism infrastructure</b>												
Construction of Tourism Infrastructure	Construct a council lodge with resort amenities	Limulunga West	1							MTA/DCA	Construction of lodge with resort amenities	Every 6months
	Construction of camp infrastructure				1						construction of camp infrastructure	Every 6months
	Construct a Bird Sanctuary	Limulunga						1			Construction of bird sanctuary	Every 6months

*Home Affairs and Internal Security*

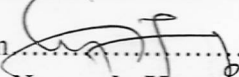
To provide a safer and secure environment to communities in the district by 2034.												
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	TARGET LOCATION OR GROUP {BY PRIORITY	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT SOURCE	FREQUENCY	
Increase infrastructure, transport, equipment and communication services		The district will construct Police posts	Nangula	1	-	-	-	-	Number of police posts constructed	MoHA	ANNUAL	
			Kate/ Ushaa	-	1	-	-	-	Number of police posts constructed		ANNUAL	
			Ndanda	-	-	1	-	-	Number of police posts constructed		ANNUAL	
			Mabili	-	-	-	1	-	Number of police posts constructed		ANNUAL	
			Sitoya	-	-	-	-	1	Number of police posts constructed		ANNUAL	
			80 (Limulunga Police Station)	10	20	10	20	20	Number of staff houses constructed		MoHA	ANNUAL
			6 (Nangula)	1	1	1	1	2	Number of staff houses constructed			ANNUAL

	6 (Kate/ Ushaa)	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Number of staff houses constructed		ANNUAL
		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Number of staff houses constructed		ANNUAL
		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Number of staff houses constructed		ANNUAL
		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Number of staff houses constructed		ANNUAL

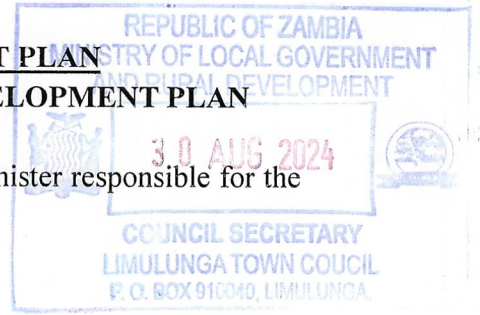
**LIMULUNGA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**APPROVAL OF THE LIMULUNGA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**


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

**Limulunga Town Council**

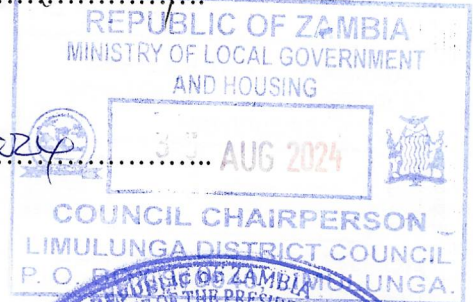
Sign   
Mr. Namenda Kaonga  
Council Secretary

Date 30/08/2024

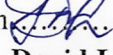


Sign   
Mr. Joel Namakando Masiye  
Council Chairperson

Date 30/08/2024



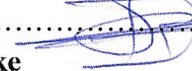
**Limulunga District Administration**

Sign   
Mr. David Lutangu Lutangu  
District Commissioner

Date 30.08.2024



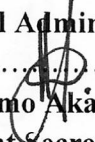
**Western Province Planning Authority**

Sign   
Mr. Kufuna Seke  
Provincial Planner

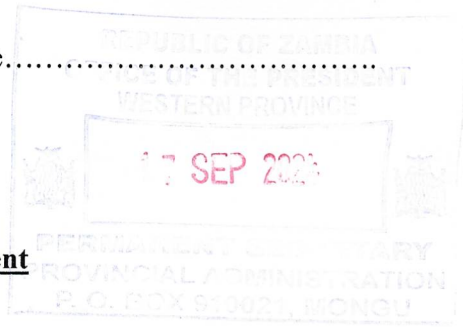
Date 04 SEP 2024



**Provincial Administration, Western Province**


Sign   
Mr. Simomo Akapelwa  
Permanent Secretary, Western Province

Date 17 SEP 2024

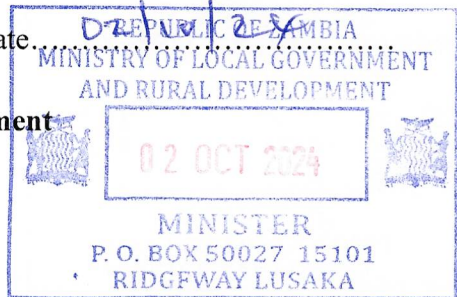


**Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development**

Approved by:

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

Date 02 OCT 2024



## **APPENDIX II**

## CONTACT US:

**Council Secretary**  
Limulunga Town Council  
P.O. Box 910040  
Water Plant Road  
LIMULUNGA, WESTERN PROVINCE

**Telephone:** +260979 167 207

**Email:** [Limulungatowncouncil@gmail.com](mailto:Limulungatowncouncil@gmail.com)

**Website:** [www.limulungacouncil.gov.zm](http://www.limulungacouncil.gov.zm)

**Facebook:** Limulunga Town Council

## SPONSORS:

- **Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development**
- **Limulunga Town Council**
- **Luena Constituency Development Fund Committee**
- **World wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Zambia**

