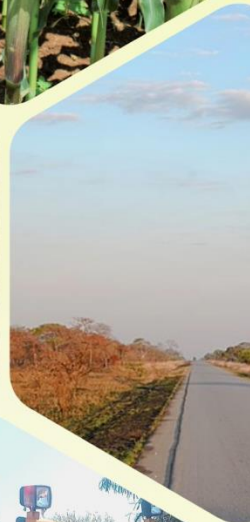




MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NKEYEMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2034



VISION

A prosperous District whose economic growth is anchored on sustainable agriculture development and utilization of natural resources by 2034

FOREWORD



The Nkeyema District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) formulation process has endeavored to incorporate all stakeholders in the district. The formulation is in line with the Urban and Region Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and other legal documents. The IDP highlights the district's standard of living through the issues submitted in the issues report and how the issues will be addressed in the next 10 years. Nkeyema district is denoted by its main economic activities such as agricultural, commerce and livestock. The focus of the district is; the provision of necessary social safeness, Environmental protection and initiatives that address the challenges of the communities. Efforts are being placed on improving quality services and infrastructure development.

Formulation of the IDP 2024 to 2034 will guide and inform planning, decision making, budgeting and management to all sectors in the district. The document will help the district to provide a smart framework on the needs of the people and communities. Fundamentally, the document will provide a basis of support and funding from government and the donors through different strategies for the benefit of the people of Nkeyema.

In order for the district to achieve the transformation agenda, a mammoth task of resource mobilization from other donors and Constituency Development Fund (CDF) will be required during the planning and implementation period. A successful implementation of the district IDP will require commitment and cooperation from all stakeholders. I therefore call upon all government departments, Civil Society Organization (CSOs), residents and other private sector entities to actively play their respective roles during the project planning, implementation, monitoring and control in order to bring about the much-anticipated development to the people of Nkeyema.

Sign.....
Mr. Rayford Chitoti
Council Chairperson

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The formulation of the Nkeyema Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the result of a consultative process undertaken by Nkeyema Town Council, various Government Departments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and various stakeholders in the district. I am overwhelmed with humility and gratitude to acknowledge everyone who helped put this IDP together. My special thanks go to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and the Department of Physical Planning for the tireless technical and financial support throughout the IDP formulation process. The help and guidance by the Nkeyema Constituency office led by the area Member of Parliament Hon. Kapelwa Mbangweta cannot go unmentioned as it immensely contributed to the finalization of this document.

Additionally, I wish to acknowledge with gratefulness all technical staff in various line ministries for their valuable input and Nkeyema Town Council for coordinating preparations of the IDP. My special gratitude goes to all the Royal Highnesses of Nkeyema District and all community members who took time to participate during all community engagements. Sincere appreciation also goes to our cooperating partners for their contribution and support towards the IDP formulation.

Last but not the least, my acknowledgement goes to our Civic Leaders and the Ward Development Committees (WDCs) for their support in the IDP formulation process. I would like therefore to implore all stakeholders in the district to join hands in the implementation of the IDP. May the vision of Nkeyema District become a reality for the betterment of our future generations.

Sign..........
Mr. Ellis Mukubesa
District Commissioner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Nkeyema District completes the development of the district Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which has taken into account the planning program, the planning survey and issues, the development framework and the implementation plan. The developed plan covers a period of ten (10) years that commences from the year 2024 to 2034. Its formulation is timely with an objective to addressing issues of rapid socio-economic growth, expanding population and urbanization of the district through strategic planning and management. This

IDP encompasses input from all stakeholders in the district that include Government Institutions, Policy Makers, Traditional Leaders, CSOs, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and community members to ensure no institution or individual in the district works in isolation. Suffice to state that this IDP is anchored on policy and legal frameworks such as the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, the Vision 2030 and the Eighth National Development Plan, among others.

The methodology used to create this IDP involved gathering both primary and secondary data. Primary data was gathered from public meetings held in all eight wards of the district at various stages of the process, as well as workshops with key stakeholders. Secondary data was primarily gathered from existing planning documents, government policy, and legislation.

Our Integrated Development Plan (IDP) emerges as a dynamic blueprint for addressing various community problems and strategies have also been put in place to achieve the identified objectives. It is therefore, hoped that, the Local Authority and all stakeholders in the district use this IDP as a guide to inform planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in order to enhance a coordinated service delivery to the benefit of the community in the district.

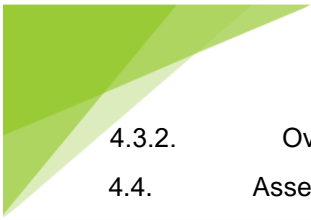
A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Mwanza Moffat', written over a horizontal line.

Signed.....

Mwanza Moffat
Council Secretary

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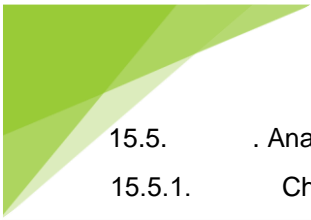


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LIST ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

8NDP	EIGHTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
CBD	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
CDF	CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND
CFM	COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT
CFMG	COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT GROUP
CRB	COMMUNITY RESOURCE BOARD
CRB	COMMUNITY RESOURCES BOARD
CWAC	COMMUNITY WELFARE ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
DAC	DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE
DCDO	DISTRICT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
DJOC	DISTRICT JOINT OPERATION COMMITTEE
DNPW	DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE
DSWO	DISTRICT WELFARE OFFICE
EPB	ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT BRIEF
FD	FOREST DEPARTMENT
FISP	FARMER INPUT SUPPORT PROGRAMMER
GBV	GENDER BASED VIOLENCE
GEWEL	GIRLS EDUCATION AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS
GMA	GAME MANAGEMENT AREA
GMP	GAME MANAGEMENT PLAN
IDP	INTREGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
HWC	HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT
JTI	JAPAN TOBACCO INTERNATIONAL
KGS	KEEPING GIRLS IN SCHOOL
LAP	LOCAL AREA PLANS
LGEF	LOCAL GOVERNMENT EQUALIZATION FUND
MIS	MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
MNCH	MATERNAL NEWBORN AND CHILD HEALTH



MPI	MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX
NGOS	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
OBB	OUTPUT BASED BUDGET
OSR	OWN SOURCE REVENUE
PWAS	PUBLIC WELFARE ASSISTANCE SCHEME
ROCS	REFORMED OPEN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS
SCT	SOCIAL CASH TRANSFER
SDG	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
SMES	SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
TBZ	TOBACCO BOARD OF ZAMBIA
SWL	SUPPORTING WOMAN LIVELY WOOD
TVTC	TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES
VAG	VILLAGE ACTION GROUPS
WHO	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
WWSC	WESTERN SANITATION AND SEWERAGE COMPANY
ZAMSTATS	ZAMBIA STATISTICS
ZESCO	ZAMBIA ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CORPORATION
ZSA	ZAMBIA STATISTICAL AGENCY
ZISPIS	ZAMBIA INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION SYSTEM

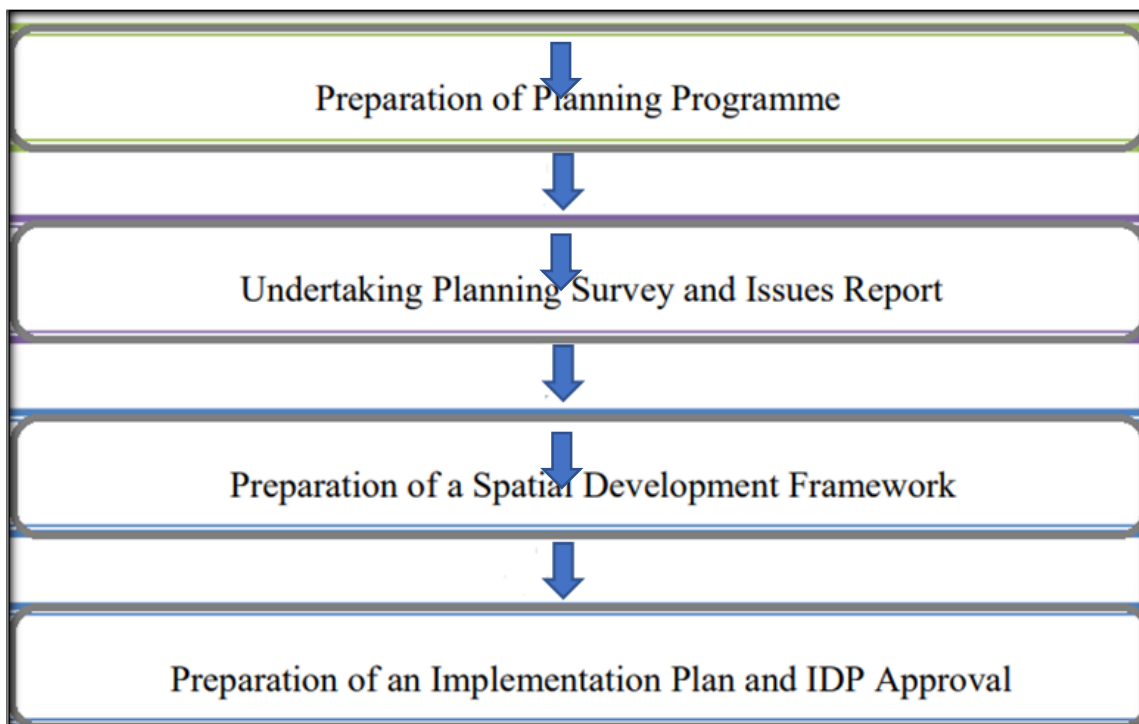
PART ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

Further, the Integrated Development Plan helps to attract additional funds, strengthen democracy through active participation of all the key stakeholders. Figure 1 provides an overview planning process undertaken to prepare the district Integrated Development Plan.

Figure 1: Overview of the Integrated planning process



Source: IDP Guidelines Volume One

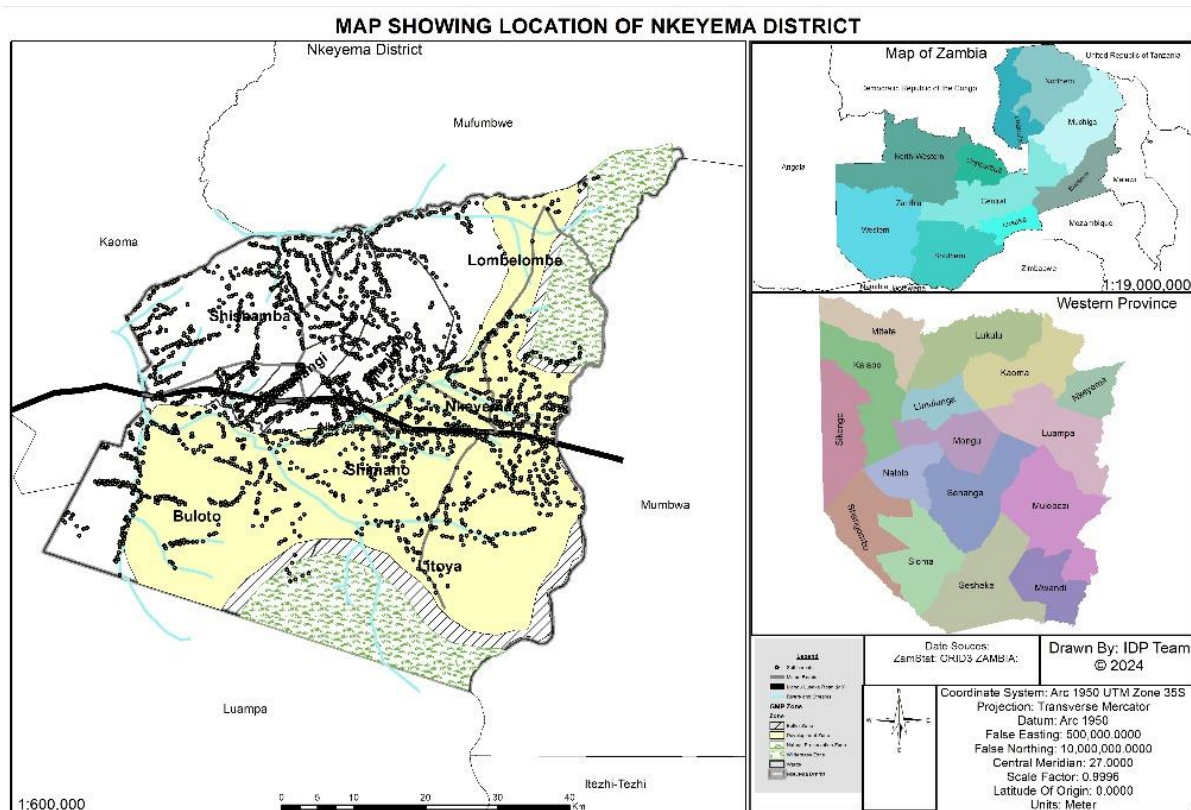
1.1. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 demands that, Local Authorities prepare IDPs to coordinate developmental programmes and activities with other Developmental Agencies. The Integrated Development Plans are a National priority in the National Planning and Budgeting Policy and National Development Plan. The above law stipulates that an Integrated Development Plan shall be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of a local authority and all planning decisions of a planning authority.

1.2. DISTRICT SPATIAL LOCATION

Nkeyema District is located in the North Eastern Part of Western Province, 360 km west of Lusaka the Capital City of Zambia and 230 km east of Mongu the Provincial Capital of Western Province. The district lies between 14.8508° latitude and 25.1493° longitude with an elevation of 1,170 meters above sea level with a total surface area of 3,525km². The Administrative Boundary of Nkeyema District borders with Kaoma district on the western side, Luampa District on the Southern end, Mumbwa District on the eastern side, and Mumfumbwe district on the Northern end. The beauty of its geographical terrain is enhanced by two (2) major plains namely Loloma Plains located 23km northwest and Kayula Plain located 25km southwest of the district administrative Centre. The spatial location for the district is shown in map 1 below.

Map 1: District Spatial Location

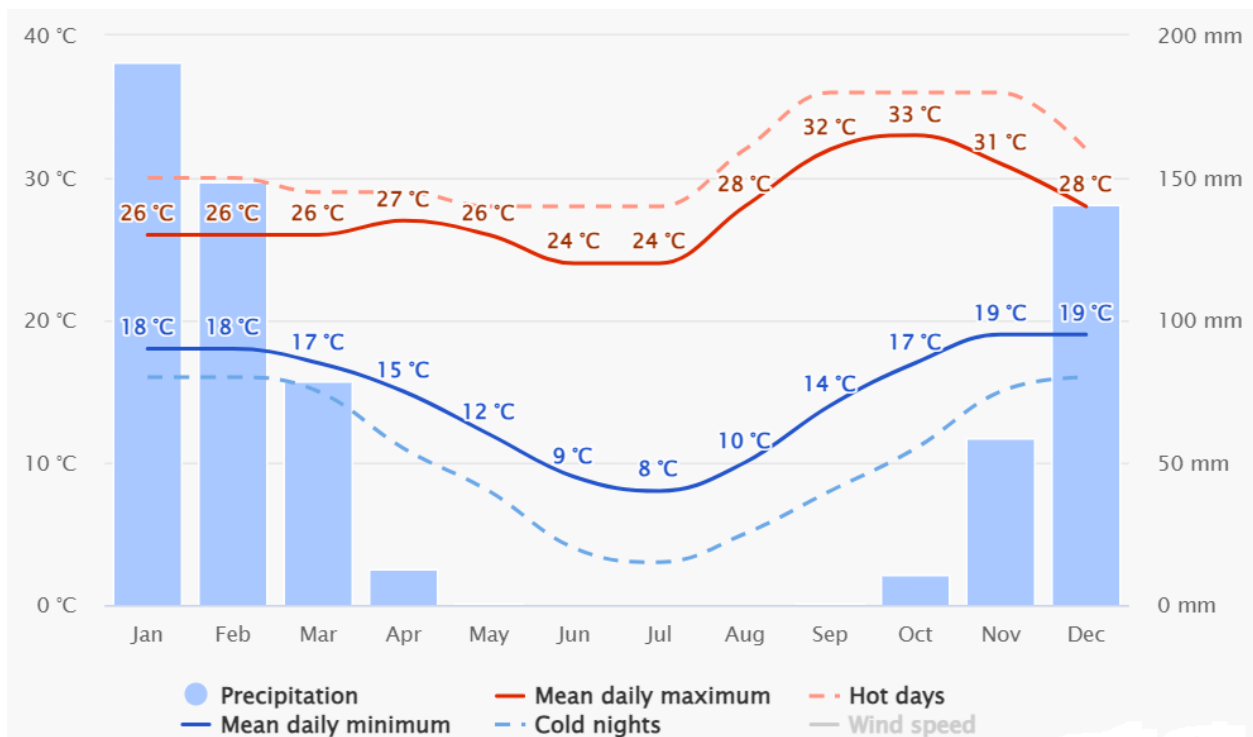


Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

1.3. DISTRICT CLIMATIC CONDITION

Nkeyema district has a favorable climatic condition that support that support a wide range of livelihood activities. Figure 2 below show that, for the past 30 years the mean daily maximum ranges between 33°C in October and 24°C in July. Additionally, the district means daily minimum ranges between 8°C in July and 19°C in November. In terms of precipitation, the district during rainy seasons experiences more rainfall in January with an average 191mm of rainfall and low rainfall in September at the onset and May at the cessation of the rains with an average of 1mm of rainfall.

Figure 2: District Average Temperature and Precipitation



Source: Zambia Metrological Agency

PART TWO

2.0 PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

The section below provides the highlights on the prevailing issues in the district. This will inform formulation of development framework that will help in addressing the core problems that will be established.

2.1. Demographic Analysis

This section provides demographic analysis in order to inform the assessment of service provision and guide planning of development programmes in the district.

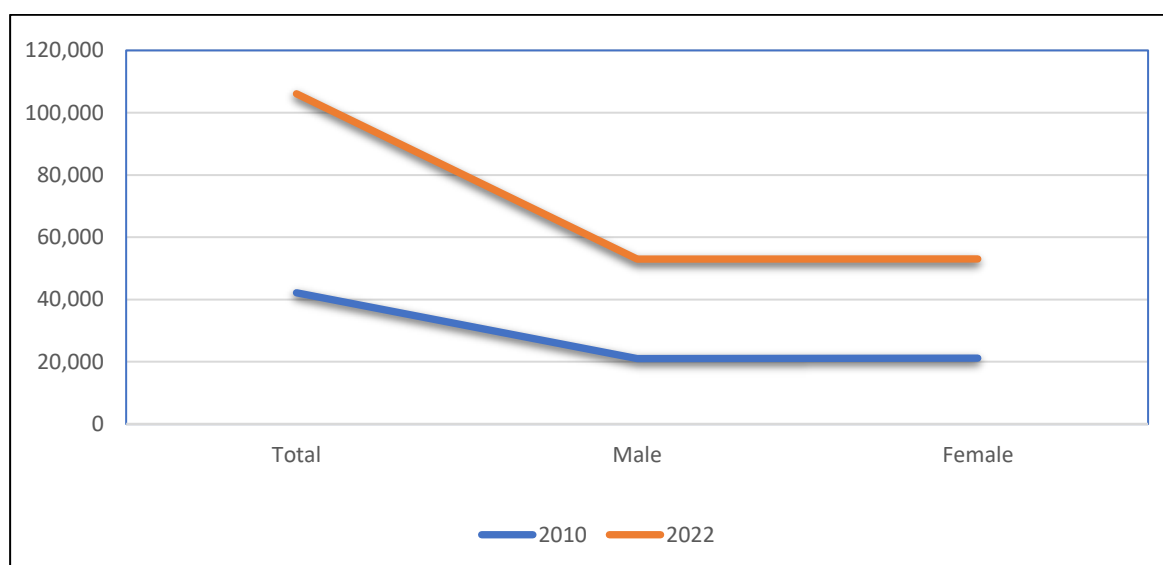
2.1.1. Historic Population Level and Growth Rate

Historic population level and its growth rate at both the district and ward level helps planners to effectively plan and decision-makers to understand how population growth has been influenced by time and resource distribution. Nkeyema district was declared a district in 2012 from Kaoma district by the late Republican President Mr. Micheal Chilufya Sata for effective administration and bringing services closer to the people of Nkeyema. Before the declaration, Nkeyema as indicated by the Central Statistical Office had a total population 42,170 segregated into 21,031 males and 21,139 females in 2010 (CSO, 2010).

In 2022 ZSA preliminary census report indicates that Nkeyema district has been growing at an average annual growth rate of 7.99 to a population size of 106,074 segregated into 52,984 males and 53,090 females.

Figure 3 Below shows that the district population level between 2010 and 2022 has exponentially grown from below 50,000 to above 100,000 people.

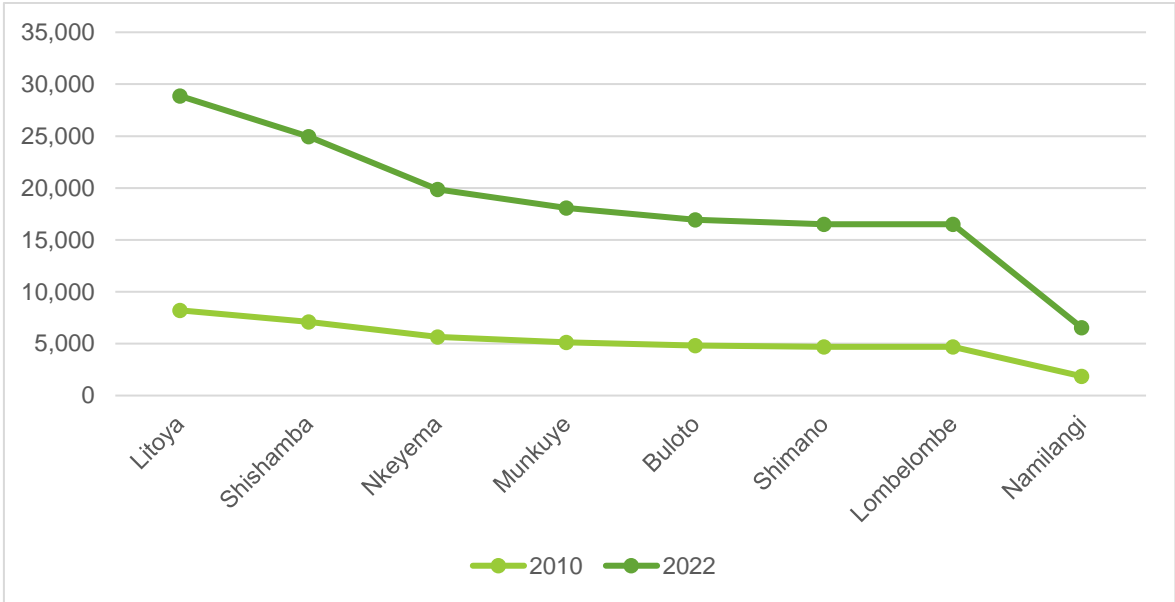
Figure 3: District Historic Population Level



Source: ZSA Preliminary Report (2022)

Though the historic population growth presents an exponential growth at district level, population growth at ward level has not been uniform as some wards have been seen to have more population than others due to strategic location in relation to point of resources and the main road called Mongu-Lusaka Road (M9). As can be seen in Figure 2 below, Litoya ward is presented to have the highest population growth of 8,214 in 2010 to 20,659 in 2022, thereby presenting a historic ward population distribution of 19 percent both in 2010 and 2022. On the other hand, Namilangi ward is presented to have the lowest population growth of 1,862 in 2010 to 4,683 in 2022, thereby presenting a historic ward population distribution of 4 percent both in 2010 and 2022.

Figure 4: Historic Population Level by Wards



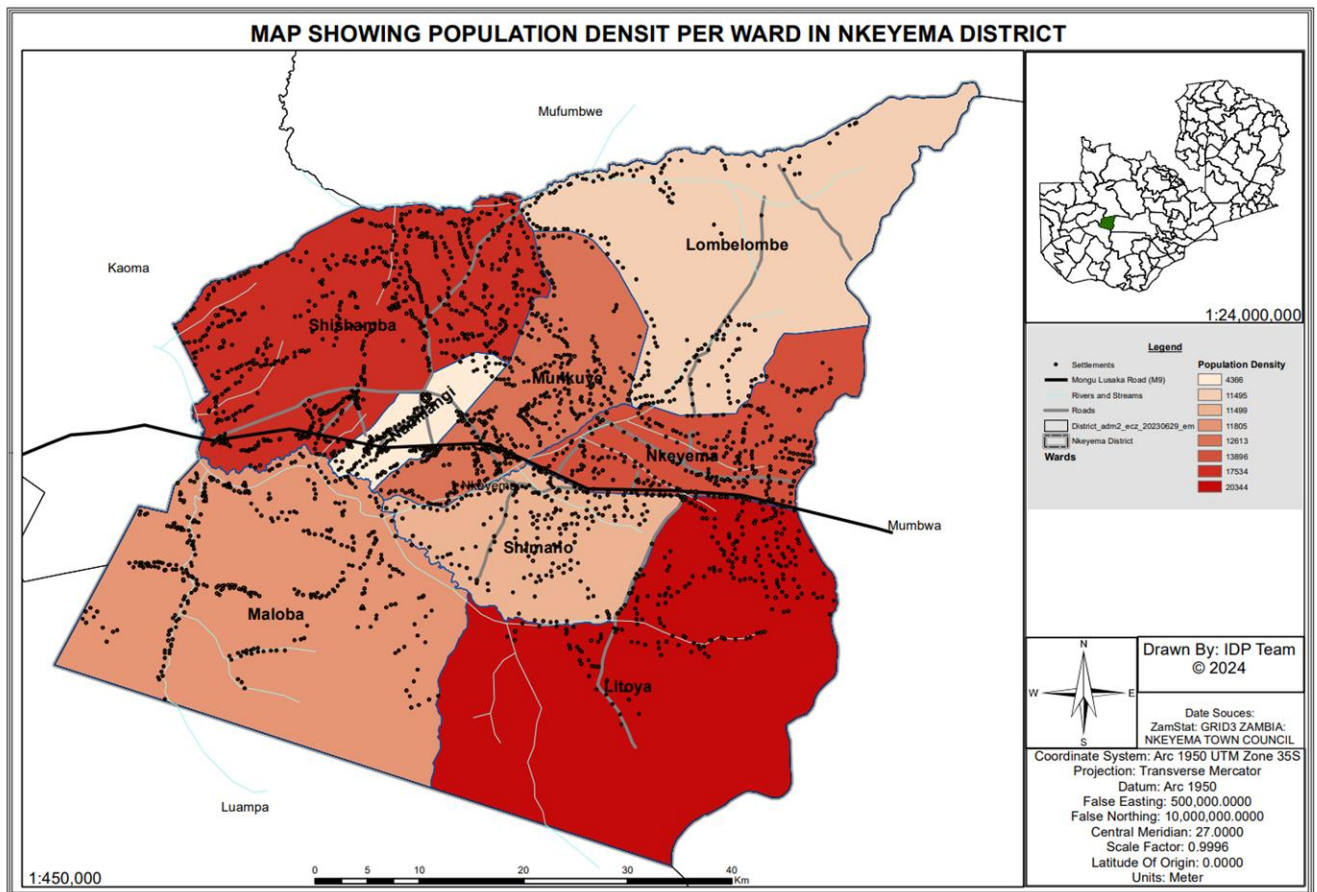
Source: ZSA Preliminary Report (2022)

2.1.2. Population Density at Ward Level

Presenting the district population density at ward level help planners and decision-makers to have informed understanding of how resource can be shared among communities in an equitable and sustainable manner.

Map 2 shows the population density at ward level in Nkeyema district.

Map 2:Ward Population Density



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

From Map 2 above, Nkeyema and Namilangi ward are highly densely populated represented by a density ratio of slightly above 51 persons per square kilometer. Further, Buloto and Lombelombe ward are less densely populated represented by a density ration on slightly below 20 persons per square kilometer.

2.1.3. Population and Population Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Areas

Nkeyema is predominantly a rural district as almost the entire district lives in rural grid cells of which the majority of livelihood strategies are based on farm activities. Further, reviewing the characteristics of both rural and urban area, it is evident that Nkeyema returns most of the characteristics of a rural district as almost the entire area is undeveloped are lack a number of the basic facilities. Given this understanding, it can be concluded that the entire population is in a rural area and has been growing at an annual growth rate of 8.0 from 2010 when the population stood at 42,170 to a projected population of 123,725 in the year 2024 a base year for the IDP.

2.1.4. Estimated Population at Base Year

Population growth and the dynamics of its trends helps to defines sound strategic planning that has the potential to guide the formulation and implementation of strategies and programmes that should bring about socio-economic development in a society. Understanding the trends of population growth within the community helps decision-makers to channel resources with equity in order to address both current and future needs of the community. Given the foregoing, Table 2.1 depicts the estimated population at base year projected from the 2022 Zambia Statistics Agency (ZSA) preliminary report.

Table 1: Estimated Population at Base Year (2024)

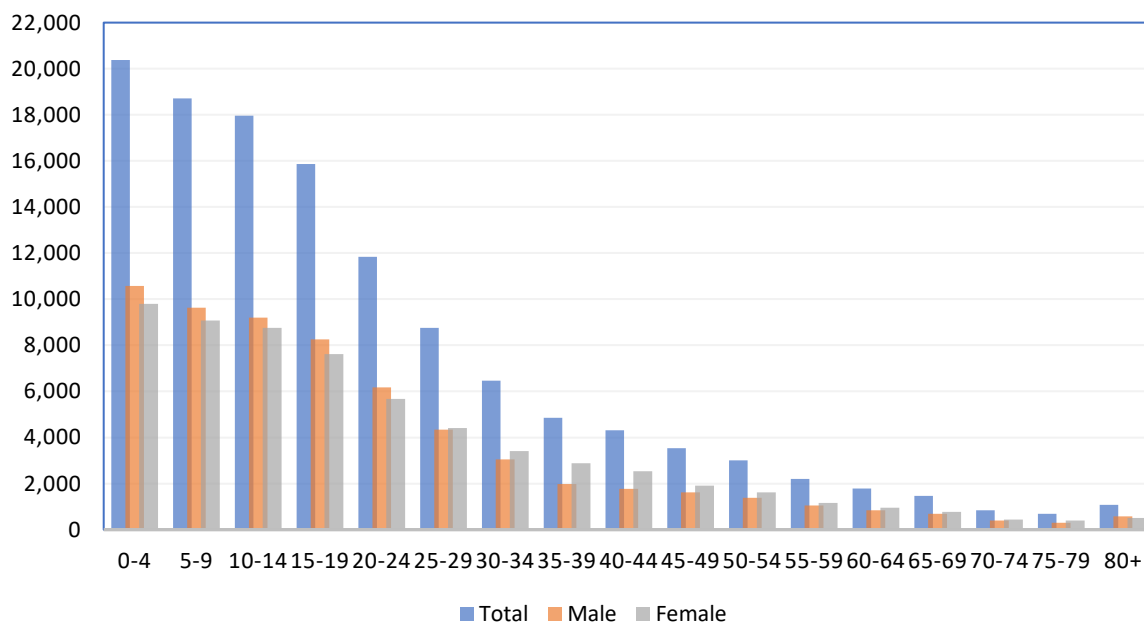
Location	Population Size		
	Male	Female	Overall Total
District/Constituency	61,801	61,924	123,725

Source: ZSA Preliminary Report (2022)

2.1.5. Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Base Year

Population characteristics provides the factors that plays an important part in analyzing population age groups and sex composition for the district. This statistical data plays an integral part in defining the projects and programmes that are inclusive and relational. Figure 5 shows the age and sex composition of population at base year.

Figure 5: Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Base Year



Source: ZSA Report (2022)




Figure 5 above shows that, the age group between 0-4 years has the highest population, slightly above 20,000 having more males than female. On the other hand, the age group between 75-79 years has the lowest population, slightly above 500 consisting of more female than male.

Further, from Figure 2.1, the district population below 24 years is seen to have more males than female, represented by 1:1.1 male to female ratio. However, as the population gets older to above 25 years, the ratio changes to less male than female represented by 1:1.2 male female ratio due to mortality and out migration. Therefore, from this premise, it is evident that there are more males when the district population is young and more females when the population is old.

2.1.6. Population Projection

Population projection plays an integral part in ensuring that the demand for service provision likely to go up as a result of population growth are taken into consideration at planning stage. This is done to ensure that corresponding resources are secured and factored into the plan for to effective service provision to the growing population. The section will present the picture of population growth for a period of 10 years, the IDP implementation period. Further, the section is given a presentation of the likely age and sex characteristics of the future population

2.1.7. Estimate of Future Population

Effective Integrated Development Planning takes into consideration population growth for an overall IDP implementation period. Zambia Statistical Agency (2022) preliminary report for 2022 shows that, Nkeyema district has being growing at an annual growth rate of 8.0 from 2010. Table 2 shows projected population from 2010 to 2034 that will be used to design projects and programs needed to address the core issues in all the communities

Table 2: Estimated Future Population

	Population Size 2010			Population Size 2022			Population Size 2024		
	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Overall	21,031	21,139	42,170	52,984	53,090	106,074	61,801	61,924	123,725
Litoya	4,070	4,144	8,214	10,319	10,340	20,659	12,036	12,061	24,097
Shishamba	3,544	3,551	7,095	8,916	8,933	17,849	10,400	10,419	20,819
Nkeyema	2,822	2,828	5,650	7,098	7,113	14,211	8,279	8,297	16,576
Munkuye	2,567	2,573	5,140	6,458	6,470	12,928	7,532	7,547	15,079
Buloto	2,407	2,411	4,818	6,054	6,066	12,120	7,062	7,075	14,137
Shimano	2,346	2,350	4,696	5,901	5,913	11,814	6,883	6,897	13,780
Lombelombe	2,345	2,350	4,695	5,899	5,911	11,810	6,880	6,895	13,775
Namilangi	930	932	1,862	2,339	2,344	4,683	2,728	2,734	5,462
	Population Size 2028			Population Size 2034					
	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall			
Overall	90,806	90,987	181,793	133,423	133,690	267,113			
Litoya	17,686	17,721	35,407	25,986	26,039	52,025			
Shishamba	15,281	15,309	30,590	22,453	22,494	44,947			
Nkeyema	12,165	12,191	24,356	17,875	17,912	35,787			
Munkuye	11,067	11,089	22,156	16,261	16,293	32,554			
Buloto	10,377	10,395	20,772	15,248	15,273	30,521			
Shimano	10,113	10,134	20,247	14,858	14,891	29,749			
Lombelombe	10,109	10,131	20,240	14,853	14,886	29,739			
Namilangi	4,008	4,017	8,025	5,889	5,902	11,791			

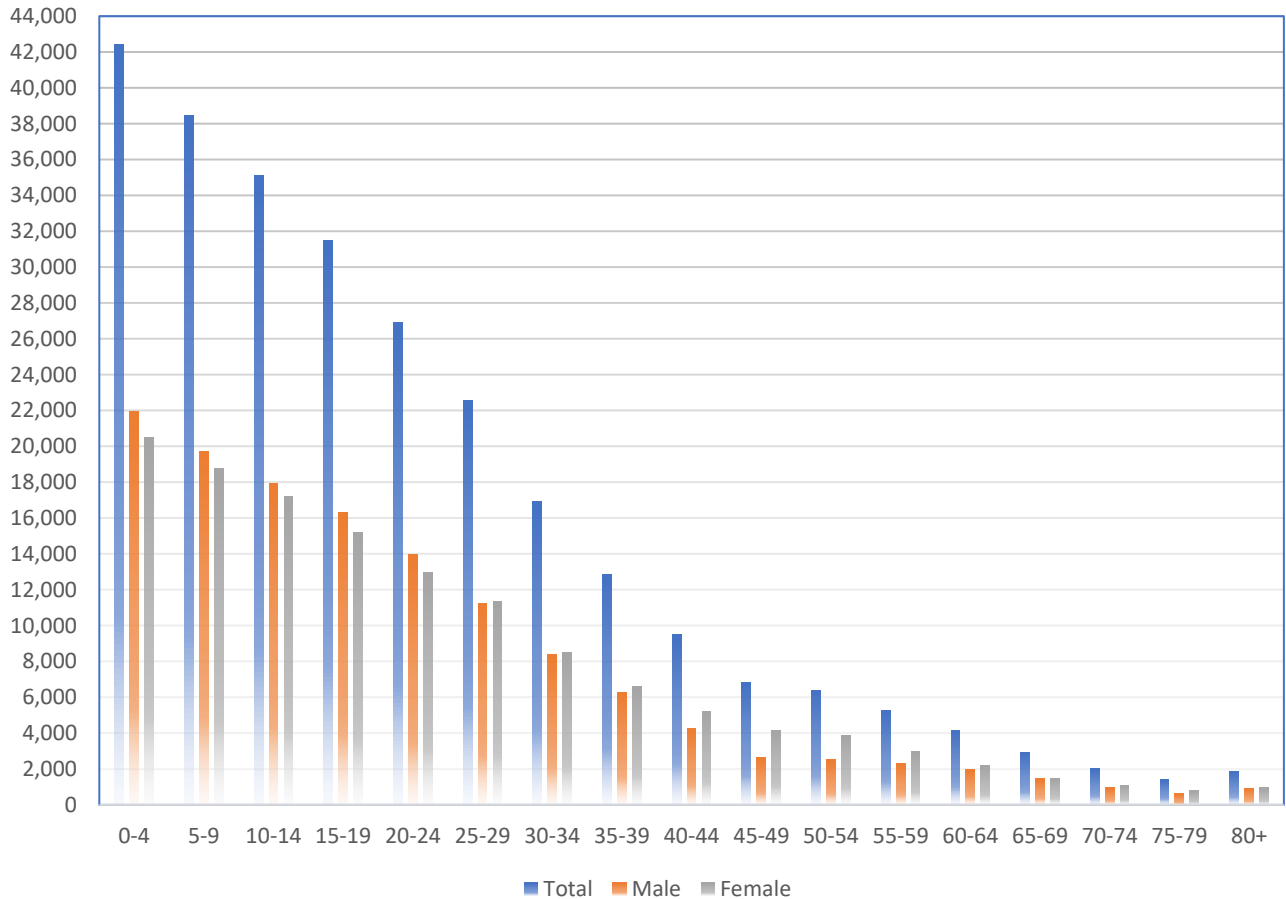
Source: ZSA Preliminary Report (2022)

Table 2 shows that population has grown from 42,170 in the year 2010 to 106,074 in the year 2022. Given a constant growth rate, the population is likely to almost triple to 267,113 in 2034. The anticipated population growth is likely to put more pressure on both natural resources and social services for the community. However, in order to ensure that the future needs of the community are addressed and attended to equitably, the projected population will be used to ensure that scarce resources are shared equitably among all the communities of the district.

2.1.8. Likely Age and Sex Characteristics of Future Population

Taking into consideration the district likely age and sex characteristics of the future population helps to guide the formulation of a plan that can work to address developmental challenges in relation to sex and age composition of the population in the district. The Figure show the composition of sex by age group of future population.

Figure 6: Likely Age and Sex Characteristics of Future Population



Source: ZSA Report (2022)

The Figure above shows that, the age group between 0-4 years is likely to continue constituting the highest population by the year 2034, slightly below 42,000 consisting of more males than females. On the other hand, the age group between 75-79 years is likely to continue having the lowest population, slightly above 1,000 with more female than male.

Further, from Figure 6, the district population below 24 years is likely to continue having more males than female. As the population age goes above 25 years, the district is likely to have less males than female provided the status quo remains the same.

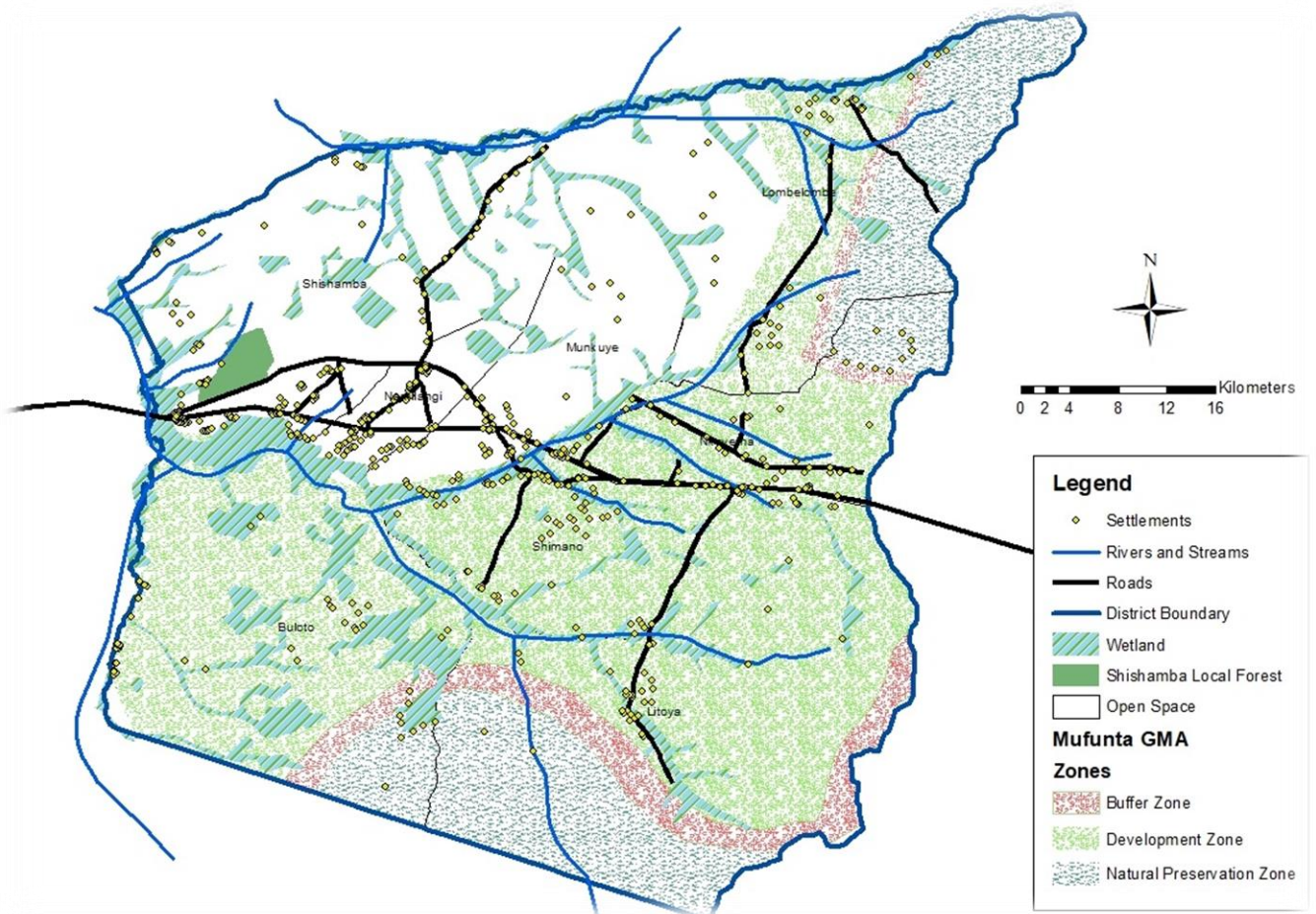
2.1.9. Existing Land Use and Settlement Pattern in the District

Understanding the existing land use and settlement pattern in the district will help the IDP team and stakeholders develop a plan that will respond to and help to address land use conflict among different users.

2.1.10. Overall Settlement Pattern

The overall settlement pattern in the district is unevenly distributed as shown in Map 3. Human settlement is mostly concentrated along the road for easy movements with few prints in areas which are further from the road. Provided the continuation of the current population growth, human settlement will continue to concentrate along the district road and the demand for land will continue to push carbon sinks (wetland) which takes about 14 percent of the total district extent, Game Management Area (GMA) which takes about 68 percent of the district spatial extent, and the Forest Reserve which takes about 0.5 percent of the total district spatial extent.

Map 3: Overall Settlement Pattern

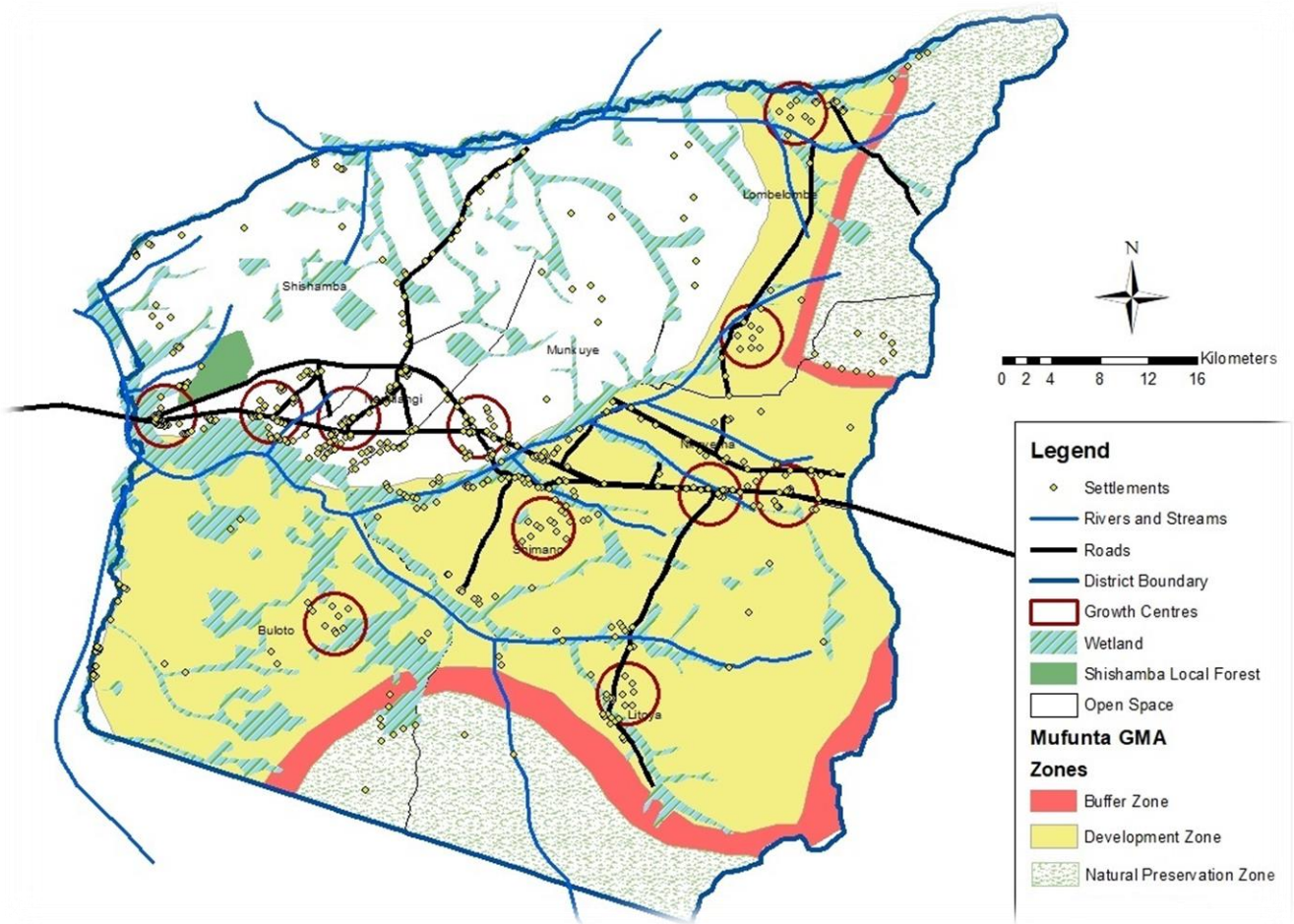


Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

2.1.11. Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes

The district has approximately 11 growth nodes/centres and as shown in Map 4, and almost all the growth nodes/centres are formed along the road. From the total number of growth nodes/centres, four (8) are formed in the development zone of Mufunta GMA with two (2) slightly closer to the GMA Natural Preservation Zone, and four (4) are formed outside the GMA with one (1) slightly closer to the Shishamba Local Forest.

Map 4: Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

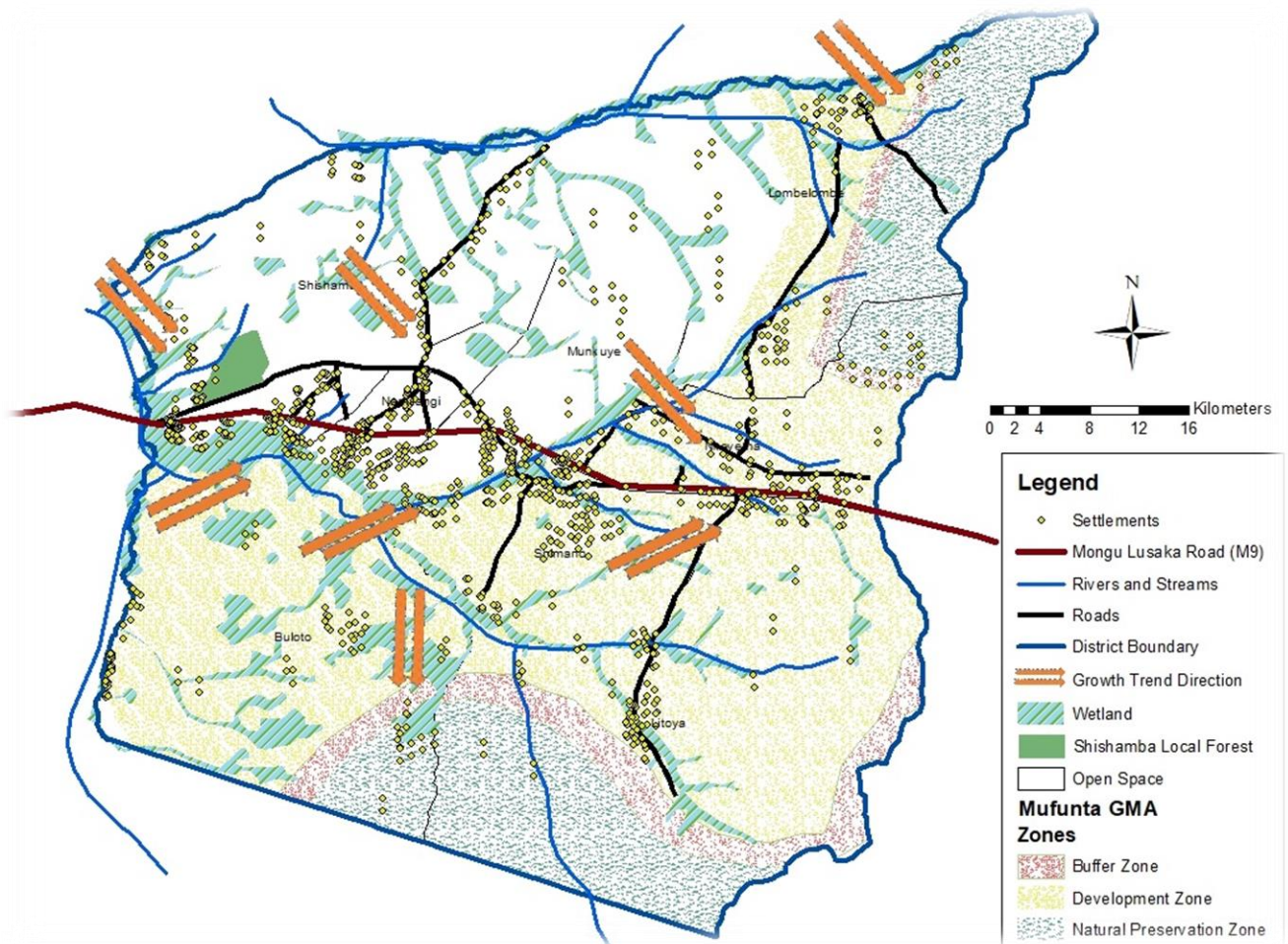
2.1.12. Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

Assessing the impact of the continuation of population growth on land use and spatial development patterns helps planners and stakeholders to develop a plan that respond to population future needs in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

2.1.13. Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Impact on Overall Settlement Pattern

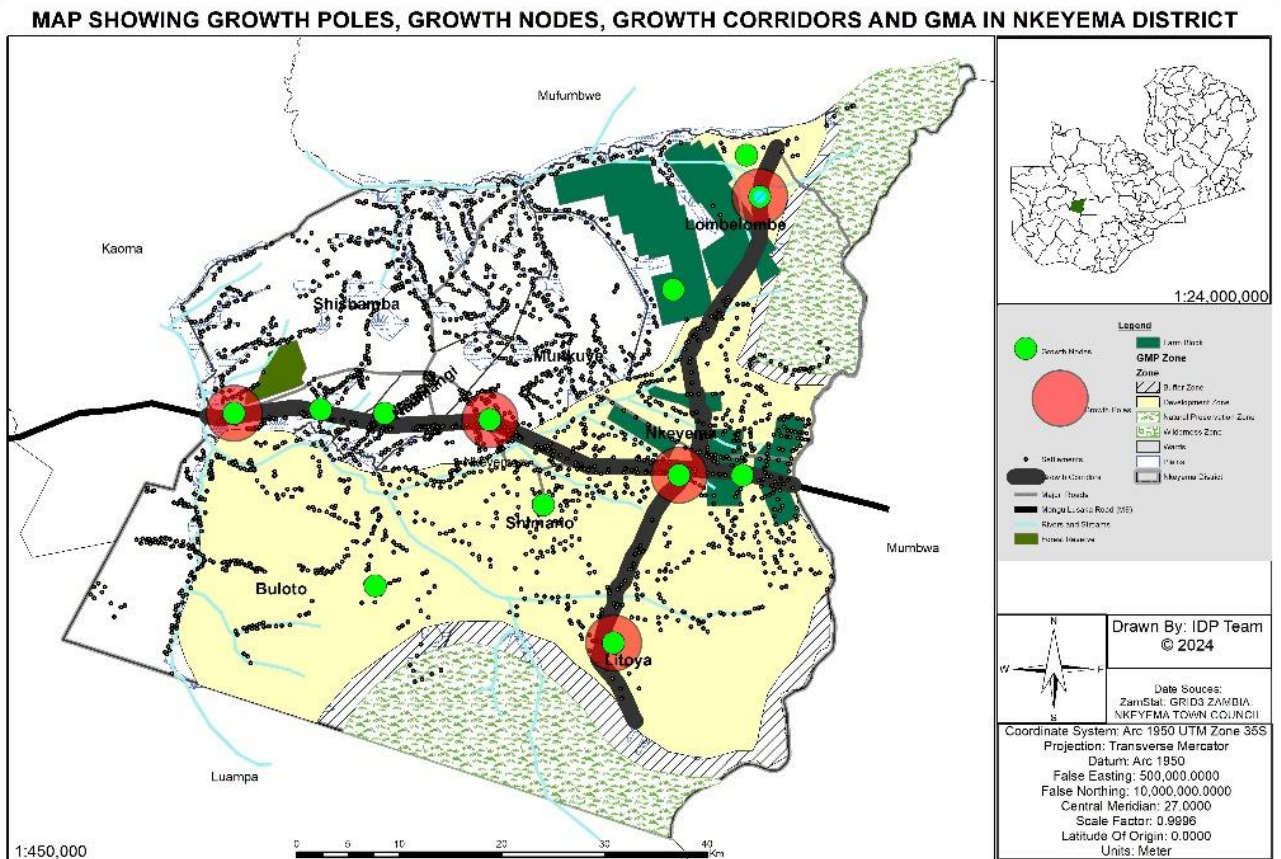
Population growth has both positive and negative impact on the environment. As highlighted in highlighted under the Estimate of Future Population section, the district population provided it continue to grow at a constant rate is likely to double. This growth will lead to much concentration of settlement along the district road and the demand for land will continue to push carbon sinks (wetland) which takes about 14 percent of the total district extent, Game Management Area (GMA) which takes about 68 percent of the district spatial extent, and the Forest Reserve which takes about 0.5 percent of the total district spatial extent. The future population is likely to impact current land-use as the population will keep on pushing toward the GMA and the Forest Reserve. This will likely lead to increase in human-animal conflict, and reduction in overall forest cover in the district.

Map 5: Population Growth on Impact on Overall Settlement Pattern



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

Map 6: showing Growth Nodes, Growth Corridors and GMA in Nkeyema

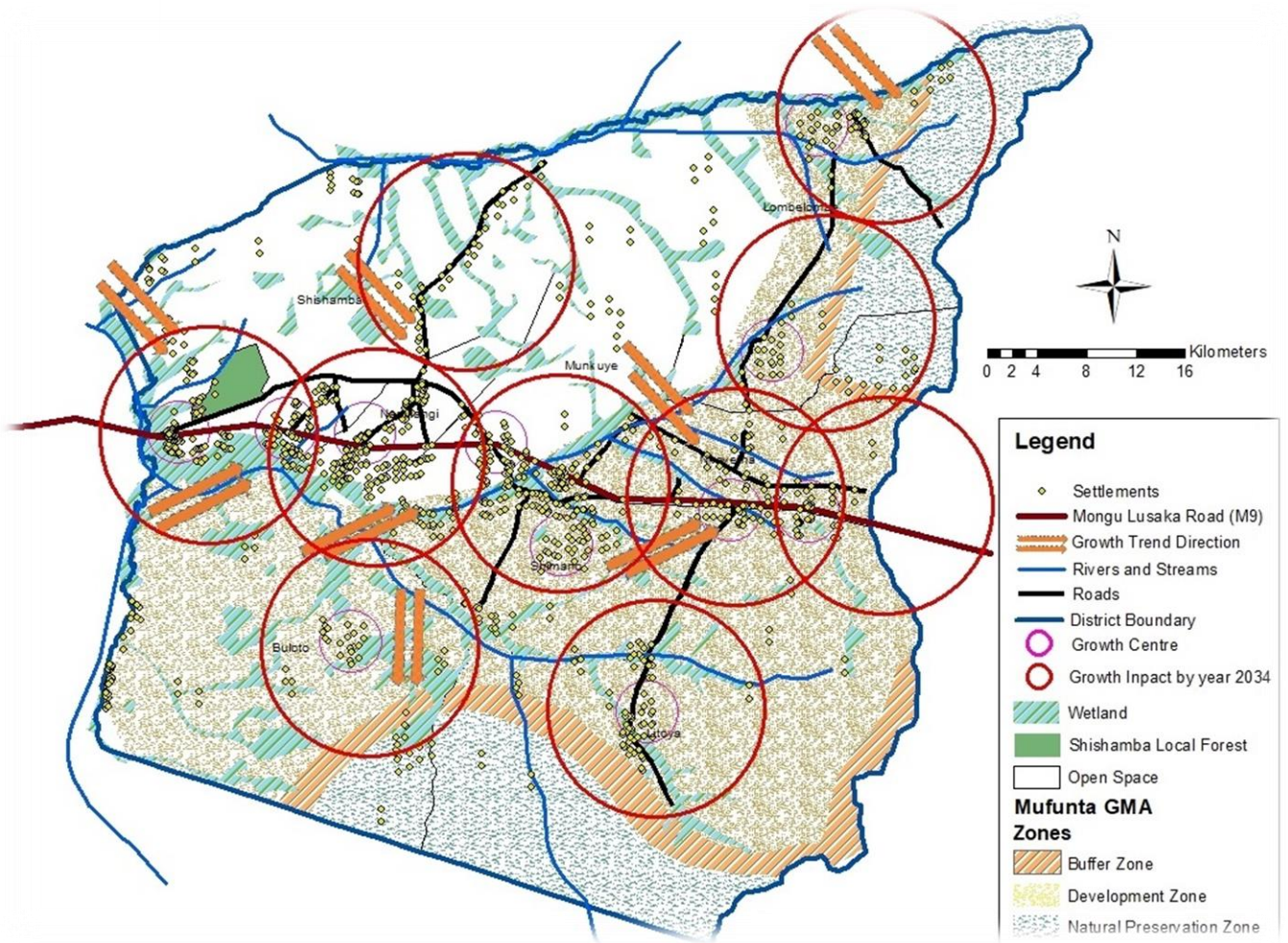


Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

2.1.14. Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes

Population growth is likely to increase the spatial extent of the urbanizing villages and growth centres. The pressure on land resulting from population growth is likely to increase the demand for more land to house both socio-economic facilities and housing. In the case of the District Administrative Centre, there will be more pressure for land for residential, commercial, and industrial facilities. This will in turn create a necessity for township boundary extension.

Map 7: Population Growth on Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

3.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

Zambia aspires to be a prosperous mid-income nation by 2030 through the implementation of developmental projects and programmes aimed at enhancing quality service delivery in all communities of the country. In order to attain the vision 2030 and successfully, four (4) strategic development areas under the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) which include, Economic Transformation and Job Creation, Human and Social Development, Environmental Sustainability, and Good Governance Environment have been designed to address several thematic areas for community development.

The sectoral and thematic areas exclusive to Nkeyema district include; Environmental and Natural Resources Management, Tourism, Agriculture, Housing, Water and Sanitation, Energy, Health, Education, Social Protection, Transport and Communication, and Trade and Commerce. This section analyses the sector plans, existing state of development in the outlined sectors and thematic. Further, the section will discuss the anticipated change in the next 10 years, outlines the cross-cutting issues and the sector core issues

4.0 Environmental and Natural Resource Management Sector

The Environment and Natural Resources Management sector is mandated to oversee, conserves and preserves natural resources and protect the natural environment. It coordinates climate change programmes, protect plant varieties and livestock breeds. The section provides a review on existing plans that govern the performance and presents the core issues affecting sector development in the district.

4.1. Key government priorities to be implemented at local level

The section provides the highlights of the key government priorities outlined in the national plan documents that are to be implemented at the local level. Further, the section will provide the implementation status of the existing plans and strategies

4.2. Key priorities of the eighth national development plan

The key priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) include programs and strategies aimed at protecting plant varieties, livestock breeds and forestry varieties and strategies to conserve and protect the forest, tree plantation and protecting the wetland in the district from unsustainable exploitation. These priorities are to be implemented at the local level through establishment of Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs) and Village Action Groups (VAGs) charged with the responsibilities of ensuring that the exploitation of natural resources is carried out in a regulated and sustainable manner and planting more indigenous trees.

4.3. Key priorities of the Zambia's second national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSA-2)

The key priorities of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan-2 (NBSA-2) focuses on programs that will ensures the conservation and restoration of biodiversity, and the maintaining of the ecosystem services. These are to be implemented at local level through deployment of game scout, honorary forest and forest extension officers to ensure compliance from the community members to laws and regulation on the exploitation and interaction with species and the ecosystem.

4.3.1. Implementation status of existing plans and strategies in the district

The district through the Forestry Department (FD) has only managed to carry out tree planting on approximately 4.5km² of land this is achieved by the help of the cooperating partner Japan Tobacco international (JTI). The programme for establishment of the commercial woodlot is perpetually implemented in the district.

Further, under conservation and preservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resource management, the FD, working together with Panthera have started the formation of community forest management groups (CFMGs) in the district particularly in the protected area of the Mufunta game management area (GMA). Panthera is a natural resources conservation organization with a main focus on wildlife, wild cats in particular and conserving their habitats. Due to the globally raising call for concerted efforts in combatting the adverse impact of climate change, Panthera Zambia is working closely with the Forestry Department in partnering with the local communities through the formation of CFMGs.

Regardless to this all the five (5) village actions groups (VAGs) under the Kahare Community Resource Board (CRB) have applied for recognition for community forest management group under Kahare chiefdom. This is believed to be a game changer in terms of promoting full community participation in the protection and sustainable utilization of forest resources and ecosystems services in general, thus contributing to the human food security, livelihoods and well-being of the communities.

4.3.2. Overall performance of the district assessment of the existing state of development.

The section presents the district overall performance and the quality of the existing service provision against the performance parameters and indicators. The assessment will inform the planning process on the performance gaps that need to be addressed.

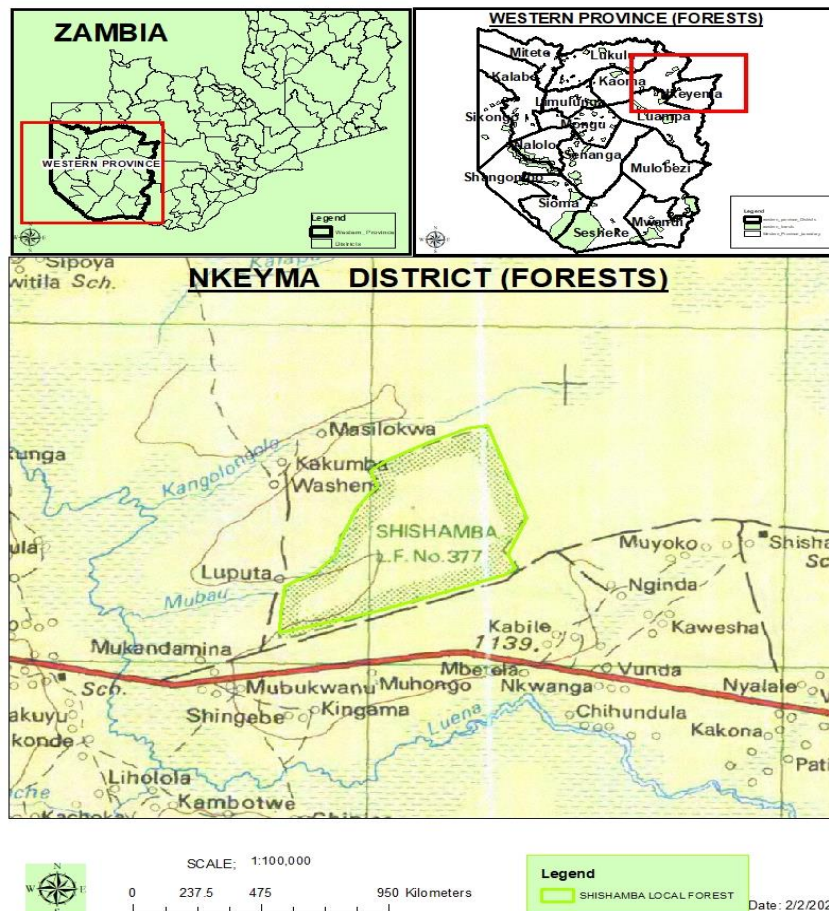
4.4. Assessment of the overall performance of the district

The management of the environment and natural resources has been on average due to the presence of general workers' and Forest Range Guard under Forest Department and game scouts and the Game Management Plan (GMP) under department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW). However, in terms of afforestation and establishment of Community Forest Areas CFAs, the sector is on average, 4.5km² have been planted in the past 5 years and the formation of CMF is on the initiation step.


4.5. Assessment of existing service and quality of service provision

The sector has been facilitating forest extension, publicity and collaborations awareness programs to the communities regarding to the significance of environment and sustainable natural resource management. Furthermore, the sector has being facilitating the sustainable exploitation of natural resources in the forest reserve, open woodlands, and in the GMA. In terms of regulating the exploitation of the forest resources in the district, the district forest office issues different forest permits. These permits are just control measure in the harvesting of the forest resources.

Map 8: Showing Shishamba Forestry



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS



4.6. Existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations.

The major issues that rose during the public participation process is the increase in the number of agricultural activities going on in the game management are zoned preservation and management. This poses a threat on the sustainability of the game management area in the district. Biodiversity is declining as a result of the rapid loss of wildlife habitat. This issue is complex and interconnected with various factors like deforestation, agricultural expansion, and climate change. When natural habitats are destroyed or altered, the plants and animals that rely on them for survival are often left with nowhere to go, leading to declines in populations and, in some cases, extinctions.

4.7. Assessment of impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years.

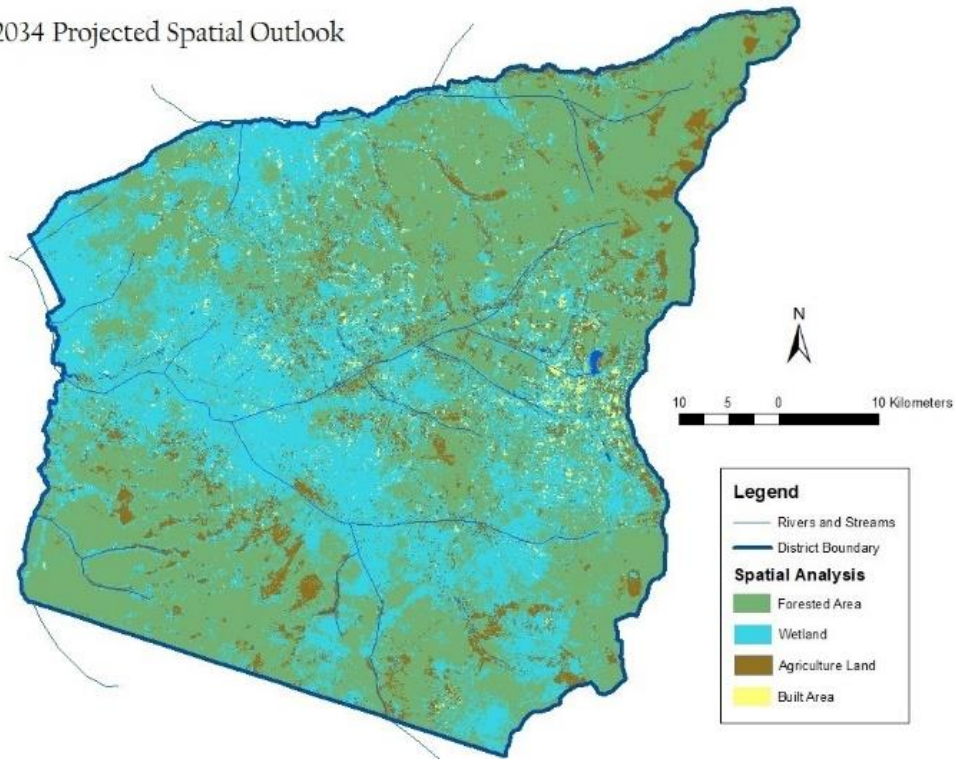
The district population is likely to double in the next ten (10) years and this will put more pressure on the facility as more people will be continue to press toward the Protected areas. The demand for expansion of agricultural land will continue to negatively affect the management and preservation of natural resources and protected areas in general.

The loss of trees has a negative effect on wetlands and, in turn, on climate change. Trees play a crucial role in maintaining the water cycle by absorbing and storing significant amounts of water. When forests are cleared, the land's ability to retain water diminishes, leading to the drying up of wetlands. This loss can result in reduced biodiversity, as wetlands are vital habitats for many species.

Additionally, trees absorb carbon dioxide, one of the primary greenhouse gases contributing to climate change. When trees are cut down, not only is this carbon storage capability lost, but the carbon stored in the trees is also released back into the atmosphere, exacerbating global warming. It's a complex web of cause and effect, but it's clear that protecting our forests and wetlands is crucial for mitigating climate change and preserving biodiversity.

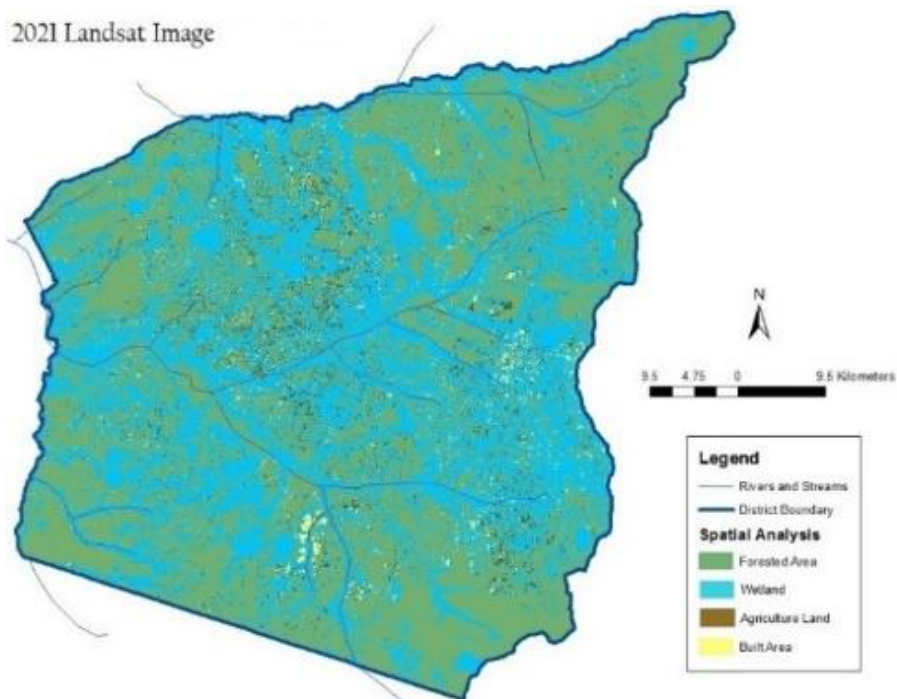
Map 9: Impact of Population Growth on Forest Cover

2034 Projected Spatial Outlook



Map 10: Impact of Population Growth on Forest Cover (Landsat Image (2021))

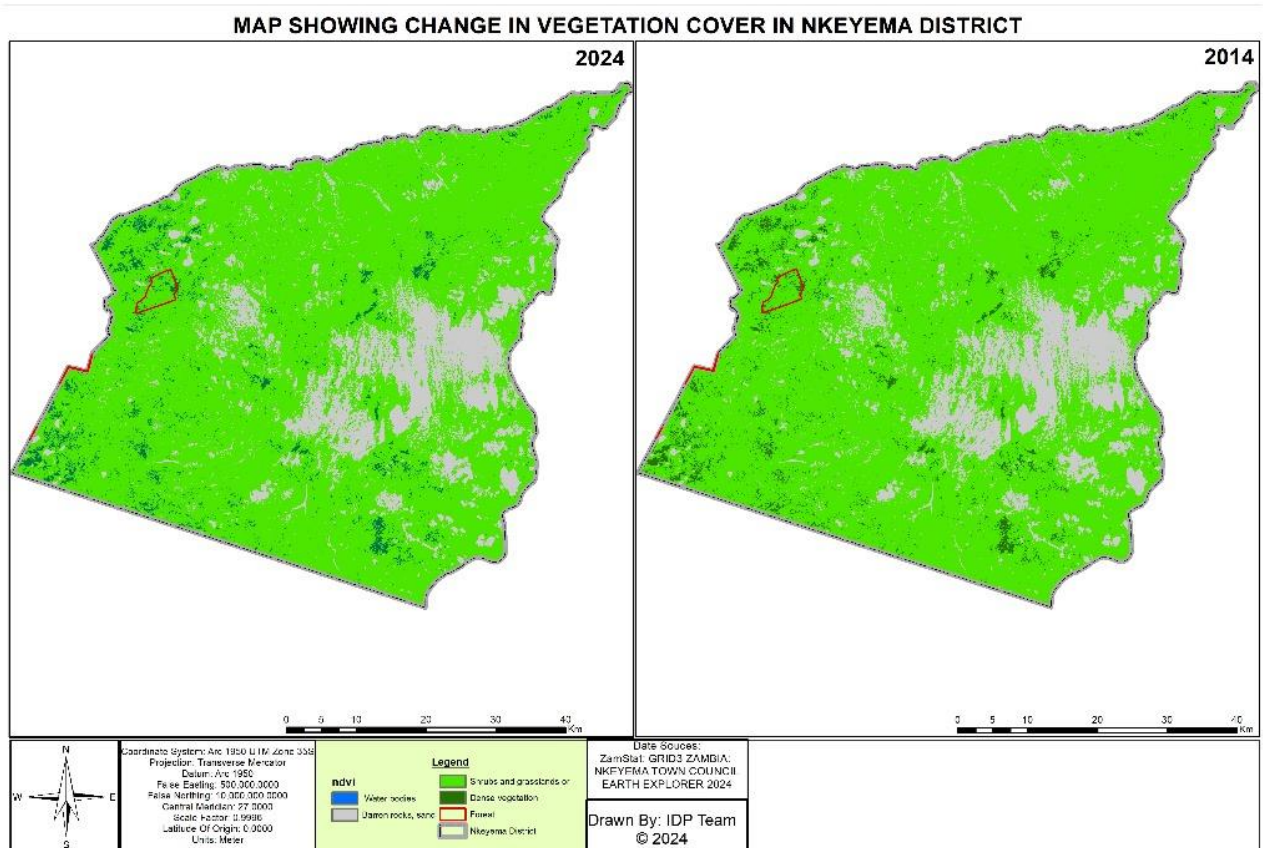
2021 Landsat Image



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

Map 9 and 10 shows that by 2034, the forest cover is likely to reduce by 12 percent and the size of the wetland is likely to reduce by 7 percent. The increase in population growth is likely to affect the size of the forest cover and wetland as the demand for agriculture land will continue to put more pressure on forested areas.

Map 11: Map showing change in vegetation cover



Summary of Core Issues

- Land cover land use changes
- lack of regular Forestry inventory
- Lack of modern equipment for Forestry Management

5.0 Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector is an economic mainstay of Nkeyema district with prime production in tobacco, maize, groundnuts, Livestock (cattle, pigs, goats and poultry). The section provides a review on existing policies and plans that govern the performance and presents the core issues affecting sector development in the district.

5.1. Key government priorities to be implemented at local level

The section provides the highlights of the key government priorities outlined in the national plan documents that are to be implemented at the local level. Further, the section will provide the implementation status of the existing plans and strategies.

5.1.1. Key priorities eighth national development plan

The key priorities outlined in the plan include diversification and increase in crop production and productivity. The other Key priorities include promotion of value addition. These priorities are to be implemented at the local level by supporting farmers with agricultural inputs and engagement meetings with farmers, and lobbying for support from stakeholders to assist farmers procure equipment to support value addition.

5.1.2. Implementation status of existing plans and strategies

The district through the Ministry of Agriculture has managed to support 10,000 farmers with agricultural inputs to enhance crop production and productivity. Extension Officers and Camp Officers has managed and continued to sensitize all the 38,000 registered farmers in the district on the importance of diversification and value addition. This has led to a number of farmers procuring value addition equipment such as hammer mills, cooking oil extractor, egg incubators among many other. Further, the number of farmers venturing in livestock rearing and fish farming has gone up compared to recent past.

5.2. Assessment of the existing state of development

Assessing the status of existing state of development will aid the understanding on the performance of the sector in the district and outlines the availability and quality of service provision in relation to key indicators. This will help the development of a plan that will address the shortfalls in the implementation of the sector key priorities.

5.3. Assessment of the overall performance of the district

The overall performance of the sector has been below average of about 40% in the past 5 years. This has brought about positive in production and productivity. The availability and recruitment of extension officers has improved the performance of extension services being offered to farmers on diversification, productivity, and value addition. Table 4 shows the district 2022/2023 crop production and productivity per metric tons.

Table 3 : Crop Production and Productivity

S/N	CROP	PRODUCTION	PRODUCTIVITY
1.	Maize	6,232	2.5
2.	Rice	200	1.0
3.	Cassava	1,764	0.8
4.	Soya Beans	673	2.0
5.	Sorghum	400	1.0
6.	Millet	253	0.7
7.	Tobacco	27,000	1.9

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

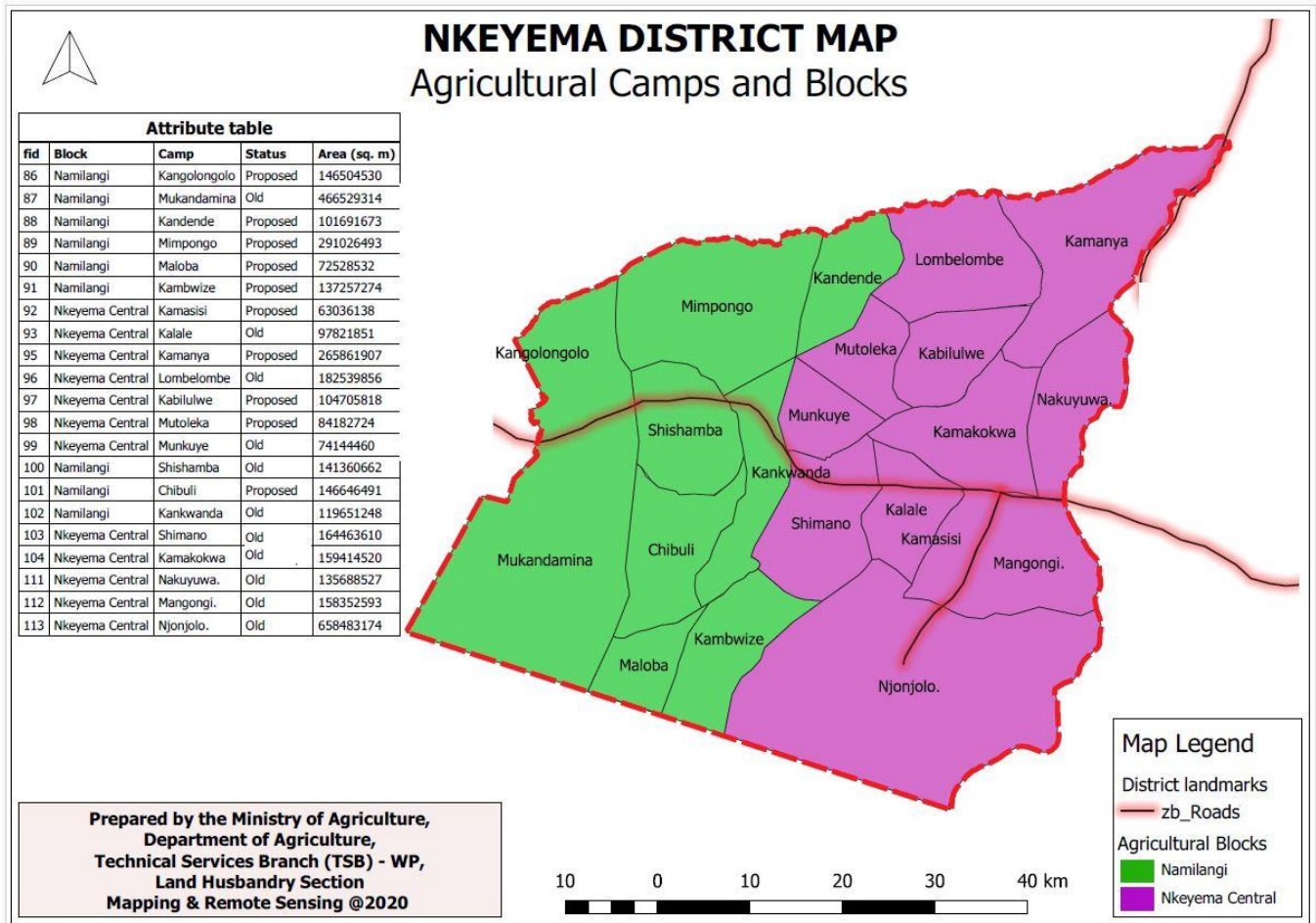
This performance is positively contributing to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 1 and number 2 of ensuring that there is no poverty and zero hunger by 2030 in the community and the world at large.

5.4. Assessment of Availability of Services and Community Access

The district has been segmented into twenty- two (22) agriculture camps with camp officers and seventeen (17) extension officers in the seventeen (17) camps to provide technical service to farmers with the current shortfall of five (5) camps without extension officers. The district has a weather station mounted at Nkeyema Secondary School in Nkeyema ward to provide the farmers with updates on the weather pattern data.

Further, the district has one (1) automated rainy gauge at zonal clinic in Munkuye ward for recording the amount of rainfall in Nkeyema district. In the effort to enhance value addition and reduce the cost attached to mealie meal production, the sector has constructed and installed five (5) solar milling plants out of which three (3) are installed in Lombe Lombe ward, one (1) in Litoya ward, and one (1) in Nkeyema ward. The district has a total number of 8 sheds for grain storage constructed to provide market for the farmers and enhance food security. The storage sheds are constructed one (1) in each ward closer to the local farmers.

Map 12: Showing Agriculture Camps and Blocks



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

5.5. Assessment of the Quality of Services Provision

The sector under economic diversification and job creation has implemented a total number of eleven (11) agriculture camps with extension officers charged with the responsibilities of educating farmers on agricultural practices that are climate resilient and productive. On average, 10,000 small-scale farmers have been accessing agricultural inputs through Farmer Input Support Programmer (FISP) and other systems disaggregated by agriculture sub-sector (livestock, crops, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry).

Further, the district has one (1) rainy gauge against the 11 agriculture camps posing a challenge on presenting accurate amount of precipitation according to camps. Lastly, the district has a total number of five (5) solar milling plants are not adequate to service the communities in the district. Due to the inadequate number of solar milling plants community members usually walk long distances to access the facilities. Lastly, the district has 8 storages shed constructed in all the wards to enhance quality service provision to the small-scale farmers in the district as they are easily accessible.



5.6. Assessment of existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations

The major issues that rose during the public participation in this sector were late distribution of farming inputs due to failure by most agro-dealers to supply farming inputs on time to the FISP beneficiary farmers. This has negatively affected crop production some farmers in Nkeyema district.

5.7. Assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

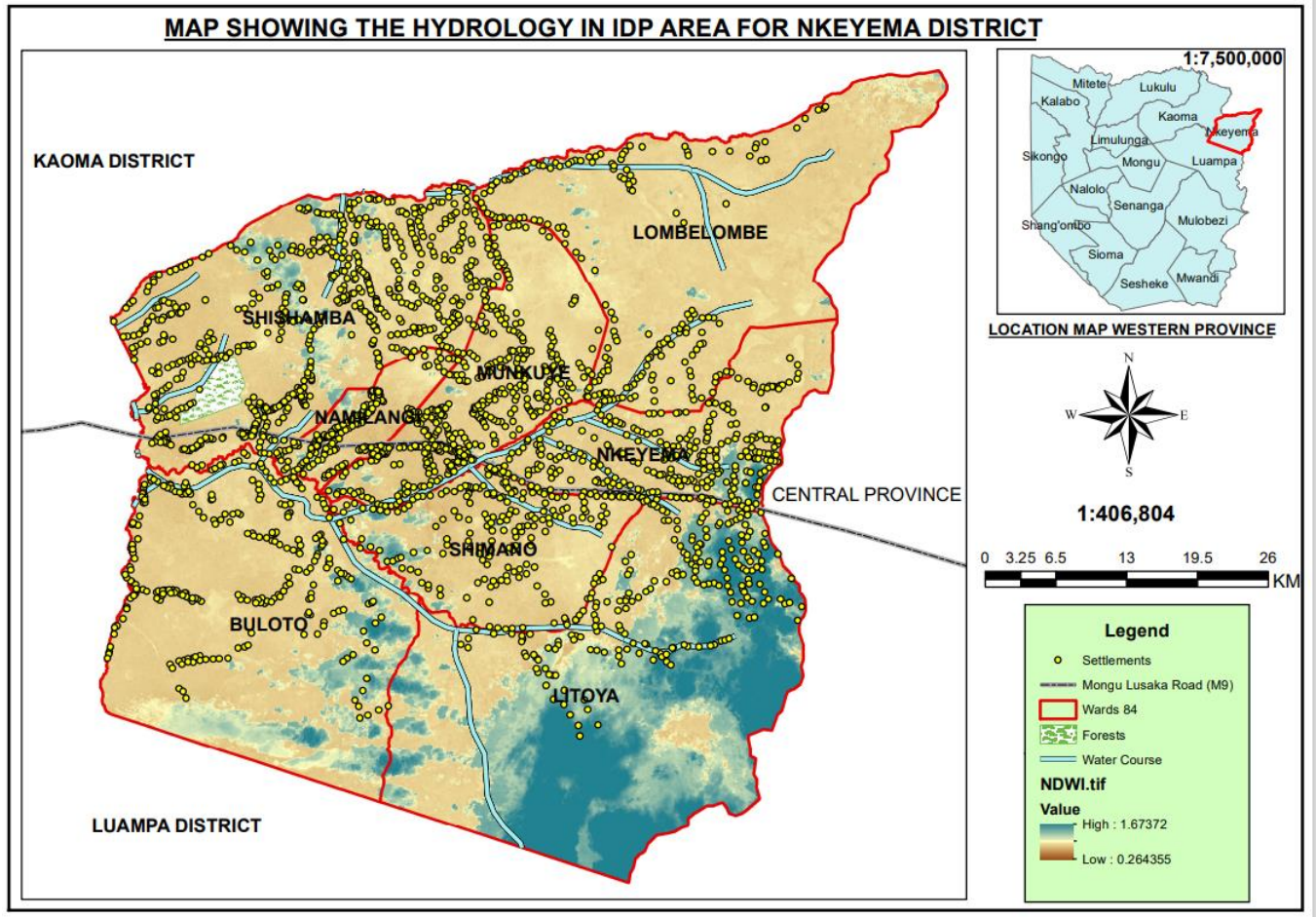
The population increase as highlighted under population projection in the next ten (10) years is likely to double the number of farmers in the district and this will demand a corresponding increase in the number of extension worker to provide extension services to all the farmers in the district. Further, the pressure that will be mounted on the available plant facilities will be too much and may negatively affect the functionality of the facilities. The spatial analysis shown in Map 7 depict the increase in the amount of land that is likely to be converted for agricultural use resulting in the reduction of the total extent of the forest cover and the size of the wetland in the district.

5.8. Analysis of impact on environment and climate change

The increase in the number of farms likely to be established due to population growth as highlighted under section 5.0 on the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns has potential to disturb the environment due to the clearing of large portion of land for agriculture. Nkeyema district is largely dominated by tobacco farmers and the system of growing tobacco demand for enormous tree cutting for farm fields and curing of tobacco. The effect of deforestation will result in the reduction of the district total forest cover, and reduction in the size of the wetland. These facilities by nature act as carbon sinks and their reduction in size will increase the carbon footprints which is the number one contributor to climate change.

Impact of the sector will bring about variation in weather pattern, and increase in the number of flash floods among the many effects associated with climate change. The effect of the probable environmental and climate change is likely to negatively affect the livestock rearing, crop production and productivity due to reduction in the amount of surface water, loss of soil fertility, low rainfall and variation in weather pattern.

Map 13: Map showing the Hydrology Pattern



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS


5.9. Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups

The district has seen an increase in the number women, youths both abled and differently abled participating in farming activities due to the policy reforms in accessing farming inputs and empowerment grants through Constituency Development Fund (CDF). The district co-operatives and women groups had been taking the lead in decision-making and this has gained them recognition in agriculture sector.

Due to crop diversification that has been introduced in the district, small scale farmers are able to have all the necessary nutrients required as they plant cereals, legume and vegetables etc. further, from the same produce they get different products like cooking oil, mealie-meal that are later sold as either products or produce. The production and productivity resulting from the empowerment programs designed for women, youths and the differently abled, there is an improvement in community livelihood with a trickle effect on the reduction of girls' and boys' dropout rate and reduction in HIV/AIDS incidences that was arising due to high poverty levels.

5.10. Issue statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issue

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues in the district with regard to late distribution of farming inputs are the modes of payment and delay in payments to both agro-dealers and transporters. Further, the district has inadequate weather station and rainy gauge to



provide rainfall data to all the farmers in the district. The inadequacy negatively affects the timing for planting by the farmers due to lack of adequate extension data.

Summary of Core Issues.

- Poor Road network
- Climate change/Shocks
- Low yield per hectarage
- Lack of agriculture Financing
- Farmers lack entrepreneurship skills
- Lower numbers of women and youth participation in agriculture
- Inadequate extension services
- Lack of staff accommodation
- Lack of farm Training Centers
- Forest Degradation
- Inadequate dam to support agriculture



6.0 Tourism Sector

Tourism sector oversees the development and growth of the industry through the implementation of programs and strategies designed to capture tourism potential sites with the view of exhibiting its dynamics both within and beyond the boarder. The section provides a review on key priorities in the existing plans that govern the performance and presents the core issues affecting sector development in the district.

6.1. Key government priorities to be implemented at local level

The section provides the highlights of the key government priorities outlined in the national plan documents that are to be implemented at the local level. Further, the section will provide the implementation status of the existing plans and strategies.

6.2. Key priorities of the eighth national development plan

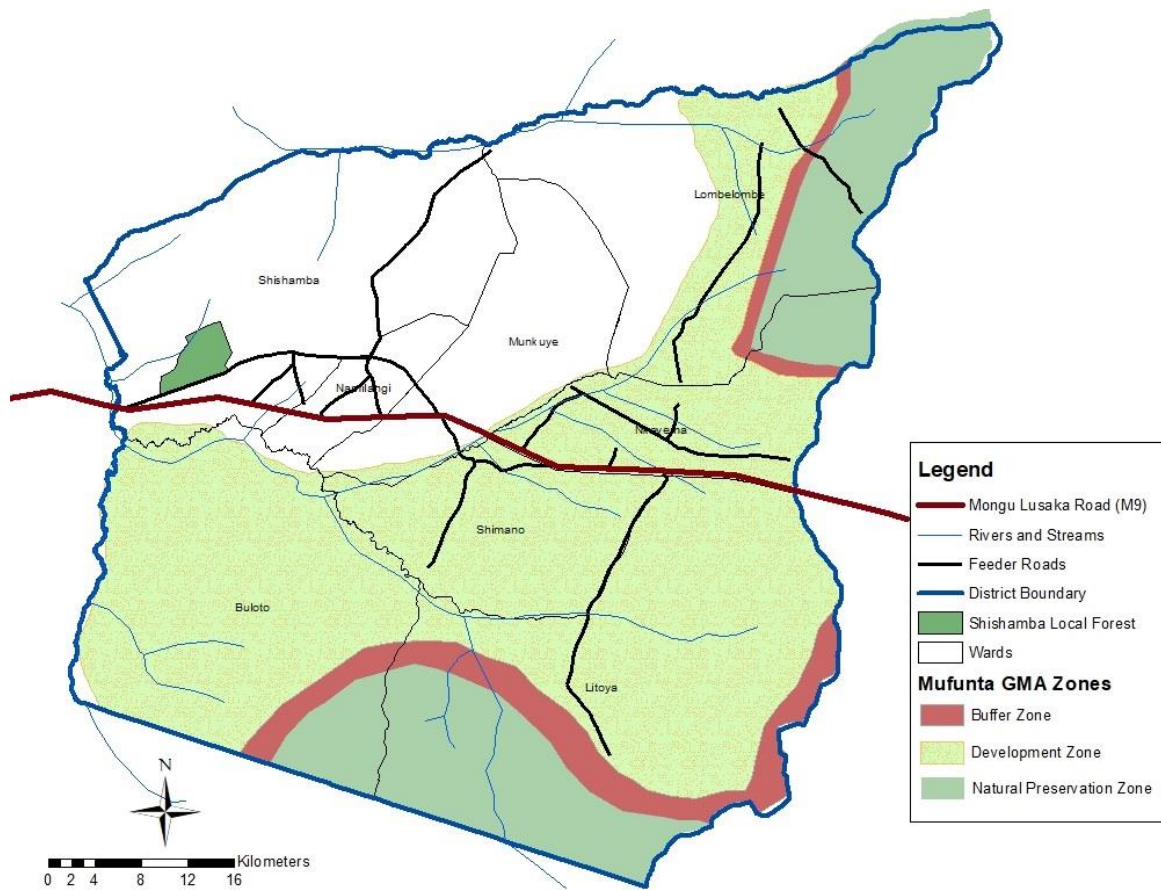
The key priority areas outlined in the document include sector recovery activities from COVID 19 pandemic, management and preservation of wildlife estates which includes Game Management Area (GMA) birds and wildlife sanctuaries and wetlands located in wildlife protected area. Further, the other key priority area is enhancing the tourism industry through creating a conducive environment for Game Ranchers in the GMA. The outlined key priorities are to be implemented at local level through the development of the Game Management Plan (GMP), establishment of the Community Resource Board (CRB), establishment of the Village Action Groups (VAGs), and engagement of game scouts to enhance the management of the Game Management Area.

6.3. Implementation status of existing plans and strategies in the district

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) is managing the GMA to ensure compliancy by the community within the GMA developmental zone. This is been undertaken due to the presence of the Wildlife Police and Community Game Scouts. Mufunta GMA GMP is outdated as it expired in 2014 and need to be updated for effective management of the GMA.

The CRB are in place and functional together with the VAGS. Despite the effort made by the department in the management of the GMA, there are some encroachments by local people who have established farm fields and two (2) education facilities in the GMA Natural Conservation Zones as shown in Map 3 under the overall settlement pattern. As shown in Map 8, the Mufuta Game Management area covers about 68 percent of the district spatial extent out of which, 15 percent is a natural preservation zone where development is not allowed, and 85 percent is a development zone where wildlife and humans are allowed to coexist. The natural preservation zone is meant to enhance the growth of the tourism sector by allowing wildlife live and grow without the disturbance and interference of their existence by human activities.

Map 14: Game Management Area Coverage



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

6.4. Assessment of the existing state of development

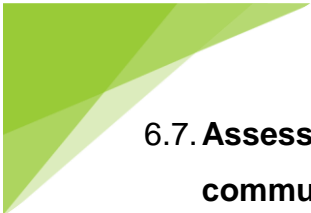
Assessing the status of existing state of development will aid the understanding on the performance of the sector in the district and outlines the availability and quality of service provision in relation to key indicators. This will help the development of a plan that will address the shortfalls in the implementation of the sector key priorities.

6.5. Assessment of the overall performance of the district

The tourism sector has not performed well despite the effective management of the GMA by the department. This is mainly due to the encroachment.

6.6. Assessment of the availability of services and the quality-of-service provision

The tourism sector in the district has limited services to offer the community apart from the hunting rights due to lack of Game Ranches and Safaris in the Game Management Area. The outlined performance and the shortfalls are negatively affecting the growth of the sector in the district and contributing to a certain level of encroachment the GMA reserve by the community.



6.7. Assessment of the existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations.

The major issues that rose from community and stakeholder consultation process is the issue of human-animal conflict due to establishment of settlements within/closer proximity to the GMA Natural Protection Zones and Wildlife Corridor as shown in Map 3 under overall settlement pattern.

6.8. Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Year

The district current development of the sector is expected to record no significant impact on the overall tourism performance due to encroachment. However, the level of encroachments into the GMA preservation zone will go up thereby increasing cases of human-wildlife conflict and also bringing about reduction in forest cover within the GMA.

6.9. Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

The management and preservation of the Game Management Area has a positive impact on the environment and reduction of Climate Change effects. This is due to the fact that, the protection and enhancement of compliancy level in the preservation of the protected natural reserves help in forest regeneration and increase in the number of different animal species in the GMA.

The return effect of increase in forest cover and animal species will positively contribute to the growth of the tourism sector in the district. This will further motivate investors to invest in the tourism infrastructure and enhance sector performance in the district.

6.10. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

Increased human animal conflict mainly affects women and youths as they are the most vulnerable in the society due to high poverty index. However, the programs regarding the management and perseveration of the natural resources have brought an increase in the number of youths engaged to work as game scouts and constitute over 60 percent of the total membership of the CRB. This has helped in the reduction of poverty levels among youths, women and differently abled community members.

6.11. Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues in the district is due to interference from both traditional leaders and politician in effort removing people that have settled in the preservation zones and wildlife corridors. The establishment of settlement and farm fields in the preservation zones has contributed to the increase in the number of human-wildlife conflicts, leading to increase in community poverty levels due to destruction of houses and agriculture by wildlife.



Summary of Core Issues

- Encroachment
- Human-wildlife conflict
- Inadequate tourism promotion
- Lack of preservation of heritage sites.



7.0 Housing Sector

The Housing Sector superintend over the designing, procuring and construction of all housing infrastructure in order to improve planning and coordination, standardize quality and efficiency in the delivery of housing in the country. The section provides a review on existing policies and plans that govern the performance and presents the core issues affecting sector development in the district.

7.1. Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local Level

The section provides the highlights of the key government priorities outlined in the national plan documents that are to be implemented at the local level. Further, the section will provide the implementation status of the existing plans and strategies.

7.2. Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan and how they are to be implements at a Local Level

The key priorities outlined in the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) provides strategies aimed at increasing access to affordable decent housing. The plan focuses on livelihood improvement by ensuring that every citizen gain access to decent accommodation and secure land tenure. The key priorities are to be implemented at district level by providing enough resources by the central government to construct decent housing for both public and civil servant workers. Further, the forward planning and settlement upgrading through the provision of decent safe and clean water and provision of electricity is another intervention proposed to ensure that key priorities are implemented at district level.

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


Following the declaration of the District Administrative Centre (DAC) and the establishment of the Township Boundary measuring 7,500ha in Nkeyema district, the Local Authority has created a total number of 7,000 plots and surveyed 3,400 plots for infrastructural development. Further, the Central Government through the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure is constructing 20 low-cost residential houses, and 10 medium-cost residential houses for civil and public servants in the district.

7.3.1. Assessment of the Existing State of Development

Assessing the status of existing state of development will aid the understanding on the performance of the sector in the district and outlines the availability and quality of service provision in relation to key indicators. This will help the development of a plan that will address the shortfalls in the implementation of the sector key priorities.

7.3.2. Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

The housing sector in the district has not performed well, despite the traditional leaders giving out 7,500 hectares of land to Government for effective land management and



administration and also playing an integral role in facilitation process of land conversion from customary to leasehold tenure to both individuals and private entities.

7.3.3. Assessment of the Availability of Services and the Quality-of-Service Provision

The district has a huge backlog for houses due to the high demand and low supply. From the total number of households which is currently standing at 17,679 compared to 51 decent houses currently available. This means that due to inadequate housing facilities, a huge number of families are forced to stay in structures that are not fit for human habitation locally known as Mashasha (mad houses). However, to address the accommodation challenge for civil servant and public workers, the government through the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure and Local Government is currently constructing 51 houses in the district.

7.3.4. Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

The major issues arising from community and stakeholder consultation process was lack of decent accommodation for both civil and public workers despite the availability of land for development. This has created lapses in the quality-of-service provision to the communities as a number of governments, and private worker commute from Kaoma district which is 45km from Nkeyema district. Furthermore, the other that arose from the consultation process was high rentals due to high demand for houses in the district.

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


Given the possibility of current rate of sector development progression in the district remains constant, it is likely that the sector will continue to record little progress to inadequate funding. By 2034, the district will only 174 housing units constituting 66 public houses and 108 private houses. The size of infrastructure development in the district is likely not to impact negatively the land use and population distribution pattern.

7.3.6. Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

The rate at which housing infrastructure is being constructed in the district is likely to pose a challenge on the environment and may not significantly contribute to the effects of climate change. This status quo will likely continue unless external interventions are brought on board to finance the housing sector both for private and public institutions and individuals.

7.3.7. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

Despite the challenge being faced the community to finance the construction of housing units at individual level, the 30 percent land allocation policy in the district had seen an increase in the number of women accessing land for housing development. This is



evidenced in 2022 Nkeyema Valuation Roll which approximately shows about 30 percent women owning at least one plot for housing development. However, over 95 percent of the properties owned by women and vulnerable groups are not developed due to lack of finance capacity and access to information on how they can acquire housing financing loans for financial institutions.

7.3.8. Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues is with regard to traditional norms that excludes women groups in acquiring properties, and lack of secure land tenure for different social groups. This disqualifies them from accessing housing financing loans to finance their housing projects. The other major factor regarding the identified issues is that, about 95 percent women and vulnerable groups in rural areas lack access to information of land acquisition and legal ownership of properties.

Summary of Core issues

- Uncoordinated development
- Inadequate land for future development
- Inadequate of access to information on how to acquire land.
- Cultural barriers
- Inadequate decent Housing
- Non-adherence to land management policy guidelines

8.0 Water and Sanitation Sector

The Water and Sanitation sector oversees the provision of safe and quality water, and ensures stakeholder participation in upholding the standards for safe water supply and sanitation provisions. The section provides a review on existing plans and strategies that govern the performance and presents the core issues affecting sector development in the district.

8.1. Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local Level

The section provides the highlights of the key government priorities outlined in the national plan documents that are to be implemented at the local level. Further, the section will provide the implementation status of the existing plans and strategies.

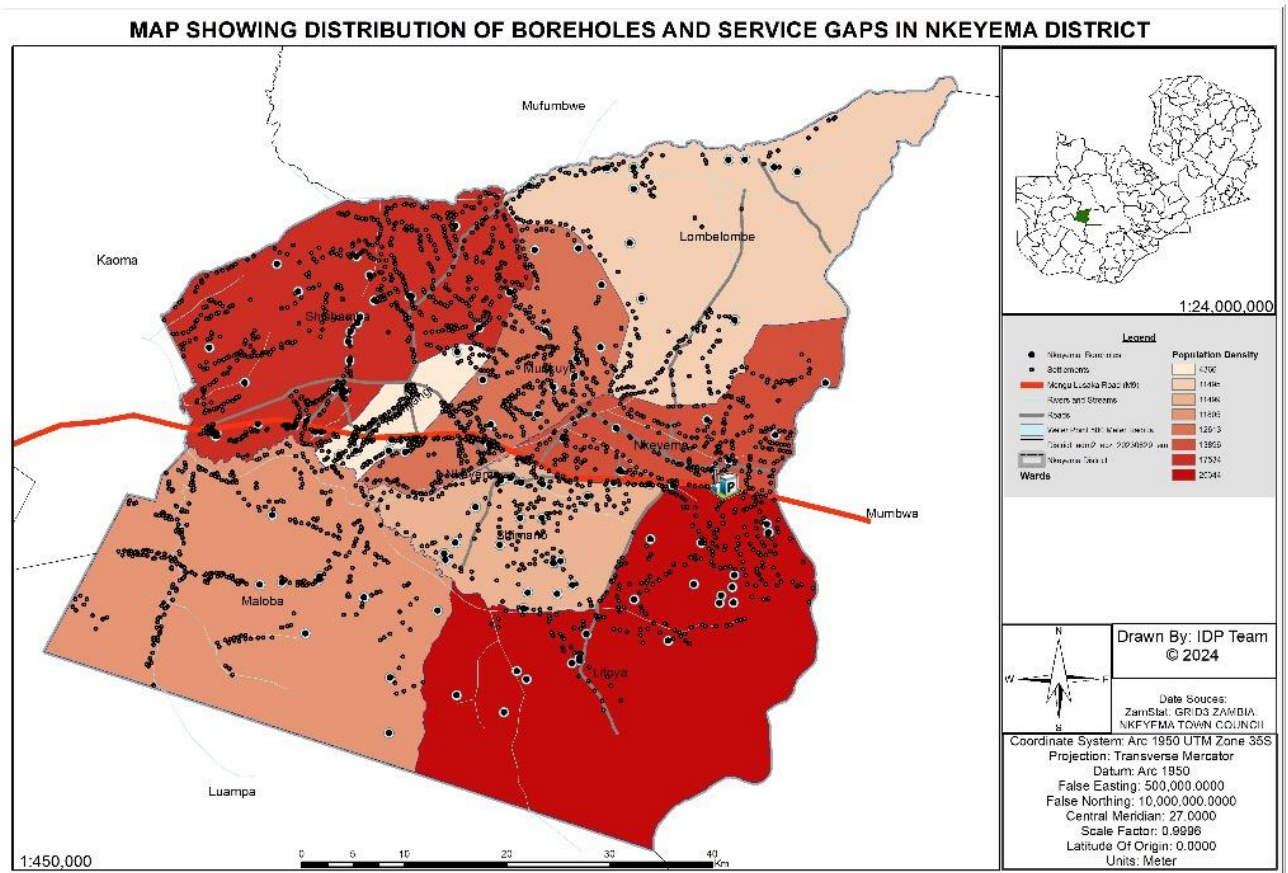
8.2. Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan and how they are to be implemented at a Local Level

The key priorities outlined in the Eighth National Development Plan regarding water and sanitation includes interventions in enhancing community access to clean and safe water supply and improving sanitation services at both communal and household level in the whole country. These priorities interventions are designed to be implemented through community awareness campaigns on the importance of adequate safe water provision, construction of sanitation facilities and sound hygiene for enhanced public health at community level. Further, the outlined priorities will be achieved through drilling and installation of borehole facilities in relation to the World Health Organization (WHO) standards for clean and safe water supply.

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

The district through the Local Authority and cooperating partners such as Water-Aid Zambia, Reformed Open Community Schools (ROCS), and World Vision Zambia has drilled and installed a total number of 123 boreholes to supply safe and clean water to settlements and public facilities as shown in Map 9. Further, Western Water and Sanitation Company (WWSC) has installed a water reticulation system to supply clean and safe water to Nkeyema residents in TBZ community and Munkuye Cross Residential area. Further, from the district total population, 48% has uses toilet facilities and 35% has access to hand washing facility with soap and water.

Map 15: Spatial Distribution of Boreholes in Relation to Settlements and Public Facilities



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS


8.4. Assessment of the Existing State of Development

Assessing the status of existing state of development will aid the understanding on the performance of the sector in the district and outlines the availability and quality of service provision in relation to key indicators. This will help the development of a plan that will address the shortfalls in the implementation of the sector key priorities.

8.5. Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

The overall performance of the water and sanitation sector in the district can be described as slightly above average. This performance can be segmented into WASH components where the performance of clean and safe water supply at household level stood at 35%, trading centres stood 90%, health facilities stood at 100%, and education facilities stood at 95%.

The sanitation levels at household levels stood at 35%, at trading centres stood at 74%, health facilities stood at 100%, and education facilities stood at 95%. Lastly, the hygiene facilities at household level stood at 44%, trading centres stood at 90%, health facilities stood at 100%, and education facilities stood at 95%. This performance will negatively affect the community and



country attainment of SDG number 6 of ensuring access to clean water and sanitation for the wellbeing of an ordinary citizen.

8.6. Assessment of the Availability of Services and the Quality-of-Service Provision

The district has a total number of 123 boreholes against the overall current population of 120,725. This figure excludes the population at Munkuye Cross and TBZ area serviced by WWSC water reticulation system. Going by the broader principles of ensuring that water supply systems are designed to meet the needs of the population they serve, the 1:250 ratio is used as a general guideline. Given the borehole ratio, 1 borehole is serving 981 population against 250 recommended maximum service population.

8.7. Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

The major issue that arose during the community and stakeholder consultations is the uneven distribution of boreholes in the district. This entails that, there is a borehole are concentrated in few isolated areas leaving other areas with no boreholes to serve communities.

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

With the increase in the Constituency Development Fund is likely to lead to the drilling and mechanization of more boreholes to fully and effectively service the entire projected population of the district. This paradigm shift will further improve the sanitation and hygiene levels as a response to community demand and presidential pronouncements.

8.9. Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

The inadequate water supply in the district is negatively affecting the environment and contributing to climate change. This mainly due to unsustainable construction of pit latrine and the high levels of open defecation in villages. The open defecation practices to contamination of the environment and pollution of the waterways. Further, low hygiene levels in the district contribute to methane production a potent greenhouse gas that plays a significant role in tapping heat into the atmosphere, thereby causing global warming up to 80% times more than carbon dioxide.

8.9.1. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

The increased water supply infrastructure in the district had helped to reduce the burden of girls and boys in schools. However, due to inadequate water points in villages for household consumption, women who are negatively affected as they cover long distances to access clean and safe water to drink. This has affected provision of clean and safe water and compromised the hygiene practices in both men and women, especially the girl child with regard to menstrual hygiene at community level.



8.9.2. Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue

The underlying factor contributing to the identified Issues is mainly the lack of spatial analysis in the distribution of water point. This had caused biased drilling and installation of boreholes in the rural parts of the district.

Summary of Core Issues

- Inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure in the district
- Inadequacy of trained community champions and area pump minders.
- Inadequacy of WASHE groups in the villages
- Inadequate tools and Equipment's
- Vandalism and theft of water infrastructures

9.0 Energy Sector

The energy sector coordinates the supply of electricity and petroleum products in the country to enhance social and economic development. The section provides a review on existing plans and strategies that govern the performance and presents the core issues affecting sector development in the district.

9.1. Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local Level

The section provides the highlights of the key government priorities outlined in the national plan documents that are to be implemented at the local level. Further, the section will provide the implementation status of the existing plans and strategies.

9.2. Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan and how they are to be implements at a Local Level

The key priorities outlined in the Eighth National Development Plan regarding the energy sector intervention strategies aimed at enhancing the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. Further, the plans provide strategies to enhance the management of petroleum products. These key priorities are to be implemented through exploitation and promotion of alternative energy sources derived from natural resources such as solar energy and biomass.

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

The district has a number of 18,526 properties and as shown in Table 8 the number of properties connected to both hydro-energy and solar-energy stood at 2,233 out of which 1,664 are connected to hydro-energy, and 569 are connected solar-energy.

Figure 7: Number of Properties Connected to Electricity

S/n	Type	Total Number	No. of Properties connected Hydro-Energy	No. of Properties connected Solar Energy	Total Connected
1.	Housing Unit	17,679	1,113	467	1,580
2.	Education Facilities	95	15	0	15
3.	Health Facilities	12	5	7	12
4.	Government Offices	8	8	0	8
5.	Commercial Facilities	732	523	102	625
	Total	18,526	1,664	569	2,233

Source: ZESCO



9.4. Assessment of the Existing State of Development

Assessing the status of existing state of development will aid the understanding on the performance of the sector in the district and outlines the availability and quality of service provision in relation to key indicators. This will help the development of a plan that will address the shortfalls in the implementation of the sector key priorities.

9.5. Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

The overall performance of the sector in the district is below average due to sub-standard infrastructure. This correlate with the implementation status depicting an overall proportion of 12 percent of the total infrastructure connected to electricity. From the presented proportion, housing unit stood at 9 percent, education facilities stood at 16 percent, health facilities stood at 100 percent, Government Offices stood at 100 percent, and commercial facilities stood at 85 percent.

Furthermore, the availability of one filling station in the district is not adequate to supply petroleum products which includes petrol, diesel, and gas for motorists and plant owners within the district both for domestic and commercial use.

9.6. Assessment of the Availability of Services and the Quality-of-Service Provision

The district has no Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) office despite the availability of the ZESCO power supply and establishment of a ZESCO of a 2.5 MVA 33/11KV main substation with three 11KV feeders to distribute and supply electricity. This contributes to poor response time in case of electrical faults due to the distance between Nkeyema and Kaoma where ZESCO electricians operate from.

Furthermore, the availability of only one filling station located almost at the boundary of the district affect the quality-of-service provision to the Nkeyema residents. This mainly leads to people who are far from the filling station within the district going to Kaoma to procure petroleum products for their business and domestic use. The lack of adequate services for energy compromise negatively the district ability to achieve SDG number 7 which spells out the need for access to affordable and clean energy by 2030.

9.7. Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

The major issues that arose from Community and Stakeholder Consultation in the district includes inadequate number of filling stations and lack of resources to switch to alternative energy sources such as solar, bio fuel, wind energy. For this reason, people opted to continue cutting down trees for energy, an activity that is contributing to climate change.

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

As presented under population projection, the demand for energy will go up due to the anticipated population which is likely to double. This will continue to affect the quality-of-service provision from the sector either for electricity or petroleum products.

9.9. Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

The inadequate facilities for power supply and petroleum products, the use of firewood and charcoal is likely to go up thereby contributing negatively to the management and preservation of the natural resources in the district. The use of firewood and unprocessed petroleum from vendors will continue to affect the environment negatively due to increase in the production of greenhouse gasses which plays a major part in the increase of climate change effects.

9.10. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

Regardless of Nkeyema district connected to the National Grid, power supply is mainly along the main road (Lusaka-Mongu Road). This mainly has a huge effect on women, boys and girl, worse off for the different abled who travel distant places to look for alternative energy sources such as fire wood.

9.11. Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues are mainly due to lack of resources to explore alternative energy sources. This ultimately will continue to contribute to deforestation as people consider cutting down of trees as an energy source to be the cheapest and easiest to access.

Summary of Core Issues

- Inadequate electricity provision
- Erratic funding of operations
- Inadequate availability of affordable alternative energy sources
- Deforestation
- Inadequate number of Filling station

10.0 Health Sector

The health sector is charged with the responsibility of providing equity access to cost effective and quality health care as close to the family as possible. It also ensures that, families live and transact in a healthy environment. The section provides a review on existing plans and strategies that govern the performance and presents the core issues affecting sector development in the district.

10.1. Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local Level

The section provides the highlights of the key government priorities outlined in the national plan documents that are to be implemented at the local level. Further, the section will provide the implementation status of the existing plans and strategies.

10.2. Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan and how they are to be implements at a Local Level

The key priorities outlined in the Eighth National Development Plan regarding the health sector includes reducing disease burden, maternal and infant mortality, and increase life expectancy. This was designed to be implemented in the district through provision of quality and effective health care services by promoting hygiene, improved nutrition, health education, increased coverage of occupational health and ensure equity of access to quality, cost-effective and affordable MNCH services.

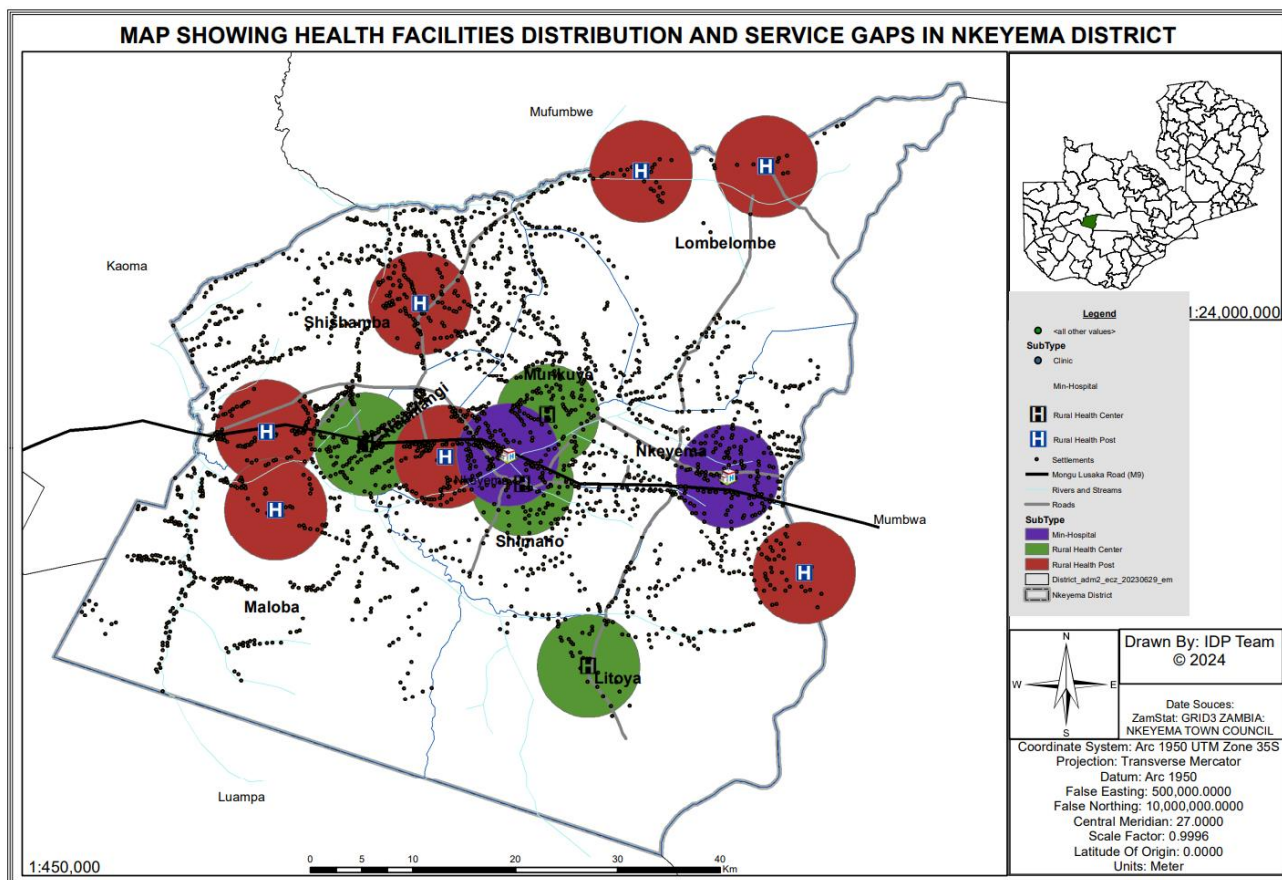
10.3. Key Priorities of the Zambia National Health Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

The key strategies outlined in the plan focuses on addressing the health sector challenges and accelerating progress towards attainment of the national and global health goals, aimed at ensuring equitable access to quality healthcare to all in Zambia, as close to the family as possible, while leaving No One Behind. The strategies are to be implemented through construction of adequate health facilities and recruitment of adequate health workers so as to achieve Zambia's aspiration of becoming "a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030".

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

The district with support from Ministry of Health, Local Authority, and World Vision Zambia has constructed a total number of 12 health facilities out of which two (2) are min-hospitals, five (5) health centres, and five (5) health posts. The spatial distribution of the established health facilities is shown in the Map giving a picture of the number and location of the health facilities against settlement distribution. Further, a total number 129 health workers are currently employed to offer primary and public health services in the district.

Map 16: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

10.5. Assessment of the Existing State of Development

Assessing the status of existing state of development will aid the understanding on the performance of the sector in the district and outlines the availability and quality of service provision in relation to key indicators. This will help the development of a plan that will address the shortfalls in the implementation of the sector key priorities.

10.6. Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

The health sector has performed exceptionally well despite inadequate health facilities and health workers in the district. The performance has brought about reduction in the infant and maternal mortality rate and enhanced the health status of Nkeyema residents.

10.7. Assessment of the Availability of Services and the Quality-of-Service Provision

The district has a total number of 12 health facilities out of which, two (2) are min-hospitals, five (5) are rural health posts, and five (5) are rural health centres. Given the standards provided by Ministry of Health shown in Table 6.3, given the current population of 123,725, the district is

required to have a total number of 25 health post, five (5) health centres, and one (1) district hospital for effective service delivery to the community.

Table 4: Health Facility Establishment Standards

S/n	Level	MLG Standards/ Catchments
1.	Health Post	1/5,000 population, size is based 600-800/1,000 population or 1.8-2.4 Ha/30,000 population
2.	Health Centre	1/30,000-50,000 population. Size is based on 600-800m ² /1000 population or 1.8Ha-2.4Ha/30,000 population
3.	Hospital	1/80,000 population or 30Ha/80,000 population

Source: Ministry of Health (2024).

Considering the outlined standards for health facility establishment, the district has a shortfall of 20 health post and one (1) district hospital to service the current population effectively and reduce the walking distance to less than 5km to access the facility by the community.

Despite the availability of 11 health facilities in the district, only three (5) health facilities have got maternity annex, one (1) health facility have got a theater, four (4) health facilities have got a mother's shelter, one (1) health facility have got x-ray facility, one (1) health facility have got a facility for physiotherapist, 10 health facilities have got incinerator, and one (1) health facility have got a mortuary as shown in Table 6.4 below. Lack of adequate of annex facilities significant to the effective health care delivery in the district, patients are forced to travel long distances to access certain services not available in their location. Additionally, the district has got only one ambulance to service the entire population in the district, a situation contributing mainly to home delivery for most pregnant mothers in locations where there are no maternity annex facilities.

Table 5: Health Facility Establishment Standards

S/N	NAME OF HEALTH FACILITY	CATEGORY	WARD	ANNEX FACILITY						
				MATERNITY	THEATER	MOTHER SHELTER	X-RAY	PHYSIO	INCINERATOR	MORTURY
1	Namilangi	Health Centre	Namilangi	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
2	Maloba	Health Post	Buloto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	Kaposhi	Health Post	Litoya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Njonjolo	Health Centre	Litoya	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
5	Kahare	Health Centre	Shimano	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
6	Nkeyema	Min-Hospital	Nkeyema	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
7	Munkuye	Min-Hospital	Munkuye	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
8	Kandende	Health Centre	Munkuye	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
9	Nkeyema Zonal	Clinic	Munkuye	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
10	Kakanda	Health Post	Shishamba	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
11	Mimpongo	Health Post	Shishamba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Lombelombe	Health Post	Lombelombe	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL				3	1	4	1	1	11	1

Source: Department of Health (2024).

Additional to the available health facilities, the district has got two (2) medical doctors giving an underscore of 1 to 61,863 doctor-patient ratio, significantly lower than the WHO's recommended standard of 1 doctor for every 5,000 patients, 32 clinical officers, one (1) environmental health officer, 10 environmental health technicians, 65 nurses giving an underscore of 1 to 1,903 nurse-to-patients, lower than the World Health Organization's (WHO) recommended standard of 1 nurse for every 700 patient, two (2) dentists, four (4) pharmacists, and one (1) lab technician. The inadequacy in the health care personnel is stressing the personnel and negatively affecting health care service delivery to the people of Nkeyema district. This will in turn compromise the district ability to achieve SDG number 3 which promote good health and well-being of the community.



10.8. Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

The major issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations in the district include the long distances the majority of people cover in accessing medical facilities and lack of drugs in health post, centers and hospitals. Considering the poverty index in the district, a number of people above the average index do not afford to buy the medical prescription, contributing to an increase in mortality rate.

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

As presented under future population estimates, the district population is likely to increase from 123,725 to 267,113 by 2034, this increase given the slow pace at which health facilities are being established will affect further the quality of health care delivery in the district, and lead to an increase in infant and maternal mortality.

10.10. Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change


The inadequate environmental health technicians in the district, charged with the responsibility of enhancing public health services affect the increase in the levels of public awareness on the effect of indiscriminate solid waste disposal. This phenomenon will continue to affect the environment negatively especially with given population projections and will in turn contribute to the increase in the production of greenhouse gases which has a negative effect on climate change.

10.11. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

The major issues that arose in relation to gender and vulnerable groups in the district was with regard to inadequate health facilities in the district. This situation mainly affects women, girls, and boys who are more susceptible to illness and are forced to travel long distances to access primary health care services. Further, the differently abled persons in the district equally faces significant challenges covering long distances given the fact on inadequate ambulance services and poor road networks.

10.12. Impact of HIV/AIDS on Health

Nkeyema district being a transit district in the province has seen an increase in the number of HIV/AIDS cases and has since come up with activities to reduce the new HIV infections and ensure all those that are tested positive are commenced on treatment. The district has recognized the importance of the adolescent and young people as the most at-risk group. It is to this effect the district has prioritized high HIV preventive impact intervention delivery to both in school and out of school adolescents. About 31% of all new antenatal visits are adolescent pregnancies (aged between 15 to 19 years). The district has trained about eighty-three peer educators and twenty-four community distributors whose priority is to educate on sexual



reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and other sexually reproductive health, gender-based violence and also offer HIV adherence support to ensure that there are no HIV patients defaulting.

10.13. Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

The inadequate environmental health technicians in the district, charged with the responsibility of enhancing public health services affect the increase in the levels of public awareness on the effect of indiscriminate solid waste disposal. This phenomenon will continue to affect the environment negatively especially with given population projections and will in turn contribute to the increase in the production of greenhouse gases which has a negative effect on climate change.

10.14. The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector

During the rainy season, some health facilities become inaccessible due to flooding, while the risk of contamination of water sources potentially increases, leading to diarrhea outbreaks. In most rural areas, the community has inadequate access to safe water and sanitation, uses unclean sources of energy, resulting in indoor air pollution, lives in poor housing with compromised ventilation and has difficulties disposing of their waste. These conditions accelerate the incidence of malaria, diarrheal diseases including cholera, typhoid, and dysentery, and respiratory infection

10.15. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

The major issues that arose in relation to gender and vulnerable groups in the district was with regard to inadequate health facilities in the district. This situation mainly affects women, girls, and boys who are more susceptible to illness and are forced to travel long distances to access primary health care services. Further, the differently abled persons in the district equally faces significant challenges covering long distances given the fact on inadequate ambulance services and poor road networks.

The district has no enough youth friendly spaces in most health facilities and this has greatly affected adolescents in accessing to health services. The lack of services targeting this group has led to high sexually transmitted diseases, leading to high numbers of teen pregnancies and early marriages. The district has no One stop Centre which handles cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV). One stop center are facilities created to provide integrated services to survivors of GBV. This is really a challenge for survivors of GBV as they are made to move from one place to another to access the service provider and leading to some cases being concealed.

Cultural norms and religious beliefs are also affecting the delivery of services in the district. Some communities find it very offensive when the peer educators are teaching on sexual reproductive health in their communities. And also, exposure to initiation ceremony at a tender age led to early sexual experimentation which has seen a rise in teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections.



10.16. **Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue**

The district has inadequate health facilities coupled with inadequate health personnel and this is mainly attributed to the inadequate funding in recent past to construct adequate health facilities in relation to the district population. Further, the required number of health personnel to be recruited is usually dictated by the central government without considering the population increase. This has resulted in overburdening the available health personnel by the bigger population demanding health care services.

10.17. **Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue**

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Summary of Core Issues

- poor access to quality Health services
- Low literacy level
- health education
- Inadequate health facilities
- Bad cultural practices
- Lack of Isolation facility in the district

11.0 Education Sector

Education has been proved to be a cornerstone of the social-economic and a tool that is essential in the positive transformation of any country. In Zambia, the Ministry of Education has been given the mandate oversee the formulation and implementation of education policies, and enforces standards and regulations, supervise and provide education and skills development, as well as promote science, technology and innovation education. To achieve this mandate, most Zambian governments have been investing so much in the education sector.

This section provides a review on existing plans and strategies that govern the performance of the education sector as a whole and how Nkeyema District Education Board has domesticated the same to make them operational. The section goes further to present the core issues affecting development of the education sector in Nkeyema district.

11.1. **Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local Level.**

Zambia is a signatory to a number of international and regional agreements and protocols to which nations pledge to fulfill. Some of these are biased towards the education sector. These international agreements have influenced most of the policies on education for. Notable among many other international and regional agreements and protocols includes:

i. **Education For All**

The EFA aims at eliminating gender disparities that have been prevailing in primary and secondary education. It also seeks to expand the comprehensive early childhood education for the disadvantaged children.

ii. **The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).**

The MDGs launched in 2000 with 8 goals aimed at addressing a number of global challenges. Some of the goals that speak to the needs of education are MDG.

The Ministry of Education working hand in hand with other stakeholders, endeavors to fine tune and promote policies that are aimed at addressing the bottle necks to accessing equitable and quality education. Many policy documents and international instruments have been formulated and adopted, respectively to ensure that the education been provided speaks to the aspirations of many in the 21st Century.

The section provides the highlights of the key government priorities outlined in the national plan documents that are to be implemented at the local level. Further, the section will provide the implementation status of the existing plans and strategies.

There are various education policies and documents that guide the education provisions in Zambia. The following are some of them:


i. **The Education Policy (1996)**

The document is aimed to improve access to quality education for all Zambians and emphasized the importance of basic education for sustainable develop. The policy went further to emphasis on the need to enhance the quality of education by improving teacher training, curriculum development and school management

The other part tackled by the policy is the promotion of inclusivity and ensure that all Zambian children regardless of their gender, location, or socio- economic background, have equal access to the education within walkable distances

ii. **The Vision 2030**

This is a long-term national development plan for Zambia that was launched in 2007 and it spells out strategies that will propel Zambia to status of “A Prosperous Middle-income Nation” by the year 2030.



The Vision spells out the kind of a citizen the country desires. Therefore, Nkeyema District Education Board takes into consideration the issues therein in relation with the learner. Vision 2030 is to be actualized through a series of five- year medium development plans such as the Fifth National Development Plan from 2006 to 2010, Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) from 2011 to 2015 and the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R- SNDP) from 2013 to 2016. The National Development Plans all address the education and skill development among many other issues.

iii. The 2023 Zambia Education Curriculum Framework

The ZECF prescribes guidelines and binding regulations to address the identified gaps in the provisions of education by align the education system to National Development Plans, and migrating from an Outcome- Based Education to (OBE) to Competence Based Education. It has also gone further to adjust the structure of the education system from 4-7-2-3 to 3-6-4-2 and replacing Grade 7,9,10, 11 and 12 with Form 1,2,3,4 and 5.

iv. Technical Education and Vocational Entrepreneurship Training (TEVET) Skills Development Policy (2020)

This document has a holistic approach in addressing the mismatches in the acquisition and continuity in the transfer of skills and knowledge acquired from schools and universities. The document addresses the challenges that learners with intentions to pursue higher level vocational qualifications faced due lack of progression pathway. In line with this, the District Education Board sees to it that schools offer correct pathways throughout the district as indicted in the sections below.

11.2. Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan and how they are to be implements at a Local Level

The key priorities outlined in the Eighth National Development Plan regarding the education sector includes strategies aimed at providing adequate education facilities and infrastructure, provide ICT equipment, improve labour productivity, and improve private sector participation in delivery of education service to the people of Nkeyema. The outlined priorities are to be implemented in the district by constructing adequate infrastructure with support from Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and through reason with traditional leaders to secure land for Technical and Vocational Training Centers (TVTC) for skills development.

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

11.3.1. Assessment of the Existing State of Development

The Vision 2030 policy document emphasizes on quality education for all and not leaving any child behind. This can only be achieved by improving teacher quality, curriculum development and infrastructure.

The district with support from the community, cooperating partners, Ministry of Education and the Local Authority has established and or constructed a total number of education facilities. As at the close of 2024 Second Quarter, the district had on record 99 education facilities, out of which 51 are community schools, 37 are government primary schools. The district has only 5 Private Primary Schools, 19 Open Learning Centers (OLC) and 6 Secondary Schools. Both community and government primary schools have Early Childhood Education (ECE) facilities annexed to them.

The table below shoes the distribution of the schools in the district according to levels and wards.

Table 6: Distribution of Schools in the District

S/N	WARD	COMMUNITY			PRIVATE		GOVERNMENT			OLC
		ECE	PRIM.	SEC	ECE	PRIM.	ECE	PRIM.	SEC.	
1	BULOTO	8	8	0	0	0	3	3	0	1
2	LIToya	9	9	0	0	0	5	5	0	2
3	LOMBELOMBE	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
4	MUNKUYE	6	6	0	2	2	6	6	2	4
5	NAMILANGI	2	2	0	0	0	5	5	0	4
6	NKEYEMA	3	3	0	3	3	6	6	2	2
7	SHIMANO	9	9	0	0	0	3	3	1	3
8	SHISHAMBA	6	6	0	0	0	6	6	1	3
	TOTALS	50	50	0	5	5	37	37	6	19

Source: Ministry of Education (2024)

The district, with help from the stakeholders and cooperating partners, established a Special Education Unit in 2021 annexed to Kapa Community School. This was in the bid to actualize the inclusiveness policy as espoused by the Education for All policy documents.

By the close of 2024 Second Quarter, the total enrolment of the 99 education facilities in the district stood at 46,577. The bigger proportion of the enrolment was from community schools with 21,402, government schools 24,294 while private schools had 881.

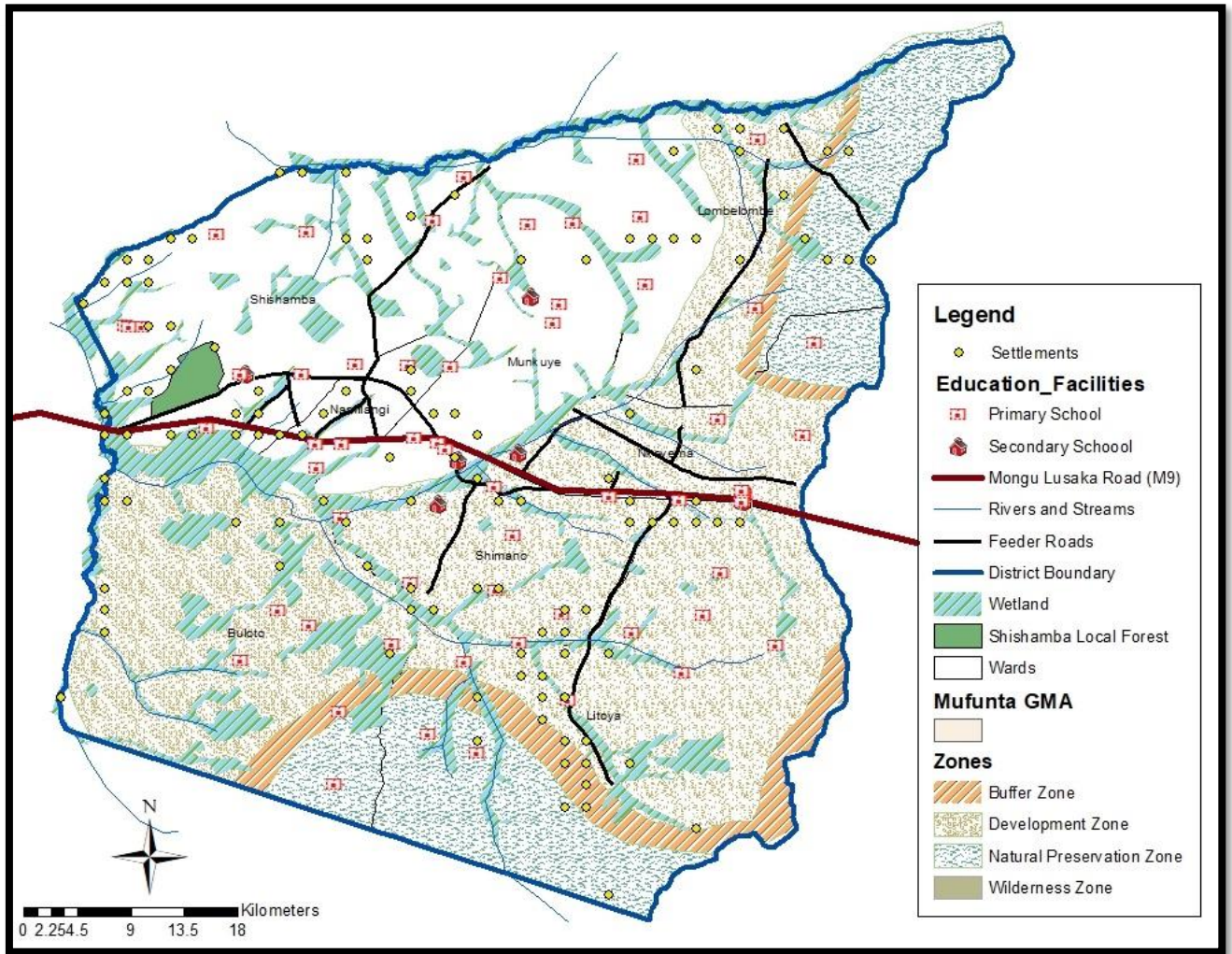
Below is the Table showing the distribution of the enrolment.

Table 7: distribution of the enrolment

		ECE			PRIMARY (1-7)			JUNIOR SEC. (8 – 9)			SENIOR SEC. (10 - 12)			GRAND TOTALS		
S/N	SECOTOR	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	COMMUNITY	1736	1849	3585	8846	8971	17817	0	0	0	0	0	0	10582	10820	21402
2	GOVERNMENT	1266	1370	2636	8303	8594	16897	1636	1819	3455	643	663	1306	11848	12446	24294
3	PRIVATE	116	127	243	304	334	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	461	881
	TOTALS	3118	3346	6464	17453	17899	35352	1636	1819	3455	643	663	1306	22850	23727	46577

Source: Ministry of Education (2024)

Map 17: Spatial Distribution of Education Facilities



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

Nkeyema District Education Board has 609 members of staff under its charge, of which 600 are directly offering teaching services in different capacities whereas the 9 provides different non-teaching services. Of the 609, 302 are males and 307 are females.

Table 8: Spatial Distribution of Education Facilities

S/N	OFFICERS	M	F	T
1	DEBS OFFICERS	5	2	7
2	SCHOOLS	291	302	593
3	NON-TEACHING STAFF	6	3	9
	TOTALS	302	307	609

Source: Ministry of Education (2024).

In line with the Education for All policy document launched in 1990 by **UNESCO** that has been domesticated by Zambia, to ensure that all children, particularly girls and vulnerable populations have equal access to primary education, 32 community schools have been put Government Funding Hub, making them Quasi-government while 37 primary schools are full public schools with Payroll Management Establishment Control (PEMC) slots depending on the Grade of the school. All the six secondary schools are also on Government Funding Hub. However, only Nkeyema Secondary school has full establishment, Munkuye and Mawilo secondary schools five slots each whereas Shimano, Kalale and Kandende secondary schools have none. This means that most of the teachers offering services at secondary schools are still been paid at lower salary scale due to lack of PEMC establishment despite having attained a higher qualification.

In terms of infrastructure, the district through the Ministry of Education has a total of 99 learning facilities: 56 schools have at least a 1 X 2 permanent classroom block constructed by the government, same through CDF and others by cooperating partners, whereas 34 have at least a 1 X 1 semi- permanent classroom while 8 schools are completely mud and glass-thatched.

The 99 learning facilities that the district has, have a total number of 394 classroom spaces of which 236 are permanent, 142 are semi-permanent while 16 are pole and mud glass-thatched learning spaces. The district has no school with a specialized room for practical subjects.

In terms of staff accommodation, the district has 56 permanent habitable housing units and 43 temporal accommodations for the teaching staff.

The table below summers up the above data.

Table 9: Summary data

Schools		Teachers' Houses		Classrooms		
Permanent	Temporal	Permanent	Temporal	Permanent	Temporal	Permanent incomplete
56	43	63	129	236	158	42

Source: Ministry of Education (2024).

In the area of water and sanitation, the district has 6 ablution blocks in 6 schools and 2 Triple waterborne toilet units in one of the schools constructed by cooperating partners.

Out of the 99 schools, only 63 have access to clean and safe drinking water within the school premises while 24 are using shallow wells as water sources. 9 community schools are operating without water sources within the school premises only depend of nearby communities for water.

The table below speaks to the forgoing data:

Table 10: Data on Sanitation.

Toilets Available			Water				
Waterborne	VIP	Pit	Piped	Borehole	Hand pump	Wells	none
48	101	184	0	32	31	24	9

Source: Ministry of Education (2024).

Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

The education sector has been witnessing a positive variance in terms of performance at grade 7 and 12 final examinations though still below the provincial target.

In 2021, at Grade 7 level, all the Grade 7 candidates who sat for the final examinations proceeded to Grade 8 due to the automatic progression policy that was in force until 2022. However, in terms of quality, the district had 66% of the Grade 7 candidates obtaining Division one and two certificates, putting the district at position 11 in the province. In 2023, the district was on position at provincial level 14 after 49% of the Grade 7 candidates obtain either division one and two in the final examinations. In 2023, the district moved to position 12 after scoring 55.60 %.

Unfortunately, the picture at Grade 9 level has not been too well in the last three years. The performance of the district has been going down. The district was at position 14 in 2021 with 47% pass rate and 39% in 2022 but still at position 14. In 2023, the district moved to the position 16 after 27.70 % of the grade 9 candidates managed to progress to Grade 10 after obtaining at Junior Secondary certificate.

At Grade 12, the district was on position 4 with 89.40% pass but dropped to 44% in 2022 and come out position 6 in the province. In 2023, the district performed slightly better at Grade 12, though still below the 80% provincial target but scored 54.5% to claim position 4 at provincial level.

The District Education Board has put in place a number of strategies to improve learner performance in the district

Below is the summary of the district performance in the last 3 years:

Table 11: Final Examinations Performance 2021 - 2023

	2021		2022		2023	
LEVEL	PASS%	PROVINCIAL POSITION	PASS%	PROVINCIAL POSITION	PASS%	PROVINCIAL POSITION
G.7	66	11	49	14	55.60	12
G.9	47	14	39	14	27.70	16
G.12	89.40	4	44.08	6	54.50	4

Source: Ministry of Education (2024).

Assessment of the Availability of Services and the Quality-of-Service Provision

As already alluded to earlier on, at the close of 2024 second quarter, the district had a total number of 99 education facilities out of which 51 are community schools, 37 are government primary schools. The district has only 5 Private Primary Schools, 19 Open Learning Centers (OLC) annexed to primary schools and 6 Secondary Schools.

An analysis of the forgoing statistics shows that there are more community run schools than government schools. It suffices to mention that, all the 51 community schools have no government establishment though 32 are on government Funding Hub and receives quarterly Community Grants and Free Education fees depending on the total enrolment of each.

This means that the remaining 19 of the community schools survives entirely on arms from the community and stakeholders. The community has to raise money to procure teaching and learning aids and also pay the volunteer teachers.

The District Education Board, endeavors to do everything possible to improve the quality of education been offered in both community and public schools. As such, the district education authority has so far rationed the qualified teaching staff to 21 community schools out of the 51. The teachers sent to these community schools have been taken from the 37 public schools with PEMC establishments.

The table below shows the distribution of G.R.Z teachers to community school in the district.

Table 12:G.R. Z teachers at community schools

S/N	SCHOOL	STAFFING		
		M	F	T
1	Agape	2	1	3
2	Kadzo	2	1	3
3	Kambai	1	0	1
4	Kapa Regular / Special unit	1	3	4
5	Kashambana	0	1	1
6	Katobo	1	2	3
7	Libuyungu	0	3	3
8	Likuyu	1	0	1
9	Loloma	1	1	2
10	Lombelombe	1	0	1
11	Mabuji	1	1	2
12	Mankonde	0	1	1
13	Mbumisha	0	1	1
14	Mikube	0	1	1
15	Mudeu	1	0	1
16	Mukoshela	0	1	1
17	Shambalamena	0	4	4
18	Shikonde	0	1	1
19	Shunguwaenda	0	1	1
20	Sibasha	0	1	1
	TOTALS	12	24	36

Source: Ministry of Education (2024).

Learning facilities in Nkeyema district are fairly distributed according to population. However, there a

The table below shows the distribution of the schools in the district according to levels and wards.

S/N	WARD	COMMUNITY			PRIVATE		GOVERNMENT			OLC
		ECE	PRIM.	SEC	ECE	PRIM.	ECE	PRIM.	SEC.	
1	BULOTO	8	8	0	0	0	3	3	0	1
2	LIToya	9	9	0	0	0	5	5	0	2
3	LOMBELOMBE	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
4	MUNKUYE	6	6	0	2	2	6	6	2	4
5	NAMILANGI	2	2	0	0	0	5	5	0	4
6	NKEYEMA	3	3	0	3	3	6	6	2	2
7	SHIMANO	9	9	0	0	0	3	3	1	3
8	SHISHAMBA	6	6	0	0	0	6	6	1	3
	TOTALS	50	50	0	5	5	37	37	6	19

Source: District Education Board Office (2024).

Considering the required criteria for establishing an education facility which is “5 kilometers radius of other schools depending on the target population density”, the total number of both community and public primary schools which stood at district stood at 88 are adequate to provide primary education and early childhood education which has been annexed to the 88 primary schools.

However, at the secondary sector, six (6) available Day Secondary School facilities in the district is inadequate as the district require additional number of one (1) Day Secondary school and 2 Boarding Secondary schools ensure that quality education is provided and reduce the long distances usually covered by pupils in secondary schools.

The classroom space for the district against the enrolment and streams for is quite inadequate.

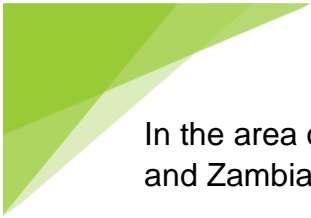
At the close of the 2024 Second Quarter, the district had a total of 394 both permanent and temporal classroom spaces available for the 46,577. The total number of classroom spaces needed in the district is 665 to accommodate all the learners in the district. The district average pupil-classroom ratio is 1:60. This is significantly below the recommended standard of 1:40 by UNESCO, negatively affecting the possibility of achieving SDG number 4, which promote access to quality education by 2030.

The table below shows the status of education facilities in the district.

Table 13: Status of Education Facilities

Schools		Teachers’ Houses		Classroom Spaces		
Permanent	Temporal	Permanent	Temporal	Permanent	Temporal	Permanent incomplete
56	43	63	129	236	158	52

Source: District Education Board Office (2024).



In the area of infrastructure, the district is a beneficiary of various CDF, direct Government fund and Zambia Enhanced Education Projects (ZEEP) current under construction.

The district received funding for Shimano, Mawilo and Kandende secondary schools. The three (3) upgrade secondary schools received funding for the construction of 1 X 3 classroom block and two teachers houses at their new sits following their separation from primary schools they were annexed. The three projects are all at roof level.

The district is also in receipt of phase one funding for the construction of two-Day Secondary Schools in Lombelombe and Njonjolo under the ZEEP –project supported by World Bank. The project comes with a number of specialized rooms, classroom blocks, 12 teachers' houses and an administration block among others.

The above projects will enhance the quality of education been offered in the district.

The district does not have any tertiary institution. However, the district through Ministry of Community Development has secured land from His Royal Highness Chief Kakuma to construct a trade school in Shishamba ward for enhancement of skills development among the youths in the district.

Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations.

The major issues that arose during community and stakeholder consultation process was inadequate education facilities and decent accommodation for teachers both in primary and secondary schools. This had created lapses in the quality-of-service provision to communities as classrooms are overclouded, thereby affecting the concentration levels for pupils.

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

The district population by 2034 is likely to double and this will increase further the demand for quality education services. Provided the status quo remains the same, there will be more pressure on the already inadequate staffing levels and education facilities in all the schools.

Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

The education sector with support from cooperating partners such as World Vision, and JTI plays a significant role in sensitization the community and educating school going children on the importance of conserving and protecting the environment. The sector has developed a strategy of ensuring that schools add to the building of a resilient climate change resilient environment by participating in tree planting exercise within the school premises. However, given the inadequate number of education facilities in the district and the probable population increase, the number of available education facilities and personnel may not suffice to provide awareness to all the communities, especially school age children that may not have access to education due to long distances required for them to travel to access the services.

Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

Education sector had placed more emphasis in the need for gender inclusiveness in knowledge acquisition. This is a complete paradigm shift as the sector has continued to record significant achievements in the number of women accessing education and participating in decision making both at national and local level. The sector has ensured that the different abled groups are taken into consideration by constructing schools that accessible by physically challenged pupils.

The Government has introduced free education from early childhood education through to grade 12 and Local Authority through Constituency Development Fund (CDF) is providing bursary to secondary boarding school pupils and skills development learners. Further, Social Welfare is

also supporting the education sector by ensuring that the girl child is kept in school through payment of social cash transfer to such vulnerable girls.

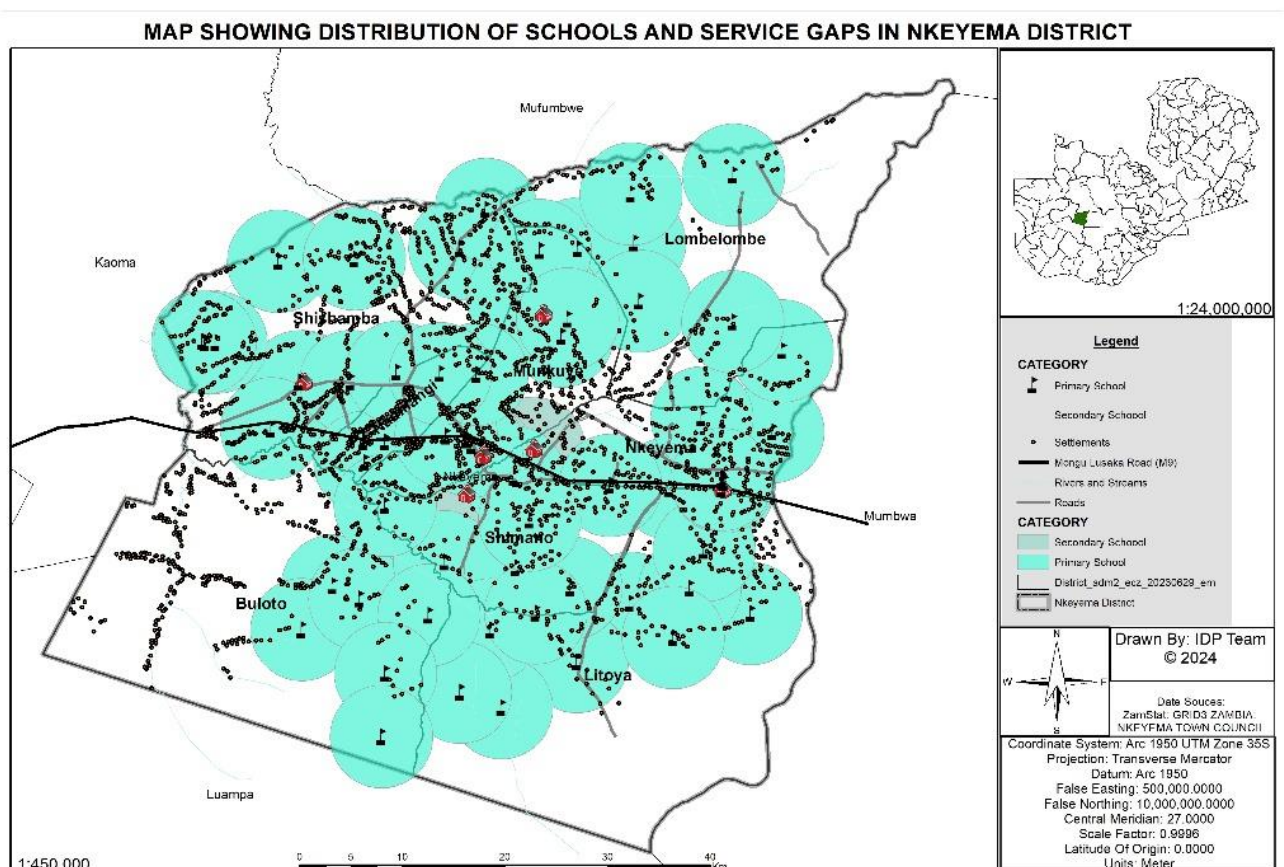
Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue

The major external factors contributing to the identified issues was with regard to inadequate funding for school operations, construction of staff houses and low staffing levels resulting from the national budget constraints.

Summary of Core Issues

- Lack of Boarding schools
- Inadequacy of infrastructures
- Poor Quality education service provision
- Inadequate ICT infrastructure to support learners
- Inadequate teachers to offer STEM subjects
- Early pregnancies and marriages
- Current service coverage outstripped by population
- Lack of a special school in the district.
- Lack of specialized rooms in all the secondary schools

Map 18: Spatial Distribution of Education Facilities



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

12.0 Social Protection Sector

The National Social Protection Policy was created by the government of the Republic of Zambia with the intention of making it easier to provide fundamental social protection measures. The sector is concerned with improving the social dynamics of women, children, and the vulnerable in the society. The section discusses key priorities and strategies that govern the performance of the sector in the district. Furthermore, the section presents highlights on the core issues affecting the sector development.

12.1. Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local Level

The section provides the highlights of the key government priorities outlined in the national plan documents that are to be implemented at the local level. Further, the section will provide the implementation status of the existing plans and strategies. The subsequent programs were developed in order to accomplish this goal:

Social Cash Transfer Program


Government initiative to eradicate intergenerational poverty and reduce extreme poverty in designated homes. The program gives recipients a financial transfer every two months to help them support their daily lives. Community Welfare Assistance Committees (CWACs), which are the smallest entities, are used to select the recipients of the social cash transfer program. Area Welfare Assistance Committees (AWACs), which are largely made up of members from CWACs, are formed by a number of CWACs. Members of the CWAC have a variety of duties, including as spotting potential recipients of social cash transfers and assisting pay point managers with payments.

Public Welfare Assistance Scheme

This program responds to shocks that specifically affect households and is implemented at the local level according to need (social, health and education support such as in-kind assistance with clothing, roofing, referrals and counselling as well as payments of fees, repatriation of stranded persons, etc.). The CWACs are used by this initiative to locate and provide aid to those in need.

Strategies:

- i. Review and harmonize appropriate legislation for protection of vulnerable groups;
- ii. Establish and strengthen mechanisms for the protection of victims/survivors of human rights abuses;
- iii. Strengthen and expand training programs for service providers in handling human abuses;
- iv. Strengthen awareness mechanism for addressing harmful cultural and traditional practices;

- 
- v. Enhance protection of women and children undergoing the criminal justice system;
 - vi. Strengthen mechanisms for the protection of older person against abuse, neglect and violence; and
 - vii. Promote awareness of rights and entitlements for vulnerable groups;

Food Security Pack Program

This program enhances food security at household level and targets households with land and adequate (and appropriate) labor capacity by providing them with agriculture inputs. The program supports beneficiaries with farming inputs which comprise compound 'D', Urea, maize seed and legume seed consecutively for two farming seasons after which they are weaned off to bring other beneficiaries on board. It is assumed that after a beneficiary has received support for years, they will accumulate enough money to enable them access farming inputs from the cooperatives. The successful operations of the Food Security Pack program (FSP) hinges on the grassroots structures called Area Food Security committees (AFSPCs). The roles of the AFSPCs are to help identify beneficiaries, help distribute farming inputs, accompany officers during field visits and also help during recoveries (payback) from the beneficiaries.

Women Empowerment

Supporting Women's Livelihood Project

This is one of the components of the GEWEL project which aims at increasing access to livelihood support for women through provision of productivity grants, training in business and life skills as well mentorship all tailored to ensure that grant recipients succeed in their businesses.

Strategies:

- i. Review and harmonize appropriate legislation for protection of vulnerable groups;
- ii. Establish and strengthen mechanisms for the protection of victims/survivors of human rights abuses;
- iii. Strengthen and expand training programs for service providers in handling human abuses;
- iv. Strengthen awareness mechanism for addressing harmful cultural and traditional practices;
- v. Strengthen mechanisms for the protection of older person against abuse, neglect and violence; and
- vi. Promote awareness of rights and entitlements for vulnerable groups



National Disability Policy

The policy was developed on the recognition that people with disabilities ought to have the same rights, opportunities, choices and needs as people without disabilities. People with disabilities face a number of challenges compared to those without disabilities. As part of the process of equalizing opportunities the national disability policy was developed. This document enables the MCDSS to: -

1. Promote, coordinate, control and administer services for all categories of persons with disabilities
2. Source and provide funds for persons with disabilities for various economic ventures
3. Promote public awareness relating to the prevention of disabilities and care for persons with disabilities
4. Ensure people with disabilities have access to primary health care, education

Strategies:

- i. Promote equal access to appropriate and affordable basic social services, devices and other assistance for disability- related needs; and
- ii. Promote access by persons with disabilities, in particular women, girls and older persons to poverty reduction programs;
- iii. Promote access by persons with disabilities and their families living in situations of poverty to adequate training, and financial assistance; and
- iv. Promote participation of person with disabilities at all levels of governance

National Ageing Policy

The policy was developed as a result of the government's realization of the need to address the phenomenon of ageing and the challenges being faced by the older persons. The national ageing policy gives the MCDSS the responsibility to spearhead the implementation of the policy. In doing so the MCDSS is mandated to: -

- i. set and enforce the minimum standard of care for institutions looking after the welfare of the older persons
- ii. establish a database on organizations working with the aged
- iii. provide and coordinate welfare services to the vulnerable ageing population
- iv. establish more place of safety and transit homes for the aged

This policy gives the MCDSS the responsibility to provide social assistance to older persons and to ensure they live a dignified life and to promote and ensure community participation in addressing the plight of the aged.

12.2. Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan and how they are to be implements at a Local Level

The key priorities outlined in the Eighth National Development Plan regarding the social protection sector includes activities and strategies aimed at strengthening coordination of social protection systems, increase the coverage of social protection in order to reduce inequality in the community. These priority areas are to be improved through the following programs: Social Cash Transfer (SCT), Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS), Child protection, Family and Child Welfare, Gender Based Violence, Human Trafficking, Keeping Girls in School (KGS), Food Security Pack (FSP), Supporting Women's Livelihood (SWL), Village Banking, Adult Literacy education, Youth and women empowerment, training of community structures.

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

The district through the support from Social Welfare and Community Development has a total number of 10,006 vulnerable benefiting from on social cash transfer program and 1,750 vulnerable benefiting from food security pack respectively from the central government. Keeping Girls in School has in 2024 been scaled up and launched in the district. 100 women are being supported through Supporting women's livelihood (SWL) in Nkeyema district

Furthermore, a total number for 217 youths/women groupings have been empowered through Youths, Women and Community Grant Empowerment CDF component, and 56 youths/women cooperatives and clubs have been empowered through the CDF loan component to undertake various business projects aimed reducing their vulnerability and improving their livelihood. Lastly, the district through the CDF, community project component has constructed one local court in Shishamba ward to enhance delivery of social justice to the community. Through the Zambia Police with Police Post located TBZ, policing programs has been running to enhance social protection in the district.

12.4. Assessment of the Existing State of Development

Assessing the status of existing state of development will aid the understanding on the performance of the sector in the district and outlines the availability and quality of service provision in relation to key indicators. This will help the development of a plan that will address the shortfalls in the implementation of the sector key priorities.

12.5. Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

The social protection sector despite inadequate infrastructure for smooth operation of social protection programs, the performance has been satisfactory as there is evidence of increase in the number of vulnerable placed on empowerment programs under SWL, Social Cash Transfer, and CDF grant programs.

12.6. Assessment of the Availability of Services and the Quality-of-Service Provision

Social protection programs in the district are being championed by the department of Social Welfare, Community Development, Town Council, DMMU and Non-Governmental Organizations. The district still has high poverty levels coupled with the 2023/24 drought that disrupted the livelihood of the majority people, there is need for increased resources to respond to the high number of the poor and vulnerable. The table 10.6.1 gives a segregation of data by gender, disability under social protection in Nkeyema district and also provides an analysis of the district beneficiaries. The district has a total number of 30, 853 beneficiaries under social protection.


Table 14: Social Protection program

Type of Social Protection Program	Total number of beneficiaries
	MALE
Social Cash Transfer	10, 006
Emergency Cash Transfer	12, 449
Support Women Livelihood	100
Village banking	56
Cash for work	6275
Youth/women empowerment	217
FSP	1750
TOTAL	30,853

Source: Social welfare (2024)

The lack of proper funding for the sector has made it difficult for the social protection programs to be established and supplied to all rural communities in all districts. On the other hand, due to a lack of information and resources regarding its advantages, leisure has not been widely explored.

Cash transfer within the district and has 8 area coordinating committees with currently 75 community welfare assistance committees (CWACs) which also has 750 community welfare Assistance Committee members throughout the district to help out with the implementation of the program.



Ageing is a phenomenon that has been experienced with great difficulties in most parts of the world, country and at District level. Older persons face increasing uncertainties as they have limited access to basic needs and services. It is therefore, evident that the government recognizes the need to provide a policy framework to guide all stakeholders in service delivery to older persons to enable them lead a decent and sustainable life.

Limited financial challenges to the department of social welfare programs as well as uncoordinated efforts regarding the welfare of older persons, has affected the delivery quality of services to their specific needs. The government provides goods and services to the poor and vulnerable relating to health, education, nutrition, empowerment and legal matters. These interventions although well thought out, are limited in access and resource allocation, for instance in Zambia we only have eight homes for the older persons which Government is supporting. Nkeyema District does not have such a facility and this really possess a challenge when need arise to care for older persons especially those who do not have relatives to look after them.

Social welfare has a mandate to provide Social Assistance to older persons in order for them to lead a dignified life and also to promote and ensure community participation in addressing the plight of Older Persons

12.7. Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

The major issues that arose during the community and stakeholder consultation process was inadequate social protection resources to cushion the communities from widespread hunger and poverty resulting from crop failure and drought. The low coverage of available social protection programs had left most of the communities deprived of livelihood enhancement.

Social cash transfer:

The program comprises giving cash help to families with elderly members, families with chronically sick patients receiving palliative care, families with child headed households and families with disabled children. By giving financial transfers, it aims to assist extremely impoverished households out of their predicament. Although homes are meant to receive money every two months, this is not always the case. Instead, payments are made only when the district has financing, which has not been a problem lately. In instances where the funding delays households fall back into extreme poverty while waiting for the next payment because they wait too long and funding has been intermittent, therefore the service is not up to par.



Public welfare assistance scheme

The initiative includes giving out aid in the form of food, money, shelter, and other services. The services are offered through community-based organizations, and they are planned to be delivered on a monthly basis while identifying recipients. Due to uneven and insufficient funding, the service quality has not been up to par.

Women Empowerment

The main objective is to empower the disadvantaged groups and persons with disabilities through provision of skills training in income generating activities, credit facilities and entrepreneurship skills and this has working efficiently in the district.

Food security pack program

By supplying them with agricultural inputs, this initiative improves food security at the home level and focuses on households with land and sufficient (and suitable) labor capability. The beneficiaries of the program get farming inputs such as compound "D," urea, maize seed, and legume seed in succession over the course of two farming seasons before being weaned off to make room for new beneficiaries. It is believed that after receiving assistance for a number of years, a beneficiary will have saved up enough money to be able to purchase farming inputs from cooperatives. Although the service is available, it is insufficient to serve all socially marginalized groups.

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

The district population has continued to grow and is expected to expand further in the next ten years and this will create the need to scale up the programs in order to cater for the growing population.

- With an increase in population there will be a need to strengthen the grassroots structures to enhance service delivery.
- Need for increased resource allocation
- Need for sustainable management for the environment

12.9. Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

Social protection sector advocates for programmes and projects that are environmentally friendly and climate resilient. However, most empowered beneficiaries tend to engage in charcoal business, which has a negative effect on the preservation of forests and ultimately impacts negatively on climate change.

12.10. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

Social protection programs largely target the vulnerable people in the community, among which women and youths, girls and boys, the elderly and the physically challenged are being empowered in various livelihood and social assistance. However, the empowerment is

inadequate to address all the vulnerable community women, girls, boys and differently abled in the district.

12.11. Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue

Human-Animal conflict had rendered settlements that are in or near game management areas unable to engage in farming activities. This had disadvantaged them from benefiting from social protection packages such as the fertilizer support for vulnerable farmers under food security pack. The limited sources of income and lack of access to such programs pushes most households into poverty. Some settlements are in far-flung areas and have no access to markets for their produce due to bad road networks. This predicament denies vulnerable households to improve their social welfare.

The table below stipulates some of the identified issues and the corresponding underlying factors.

Table 15: Identified issues and Corresponding underlying Factors.

S/n	Vulnerable Groups	Underlying Factors
1	Orphans/Vulnerable Children	HIV / AIDS and destitution
2	Physically challenged	Unemployment
3	Female headed households	HIV / AIDS
4	Aged	Inadequate Social Protection Programs
5	Child headed household	Desertion/ destitution

Source: social welfare (2024)

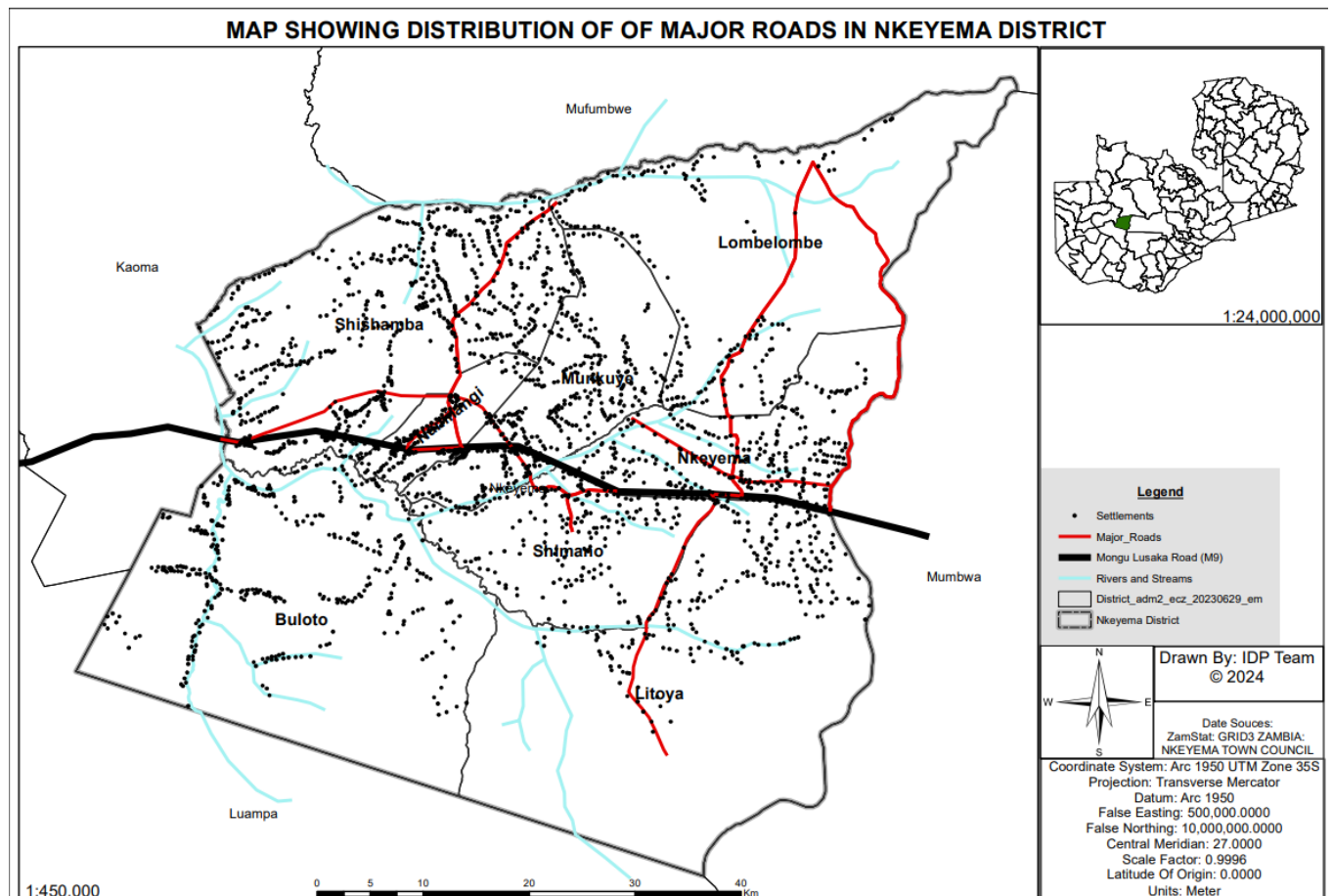
Summary of Core Issues

- Inadequate financial resources for the marginalized
- Low literacy levels
- Lack of social amenities
- Inadequate law enforcing facilities
- Inadequate infrastructure for survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse as well GBV

13.0 Transport And Communication Sector

The sector deals with transport and communication infrastructure such as roads, storm-water-drainage and telecommunication. A well-functioning transport system has the potential to reduce the overall cost of doing business, enable efficiency in the movement of goods and services. This section provides a review on existing plans and strategies developed to enhance the performance and presents the core issues affecting sector development in the district. Below is the Map showing the existing road network in Nkeyema District.

Map 19: Map showing Distribution of Major Roads



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

13.1. Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local Level

The section provides the highlights of the key government priorities outlined in the national plan documents that are to be implemented at the local level. Further, the section will provide the implementation status of the existing plans and strategies.



13.2. Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan and how they are to be implements at a Local Level

The key priorities outlined in the Eighth National Development Plan aimed at improving the road network infrastructure and improve ICT infrastructure for quality service delivery. These strategies are to be implemented at local level through the construction of and maintenance of feeder roads, installation and construction of culverts and bridges, installation of mast towers, and establishment of community radio station for efficient transportation and communications, and information dissemination in the district.

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

The district has not addressed the key priorities areas in the sector from the time it was declared a district in 2012. This is evidenced by the poor road network, inadequate mast tower resulting to poor telecommunication network, and lack of a radio station.

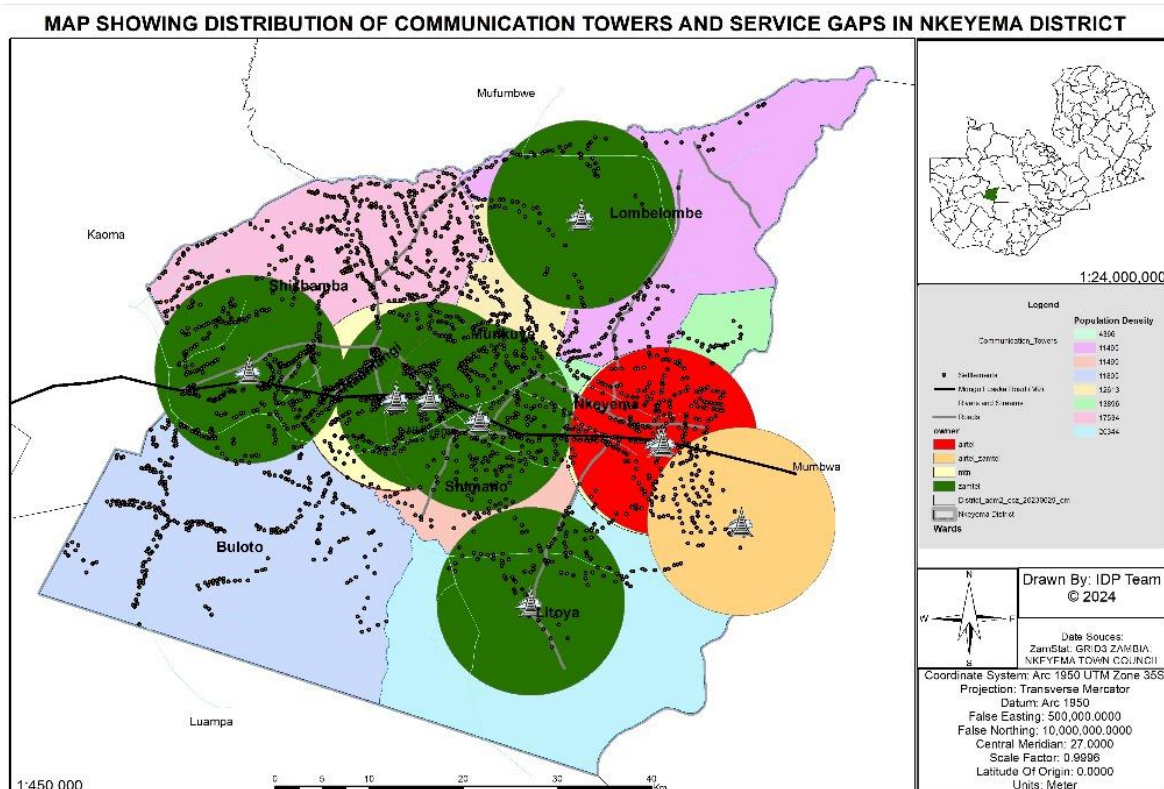
13.4. Assessment of the Existing State of Development

Assessing the status of existing state of development will aid the understanding on the performance of the sector in the district and outlines the availability and quality of service provision in relation to key indicators. This will help the development of a plan that will address the shortfalls in the implementation of the sector key priorities.

13.5. Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

Transport and communication sector has not performed to the expectation of Nkeyema residents as the district lack road equipment for road construction and maintenance. The district has got no radio station with ten (10) telecommunication mast towers with only five (5) which are functional. The absence of adequate transport and communication infrastructures, and road construction and maintenance equipment in the district renders the sector non-functional and insignificant.

Table 16: Communication Towers




Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

13.6. Assessment of the Availability of Services and the Quality-of-Service Provision

The quality-of-service provision is measured on the premise of deliverance of goods and services to the community within the stipulated time. However, due to the poor road network in the district, goods are not delivered within an ideal time and people cannot access service and farming inputs. During the rainy season, most the areas in the district are cut off, leading high maternal and infant mortality rate, and suspension of service delivery for all the sectors whose services are of prime importance to the community. The telecommunication mast towers within the district are placed along M9 Mongu-Lusaka Road leading to poor network for areas that are further from the main road.

13.7. Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

The major issues that arose during the community and stakeholder consultation process was that all the roads in the district are in a very deplorable state, making them impassable especially during the rainy season, thereby creating a situation where people fail to access social services such as education and primary health care services. The poor road network in the district had contributed to high cost of living and increase in poverty index. Further, the district has poor



mobile network in most parts of the rural areas, making communication very difficult especially in cases of emergencies.

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

The poor road condition is likely to degrade even further in the next 10 years, and this is likely to result from population increase leading to traffic congestion, rising safety concerns. Inefficient transportation can hinder economic growth by increasing transportation costs and limiting access to markets and jobs. Further, due to inadequate communication mast tower and lack of radio station, the local people will continue to be left behind in developmental programmes and opportunities that are usually disseminated through radio signals and mobile networks.

13.9. Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

The transportation and communication development has a negative impact on the environment, due to associated deforestation and settlement displacement. Further, poor road network has potential to bring about increase in carbon emissions from vehicles contributing to air pollution and climate change.

13.10. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

The power transport and communication infrastructure has contributed to a gender imbalanced society through the increase in the transportation costs and poor mobile network, thereby negatively affecting quick access to markets and social facilities mostly by women, girls, boys and differently abled community members.

13.11. Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue

The district feeder roads are in a deplorable state mainly because road maintenance is usually done by the local authority who have no road construction and maintenance equipment to carry out period road maintenance exercise. Further, upgrading of township roads to bituminous standards is usually centralized with lack of deliberate policy, leaving all the township road in a very deplorable state. Lastly, the construction of telecommunication tower is centralized, leading to most critical points in the district with poor network.

Summary of Core Issues

- Poor road network and some areas are inaccessible.
- Lack of Airstrips
- lack of bus station in the district
- lack of a radio station
- Insufficient telecommunication infrastructures

14.0 Trade and Commerce Sector

The sector guides economic development of the district in the improvement of livelihood and social welfare of communities. This section provides a review on existing plans and strategies aimed at enhancing sector performance. Further, the section presents the core issues affecting sector development in the district.

14.1. Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local Level

The section provides the highlights of the key government priorities outlined in the national plan documents that are to be implemented at the local level. Further, the section will provide the implementation status of the existing plans and strategies.

14.2. Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan and how they are to be implemented at a Local Level

The key priorities outlined in the Eighth National Development Plan aimed at improving access to finance for production and exports, enhance agriculture value chains, and facilitate micro, small and medium enterprise development, promote cooperatives development, and strengthen Agro-forestry based processing and manufacturing capacity. These priorities are to be implemented in the district through community awareness programmes on access to capital market and financing, construction of markets, club and corporation registration, and formalization of informal businesses.

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

The district has a total number of 421 registered clubs and cooperatives, and constructed three (3) main markets, and 5 roadside markets to enable traders to trade in a conducive environment. However, despite the presence of mobile banking operators, the district lacks banking facilities for efficient business transactions leading business men and women to sort the services in the neighboring district Kaoma, even further to Mongu and Lusaka.

14.4. Assessment of the Existing State of Development

Assessing the status of existing state of development will aid the understanding on the performance of the sector in the district and outlines the availability and quality of service provision in relation to key indicators. This will help the development of a plan that will address the shortfalls in the implementation of the sector key priorities.

14.5. Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

Despite a significant number of traders, the sector has not performed well due to the fact that the district has no presence of personnel under the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) to facilitate the growth of SMEs who are usually striving to sustain their growth.

14.6. Assessment of the Availability of Services and the Quality-of-Service Provision

Despite the available trading centres in the district, lack of banking facilities to serve the business operators negatively affect the cost of doing business and raises security concerns has people tend to move long distances for financial transactions. Furthermore, due to poor road network in the district, business operators located in the outskirts are not able to access financial services from financial institutions resulting in keeping money in their homes, thereby increasing security concerns and negatively affecting the growth of the economy as money is kept back from circulating.

14.7. Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

The major issues that arose during the community and stakeholder consultation process was lack of financial institutions in the district to service the business operators. This had resulted in people moving long distances to access the banking facilities in other districts. Furthermore, the local people, SMEs, and Cooperatives are not able to access financial services from financial institutions due to the high lending interest rates.

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

The population change anticipated in the next ten (10) years will as be highlighted in part one under demographic analysis is likely to record a rise in the number of unemployed people. This will result in more people engaging in small formal and informal business activities. The demographic growth will put more demand on the inadequate trading centres and will also bring about increase in financial crime related cases due to business operators keeping huge sums of money in their homes.

14.9. Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector will continue to have a non-effect on the environment and climate change. This is due to sector continuance in recording of no physical infrastructures development that has an effect of the environment.

14.10. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

Women, youths and vulnerable groups are seen to be more active in the sector having 80 percent business operator women and youths. However, due to inadequate trading facilities and banking services, women, youths and differently abled business owners are subjected to trading under the rains or halting their business operations during rainy seasons. Further, due to lack of banking facilities and adequate mobile money traders, women, and youth are usually the target from criminals due to saving business incomes in their homes.



14.11. Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue

The underlying factors contributing to the identified issues is lack of securities by small scale businesses and women groups who constitute the bigger proportion of the sector in accessing the financial services from financial institutions. Furthermore, the poor road network in the district had contributed to failure by farmers and other entities to move their produce from the outskirts into the trading centres for business transactions.

Summary of Core Issues

- Inadequate capital
- Lack of banks to offer financial services
- Lack of value addition

15.0 Solid Waste Management Sector

Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level Implementation of the Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy Campaign Program As per Presidential directive, Nkeyema District has been implementing the Keep Nkeyema Clean, Green and Healthy Campaign program aimed at ensuring the district is kept clean, green and healthy in order to improve on aesthetic beauty as well as prevent and control communicable diseases. In 2023, the district participated in all the months and later on conducted on a weekly basis as per Ministerial Directive to change from monthly cleaning to weekly cleaning. As of December, 2023 the District commemorated in all the twelve months and later on a weekly basis

During the outbreak of the Covid-19 disease, this is the law that guided Nkeyema Town Council on the preventive and control measures to use in the control of the Corona Virus Disease. To that effect, Nkeyema District enforced on the 5 golden rules and disinfection of public premises as well as management of the waste.

The law also gives powers for Authorised Officers to enter any premises at a reasonable hour for proper performance of the duties. This saw the inspection of premises being conducted in the district. The inspections enhance proper waste management in the trading premises as owners of the premises are tasked to ensure that they manage their waste in their premises and play a role as generators of waste.

15.1. Description of The Existing State of Development

15.1.1. Availability of Service

Waste disposal facility is very key in the management of solid waste in the district, the local Authority has so far acquired the dumpsite land and the roads to the dumpsite has been opened up (graded) and awaits to be fenced off in order to prevent scavengers at the premises and warning poster signs to deter offenders. Transportation for garbage collection currently being done through the use of hired tractors. The Waste is being collected from central points and collected three (3) times per week, this is due to the generation rate of wastes as well as transport constraints. The Markets produce about 45tons/per week which is 9 trailers loads of 5-ton tractors.

Figure 8: Offloading of waste at the dumpsite



Source: Nkeyema Town Council (2024)

Figure 9: Opening of the road for the dump site



Source: Nkeyema Town Council (2024)

Table 17: Types of Waste being Collected

S/N	COMPONENTS	TYPES OF WASTE
1	Plastics	bottles, plastic bags, Food containers, plastic foil
2	Paper and cardboard	Newspapers, cardboard, office paper, tissues, coated paper, Soap packets and tetra packs
3	Ferrous	Cans, containers
4	Glass	Bottles, pots
5	Non-ferrous	Aluminium foil, beverage cans, bags
6	Rags	Textiles, clothes
7	Putrescible	Fruit skins, vegetable peelings, food refuse, bones, leaves Others Wood, rubber, soil, leather, ashes, ceramics

Source: Nkeyema Town Council, 2024

Table 18: Waste Collected per Operational Area


Area of operation	Estimated quantities of waste collected	Types of transport used
Markets	4 loads per week for markets like Munkuye while 6 loads for TBZ market	5 tons Trailer of Tractor

Source: Nkeyema Town Council, 2024

Solid waste management has been a challenge for the Local Authority, Currently the district just acquired the land for the dumpsite. The area is not fenced as Local Authority is planning to fence the area allocated for the dumpsite to prevent the scavengers from accessing the site.

15.2. Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholders Consultation

Solid waste management in the district is still inefficient as there is no proper sorting and recycling of waste before disposal. Solid waste management in Nkeyema is faced with various challenges. Currently the district does not have enough modern equipment for solid waste management and the ideal situation is that it should have one (1) tipper truck, one (1) skip truck, one (1) frontend loader, one (1) compactor and more receptacle bins to be placed in markets



and business premises. It is worth noting that currently, the local authority only depends on one hired tractor which is not adequate to service the townships. Frequent break down of tractor result in inefficiency of solid waste collection in the district. This has proved to be a challenge in providing efficient solid waste management and delays the collection of waste in the district.

Community Submissions indicated that the concentration of solid waste management was mainly in the TBZ and Munkuye Cross overlooking the areas in the outskirts markets such as Shimano, Mawilo and Njonjolo. The community complained of waste not being collected on time, inadequacy of receptacle bins, market refuse bays and having one dumpsite in Munkuye, Kabanga area.

They also pointed out that there is foul smell emanating from the refuse bays as they wait to be collected. Stakeholders further submitted that most of the locals they practice uncontrolled burning, burying of waste and others revealed that they just left garbage to pile while others submitted that uncivilized residents, they throw the waste in the drainages which blocks them during rainy season and which is an environmental health hazard. From the waste that is being disposed of there are some hazardous wastes that are present in waste piles and might harm children and other scavengers. The submissions from the community regarded the solid waste management system is not efficient enough and proposed the need for an improved system and consistency of garbage collection.

15.3. Assessment of the Impact of Change in the Change Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years. *Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities*

Due to the increase in population, with corresponding increases in agriculture, commercial, livestock, and other economic activities in the district, the volume of waste being generated is also anticipated to increase. As this expansion continues, it will limit the services that is being offered by the Local Authority, as more waste will be generated at a higher rate leading to indiscriminate disposal in undesignated areas. The increase in poor disposal will mainly be as a result of inadequate refuse bays, receptacle bins, skip bins and one (1) dump site servicing the whole district.

Hence there is need of skip bins, receptacle bins, refuse bays and landfill dumpsite in order to meet the demand of a clean town. As the population of the district increases and economic development takes place, it will become increasingly important that waste is properly managed and sustainable systems of waste collection devised for different areas. In particular, areas such as TBZ, Shimano and Munkuye Cross, with high trade volume, space for a refuse bay is becoming limited due to the vast development occurring and the increased population of traders and consumers creating an environmental health hazard. The district must plan to increase the capacity to address anticipated volume of solid waste.

15.4. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs

The availability and utilization of safe sanitation services which impact on the health and productivity of the people, will be prioritized by promoting investments in the development of an efficient solid waste management system by 2030. The current campaign for keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy will continue to be Implemented as this Campaign will ensure cleanliness in the district

- Procurement of solid waste collection equipment such as Tipper Truck, Skip Truck and Front- End Loader
- Fencing of the Dump Site
- Procurement of refuse bins and skip bins.
- Construction of Refuse Bays
- Construction of Engineered Landfill

15.5. . Analysis of Impact Environment and Climate Change

The environment is experiencing rapidly changes in weather patterns such as droughts and flooding. Many anthropogenic causes to climate change include deforestation, agricultural and waste sectors. Power usage donates straight to climate change by releasing carbon containing compounds into the atmosphere in surplus of normally available concentrations. The effect of climate change on solid waste management are:


15.5.1. Changing precipitation:

rainfall patterns are changing and there is an increased probability of extreme weather events such as frequency and duration of droughts and floods. Extreme precipitation events can destroy infrastructure and property, which could more complicate the process of solid waste management.

15.5.2. Changing Temperatures:

Temperature fluctuations caused by climate change which affects solid waste management, increases in average and minimum temperatures, increase in daily maximum temperatures and higher frequency of very hot days and heat waves in summer. Increased average and minimum temperatures increase rate of waste decomposition and degradation which affect the health and safety of workers, the quality and reliability of waste management infrastructure.

Extreme temperatures damage and disrupt mechanical parts of machinery used for waste management and increase costs required for maintenance. Increase in daily maximum temperatures increases health risks to employees exposes them to worse air quality. It also aggravates cause of fire risk from combustible waste materials. Fast decomposition of waste causes unpleasant smells in peoples living neighbourhood with waste



management treatment or dumping sites. In addition, extreme temperatures mean the land is dry, and the soil is easily carried by blowing winds, thus causing a dust nuisance. Furthermore, there is potential for groundwater contamination at the dumpsite as high temperatures will cause rapid decomposition of organic wastes leading to the formation of a leachate which will infiltrate into the soil.

15.6. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Considering that the dumpsite is not secured (fenced), children usually go there to rummage through whatever waste is taken to the dumpsite. Households dig refuse pits within their yards and dispose of waste in them. In the event that households do not have space to dig refuse pits, they end up disposing solid waste just along the road, in streams and in drainages. There is need for some form of behavioral change communication (BCC) with regard to solid waste management so as to increase the uptake of solid waste disposal services. There is a need to also expand the coverage area of solid waste management and to bring in private sector players.

Summary of core problems

The following are the core problems of the solid waste management sector;

- Lack of Solid Collection bays in Markets
- Inadequate refuse storage bins in markets.
- Lack of Engineered Landfill
- Lack of modern equipment for solid waste management

16.0 Governance

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

16.1.1. Local Government

In Zambia, the establishment and operation of local authorities are supported by the Local Government Act. The key law governing this is the Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019. This act provides the legal framework for the creation, powers, and functions of local authorities in Zambia

16.1.2. District Administration

The establishment of central government administration at the district level in Zambia is supported primarily by the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016 and other relevant laws and statutory instruments. These laws outline the roles and functions of various government offices and officials at the district level.

16.2. Security and Judiciary

The establishment and operation of the Zambia Police Service and the Judiciary are supported by specific laws enshrined in the Constitution of Zambia and subsequent legislation. Here are the relevant laws:

- **Zambia Police Service**

Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016, Article 193 establishes the Zambia Police Service as part of the country's security services. It outlines the general framework for its operation, governance, and oversight.

- **Judiciary**

Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016, Part VIII covers the Judiciary, including Articles 119 to 148. These articles establish the structure of the Judiciary, including the Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, Court of Appeal, High Court, and subordinate courts. They outline the jurisdiction, powers, and functions of each court. Article 122 ensures the independence of the Judiciary by stipulating that it shall not be subject to the control or direction of any person or authority.

16.3. Description of The Existing State of Development

The district administration in Nkeyema is headed by the District Commissioner (DC) as a representative of Central Government at district level who co-ordinates operations of all Government line ministries as well as superintend over all district developmental programmes through the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC). The National Decentralization Policy of 2002, is a guide of transference of authority, functions and responsibilities to lower levels of governance. However, currently the district has no established

district administrative offices to ease the operation as the construction works of the office space in Kabombwa Township has stalled.

The district has eight (8) existing wards with eight (8) democratically elected Area Councilors with an elected Council Chairperson that have been given a mandate to be in office for five (5) years to carry out their civic duties in their respective wards. Amongst the Councilors, a Deputy Council Chairperson is chosen to serve office for two and a half years. There is only one (1) female councilor out of the elected Ward Councilors and this shows a very huge disparity in terms of female representation in the political arena.

Therefore, the Council is composed of the political wing (Council Chairperson and Councilors) and Management which is headed by the Council Secretary. The Council Secretary has nine (9) Departmental Directors under him who supervise support staff under their departments. The district has One (1) Constituency manned by one (1) Area Member of Parliament that represents the constituency at National Assembly. In accordance with the Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019 which provides for the establishment of City, Municipal, and Town Councils and Ward Development Committees in all the Wards within the Local Authority area. Nkeyema has established Ward Development Committees (WDC). These sub-District structures of consist of elected community members from thirty- nine (39) zones who are expected to enhance community participation in decision making and foster local development. The WDC executive members have a two-and-a-half-year tenure of office.

16.4. Status of Ward Development Committees

Nkeyema district has 8 wards and each ward has a functional ward development committee. The table below shows the name and the status of the ward development committees.

Table 19: Status Of WDC

S/N	Ward	Status
01	Litoya	Functional
02	Shishamba	Functional
03	Nkeyema	Functional
04	Munkuye	Functional
05	Buloto	Functional
06	Shimano	Functional
07	Lombelombe	Functional
08	Namilangi	Functional

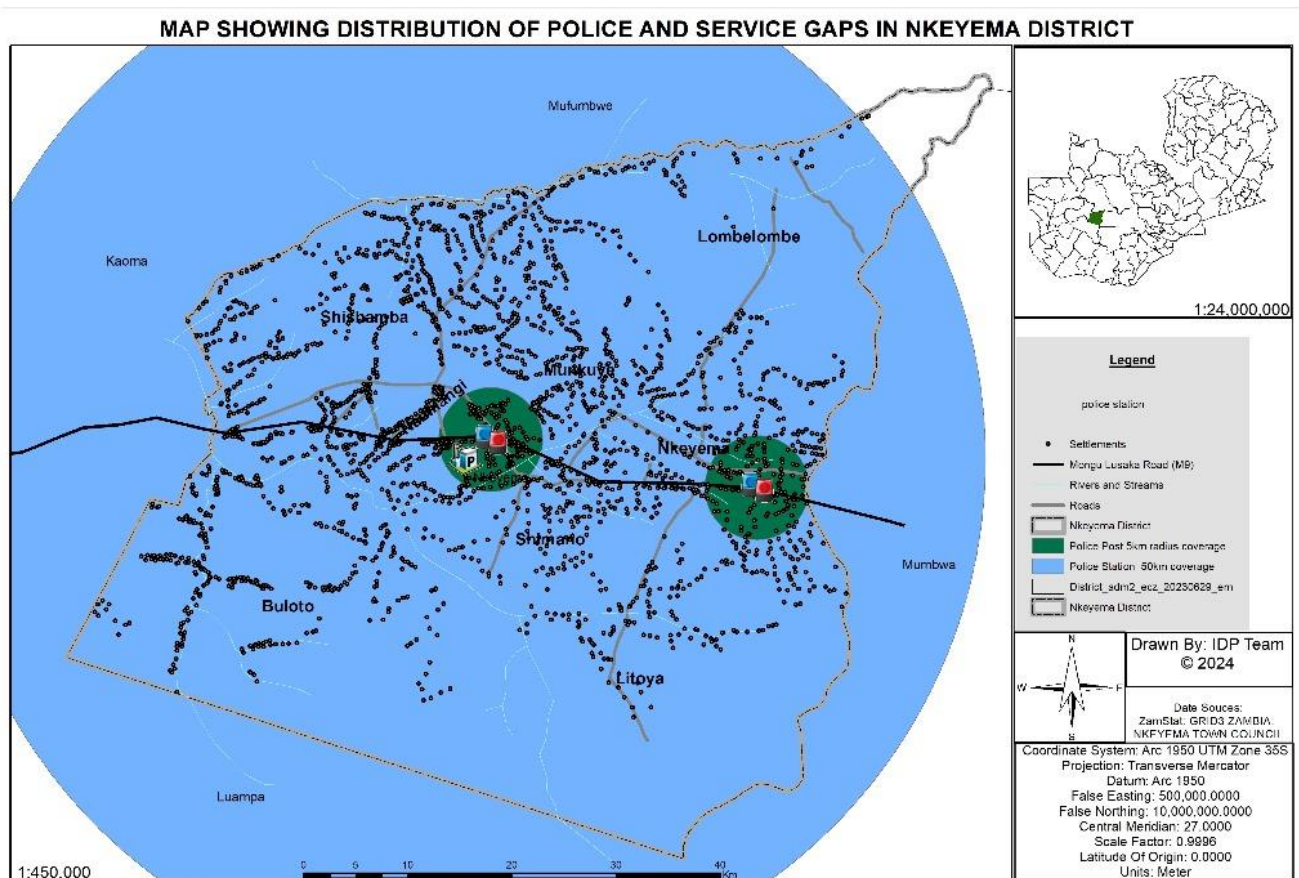
Source: Nkeyema Town Council, 2024

16.5. Law and Order

The district is only serviced with one (1) Police Post located in Nkeyema ward TBZ area and another Police Post is under construction in Munkuye area. The district lacks a Police Station, as the construction of the Police Station project has stalled in Kabombwa Township resulting to the overstretching of the services rendered due to high population increase resulting to high crime rate and inadequate staff.

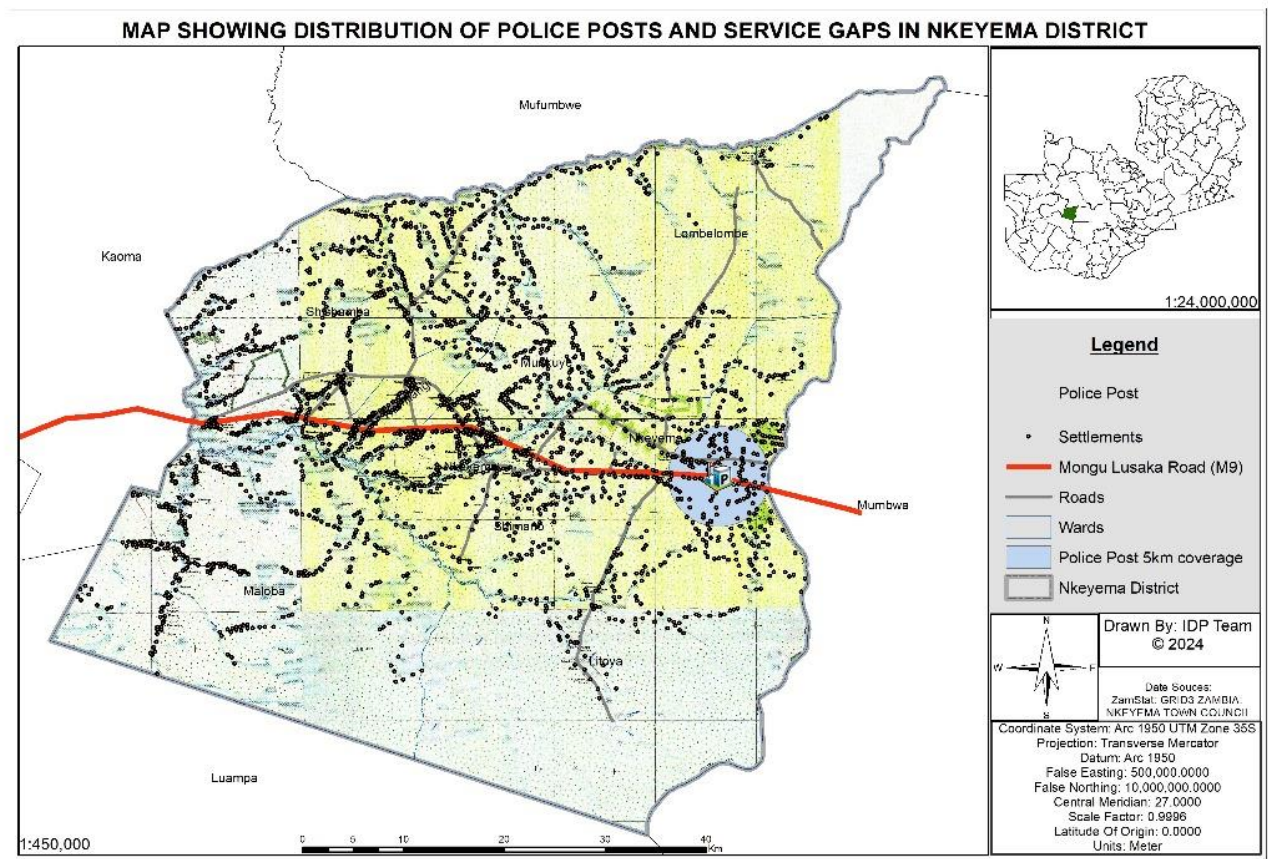
It is worth noting that Nkeyema district only has two local courts situated in Shimano and Shishamba ward, which are not adequate for timely and expedient delivery of justice due to the growing population of the district.

Map 20: Location of police service Station.



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

Map 21: Distribution of police service Gap



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

16.6. Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholders Consultation

Arising from the community consultation, issues raised regarding governance in the district were;

- Lack of office accommodation for both the WDCs and the Ward Councillors
- Lack of motivation for the WDC as the work is on voluntary basis; and
- Delayed project completion time due to delayed release of ward fund as well as member engagement in personal money-making ventures.
- Low participation in decision making
- Increase in Crime Rate
- Insufficient police post
- Inadequate office accommodation
- Completion of the construction of the district Administration Offices



Summary of core problems

The following are the core problems under the Governance sector;

- High Level of lawlessness
- Inconsistency of funding for ward development fund projects
- Lack of an established district administration

17.0 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Consultation with residents resulted into identification of priorities areas making the integrated plan a representation of the whole district. These public consultations have identified poor infrastructure in most of the sectors, deplorable state of roads, limited communication facilities and provision of adequate water and Sanitation facilities continue to be biggest developmental challenges in the district. In the quest to develop the district and ensure sustainable growth, the development framework will ensure that the core problems identified during the planning survey and issues definition phase are addressed. This section defines the district vision, developmental goals, objective and strategies that will be employed in creating and self-sustaining district for both social and economic growth.

17.1. Vision for Long Term Development of the District

The long-term vision is to achieve *“A prosperous district whose economic growth is anchored on sustainable agriculture development and utilization of natural resources by 2034”*

17.2. Mission

“Development through Sustainable Agriculture and Community Participation.”

17.3. Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

The core issues outlined in the Planning Survey and Issues Report had negatively affected the development of the district. Development Framework outlines developmental goals, priorities and objectives with strategies that help in addressing the identified problems in the respective sectors.

17.3.1. Development Priorities

17.3.1.1. Lack Value Addition

Nkeyema district heavily relies on primary production activities such as agriculture and livestock production. However, the absence of value addition processes means that raw agricultural products are sold without undergoing processing or enhancement. This dependency on raw commodity limits the potential for economic growth and diversification. Without value addition, farmers may be stuck in low-income cycles, unable to command higher prices than their products. This perpetuates poverty and income inequality within the district, particularly affecting vulnerable groups such as women and youth.

17.3.1.2. Inadequate Infrastructure development

The transportation of products and people is impeded by the inadequate road network in Nkeyema, which restricts access to markets, health care, and education. This lack of connectivity stifles economic growth and development potential by making it difficult for businesses to transport goods and individuals to access critical services.

Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in the agricultural sector, reduces productivity and efficiency. Farmers struggle to get their produce to markets due to bad roads, resulting in post-harvest losses and lower profitability. Furthermore, the lack of irrigation infrastructure restricts the ability to engage in year-round agricultural, leaving people exposed to climate change and food insecurity.

17.3.1.3. Inadequate Tourism Enterprises

The strategic location of Nkeyema near the Kafue National Park and the host of Mufunta (GMA) present great opportunities for tourism development. However, due to a lack of tourism businesses, these assets are underutilized in terms of attracting visitors and generating cash for local economies. Inadequate infrastructure, such as lodging facilities, transportation networks, and tourist amenities, impedes the expansion of Nakayama's tourism industry. Without adequate infrastructure, travelers may be discouraged from visiting the neighborhood, limiting the economic benefits that tourism can provide.

17.3.1.4. Human - Wildlife Conflicts

Human settlements and agricultural activities encroach on wildlife habitats, reducing available area for wildlife, increasing competition for resources and human-animal conflict. Habitat fragmentation affects natural migration paths, reduces ecosystem resilience, and increases the chance of human-wildlife interactions.

17.3.1.5. High Illiteracy levels

The quality of education in the Nkeyema district is hampered by poor school facilities, such as insufficient classrooms, desks, and instructional materials. Furthermore, a lack of sufficient sanitation facilities might endanger pupils' health and prevent them from learning efficiently. Limited access to education exacerbates existing disparities, particularly for vulnerable groups such as girls and low-income families.

17.3.1.6. Limited access to primary health care services

The low number and quality of health facilities in Nkeyema have a negative influence on inhabitants' access to healthcare services. Inadequate infrastructure, such as a lack of clean water, sanitation facilities, and electrification, impedes the delivery of effective healthcare and contributes to poor health outcomes in the community.



17.3.1.7. Inadequate Water Supply and Sanitation

Limited access to clean water and sanitation facilities poses significant challenges to public health in Nkeyema district. The scarcity of functional boreholes and inadequate waste disposal mechanisms contribute to the spread of waterborne diseases and environmental pollution, further exacerbating the health and well-being of residents.

17.3.1.8. High Poverty Rate

Nkeyema faces challenges in generating sufficient employment opportunities and income-generating activities for its residents. The predominantly agrarian economy, coupled with limited industrialization and diversification, constrains the availability of formal employment opportunities, leaving many individuals reliant on subsistence farming or informal sector activities with low incomes. Inadequate access to essential services such as healthcare.

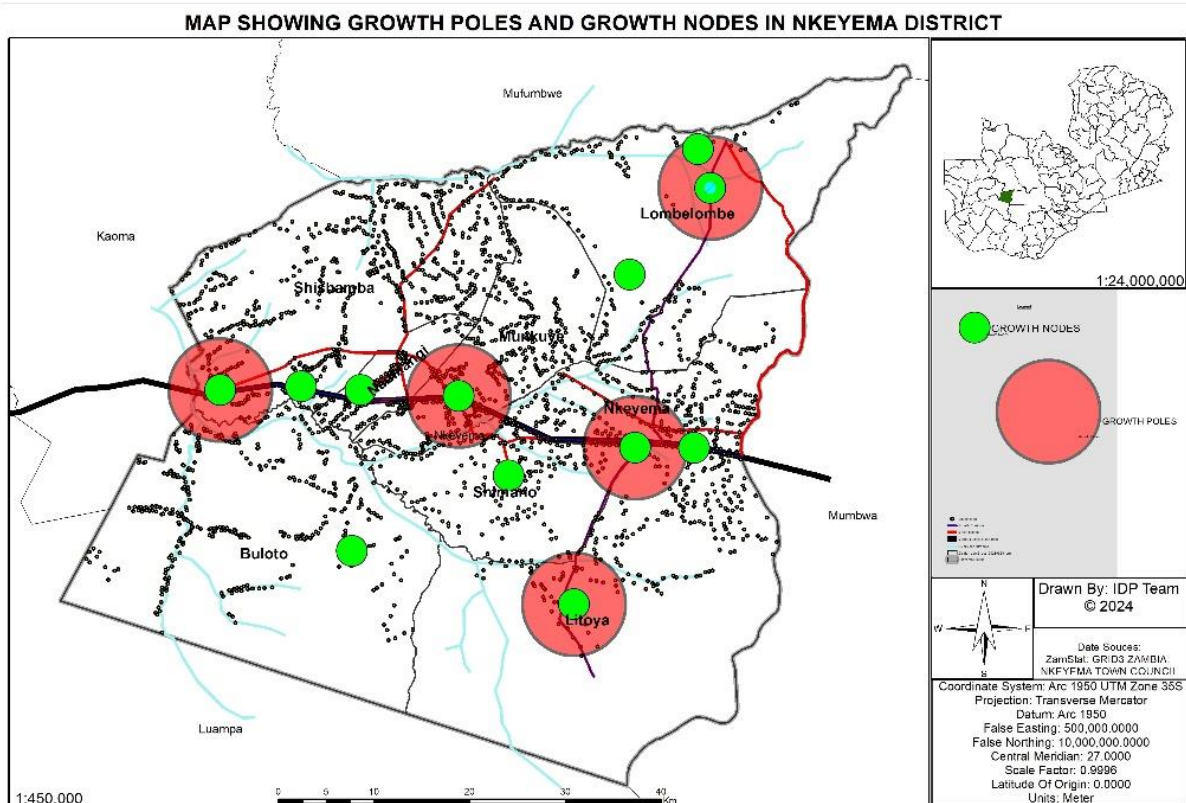
18.0 Spatial Development Framework

The section below provides the scenarios for spatial development framework from which to consider the spatial development framework for implementation. Identification of Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios that might be able to address the Identified Issues and achieve goals and objectives

18.1. **Scenario One: Development through promotion of Growth Areas and Nodes**

Development through promotion of Growth Areas and Nodes the development through promotion of growth areas under this scenario the focus is on the identification and improvement of all identified business centres or growth nodes. These will promote mixed use development and agglomeration of commercial activities for maximum use for the upcoming Central Business Districts (CBD) in the Ward. Quality Municipal services and infrastructures, including solid waste management, water and sanitation and roads will be provided in the growth nodes. Since the District consist of mainly uncoordinated settlements, the plan will focus on ensuring that all settlements especially those falling within the growth nodes are replanted and upgraded. This will be done by ensuring that local Authority enters int a memorandum of understanding to have the villages planned as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015

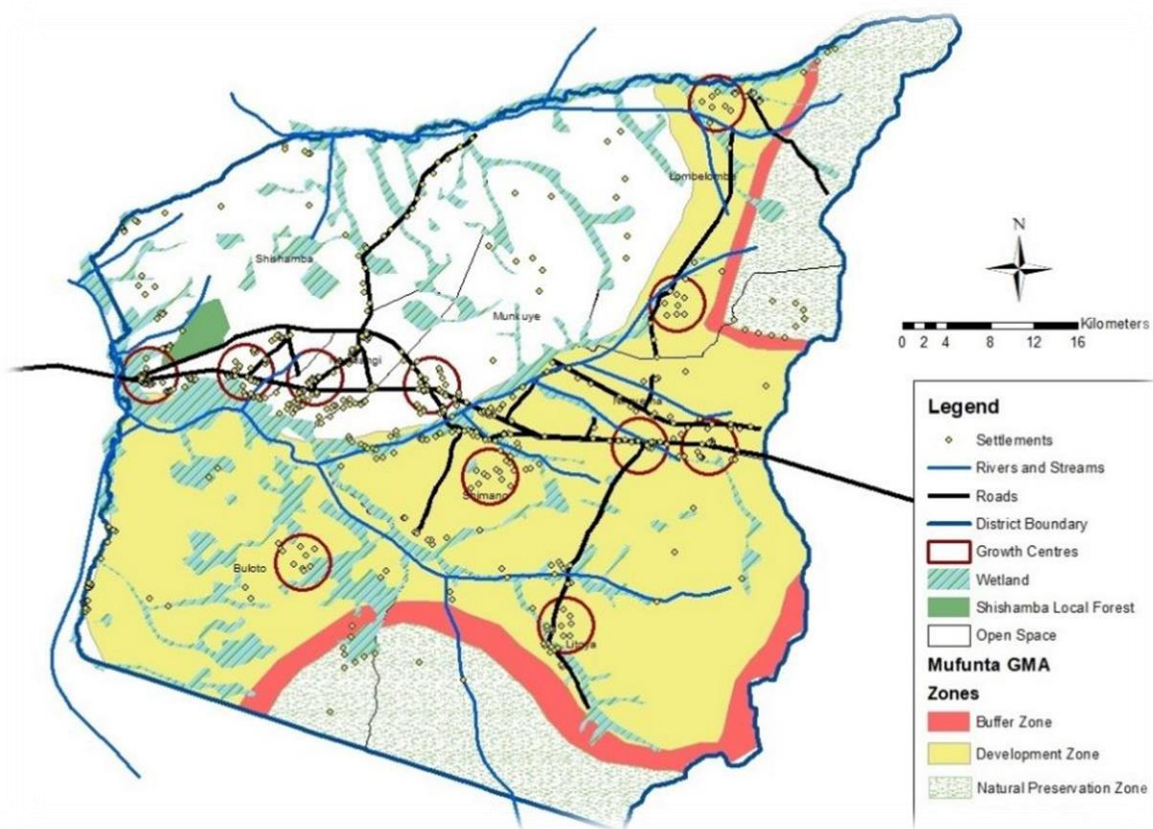
Map 22: Development scenario 1



18.1.1. Scenario Two: Conservation and Protection for Sustainable for Urban Growth

The concept of conservation and protection lies at the heart of a forward-thinking by ensuring the responsible management of natural resources, preservation of ecosystems, and the creation of resilient and harmonious urban and rural environments. This scenario envisions the integration of conservation and protection principles into urban planning to foster sustainable and balanced urban growth. The primary goal of this scenario is to transform urban and rural areas into thriving hubs of human activity while safeguarding the environment and natural heritage. The vision is to create cities that coexist harmoniously with nature, preserving biodiversity, enhancing ecological resilience, and providing a high quality of life for residents.

Map 23: Development Scenario 2

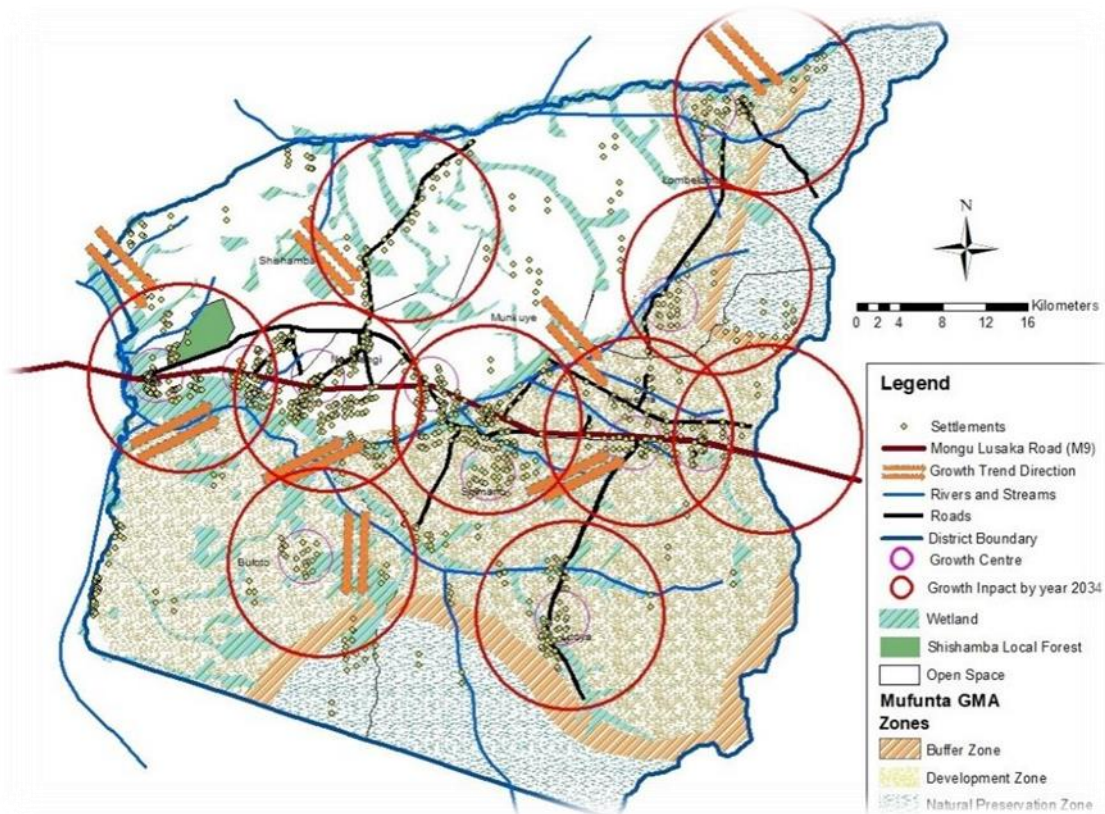


Source Nkeyema Town Council GIS

18.1.2. Scenario Three: Development Corridor

The district is the gateway to Western Province along the Lusaka-Mongu Road which is a transport is along the transportation trade corridor. For the district to develop more investment has to be put in developing road infrastructure within the wards to improve and provide linkages. Under this scenario, the main feeder roads will be identified and proposed new roads which will be instrumental in providing access to growth nodes, agricultural areas and to other amenities such as rural health centres and schools. The Proposed new linkages are as given below in the Map

Map 24: Development Scenario 3



Source Nkeyema Town Council GIS

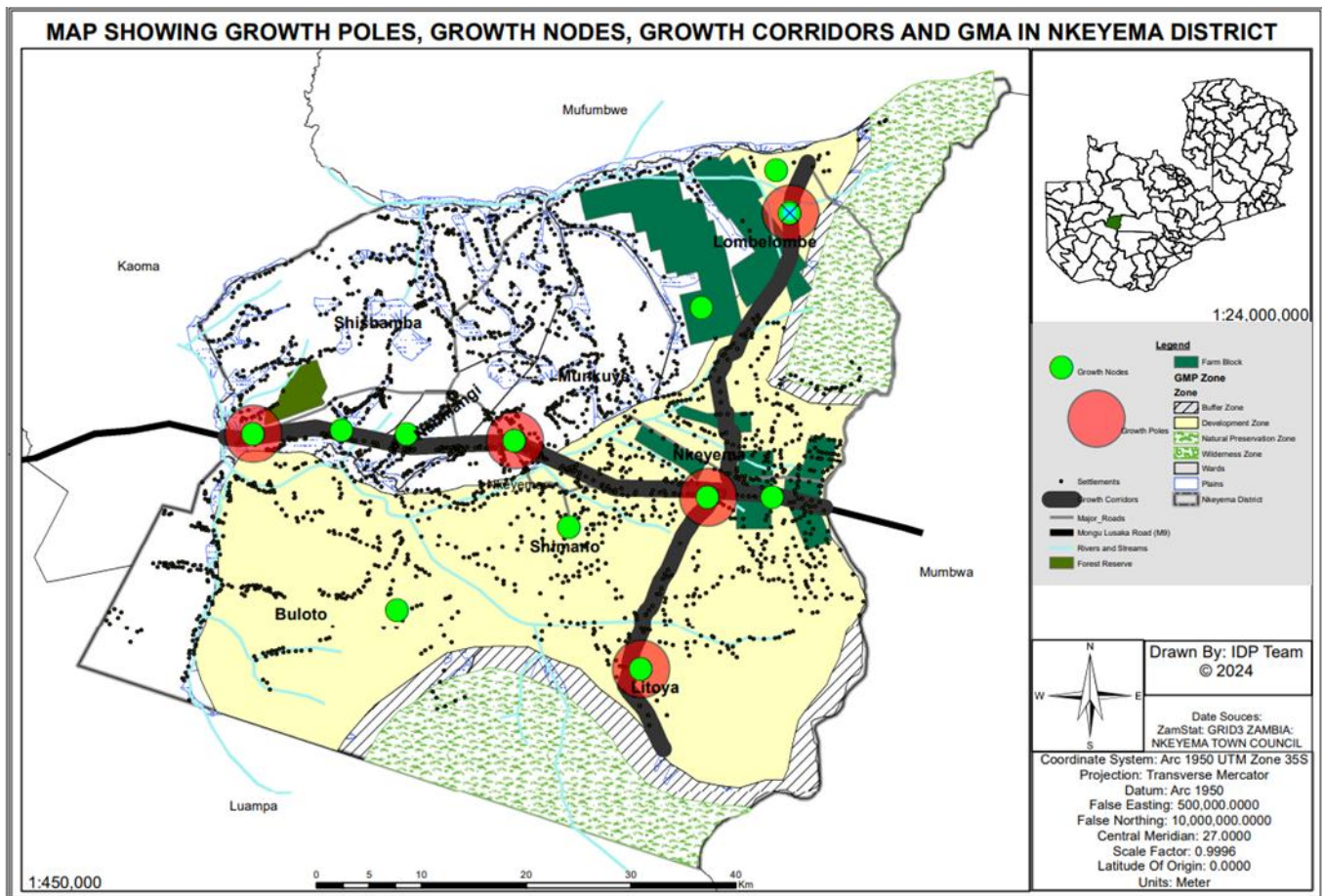
18.1.3. Description of the chosen scenario including rationale for the selection- Growth Area Development and Conservation and Protection

The selected spatial scenario represents a holistic approach to address the fundamental issues outlined in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). By merging the strengths of two distinct scenarios which are; promotion of growth areas/ nodal development; climate resilience; and conservation and protection. The plan seeks to harmonize development, sustainability, and environmental preservation.

In summary, nodal development creates efficient urban centres that are interdependent and focuses of optimization of resource utilization. Climate resilience fosters adaptation to environmental challenges, ensuring the community's long-term viability. The

conservation and protection aspect safeguards invaluable ecosystems and biodiversity. This integrated approach aspires to create a balanced, thriving community, fostering economic growth, enhancing resilience against climate threats, and preserving the natural environment. It aligns seamlessly with the IDP's goals and objectives, ensuring a sustainable, resilient, and harmonious future for the region.


Map 25: Map showing the Chosen Scenario



Source: Nkeyema Town Council GIS

18.1.4. Justification for Adopting Growth Centre Strategy and Conservation and Protection

Nkeyema will have an estimated projected population of 267,113 people by the year 2034. The demands of such a rapidly growing populous most often include development related problems such as infrastructure congestion (roads, schools, utilities, public goods and services etc.), increased job competition, crowding, informal housing or slums, and increased vulnerability of health to epidemics. The growth also leads to changes in land and building uses which may lead to environmental degradation. In order to escape the malaise of urbanization, some residents may opt to move away from the mother town (counter-urbanization). Others may consider building in new areas, which will give rise to



the emergence of growth centres. Growth centres will offer a viable way for Nkeyema to meet the demands of urbanizing towns allow the district to grow in ways that sustain long-term viability of their urban areas. This will allow the town to develop social, political and economic systems capable of responding to environmental and demographic changes.

Land Use Planning Objectives and Strategies.

18.2. Land Use Planning Objectives and Strategies for Improving

Maintaining or Protecting the Environmental aspects Of Development Land plays a central role in the economic growth and it is a significant asset for the people of Nkeyema. A number of challenges have been faced in trying to develop the district, mainly because of the high levels of poverty, increased unemployment levels growing inequalities and low levels of education. Nkeyema District is still under developed despite its strategic location as a gateway district to western province.

There is great need to balance economic development in relation to protecting the environment both in the urban and peri-urban parts of district. Nkeyema is endowed with natural resources which if harnessed can create employment through value addition while avoiding potential future environmental conflicts that would rise.

Economic policies will aim at encouraging economic and employment development within the district. Economic development will be focused in all proposed growth nodes both in the urban, peri-urban and rural parts of the district. These developments ought to be consistent and ensure proper planning and sustainability in order to protect the quality of the environment.

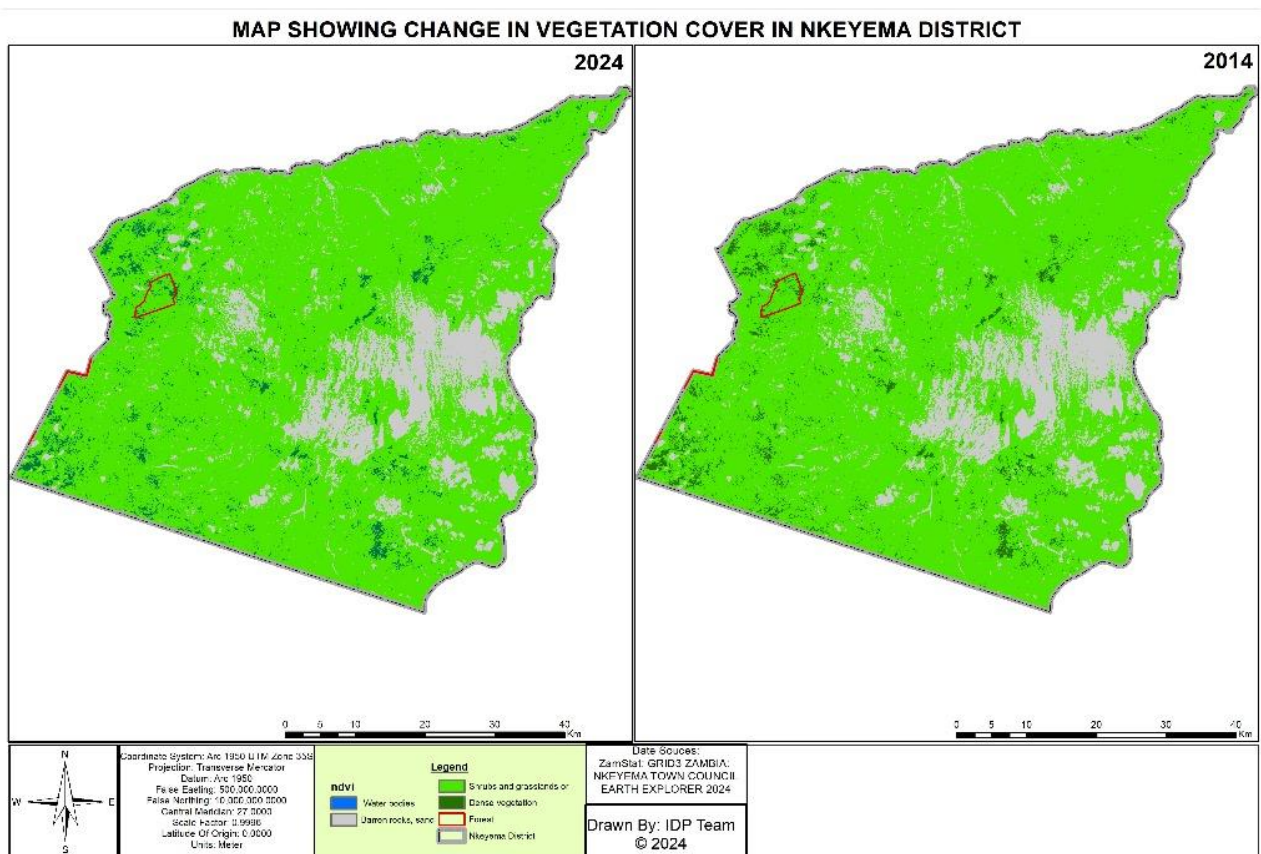
The following land use policies will be applied:

- i. Identify sites with various potentials in agriculture and tourism among others. Once these are identified they must be incorporated during the preparation of the Local Area plans (LAPs) For Nkeyema.
- ii. Reduce urban sprawl through densification and setting of urban development standards for building footprints and heights per square kilometers;
- iii. Strengthen the existing major bus routes and commuter routes by enhancing the viability of public transport systems through corridor development and provision of last mile public facilities;
- iv. Integrate greenfield development into existing road transport systems; and
- v. Increase environmental protection by paying attention to more environmental considerations rather than cadastral boundaries in the provision of public infrastructure.
- vi. Lobby for investors to provide essential modern facilities that the district is lacking in the proposed growth nodes such as banking services,

condominiums and their accompanying infrastructure, consumption spaces such as shopping malls, office space, and private hospitals, schools as well as recreational spaces.

- vii. All proposed capital projects that will be implemented are to perform either an Environmental Project Brief (EPB) or an Environmental impact assessment (EIA) depending on the levels of impact to the environment.

Map 26: Map Showing Change in Vegetation



Source Nkeyema town Council GIS

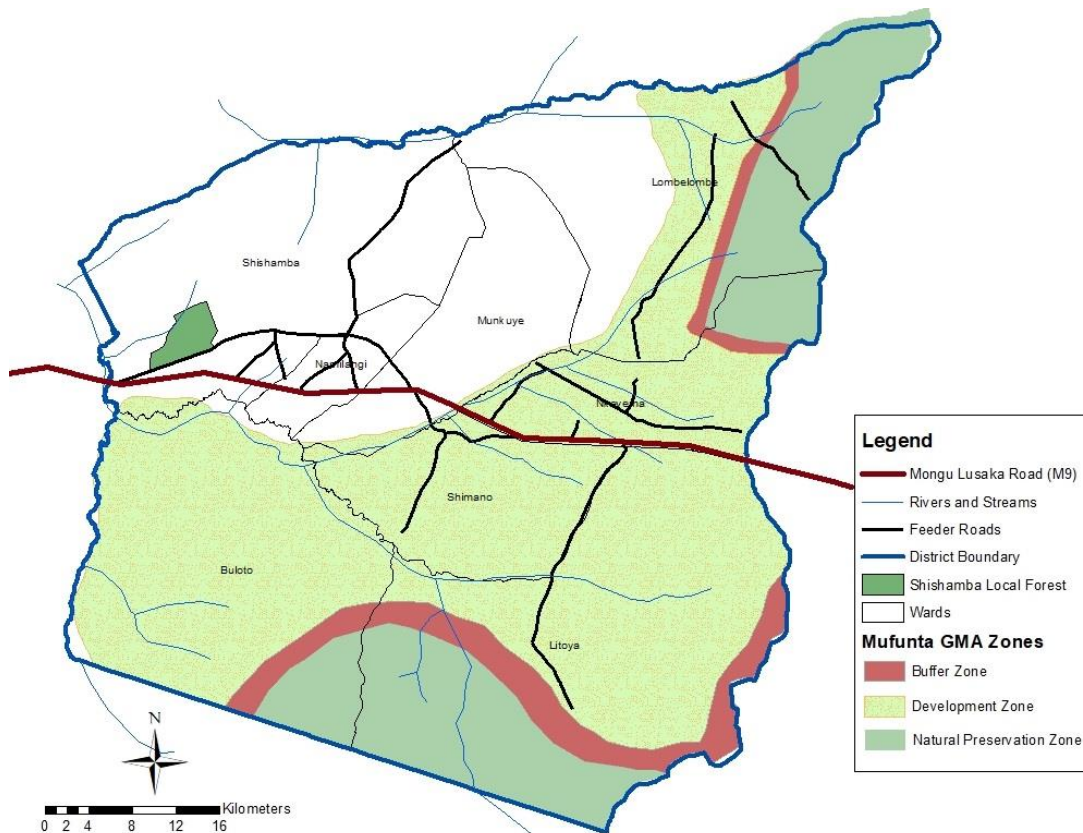
18.3. Land Use Planning Objectives and Strategies for Improving, Maintaining or Protecting the Environmental, Social and Economic Aspects of Development.

The IDP area is endowed with vast natural resources in the form of forest, underground water, and good soils. The good climatic conditions, and fertile soils also make the area a productive region for crops and livestock farming. The IDP has developed specific policies to protect areas of environmental sensitivity, cultural and historical importance, as well as areas where disaster management is needed. These policies are to:

1. Protect and conserve all watersheds and areas with aquifers in the region through “No Planning permission” strategy;

2. Increase the proportion of the district under forest cover through Gazetting areas as community and protected forests;
3. Strengthen environmental education and awareness programmes on natural resource management and disaster risk reduction; Develop a regional risk reduction and mitigation plan to respond to all forms of disasters, including climate change;
4. Strengthen forest management practices in the region through the use of modern information technology and communication to enhance forest safety; and
5. Promote alternative livelihood approaches that are not dependent on the harvesting of forest resources and use of the mountains and hills in the region


Map 27: Game Management Area



Source: Nkeyema Town Council

18.4. Specific Protection Zones, Areas of Environmental Sensitivity or Cultural and Historical Importance or Areas of Importance for Disaster Management Purposes.

The following Land Use Policies shall be developed for protection of areas of environmental sensitivity, Culture, and Historical Importance:

- 
- i. Prohibition of major infrastructure development within 500 water bodies and within 100 meters along stream and swampy areas.
 - ii. Prohibition of cutting of trees and construction within 200 meters of the forest reserves
 - iii. Prohibit cultivation within 100 meters around historical and cultural sites.

18.5. Informal Settlements

Managing informal settlements requires political will and huge resources to invest in research and design. As part of the IDP, a dedicated programme by local authorities to eliminate informal settlements should be supported by a national strategy. Currently, no national strategy on informal settlement exists. However, some aspects of addressing informality exist in housing policies and other planning tools are currently under development. The land use policies that are proposed for managing informal settlements under this IDP are as follows:

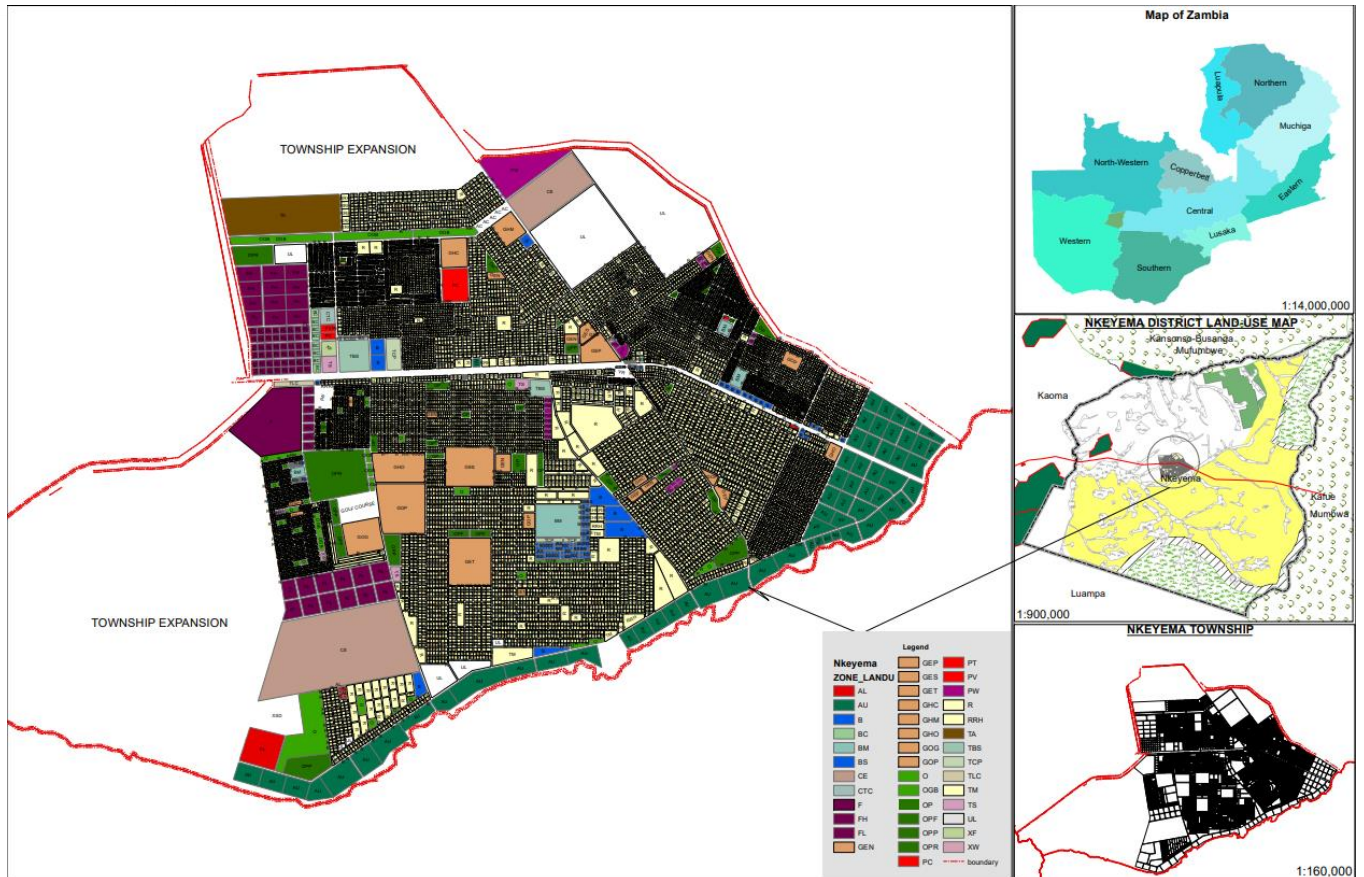
1. Reduce prevent the expansion of informal settlements into agricultural lands and ecologically sensitive zones through containment;
2. Increase access to land for infill development in order to promote in-situ formalization of settlements;
3. Promote housing resettlement schemes that are integrated and within the
4. Development corridors along the major transport routes; and
5. Strengthen development control and the use of urban informatics to eliminate non compatible developments in planned areas.

18.6. Areas Under the Jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities

The following Land Use Policies shall be developed for areas under jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities:

- Provide planning agreements
- Develop strategic and local area plans.
- Provide Development control

Map 28: Land use for Nkeyema District



Source: Nkeyema Town Council, 2024.

PART FOUR

19.0 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

19.1. Developmental Framework For all the sectors in the districts

Map 29: Developmental Framework

Development Framework- Environmental and Natural Resource Management Sector								
Objective 1	To improve the land use land cover change in open woodlands and game management area to 50% by 2034.							
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	
Enhance sustainable forest management and conservation efforts	Formation of five community forest management groups in open woodland and game management areas	Game management area and open woodlands.	0	2	1	1	1	FD/ Panthera
	Establish two participatory forest management committees	In all the VAGs of GMA	0				1	FD/Panthera

	Provide 20 education and training programs on sustainable agriculture and forestry-based industries to the local communities in all the five VAGs of the GMA.	Communities living adjacent to the open areas and GMA on a quarterly basis.	0	5	5	5	5	Forestry department, Ministry of Agriculture and Panthera
Carry out forest inventory in protected forests, open woodlands and GMA in order to assess timber volume, biodiversity and forest health.	Support Sustainable livelihoods such as promotion of eco-tourism opportunity.	Identify and map natural attraction in the GMA such as biodiversity hotspots and scenic landscapes.	0				1	Forestry Department and DNPW

	Restore degraded and support assisted Natural Regeneration by creating fire breaks and carrying out prescribed burning annually.	Open woodlands and GMA	0	1	1	1	1	Forestry Department and DNPW
	Conduct two forest and biodiversity assessment in the protected forests, open woodlands and GMA	Protected forests, open woodlands and GMA	0	1			1	Forestry Department/ Panthera

Development Framework- Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Sector

Objective 1 To collaborate with stakeholders in order to increase production and productivity to 65% by 2034

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	
Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Construct 22 camp houses for extension officers	All 22 the camps	0	5	6	6	5	MoA, Local authority, Works and Supply

Rehabilitate 2 existing camp Houses	Njonjolo Shishamba	0	1	1	0	0	MoA, Town council, Works and Supply
Provide adequate accommodation for Extension officers by constructing 4 houses for block officers.	Lombelombe, Njonjolo, Namilangi, Nkeyema	0	2	1	1	0	MoA, Local Authority, Works and Supply
Construction of 1 Office Block.	District office	0	0	1	0	0	MoA, Local Authority, Works and Supply
Construction of 2 Offices for the 2 Block Extension Officers	Nkeyema Namilangi	0	0	2	0	0	MoA, Local Authority, Works and Supply
Construction of 1 Farmer Training Centre	Nkeyema district at TBZ	0	0	1	0	0	Agriculture, Local Authority, Works and Supply
Construction of 3 Grain Storage	Njonjolo, Mukandamina, Lombelombe	0		1	1	1	Agriculture, Local Authority, Works and Supply

Enhance Agribusiness development	Upgrade 4 Grain Storage capacity to reduce on post-harvest losses	Nkeyema, Munkuye, Namilangi, Shimano	0	1	1	1	1	MoA, Local Authority, Works and Supply
	Establishment of 2 commercial agro-processing plants	Munkuye, Nkeyema	0	0	1	1	0	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	5 farmer registration exercises to capture 10,000 new farmers on FISP	All 22 camps	0	2	1	1	1	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
To promote agricultural mechanization	20 Facilitation engagements for 55 farmers to own tractors with implements	In all the 22 Camps	0	5	5	5	5	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	40 Facilitation meetings to have 2357 more farmers having access to Ox drawn implements in five years	All 22 camps	0	10	10	10	10	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships

	40 sensitization meetings aimed at Increasing the number of farmers owning post-harvesting and processing equipment by 7,000	All 22 camps	0	10	10	10	10	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	40 Sensitization meetings aimed 8000 more farmers accessing tractor mechanization services	All 22 camps	0	10	10	10	10	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	220 demonstrations aimed at 10,000 new farmers using draft animal power effectively	All 22 camps	0	50	50	70	50	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
To lobby for the development of the farm Block and the Resettlement Scheme	30 farmer trainings in post-harvesting and	All 22 camps	0	10	10	5	5	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships

	processing services							
	30 farmer trainings for tractor owners providing service to famers	All 22 camps	0	15	5	10	5	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Conducting 4 land audit of the farm Block	Lombelombe Farm Block	0	1	1	1	1	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Conducting 4 land audit of the Resettlement Schemes	Lombelombe Resettlement Scheme	0	1	1	1	1	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Create 1 a database of land under agricultural production	All 22 camps	0	1	0	0	0	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships

To enhance the extension delivery system	4 engagement meetings targeting Lombelombe Resettlement management committee strengthen its management capacities	Lombelombe Resettlement Scheme	0	1	1	1	1	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Procure 30 more motor bikes	All 22 agricultural camps	0	10	5	10	5	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Procure 1 Land Cruiser 4x4 Vehicle	District office	0	1	0	0	0	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Procure 100 pheromone traps and accessories	All 22 agricultural camps	0	25	25	25	25	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Recruitment of 3 more new Agricultural and accessories Assistants and 2 Block Officer	3Agricultural Assistants	0	2	1	0	0	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
		2 Block officers	0	2	0	0	0	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships

To lobby for the establishment of a structured early warning and surveillance system	Procure 96 Personal Protection Equipment (PPEs)	District Agriculture Office	0	32	22	21	21	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Procure 30 rain Gauges	District Agriculture Office	0	10	5	10	5	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
Through collaboration with other stake holders, to increase the land area under irrigation	Establish 2 irrigation schemes	Lombelombe Farm Block,	0	1		1		MoA and DWRD
	Construct 6 dams	Mukandamina, Kamakokwa, Lombelombe, Chibuli, Njonjolo, Libuyungu	0	2	1	2	1	MoA and DWRD
	Rehabilitate 5 Dams	Shishamba, Mungulungwa, Kabombwa, Shimano, Kalale	0	1	2	1	1	MoA and DWRD
	Construct 3 Weirs	Mungulungwa, Kabombwa, Shimano	0	0	1	1	1	MoA and DWRD
	Rehabilitate 5 existing Weirs	Shishamba, Mungulungwa, Kabombwa, Shimano, Kalale	0	5	0	0	0	MoA and DWRD

	Prepare a database of land under irrigation	Nkeyema District	0	1	0	0	0	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	817 trainings for 24,500 farmers in Climate Smart Irrigation Technologies	All 22 camps	0	200	217	200	200	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	12 engagement meetings aimed at linking farmers to irrigation credit facilities	All 22 camps	0	4	4	4	0	MoA/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
To increase fisheries and livestock productivity	Establish 10 plunge dip tanks with dip tanks with boreholes and hand pumps	All the 10 veterinary Camps	0	2	3	3	2	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Construct a district laboratory for early diagnosis of livestock diseases	District Office	0	1	0	0	0	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships

Establish 2 Permanent Biosecurity check Points	TBZ, Munkuye	0	1	1	0	0	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
Increase Vaccination Schedules to twice a year	All the 10 veterinary Camps	0	2	2	2	2	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
Facilitate the establishment of 2 new quarantine facility	TBZ, Mawilo	0		1	1	0	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
Rehabilitation of the existing Livestock Quarantine facility	TBZ, Mawilo	0	0	0	1	1	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
Establishment of 10 range lands and fodder banks	Nkeyema District	0	4	4	1	1	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
Procurement and distribution of 25,000 small livestock	All the 10 veterinary Camps	0	5000	5000	5000	10000	MFL/LA/COM-DEV

	Establishment of 1 livestock service centre and 1 breeding centre	Munkuye veterinary Camp	0	1	1	0	0	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
To develop and package appropriate messages and practices aimed at increasing the fish population in the water bodies	Form 10 village management committees	1 in each of the 10 veterinary camps.		2	2	3	3	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	33 trainings 1000 lead fish farmers in sustainable fishing methods	Nkeyema District	0	10	10	8	5	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	8 sensation meetings targeting 10,000 farmers on sustainable fishing methods	Nkeyema District	0	2	2	2	2	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Restock 70 fish ponds with 420,000 fingerlings	Nkeyema District	0	20	20	20	10	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Establishment of 1 fingerling Hatcheries	TBZ, Shimano, Namilangi	0	1	1	0	1	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships

	Construction of 4 demonstration ponds	Shimano, TBZ, Namilangi, Munkuye	0	2	1	1	0	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
To improve and increase access to veterinary, fisheries and livestock extension services provision	Construction of 20 modern camp houses and 1 office blocks	Nkeyema District	0	6	8	9	5	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Rehabilitation Of 1 Camp Houses and 03 office blocks	Nkeyema District	0	1	0	0	0	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Recruitment of 35 Fisheries, Livestock and veterinary Extension officers to all camps	Nkeyema District	0	7	7	7	14	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Establishment of E-extension platforms at district and camp levels to quicken disease outbreak response	Nkeyema District	0	1	0	0	0	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Procurement of 40 bikes	Nkeyema District	0	10	10	10	10	MFL/LA/Private Stakeholders

	Procurement of 2 motor vehicles for District operations	District Office	0	1	0	1	0	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Development of materials for Extension Training and teaching aids	District office	0	3	3	4	4	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	8 demarcation surveys to align current Veterinary camps to wards	All camps/all wards	0	8	0	0	0	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
To Promote value addition to livestock and fisheries products	Establishment of 1 livestock marketing centre	Nkeyema District	0	0	1	0	0	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	10 sensitization meetings for the Establishment of 3 Milk Collection centers	Namilangi, Munkuye and TBZ	0	4	4	2	0	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships
	Establishment of 4 cold-rooms	TBZ, Munkuye, Namilangi, Shimano	0	2	1	1	0	MFL/Local Authority /Private Public Partnerships

Development Framework- Tourism Sector

Development Framework- Tourism Sector								
Objective	To reduce the Human encroachment in the Buffer and preservation zone in the Mufunta GMA by 2034							
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	
To evict the illegal settlers in the Buffer and preservation zone of Mufunta GMA	To conduct Sensitization meetings and issuance of notice.	Buffer and preservation Zone of Mufunta zone	0	1	0	0	0	DNPW/DJOC
	Eviction of illegal settlers from the Buffer and preservation zone	Buffer and Preservation zone	0	1	0	0	0	DNPW/DJOC and cooperating partners
Objectives 2	DNPW to reduce and mitigate HWC by 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible Agency /Department
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Enhance the Outreach programs in Mufunta zones	To conduct 4 sensitization meetings	Communities adjacent to the park	0	1	1	1	1	DNPW/communities

	To conduct 4 trainings on Implementation of effective mitigation measures.	Communities adjacent to the park	0	1	1	1	1	DNPW, Panthera and African parks
Objective 3	To explore and market all tourism potential areas in Mufunta GMA by 2034							
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	
To explore all the tourism potential areas in the GMA where operators can operate from by 2034	Conduct 1 visit to collect data on all tourism potential areas	Buffer and preservation zone in Mufunta GMA	0	1	0	0	0	DNPW/CRBs
	To advertise the explored areas through the radios, TV, Newspapers, social media etc.	To local communities, citizens and foreign investors	0	1	1	1	1	DNPW/CRB

Development Framework- Housing Sector

Objective 1	To provide sustainable housing units to meet the projected housing deficit of 17,679 in the district by the year 2034							
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	
The LA to work with Ministry of Lands to audit all 3,120 undeveloped plot parcels in the district within 5 years	Carry out a land Audits	In Munkuye and Nkeyema wards of the district	0	820	820	640	750	Min. of Lands and LA
The LA to re- plan TBZ and Kabombwa areas	Community Sensitization	In Munkuye and Nkeyema wards of the district	0	4 meetings	4 meetings	2 meetings	1 meeting	Min. of Lands and LA
	Survey of Plot parcels	In Munkuye and Nkeyema wards of the district	0	230	40	50	21	
	Grading of 30Km Roads	In Munkuye and Nkeyema wards of the district	0	8km	10km	5km	5km	
	Local Area Plan generation	In Munkuye and Nkeyema wards of the district	0	4 meetings	2 meetings	1 meeting	2 meetings	

Development Framework- Water and Sanitation Sector

Objective	To improve the provision of safe and clean water supply in Nkeyema District to 70% within five years.							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible Agency /Department
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Increase the number of boreholes within Nkeyema District.	Drilling and equipping of 308 boreholes	All the 8 wards.	0	77	77	77	77	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
	Supervision of the drilling and equipping of 308 boreholes	All the 8 wards.	0	77	77	77	77	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
	Formation and training of 303 of VWASHE committees	Each water point	0	77	77	77	77	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
	Hold 4 Engagement meetings with cooperating district partners on the need to invest in areas where there are inadequate water points.	All the 8 wards.	0	1	1	1	1	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources

	Hold 4 engagement meetings with community/ traditional leadership to priorities drilling of boreholes	All the 8 wards.	0	1	1	1	1	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
	Training of 40 APMs in all the 8 wards	All the 8 wards.	0	10	10	10	10	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
Upgrading Existing Water points to mechanized systems	Removal of 12 existing hand pumps	All the 8 wards.	0	3	3	3	3	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
	Borehole Flushing and Redevelopment for 12 existing hand pumps	All the 8 wards.	0	3	3	3	3	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
	Fabrication and installation of 12 tank stands	All the 8 wards.	0	3	3	3	3	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
	Supply and Installation of 12 Tanks	All the 8 wards.	0	3	3	3	3	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources

	Installation of 12 submersible pump	All the 8 wards.	0	3	3	3	3	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
	Installation of 12 water reticulation networks	All the 8 wards.	0	3	3	3	3	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
	Conduct supervision on the 12 boreholes being mechanized	All the 8 wards.	0	3	3	3	3	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
Rehabilitation of dysfunction boreholes	Replacement of hand pumps parts from 40 dysfunctional boreholes	All the 8 wards.	0	10	10	10	10	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
	Reconstruction of damaged civil works from the 40 dysfunctional boreholes	All the 8 wards.	0	10	10	10	10	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
	Conduct supervision on 40 dysfunctional boreholes being worked on in all the 8 wards	All the 8 wards.	0	10	10	10	10	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources

Development Framework for Energy Sector

Objective	To increase access to power connection to 70% in both rural and remote rural properties of the district to the National grid by 2034.							
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	
ZESCO to promote connections of rural properties to the national grid by introducing subsidies	Carry out 380 community Sensitization meetings	In Munkuye, Nkeyema and Namilangi wards of the district	0	80	150	80	70	ZESCO
	Increased power Connectivity to 16,000 Properties	In Munkuye, Nkeyema and Namilangi wards of the district	0	4000 properties connected	4000 properties connected	3800 properties connected	3200 properties connected	ZESCO
	Enhanced distribution of Power supply infrastructure	In Nkeyema District	0	1 office space	1	1		ZESCO
REA to promote connections of rural properties to remote rural area by introducing	Carry out 200 community	In Shimano, Buloto, Lombelombe, and Litoya wards of the district	0	80	75	80	50	REA

subsidies from 20% to 60%	Increased power Connectivity to 2,525 settlements	In Shimano, Buloto, Lombe Lombe, and Litoya wards of the district	0	1,000	800	500	230	REA
Objective 2	To promote the use of alternative energy sources and technologies to 50 % in the district by 2034							
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	
The Ministry of Energy will increase sensitization on the use of alternative Sources of energy to 70% in the district within 5 years.	Carry out 500 community sensitizations	All the 8 wards of the district	0	150	210	89	51	ZESCO and REA
	Issue 300 operating licenses in alternative renewable Energy.	All the 8 wards of the district	0	120	50	80	50	ZESCO and REA
	Increased properties Connected to alternative source of power to 2500	All the 8 wards of the district	0	1000	800	600	100	ZESCO and REA
Development Framework- Health Sector								
Objective 1	To provide adequate access to healthcare services in Nkeyema by 2034.							
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	

Increase the staffing levels of trained health professionals	Recruit 30 nurses in all the health facilities	All wards	0	7	7	8	8	MOH
	Recruit 10 Clinical Officers in all the health facilities	All the wards	0	3	3	2	2	MOH
	Recruit 10 midwives in all the health facilities	All the wards	0	3	3	2	2	MOH
	Recruit 2 medical Licentiates in all the health facilities	Nkeyema and Munkuye wards	0	1	0	1	0	MOH
	Recruit 2 Medical Doctors at Nkeyema and Munkuye Mini-Hospitals	Nkeyema and Munkuye wards	0	1	0	1	0	MOH

Recruit 10 Community Health Assistants at Kampombo HP, Lombelombe HP, Kaposhi HC, Zonal, Munkuye health facilities	All the wards	0	2	3	3	2	MOH
Recruit 10 Environmental Health Technologists in all health facilities	All the wards	0	2	3	3	2	MOH
Recruit 2 Physio Therapy Technologists at Nkeyema and Munkuye Mini- Hospitals	Nkeyema and Munkuye wards	0	1	1	0	0	MOH
Recruit 3 Public Health Technologists for Zonal, Nkeyema and Munkuye Mini-Hospitals	Nkeyema and Munkuye wards	0	0	1	1	1	MOH

	Recruit 2 Dental Technologists at Nkeyema and Munkuye Mini-Hospitals	Nkeyema and Munkuye wards	0	1	1	0	0	MOH
To provide adequate infrastructure	Construction of 2 hospitals in the district	Nkeyema, Munkuye wards	0	1	0	1	0	MOH/MLGRD/ PARTNERS/ DONORS
	Construction of 5 health centres	Litoya, Nkeyema, Lombelombe, Sishamba, Shimano wards	0	1	2	2	1	MOH/MLGRD/ PARTNERS/ DONORS
	construction of 30 houses for health facilities and health centres	In All wards	0	5	10	10	5	MOH/MLGRD/ PARTNERS/ DONORS
	Construction of District Health Office	Munkuye ward	0	0	1	0	0	MOH/MLGRD/ PARTNERS/ DONORS
	Construction of 28 health posts	All wards	0	2	10	10	6	MOH/MLGRD/ PARTNERS/ DONORS
Lobby adequate motorized transport for	Procure 2 ambulances and 2 4WD utility vehicles for	DHO/Referral Hospitals	0	1	1	1	1	MOH/MLGRD/Partners

district and health facilities	Hospitals and DHO							
	Procure 25 motorbikes for Health Facilities	all health facilities	0	5	10	5	5	MOH/MOLGRD/Partners
Objective 2	To reduce HIV incidence in the district from 2% (2024) to 0.01% 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
Conduct HIV/AIDS sensitization activities in the district by the DHAC	Conduct 156 awareness meetings/campaigns in all the zones	In All the 39 Zones	0	39	39	39	39	MOH
	Establish 10 Youth friendly corners in all health facilities	8 wards in Nkeyema;	0	2	3	3	2	MOH
Development Framework-Education Sector								
Objective	To improve learner performance from 45.9% to 80% by 2034.							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept

Increase the staffing levels	Recruitment of 164 secondary school teachers	All the 6 secondary schools in Nkeyema, Shimano and Namilangi Wards	0	41	41	41	41	Ministry Of Education
	Recruitment of 54 primary school teachers	54 primary schools in all the Wards	0	13	14	13	13	Ministry Of Education
	Employment of a Driver	DEBS office	0	0	0	1	0	Ministry Of Education
	Recruitment of 6 Lab Assistances	6 secondary schools	0	2	2	1	1	Ministry Of Education
	Recruitment of 6 Bursars	6 secondary schools	0	2	2	1	1	Ministry Of Education
	Recruitment of 64 ECE teachers	In all the ECE schools	0	16	16	16	16	Ministry Of Education
Increase performance-based monitoring and evaluation visits and meetings for teachers	Procurement of a Toyota land Cruiser	DEBS OFFICE	0	0	0	1	0	Ministry Of Education
	-Carry out 99 performance Review and Reflection meetings	In all schools	0	24	24	24	24	Ministry Of Education

Lobbing for infrastructure	Up grading of two Secondary Schools into Boarding schools- Kanchale and Kahare Secondary schools	Kanchale in Lombelombe ward and Kahare in Litoya Ward	0	2	0	0	0	Ministry Of Education, Donors, Central Government, CDF
	Construction of a boarding school in Buloto ward	Maloba area in Buloto ward	0	0	1	0	0	Ministry Of Education, Donors, Central Government, CDF
	Up grading of part of Shishamba Primary school into a secondary school	Shishamba Primary school in Namilangi ward	0	1	0	0	0	Ministry Of Education, Donors, Central Government, CDF
	Construction of 60 specialized rooms for STEM subjects	All the six (6) secondary schools	0	15	15	15	15	Ministry Of Education, Donors, Central Government, CDF
	Construction of 30 1X3 classroom blocks for primary schools	In all the wards in Nkeyema	0	7	7	8	8	Ministry Of Education, Donors, Central Government, CDF

Lobbing for infrastructure	Construction of 63 Early Childhood Education classrooms	In all the 10 wards	0	15	15	15	15	Ministry Of Education, Donors, Central Government, CDF
	Construction of a Kitchen and a dining hall	Kapa Special Unit in Shimano Ward	0	1	0	0	0	Ministry Of Education, Donors, Central Government, CDF
	Construction of skills development centre	In Shishamba area	0	0	1	0	0	Ministry Of Education, Central Government, Donors, CDF
	Construction of 50 teachers' houses	In all the Wards	0	13	13	12	12	Ministry Education, Central Government, Donors, CDF
	Construction of DEBS office	Munkuye Ward	0	0	1	0	0	Ministry Education, Central Government, Donors, CDF
Procurement of desks	Procurement of 5000 double seater desks for all the primary schools	All schools in all the wards	0	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	Ministry Education, Central Government, Donors, CDF

	Procurement of 2000 desks for ECE	All the wards	0	500	500	500	500	Ministry Education, Central Government, Donors, CDF
	Procurement of 1000 single seater desks	In the 6 secondary schools	0	250	250	250	250	Ministry Education, Central Government, Donors, CDF
Improvement of water and sanitation	Drilling and installation of 27 boreholes	27 schools in all the wards	0	7	7	7	6	Ministry Education, Central Government, Donors, CDF
	Upgrading of 25 hand pumps to mechanized borehole	In the 25 schools	0	7	6	6	6	Ministry Education, Central Government, Donors, CDF
	Construction of 78 ablution blocks	In all the wards	0	20	20	19	19	Ministry Education, Central Government, Donors, CDF
	Supervision of all the projects	In all the Wards	0	166	173	166	165	Ministry Education, Central Government, Donors, CDF

Development Framework- Social Protection Sector

Objective 1								
To reduce poverty and vulnerability in the district through provision of social protection intervention measures by 20% in 5 years								
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible Agency /Department
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Review and harmonize appropriate legislation for protection of vulnerable groups	To hold 413 community meetings to sensitize the community on pieces of legislation,	All CWACs	73	85	85	85	85	Social welfare
	10 Capacity building meetings conducted to pay point managers and CWAC members	All PPMS and 85 CWACS	2	2	2	2	2	Social welfare

	To conduct field visits in 85 CWACS for 360 days in five years for registration, community validation, enumeration and final community validation on social cash transfer.	All the CWACs	72	72	72	72	72	Social welfare and other 9 DWAC members.
Objective 2	To reduce poverty and vulnerability in the district through provision of social protection intervention measures by 20% in 5 years							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible Agency /Department
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

Review and harmonize appropriate legislation for protection of vulnerable groups and increase the coverage of CWACs and number of beneficiaries of social protection	To hold 225 community meetings to sensitize the community on pieces of legislation,	All CWACs	40	45	45	45	45	Social welfare
	10 Capacity building meetings conducted to pay point managers and CWAC members	All PPMS and 85 CWACS	2	2	2	2	2	Social welfare
	To conduct field visits in 85 CWACS for 360 days in five years for registration, community validation, enumeration and final community validation on social cash transfer.	All the CWACs	72	72	72	72	72	Social welfare and other 9 DWAC members.
Objective	To reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty to 30 percent by 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible Agency /Department
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

	To make payments to the identified 14, 624 social cash transfer beneficiaries		0	6	6	6	6	Social welfare
	To conduct 245 spot checks and monitoring in all the 85 CWACS		0	49	49	49	49	Social welfare and DWAC members
Objective	To reduce risks of destitute order persons from abuse and violence by providing a shelter/home in 5 years							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible Agency /Department
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
To strengthen mechanisms for protection of older person against abuse and violence	To construct one (1) old people's home		0	1	0	0	0	Social welfare
	To provide 945 in kind support such as food, medical commodities, drugs, clothes and beddings		0	100	100	100	100	Social welfare
Objective	To reduce risks of destitute order persons from abuse and violence by providing a shelter/home in 5 years							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible Agency /Department
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

To establish more place of safety and transit homes for the children.	Construction of one place of safety in the district		0	1	0	0	0	Social welfare
	To conduct 100 field visits to sensitize the community on child protection programmes		0	20	20	20	20	Social welfare
Objective	To reduce cases of Gender-based violence victims/survivors by providing legal and social support in 5years.							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible Agency /Department
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	Construction of one stop centre at district level			1	0	0	0	Social welfare, health, police and judiciary
	To provide 485 psycho social counselling sessions to victims/survivors of gender-based violence			100	100	100	100	Social welfare, health, police and judiciary
	To provide 945 in kind support such as food, medical commodities,			200	200	200	200	

	drugs, clothes and beddings							
Objective	To represent children in conflict with the Law and circumstantial children in prison in the courts of Law							
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 /Department
	To conduct 120 prison visits in order to identify circumstantial children and children below 18 years of age in conflict with the law.		0	24	24	24	24	Social welfare
	To construct juvenile cells to prevent children mixing up with adults		0	1	1	0	0	Social welfare
Objective	To increase agriculture output 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 /Department
	To conduct 60 field visits for Community mobilization		0	12	12	12	12	Community development

To conduct 75 field visits for Self- registration of beneficiary households		0	15	15	15	15	Community development
To conduct 100 field Trainings on beneficiaries in agronomical best practices.		0	20	20	20	20	Community development
To conduct 35 trips on Transportation and distribution of farming inputs to beneficiary households.		0	7	7	7	7	Community development
To conduct 50 field visits on Monitoring of crop germination		0	10	10	10	10	Community development

	To conduct 40 field visits to monitor Harvest projection		0	8	8	8	8	Community development
	To undertake 40 field visits for actual harvest		0	8	8	8	8	Community development
	To conduct 30 field visits on Collection of recoveries and paybacks from the beneficiaries		0	5	5	5	5	Community development
	To conduct two meetings on Implementation of community project using the recoveries from beneficiaries		0	1	1	0	0	Community development
Objective	To improve nutrition and food security at household level 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 /Department
	To conduct 60 field visits for Community mobilization	8 wards	0	12	12	12	12	Community development

	To conduct 75 field visits for Self- registration of beneficiary households	8 wards	0	15	15	15	15	Community development
	To conduct 100 field visits on Training of beneficiaries in livestock production and management	8 wards	0	20	20	20	20	Community development
	To conduct 25 field visits on Inspection of shelters	8 wards	0	5	5	5	5	Community development
	To Procure and distribute livestock to beneficiaries in 30 communities	8 wards	0	6	6	6	6	Community development
	To conduct 60 field visits on Monitoring of beneficiaries	8 wards	0	12	12	12	12	Community development

	To conduct 60 field visits on Implementation of pass on to other beneficiaries	8 wards	0	12	12	12	12	Community development
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DEVELOPMENTAL FRAMEWORK - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR

Objective The Local Authority will collaborate with stakeholders to improve transport and communication by 2034.

Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible Agency /Department
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

Roads rehabilitated and upgraded	Infrastructure Development	8 wards	0	5Km	5Km	5Km	5Km	MTC/RDA/LA
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Roads rehabilitated and upgraded	Infrastructure Development	8 wards	0	10Km	10Km	10Km	10Km	MTC/RDA/LA
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Roads rehabilitated and upgraded	Infrastructure Development	8 wards	0	10Km	10Km	8Km	8KM	MTC/RDA/LA
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Roads rehabilitated and upgraded	Infrastructure Development	8 wards	0	10Km	10Km	8Km	8Km	MTC/RDA/LA
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Completion of the Construction of the Post Office	Infrastructure Development	Kabombwa Township	0	0	1	0	0	MTC//LA
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Radio and television towers installed	Infrastructure Development	8 wards	0	2	2	2	0	MTC/RDA/LA
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IMPLEMENTATION PLAN- TRADE AND COMMERCE SECTOR

Objective	To reduce the Human encroachment in the Buffer and preservation zone in the Mufunta GMA by 2034.							
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	
Business attraction	Business development service provision	TBZ, Shimano and Munkuye Township	0	2 modern market constructed	1 modern market constructed	1 modern market constructed	1 modern market constructed	MLGRD
		Munkuye Ward	0	0	0	1 Industrial Park constructed	0	MLGRD
		Nkeyema district	0	0	0	1 Advertisement done	0	MLGRD
		Munkuye	0	0	1 banks and finance services established	0	0	MLGRD
		Nkeyema district	0	0	20 commercial plots created	0	0	MLGRD

		Munkuye	0	0	0	1 youths trained in Skill development courses	1	MLGRD
		8 wards	0	320 clubs and cooperatives registered	250 clubs and cooperatives registered	250 clubs and cooperatives registered	250 clubs and cooperatives registered	MLGRD

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK- WASTE MANAGEMENT SECTOR

Objective	To promote an impeccable, secure and healthy environment through a sustainable solid waste management system by 2034							
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	
Develop an efficient solid waste management system	Engage private sector in solid waste management	TBZ, Shimano and Munkuye Township	0	2	0	0	3	LA

Conduct sensitization and engagement meetings on source reduction, reuse and recycling of solid waste	Township	0	4	4	4	4	LA
Procure solid waste management trucks	Nkeyema	0	1	0	1	0	LA
Procure solid waste management truck compactor	Nkeyema	0	0	1	0	0	LA
Procurement of a Front-End Loader	Nkeyema	0	1	0	0	0	LA
Securing of the Dump Site	Munkuye (Kabanga)	0	1	0	0	0	LA
Construction of the Refuse Bays in Markets	TBZ, Shimano, Namilangi, Mawilo, Njonjolo, Munkuye	0	3	3	0	0	LA
Construction of an Engineered Landfill	Township	0	0	0	0	1	LA

	Mainstream solid waste management into the curriculum in collaboration with secondary and primary schools	Nkeyema	0	1	0	1	0	LA/MoE
	Conduct sensitization of communities on the dangers of using non-bio-degradable materials	Nkeyema	0	4	4	4	4	LA
	Procure solid waste Bins	Nkeyema	0	100	100	100	100	LA
	Procurement of a Tractor	Nkeyema	0	1	0	0	0	LA
Objective	To Improve management of cemeteries by 2034							
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	
Public management of cemeteries	Securing of the cemeteries	Township and TBZ	0	1		1		LA
	Fencing of the cemeteries	Township and TBZ	0	1		1		LA
DEVELOPMENTAL FRAMEWORK - GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY SECTOR								

Objective	Improved Policy and Governance Environment by 2024							Responsible Agency /Dept
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Decentralize public service delivery systems	Completion the Construction of the District Administration Offices	Kabombwa Township	0		1	1		MHID
	Completion the construction of the Civic Centre	Kabombwa Township	0		1	1		MHID/LA
	Completion the construction of the Government staff Houses	Kabombwa Township	0	1				MHID
	Construction of Ward Development Committees Offices	In all the Wards	0	2	2	2	2	LA
	Conduct elections for 8 WDCs	In all the wards	0					LA
	Orientation of WDCs	In all the Wards	0		1			LA
	Expedite preparation of 5-year Ward	In all the Wards	0		1			LA

	Development plan							
	Conduct review of performance of Ward Development Plan	In all the Wards	0		1		1	LA
Objective	Improved Rule of Law, Human Rights and Constitutionalism by 2034							
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	
Strengthen the criminal and justice system and enhance the rule of law in the district	Completion the construction of the Police Station.	Kabombwa Township	0	1	1			LA
	Construction of Police Posts	Buloto, Namilangi, Shishamba, Litoya, Lombelombe, Shimano	0	0	1	1	1	Ministry of Home Affairs/ LA
	Engage Zambia Police to form neighborhood watch groups	In all the wards	0	3	3	2		Ministry of Home Affairs

	Construction of Local Courts	Lombelombe Nkeyema	0	1	1			Ministry of Justice/ LA
	Construction of a Subordinate Court	Within the Township	0		1			Ministry of Justice/ LA

19.2. Capital Investment Plan

19.3. Capital Investment Plan for all the sectors

Table 20: Capital Investment

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN -ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SECTOR						
Goal	Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for a Friendly Ecosystem					
Objective	To improve the land use land cover change in open woodlands and game management area to 50% by 2034.					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Enhance sustainable forest management and conservation efforts	Forest extension, Publicity and collaboration	2 Vehicles	K750,000.00	Cooperating partner	Forestry Department	Forestry Department, Community development, Local government, DNPW
		Fuel				
		Officers				
	Forest extension, Publicity and collaboration	2 vehicles	K700,000.00	Cooperating Partner	Forestry Department and DNPW	Forestry Department, DNPW
		Fuel				
		Officers				
	Afforestation and Reforestation	Polythene pots	K480,000.00	Forestry Department Cooperating partners	Forestry Department and DNPW	Forestry Department
		Wheel barrow				
		Labour				
Watering cans						
Horse pipes						

		Training the communities in fire management				
	Forest extension, Publicity and collaboration	Training of communities in bee keeping	K350, 000.00	Forestry Department Cooperating partners	Forestry Department	Forestry Department
		Providing modern bee hives and protective clothing				
		Training communities in climate smart agriculture				

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN -AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Goal	Improved and well managed Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure Development, Sector for Enhanced Socio-Economic Development and Poverty Reduction by 2034					
Objective	To collaborate with stakeholders in order to increase production and productivity to 65% by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 22 camp houses (Low cost)	K13,200,000.00	Ministry of Finance, Donor, PPP	Ministry of Agriculture/DACo's Office	Ministry of Agriculture
		Rehabilitation of 2 camp houses	K500,000.00			
		Construction 4 camps houses	K3,200,000.00			

		construction (medium cost)				
		1 office block construction	K1,800,000.00			
		2 Office construction	K800,000.00			
		1 Farmer training Centre Construction	K6,000,000.00			
		3 grain storage sheds construction	K3,000,000.00			
		4 grain storage capacity upgrading	K1,600,000.00			
Enhance Agribusiness development	Agri-Business Development	Construction of 2 commercial Agro- Processing Plants	K8,000,000.00	Ministry of Finance, Donor, PPP	Ministry of Agriculture/DACo's Office	Ministry of Agriculture
		5 registration exercises to capture 10000 new Farmers on FISP	K70,000.00			
To promote agricultural mechanization	Agricultural Mechanization	20 mechanization demos	K60,000.00	Ministry of Finance, Donor, PPP		Ministry of Agriculture

		220 demonstrations on ADP utilizations	K1,100,000.00		Ministry of Agriculture/DACO's Office	
		30 farmer trainings on usage of post-harvest and processing of equipment.	K15,000.00			
		40 sensitization meetings on utilisation of mechanization on farm	K160,000.00			
		40 sensitization meetings on ADP	K160,000.00			
		30 farmer training for mechanization service providers	K150,000.00			
To lobby for the development of the farm Block and the Resettlement Scheme	Farm Block Resettlement Schemes Development	4 Land audits at Lombelombe farm block	K20,000.00	Ministry of Finance, Donor, PPP	Ministry of Agriculture/DACO's Office	Ministry of Agriculture
		4 land audits at Lombelombe Resettlement Scheme	K20,000.00			
		Create data base for land utilisation (21 camps)	K30,000.00			

		Capacity building trainings for the management committee	K60,000.00			
		4 Sensitizations meeting for settlers	K24,000.00			
To enhance the extension delivery system	Crop production and productivity; Block and Camp Operations	Procurement of 30 motor bikes	K5,250,000.00		Ministry of Agriculture/DACO's Office	Ministry of Agriculture
		Procurement of 1 Toyota Land cruiser 4x4 vehicles	K1,800,000.00			
		Procurement of 100 pheromone traps and accessories	K50,000.00			
		Recruitment of 3 new extension officers (Camp)	K1,440,000.00			
		Recruitment of 2 block officers	K960,000.00			
To lobby for the establishment of a structured early warning and surveillance system	Early warning	Procurement of 96 PPEs	K288,000.00	Ministry of Finance, Donor, PPP	Ministry of Agriculture/DACO's Office	Ministry of Agriculture
	and surveillance systems					
		Procurement of 30 Rain gauges	K60,000.00			

Through collaboration with other stake holders, to increase the land area under irrigation	Irrigation Development	2 irrigation schemes establishment	1, 500,000,000		Ministry of Agriculture/DACO's Office	Ministry of Agriculture
		6 dams' construction	K90,000,000.00			
		3 weirs construction	K4,500,000.00			
		5 dams' rehabilitation	K7,500,000.00			
		1 data base for irrigated lands created	K12,000.00			
		817 farmers training in climate smart irrigation technologies	K5,719,000.00			
		12 Engagement meetings to facilitate Linkages to irrigation credit facilities	K84,000.00			
To increase fisheries and livestock productivity	Livestock Development	Establish 10 deep tanks with boreholes and hand pumps	K4,000,000.00	ministry of Finance, Donor, PPP	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
		Construct 1 district laboratory	K5,600,000.00			

		Establish 2 permanent bio security check points	K1,600,000.00			
		2 yearly vaccination schedules	K300,000.00			
		Establish 2 quarantine facilities	K1,600,000.00			
		Rehabilitation 2 quarantine facilities	K1,600,000.00			
		Conduct 2 disease surveillance each year	1, 200,000			
		Establish 10 range lands and fodder banks	K5,000,000.00			
		Restocking of 25000 assorted small livestock	K15,000,000.00			
		establishment of 1 breeding Centre	K5,000,000.00			
		Establishment of livestock service Centre	K3,500,000.00			

To develop and package appropriate messages and practices aimed at increasing the fish population in the water bodies	Fisheries Development	Formation of 10 village management committees	K40,000.00	Ministry of Finance, Donor, PPP	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
		33 Training 1000 fish farmers in sustainable methods	K198,000.00			
		8 Sensitization programs for 500 farmers in sustainable fishing methods	K32,000.00			
		Install 3 ice plants near the fish markets	K900,000.00			
		10 Trainings on restocking of fingerlings	K60,000.00			
		Establishment of 1 fingerling hatcheries	K1,200,000.00			
		Recruitment of 35 fisheries, Livestock and veterinary field extension staff	K50,400,000.00			
		Establishment of 1 extension platform	K120,000.00			

		Procurement of 40 motorbikes	K7,200,000.00			
		Procurement 2 Toyota land cruiser vehicles	K1,800.00			
		Development of 10 assorted materials for extension trainings	K20,000.00			
		10 surveys to Demarcation and alignment of veterinary and fisheries camps with wards	K300,000.00			
To improve and increase access to veterinary, fisheries and livestock extension services provision	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 20 modern camp houses	K12,000,000.00	Ministry of Finance, Donor, PPP	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
		Construction of 1 office block	K1,800,000.00			
		Rehabilitation of 1 vet camp house	K200,000.00			
To Promote value addition to livestock and fisheries products	Value chain development	Establishment of 1 livestock marketing Centre	K1,000,000.00	Ministry of Finance, Donor, PPP	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

		10 sensitization meeting for Establishment of milk collection centres	K60,000.00			
		Establishment of 3 cold rooms	K2,400.00			
CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN -TOURISM SECTOR						
Goal	Explored, Protected, and Managed Protected Areas in the District					
Objective	To reduce the Human encroachment in the Buffer and preservation zone in the Mufunta GMA by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
To reduce the Human encroachment in the Buffer and preservation zone of Mufunta GMA	Wildlife conservation and Management	Sensitization and issuance of notice	K90,120.00	DNPW/Cooperating partners	DNPW	DJOC/DNPW
		16 officers				
		3 Landcruiser				
		Meal allowance				
		DSA				
		300lts of diesel				
		Hiring of PA systems				
Re location of settlers	Eviction operation	K133,480.00	DNPW/Cooperating partners	DNPW	DJOC/DNPW	
	101 Officers					

		6 Landcruiser's				
		4 Truck				
		Meal allowance for officers				
		DSA				
		Fuel				
Outreach programs	Extension	DNPW Officers 2	K920,000.00	DNPW/Cooperating partners	DNPW	DJOC/DNPW
		Community members				
		DSA				
		Meals for the communities				
		1 Landcruiser				
		Fuel 500lts				
To explore all the tourism potential areas in the GMA where operators can operate from by 2034	Tourism	1 vehicle	K175,000.00	DNPW/Cooperating partners	DNPW	DJOC/DNPW
		Fuel 200 Liters				
		3 DNPW Officers				
		2 CRBs				

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN -HOUSING SECTOR

Goal	Sustainable Housing Unit Supply in the District for Environmental, Social and Economic Benefits					
Objective	To provide sustainable housing units to meet the projected housing deficit of 17,679 in the district by the year 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
The LA to work with Ministry of Lands to audit all 3,120 undeveloped plot parcels in the district within 5 years	Land Audit	Financial resources to conduct Land Audit Exercise	K250,000.00	GRZ	Min. of Lands and LA	Min. of Lands and LA
The LA to re- plan TBZ and Kabombwa areas	Information dissemination	Financial resources to conduct extensive community sensitization meeting	K180,000.00	GRZ	Min. of Lands and LA	Min. of Lands and LA
	Security of tenure	Financial resources to survey all the plots	K2,500,000.00	GRZ	Min. of Lands and LA	Min. of Lands and LA
	Infrastructure Development	Financial resources to Open up 30km road network	K9,000,000.00	GRZ	Min. of Lands and LA	Min. of Lands and LA
	LAP formulation	Financial resources to develop the plan	K500,000.00	GRZ	Min. of Lands and LA	Min. of Lands and LA

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN -WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

Goal	Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Levels for Sustainable Development					
Objective	To improve the provision of safe and clean water supply in Nkeyema District to 70% within five years.					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Increase the number of boreholes within Nkeyema District.	Borehole drilling and equipping	Needs assessment	K770,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Geophysical Survey/Siting	K1,232,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Borehole Drilling	K12,320,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Installation of plain and slotted casing pipes	K3,696,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Installation of gravel pack	K2,156,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Pump testing and development	K1,540,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Water Quality analysis-Lab tests	K1,232,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources, Moh

		Civil works	K2,464,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Supply and Equipping Borehole	K15,400,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Supervision	K1,540,200.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
Objective	To increase the number of rural households accessing clean and safe water supply to 90% by 2034.					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Increase the number of boreholes within Nkeyema District.	Upgrading Existing Water points to mechanized systems	Needs assessment	K60,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Removal of existing hand pump	K96,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Borehole Flushing and Redevelopment	K480,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Pump Testing	K432,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Fabrication of tank stand and installation	K756,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources

		Supply and Tank Installation	K708,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Supply and Installation of Submersible pump	K696,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Installation of water reticulation networks	K756,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Supervision	K60,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	Rural water and sanitation unit	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
Objective	To improve water reticulation system and sanitation in the urban part of the district to 95% by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Increase the number of boreholes within Nkeyema District.	Rehabilitation of dysfunction boreholes	Replacement of damaged parts	K1,200,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	LA	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Reconstruction of damaged civil works	K320,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	LA	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources
		Supervision	K100,000.00	NGOs, CDF, LA	LA	LA, NGOs, Department of Water Resources

Objective	To improve the sanitation coverage from the current 48% to 70% within five years.					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Capacity building of community-based volunteers	Training	Capacity building of 30 EHTs / CHAs in Community led total sanitation (CLTS)	K240,000.00	MoH, LA, Cooperating Partners	MoH, LA	MoH, LA, NGOs
		Training of traditional leaders	K160,000.00	MoH, LA, Cooperating Partners	LA	MoH, LA, NGOs
		Orientation of 15 DWASHE Members	K120,000.00	MoH, LA, Cooperating Partners	LA	MoH, LA, NGOs
Objective	To attain 100% sanitation and hygiene levels in the district by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Hygiene promotion	Training	Training 50 community champion	K80,000.00	MoH, LA, Cooperating Partners	MoH, LA	MoH, LA, NGOs

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN -ENERGY SECTOR

Goal	Improved Power Distribution in rural and remote Rural Part of the District for Sustainable Economic Development.					
Objective	To increase access to power connection to 70% in both rural and remote rural properties of the district to the National grid by 2034.					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
ZESCO to promote connections of rural properties to the National grid by introducing subsidies	Information dissemination	Financial resources to conduct extensive community sensitization meeting	K183,153.00	GRZ	ZESCO	Min. of Energy
	Infrastructure Development	Financial resources to procure materials for connection of power	K500,000.00	GRZ	ZESCO	Min. of Energy
	Infrastructure Development	Construction of Power supply Infrastructures and Office spaces	K999,000.00	GRZ	ZESCO	Min. of Energy
REA to promote connections of rural properties to remote rural area by introducing subsidies from 20% to 60%	Information dissemination	Financial resources to conduct extensive community sensitization meeting	K200,955.00	GRZ	REA	Min. of Energy

Objective	To promote the use of alternative energy sources and technologies to 50 % in the district by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
The Ministry of Energy will increase sensitization on the use of alternative Sources of energy to 70% in the district within 5 years.	Information dissemination	Financial resources to conduct extensive community sensitization meeting	K303,153.00	GRZ	ZESCO	ZESCO
	Infrastructure Development	Financial resources to procure materials for connection of power	K500,000.00	GRZ	REA	REA
	Human Development	Financial resources	K250,000.00	GRZ	ZESCO	ZESCO

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN -HEALTH SECTOR

Goal	Enhanced Healthy Service Provision through Improved and Efficient Health Care System in the District					
Objective	To provide adequate access to healthcare services in Nkeyema by 2034.					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Increase the staffing levels of trained health professionals	Human Resource Management	Human Resource Staffing Returns	K8,497,200.00	MOH	Dept. of Health services Nkeyema HR Returns	Department of Health Services/MoH
		Human Resource Staffing Returns	K3,142,800.00	MOH	Dept. of Health services Nkeyema HR Returns	Department of Health Services/MoH

		Human Resource Staffing Returns	K3,304,800.00	MOH	Dept. of Health services Nkeyema HR Returns	Department of Health Services/MoH
		Human Resource Staffing Returns	K1,008,000.00	MOH	Dept. of Health services Nkeyema HR Returns	Department of Health Services/MoH
		Human Resource Staffing Returns	K1,440,000.00	MOH	Dept. of Health services Nkeyema HR Returns	Department of Health Services/MoH
		Human Resource Staffing Returns	K1,740,000.00	MOH	Dept. of Health services Nkeyema HR Returns	Department of Health Services/MoH
		Human Resource Staffing Returns	K2,760,000.00	MOH	Dept. of Health services Nkeyema HR Returns	Department of Health Services/MoH
		Human Resource Staffing Returns	K441,600.00	MOH	Dept. of Health services Nkeyema HR Returns	Department of Health Services/MoH
		Human Resource Staffing Returns	K662,400.00	MOH	Dept. of Health services Nkeyema HR Returns	Department of Health Services/MoH
		Human Resource Staffing Returns	K662,400.00	MOH	Dept. of Health services Nkeyema HR Returns	Department of Health Services/MoH
Lobby for adequate motorized transport for district and health facilities	Procure ambulances and 4WD utility vehicles for Hospitals and DHO	2 Ambulances	K4,300,000.00	MOH/MLGRD	Inventory/Asset Register	MOH
		2 Utility Vehicles	K3,200,000.00			

	Procure motorbikes for Health Facilities	25 motorbikes	K2,500,000.00	MOH/MLGRD/Partners	Inventory/Asset Register	MOH
To provide adequate infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Preparation of BOQ/Building Abd survey plans. Site and land	K10,500,000.00	MOFNP/ CDF, GRZ/DONORS	MOH Infrastructure Department	MOH
	Construction of health centres	Preparation of BOQ/Building Abd survey plans. Site and land	K22,500,000.00	MOFNP/CDF/Central Government/Donors	MOH Infrastructure Department	MOH
	Construction of Staff Houses for health centres and health posts	Preparation of BOQ/Building Abd survey plans. Site and land	K24,000,000.00	MOFNP/CDF/Central Government/Donors	MOH Infrastructure Department	MOH
	Construction of District health Offices	Preparation of BOQ/Building Abd survey plans. Site and land	K3,000,000.00	MOFNP/CDF/Central Government/Donors	MOH Infrastructure Department	MOH
	Construction Of health posts	Preparation of BOQ/Building Abd survey plans. Site and land	K67,200,000.00	MOFNP/CDF/Central Government/Donors	MOH Infrastructure Department	MOH

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN - EDUCATION SECTOR

Goal	Enhanced Education Services with a Reduced Illiteracy Level					
Objective	To improve learner performance from 45.9% to 80% by 2034.					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source Of Funding	Source Of Information	Responsible Institution
Lobby for the employment of more teachers	Human Resources and Administration	Current staffing return	K45,264,000.00	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of education	Ministry of education
		Teacher-pupil ratio				
Lobby for the employment of more teachers	Human Resources and Administration	Current staffing return	K11,232,000.00	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of education	Ministry of education
Lobby for the employment of more teachers	Human Resources and Administration	Current staffing return	K201,600.00	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of education	Ministry of education
		Teacher-pupil ratio				
Lobby for the employment of more teachers	Human Resources and Administration	Current staffing return	K1,296,000.00	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of education	Ministry of education
		Teacher-pupil ratio				
Lobby for the employment of more teachers	Human Resources and Administration	Current staffing return	K1,464,000.00	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of education	Ministry of education
		Teacher-pupil ratio				
Lobby for the employment of driver	Human Resources and Administration	Current staffing return	K292,800.00	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of education	Ministry of education
Lobby for the employment of driver	Human Resources and Administration	Current staffing return	K34,980,000.00	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of education	Ministry of education
		Off road vehicle	K2,000,000.00	Ministry of Education,	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education

Increase performance monitoring and evaluation visits	Educational Standards, Assessment and Evaluation	Fuel				
		Vehicle servicing				
		Refreshments				
		Stationaries				
Lobbing for infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	Land	k15, 000,000.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF, Central Government, Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Land Agreements				
		Building plans				
		Preparation of BOQ				
		surveying plans.				
Lobbing for infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	Land Agreements	K3,000,000.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF, Central Government, Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Building plans				
		Preparation of BOQ				
		surveying plans				
Lobbing for infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	Land Agreements	K15,000,000.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF, Central Government, Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Building plans				
		Preparation of BOQ				
		surveying plans				
Lobbing for infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	Land Agreements	K2,000,000.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF, Central Government,	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Building plans				
		Preparation of BOQ				

		surveying plans		Donors		
Lobbing for infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	Land Agreements	K60,000,000.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF, Central Government, Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Building plans				
		Preparation of BOQ				
		surveying plans				
Lobbing for infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	Land Agreements	K30,000,000.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF, Central Government, Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Building plans				
		Preparation of BOQ				
		surveying plans				
Lobbing for infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	Land Agreements	K54,000,000.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF, Central Government, Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Building plans				
		Preparation of BOQ				
		surveying plans				
Lobbing for infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	Land Agreements	K1,000,000.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF, Central Government, Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Building plans				
		Preparation of BOQ				
		surveying plans				
Lobbing for infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	Land Agreements	K540,000.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF,	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Building plans				

		Preparation of BOQ		Central Government, Donors		
		surveying plans				
Lobbing for infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	Land Agreements	K2,000,000.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF, Central Government, Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Building plans				
		Preparation of BOQ				
		surveying plans				
Infrastructure Project Monitoring and Supervision	Monitoring and Evaluation	Transport	K473,600.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF, Central Government, Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Fuel				
Procurement of desks	Infrastructure Development	Desk specifications	K7,500,000.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF, Central Government Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		desk samples				
Procurement of desks	Infrastructure Development	Desk specifications	K2,000,000.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF, Central Government, Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		desk samples				
Procurement of desks	Infrastructure Development	Desk specifications	K800,000.00	Ministry Of Finance,	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education

		desk samples		CDF, Central Government, Donors		
To enhance water and sanitation	Water and Sanitation	Geophysical survey	K3,226,500.00	Ministry Of Finance, CDF, Central Government, Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Borehole drilling				
		Installation of casing screening of pipes				
		Gravel packing/grouting				
		Well development, pump testing and water quality sampling				
		Installation of submersible pumps				
		Fabrication and tank installation				
		Installation of water reticulation				
To enhance water and sanitation	Water and Sanitation	Removal of the existing hand pumps	K78,000.00	Ministry of Finance, CDF,	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education

		pump testing and water quality sampling		Central Government, Donors		
		Installation of submersible pumps				
		Fabrication and tank installation				
		Installation of water reticulation				
To enhance water and sanitation	Water and Sanitation	Land Agreements	K663,000.00	Ministry of Finance, CDF, Central Government, Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Building plans				
		Preparation of BOQ				
		surveying plans				
To ensure quality works in Infrastructure Projects	Monitoring and Evaluation	Transport	K2,010,000.00	Ministry of Finance, CDF, Central Government, Donors	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
		Fuel				

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN - SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR

Goal	Enhanced Social Protection for Social Inclusion					
Objective	To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households to 20% in Nkeyema district within 10 years					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Review and harmonies appropriate legislation for protection of vulnerable groups	Social Cash Transfer	Fuel	2, 512, 500.00	GRZ	Social Welfare	MCDSS
		DSA for 8 officers plus two drivers				
		Procurement of a vehicle				
		Stationery				
	Social cash transfer	Fuel	479, 000,000.00	GRZ	Social Welfare	Social Welfare
		DSA for 23 enumerators				
	Social Cash Transfer	Fuel	52, 000,000.00	GRZ	Community Development	Community Development
		DSA				
	Social Cash Transfer	Stationery	576,000,000.00	GRZ	Community Development	Community Development
		Out of pocket				
		Transport				
	Increase the coverage of CWACs and number of beneficiaries of social protection programmes.	Social Cash Transfer	Fuel	K3,010,000.00	GRZ	Social welfare
Stationery			Labour			
DSA			Police			

Provision of cash to incapacitated households in all the 85 CWACS	Social cash transfer	Cash payment	k340, 758, 000	GRZ/DONORS	Social Welfare	Social Welfare
To strengthen mechanisms for protection of older person against abuse and violence	PWAS	Construction of Old Peoples home	K1,600,000.00	GRZ	Social welfare	Social welfare
To establish more place of safety and transit homes for the children.	PWAS	Construction of place of safety	K1,850,000.00	GRZ	Social welfare	Social welfare
Establish and strengthen mechanisms for the protection of victims/survivors of human rights abuses	PWAS	Construction of One stop Centre	K1,900,000.00	GRZ	Social welfare	Social welfare
To enhance protection of woman and children undergoing the criminal justice system	PWAS	Construction of juvenile cells	K700, 000.00	GRZ	Social welfare	Social welfare
Promotion of crop diversification and conservative farming	FSP	Fuel	K455, 200.00	GRZ	Community development	Community development
		DSA				
		Farming inputs				
		Stationery				

To promote alternative livelihoods such as fish farming, gardening, Pigge and poultry	FSP	Fuel	K531, 000.00	GRZ	Community development	Community development
		DSA				
		Livestock				

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR

Goal	Good Communication Infrastructure for Efficiency Service Delivery					
Objective	The Local Authority will collaborate with stakeholders to improve transport and communication by 2034.					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
To improve Transport and Logistics	Human Resource	Rehabilitation and Maintenance of bituminous standard Township roads	K50,000,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority & NRFA	LA
	Human Resource	Construction and upgrading of township roads to bituminous standard	K800,000,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority & NRFA	LA
	Human Resource	Rehabilitation and maintenance of gravel township roads	K80,900,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority & NRFA	LA
	Human Resource	Construction of gravel township roads	K8,000,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority & NRFA	LA

	Human Resource	Rehabilitation and maintenance of inter district roads	K420,000,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority & NRFA	LA
	Human Resource	Rehabilitation and maintenance of feeder roads	K150,000,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority, RDA & NRFA	LA
	Human Resource	Construction of feeder roads	K150,000,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority, RDA & NRFA	LA
	Human Resource	Purchase of road construction equipment	K5,000,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority	LA
	Human Resource	Construction of Truck inn bay	K600,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority	LA
	Human Resource	Construction of Modern bus station	K2,000,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority	LA
	Human Resource	Construction of gravel rural roads	K80,000,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority, RDA & NRFA	LA
	Human Resource	Construction of earth roads	K60,000,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority, RDA & NRFA	LA
	Human Resource	Upgrading of earth and gravel rural roads to bituminous standard	K120,000,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority, RDA & NRFA	LA
	Human Resource	Rehabilitation and Maintenance of rural roads	K80,000,000.00	GRZ	Local Authority, RDA & NRFA	LA

Enhance Digital Capacity and Communication	Human Resource	Installation of telecommunication towers in need areas	K1,600,000.00	GRZ	Ministry of Technology and Science	LA
	Human Resource	Installation of radio and television transmission towers	K1,200,000.00	GRZ	Ministry of Technology and Science & Telecommunication Companies	Ministry of Technology and Science & ZICTA
	Human Resource	Completion the Construction of the Post Office	5,000, 000	GRZ	Ministry of Transport and Logistics	Ministry of Transport and Logistics, LA
	Human Resource	Construction and establishment of a local radio and television station	K8,000,000.00		Ministry of Technology and Science & Telecommunication Companies	Ministry of Technology and Science, ZICTA & IBA

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN - TRADE AND COMMERCE SECTOR

Goal	Enhanced Industrialization and Job Creation through Trade for enhanced socio-economic development and poverty reduction by 2034					
Objective	To create direct formal jobs in the Trade and Commerce Sector from 20% in 2024 to 50 % by 2034.					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Business attraction	Business development service provision	Construction of 1 Modern market	K8,000,000.00	MSME/MoFNP/	LA/MSME/Ministry of Infrastructure	MLGRD/MSME
				MLGRD/PARTNERS		
		construction of an industrial park	K8,000,000.00	MSME/MoFNP/	LA/MSME/Ministry of Infrastructure	MLGRD/MSME/
				MLGRD/PARTNERS		MCTI

		Advertisement of an industrial park	K200,000.00	MSME/MLGRD	LA/MSME/Ministry of Infrastructure	MLGRD
		Providing access to 1 banking and finance services	K2,000,000.00	MSME/MoFNP/	LA/MSME/Ministry of Infrastructure	MoFNP/MLGRD
				MLGRD/PARTNERS		
		Creation of 20 commercial plots	K2,000,000.00	MSME/MLGRD/Ministry of Lands	LA/MSME/Ministry of Infrastructure	MLGRD
		Capacity building training of 1000 cooperatives and clubs	K90,000.00	MSME/PARTNERS	LA/MSME/Ministry of Infrastructure	MLGRD/MSME/MCTI
		Skill development to 500 youths	K7,500,000.00	MLGRD/Partners	LA/MSME/Ministry of Infrastructure	MLGRD/MSME
		Facilitate registration of 1500 cooperatives and clubs	K2,000,000.00	MSME/MoFNP/	LA/MSME	MLGRD/MSME
				MLGRD/PARTNERS		

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN - WASTE MANAGEMENT SECTOR

Goal	To Achieve a live able and environmentally friendly district by 2031					
Objective	To promote an impeccable, secure and healthy environment through a sustainable solid waste management improvement system by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
	Engagement of private sector in	Human Resource	K50,000.00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority

Develop an efficient solid waste management system	solid waste management					
	Conduction of sensitization and engagement meetings on source reduction, reuse and recycling of solid waste	Human Resource	K35,000.00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority
	Procurement of solid waste management trucks	Human Resource	K2,500,000.00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority
	Procurement of solid waste management truck compactor	Human Resource	K3,000,000.00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority
	Procurement of Front-End Loader	Human Resource	K2,500,000.00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority
	Securing of the Dump Site	Human Resource	900,000,00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority
	Construction of refusal Bays	Human Resource	K1,500,000.00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority
	Construction of an engineered landfill	Human Resource	K9,500,000.00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority

	Mainstreaming solid waste management into the curriculum in collaboration with secondary and primary schools	Human Resource	K400,000.00	Local Authority/Ministry of Education	Local Authority/Ministry of Education	Local Authority/Ministry of Education
	Conduction of sensitization of communities on the dangers of using non-biodegradable materials	Human Resource	K300,000.00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority
	Procurement of a Tractor	Human Resource	K400,000.00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority
	Procurement of Solid Waste Bins	Human Resource	K90,000.00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority

Objective: To Improve management of cemeteries by 2031

Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Public management of cemeteries	Gazetting of the Cemetery	Human Resource	K100,000.00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority
	Construction of boundary fence around all cemeteries and path ways	Human Resource	K600,000.00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN - GOVERNANCE SECTOR

Goal	To Promote Good Governance, Improve Security and Justice System in the District by 2034					
Objective	Improved Policy and Governance Environment by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Decentralize public service delivery systems	Completion the Construction of the District Administration Offices	Human Resource	K12,350,000.00	GRZ/Donors	MHID	MHID
	Completion the construction of the Civic Centre	Human Resource	K9,350,000.00	GRZ/Donors	MHID	MHID/LA
	Completion the construction of the Government staff Houses	Human Resource	K4,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	MHID	MHID
	Construction of Ward Development Committees Offices	Human Resource	K9,600,000.00	GRZ/CDF/Donors	Local Authority	Local Authority
	Conduction of elections for 8 WDCs	Human Resource	K500,000.00	CDF/LA	Local Authority	Local Authority
	Orientation and Capacity Building of WDCs	Human Resource	K300,000.00	CDF/LA	Local Authority	Local Authority

	Expedite preparation of 5-year Ward Development plan	Human Resource	K150,000.00	CDF/ Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority
	Conduct review of performance of Ward Development Plan	Human Resource	K250,000.00	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority
Objective: Improved Rule of Law, Human Rights and Constitutionalism by 2034						
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZK)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Strengthen the criminal and justice system and enhance the rule of law in the district	Completion the construction of the Police Station.	Human Resource	K100,000.00	Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of Home Affairs/Local Authority	Ministry of Home Affairs/ Local Authority
	Construction of 6 Police Posts	Human Resource	K21,000,000.00	Ministry of Home Affairs/ CDF/ Donors	Ministry of Home Affairs/Local Authority	Ministry of Home Affairs/Local Authority
	Construction of correctional facility	Human Resource	K15,000,000.00	GRZ	Ministry of Home Affairs/Local Authority	Ministry of Home Affairs/Local Authority
	Engage Zambia Police to form neighborhood watch groups	Human Resource	K500,000.00	GRZ	Ministry of Home Affairs/Local Authority	Ministry of Home Affairs/Local Authority
	Construction of 2 Local Courts	Human Resource	K2,500,000.00	GRZ/ Donors	Ministry of Justice/ LA	Ministry of Justice/ LA
	Construction of a Subordinate Court	Human Resource	K3,500,000.00	GRZ/ CDF/ Donors	Ministry of Home Affairs/ LA	Ministry of Home Affairs/ Local Authority

20.0 Monitoring And Evaluation Plan

20.1. Implementation plan for the sectors of the district

Table 21: Monitoring and Evaluation

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SECTOR									
Objective	To improve the land use land cover change in open woodlands and game management area to 50% by 2034.								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Enhance sustainable forest management and conservation efforts	Forest extension, Publicity and collaboration	0	2	1	1	1	No. of CFMG formed	Forestry Department	Annually or quarterly
	Afforestation and Reforestation	0	2	2	2	2	No. of times reforestation is conducted	Forestry Department and Japan Tobacco International	Annually
	Forest extension, Publicity and collaboration	0	6	5	5	5	No. of awareness meeting and training conducted	Forestry Department	Quarterly
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - AGRICULTURE SECTOR									
Objective	To collaborate with stakeholders in order to increase production and productivity to 65% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Targe Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information source	Frequency

Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Infrastructure and Development	0	5	6	6	5	No. of camp houses constructed	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
		0	1	1	0	0	No. Of camp houses rehabilitated	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
		0	2	1	1	0	No. Of houses constructed for block officers	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
		0	0	1	0	0	No. Of district offices constructed	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Quarterly
		0	0	2	0	0	No. Of BEOs offices constructed	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Quarterly
		0	0	1	0	0	No. Of FTC s constructed	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Quarterly
		0		1	1	1	No. Of grain storage shed constructed	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
		0	1	1	1	1	No. Of grain storage shed storage capacity upgraded	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually

Enhance Agribusiness development	Agri-Business Development	0	0	1	1	0	No. Of commercial agro processing plants established	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
		0	2	1	1	1	No. Of farmer registration exercises conducted on FISP	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Monthly
To promote agricultural mechanization	Agricultural Mechanization	0	5	5	5	5	No. Of engagement meetings conducted for tractor owners	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Monthly
		0	10	10	10	10	No. Of facilitation meetings held by farmers owning farm implements	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
		0	10	10	10	10	No. Of sensitization meetings aimed at farmers owning post-harvest & processing equipment	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	quarterly
		0	10	10	10	10	No. Of sensitizing meetings on accessing tractor mechanization services	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Quarterly

		0	50	50	70	50	No. Of demos on effective use of ADP	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Quarterly
		0	10	10	5	5	No. Of farmers trained in post-harvest & processing	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Quarterly
		0	15	5	10	5	No. Of trainings for tractor owners to provide services to farmers	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Quarterly
To lobby for the development of the farm Block and the Resettlement Scheme	Farm Block and Resettlement Schemes Development	0	1	1	1	1	No. Of and audits at Lombelombe farm Block	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
		0	1	1	1	1	No. Of land audits at Lombelombe resettlement scheme	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
	0	1	0	0	0	No. Of data bases created	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Quarterly	
	0	1	1	1	1	No. Of meetings targeting Lombelombe management Committee	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Quarterly	

To enhance the extension delivery system	Crop production and productivity; Block and Camp Operations	0	10	5	10	5	No. Of motor bikes procured	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
		0	1	0	0	0	No. Of Land Cruiser vehicles procured	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
		0	25	25	25	25	No. Of Pheromone traps with accessories procured	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Quarterly
		0	2	1	0	0	No. Of AAs recruited	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
		0	2	0	0	0	No. Of BEOs recruited	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
To lobby for the establishment of a structured early warning and surveillance system	Early warning	0	32	22	21	21	No. Of PPEs procured	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
	and surveillance systems	0	10	5	10	5	No. Of rain gauges procured	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
Through collaboration with other stakeholders, to increase	Irrigation Development	0	1	0	1	0	No. Of Irrigation schemes established	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually

the land area under irrigation	0	2	1	2	1	No. Of dams constructed	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
	0	1	2	1	1	No. Of dams rehabilitated	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
	0	0	1	1	1	No. Of Weirs constructed	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
	0	5	0	0	0	No. Of existing weirs rehabilitated	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
	0	1	0	0	0	No. Of data of land under Irrigation	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Annually
	0	200	217	200	200	No. Of trainings on Climate smart irrigation technologies	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Quarterly
	0	4	4	4		No. Of engagement meetings to link farmers to irrigation credit facilitates	Ministry of Agriculture/DAC O's Office	Quarterly

To increase fisheries and livestock productivity	Livestock Development	0	2	3	3	2	No. Of dip tanks constructed	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	1	0	0	0	No. Of laboratories built	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	1	1	0	0	No. Of permanent biosecurity checks established	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	2	2	2	2	No. Of Vaccination schedules per year.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0		1	1	0	No. Of quarantine facilities established	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	0	0	1	1	No. Of quarantine facilities rehabilitated.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually

		0	4	4	1	1	No. Of Range land and fodder banks established.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	5000	5000	5000	10000	No. Of small livestock to be restocked.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	1	1	0	0	No. Of Livestock Service Centres/Animal Breeding Centres established	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
To develop and package appropriate messages and practices aimed at increasing the fish population in the water bodies	Fisheries Development		2	2	3	3	No. Of fisheries village management committees formed	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	10	10	8	5	No. Of trading's for local fish farmers conducted	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	2	2	2	2	No. Of Sensitization meetings on	Ministry of Fisheries and	Annually

							sustainable fishing methods	Livestock/DFLC's Office	
		0	20	20	20	10	No. Of fingerlings restocked fish ponds	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	1	1	0	1	No. Of fingerling hatcheries established	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	2	1	1	0	No. Of demo ponds constructed	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
To improve and increase access to veterinary, fisheries and livestock extension services provision	Infrastructure Development	0	6	8	9	5	No. Of camp houses and office block constructed	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	1	0	0	0	No. Of camp house rehabilitated	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually

		0	1	1	1	0	No. Of office blocks rehabilitated	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	7	7	7	14	No. Of fisheries, livestock and veterinary extension officers recruited	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	1	0	0	0	No. Of extension platforms established	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	10	10	10	10	No. Of motor bikes procured	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	1	0	1	0	No. Of Land cruiser motor vehicles procured	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	3	3	4	4	No. Of extension materials developed	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually

		0	8	0	0	0	No. Of demarcation surveys conducted to align livestock camps and wards	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
To Promote value addition to livestock and fisheries products	Value chain development	0	4	4	2	0	No. Of Livestock marketing centres established	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Annually
		0	2	1	1	0	No. Of sensitization meetings for establishment of milk collection centres.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock/DFLC's Office	Quarterly

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - TOURISM SECTOR

Objective	To reduce the Human encroachment in the Buffer and preservation zone in the Mufunta GMA by 2034.								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency

To evict the illegal settlers in the Buffer and preservation zone	Wildlife conservation and Management	0	1	0	0	0	No. of sensitization meetings conducted	DNPW	Annually
	Eviction	0	1	0	0	0	No. of illegal settlers evicted	DNPW	Annually
Objective	DNPW to reduce and mitigate Human Wild Life Conflict by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Outreach programs	Extension	0	1	1	1	1	No. of sensitization meetings held	DNPW/cooperating partners	Annually
	Extension	0	1	1	1	1	No. of trainings on Implementation of effective mitigation measures.	DNPW/cooperating partners	Annually
Objective	To explore and market all tourism potential areas in the Mufunta by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
To explore all the tourism potential areas in the GMA where operators can operate from by 2034	Tourism	0	1	0	0	0	No. of field visit undertaken to collect data	DNPW/CRBs	Annually
							No. of adverts for the explored areas		
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - HOUSING SECTOR									

Objective	To provide sustainable housing units to meet the projected housing deficit of 17,679 in the district by the year 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year. 1	Target Year. 2	Target Year. 3	Target Year. 4	Target Year. 5	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
The LA to work with Ministry of Lands to audit all 3,120 undeveloped plot parcels in the district within 5 years	Land Audit	0	10	10	10	5	No. of Land Audit exercises conducted	Min. of Lands and LA	Annual
The LA to re- plan TBZ and Kabombwa areas	Information dissemination	0	4 meetings	4 meetings	2 meetings	1 meeting	No. of community sensitization meetings conducted	Min. of Lands and LA	Annual
	Security of tenure	0	230	40	50	21	No. of Surveyed plots	Min. of Lands and LA	Annual
	Infrastructure Development	0	8km	10km	5km	5km	No. of Km Road stretch opened up	Min. of Lands and LA	Annual
	LAP formulation	0	4 meetings	2 meetings	1 meeting	2 meetings	No. of Local Area Plans Produced	Min. of Lands and LA	Annual
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR									
Objective	To improve the provision of safe and water supply in Nkeyema District to 70% within five years.								

Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Increase the number of boreholes within Nkeyema District.	Borehole drilling and equipping	0	77	77	77	77	No. of boreholes drilled	LA	Quarterly
	Supervision of the drilling and equipping of 308 boreholes	0	77	77	77	77	No. boreholes supervised	LA	Quarterly
	Formation and training of training of 308 VWASHE committees	0	77	77	77	77	No. of committees trained	LA	Quarterly
	Engage cooperating partners on the need to invest in areas where there are inadequate water points.	0	1	1	1	1	No. of engagement meeting	LA	Yearly
	Engage Community/traditional leadership to priorities drilling of boreholes	0	1	1	1	1	No. of engagement meeting	LA	Yearly
	Training of 40 APMs	0	10	10	10	10	No. of APMs trained	LA	Yearly
	Removal of existing hand pump	0	3	3	3	3	No. of hand pumps removed	LA	Quarterly

	Borehole Flushing and Redevelopment	0	3	3	3	3	No. boreholes flushed and developed	LA	Quarterly
	Fabrication of tank stand and installation	0	3	3	3	3	No. of tank stands fabricated and installed	LA	Quarterly
	Tank Installation	0	3	3	3	3	No. tanks installed	LA	Quarterly
	Submersible pump Installation	0	3	3	3	3	No. of submersible pumps installed	LA	Quarterly
	Installation of water reticulation networks	0	3	3	3	3	No. of water reticulation networks installed	LA	Quarterly
	Supervision	0	3	3	3	3	Number of supervisions conducted	LA	Quarterly
Rehabilitation of dysfunction boreholes	Replacement of damaged parts	0	10	10	10	10	No. of boreholes replaced	LA	Quarterly
	Reconstruction of damaged civil works	0	10	10	10	10	No. of civil works reconstructed	LA	Quarterly
	Supervision	0	10	10	10	10	No. of supervisions conducted	LA	Quarterly
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - ENERGY SECTOR									
Objective	To increase access to power connection to 70% in both rural and remote rural properties of the district to the National grid by 2034.								

Strategies	Programme	Target Year. 1	Target Year. 2	Target Year. 3	Target Year. 4	Target Year. 5	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
ZESCO to promote connections of rural properties to the National grid by introducing subsidies	Information dissemination	0	80	150	80	70	No. of Community Sensitization Meetings Conducted	ZESCO	Annual
	Human Development	0	4000	4000	3800	3200	No. of properties Connected to power	ZESCO	Annual
REA to promote connections of rural properties to the National grid by introducing subsidies	Information dissemination	0	80	75	80	50	No. of Community Sensitization Meetings Conducted	REA	Annual
	Human Development	0	1000	800	600	100	No. of properties Connected to power	REA	Annual
Objective	To promote the use of alternative energy sources and technologies to 50 % in the district by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year. 1	Target Year. 2	Target Year. 3	Target Year. 4	Target Year. 5	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
The Ministry of Energy will increase sensitization on the use of alternative Sources of energy to 70% in the district within 5 years.	Information dissemination	0	150	210	89	51	No. of Community Sensitization Meetings Conducted	ZESCO	Annually
	Human Development	0	120	50	80	50	No. of operating licenses issued in alternative renewable Energy	ZESCO	Annually
	Infrastructure Development	0	1000	800	600	100	No. of properties Connected to	ZESCO	Annually

							alternative source of power		
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - HEALTH SECTOR									
Objective	To provide adequate access to healthcare services in Nkeyema by 2034.								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Lobby for trained health professionals	Human resource management and administration	0	7	7	8	8	No. of nurses employed	Human Resource Staff Returns	Annually
		0	3	3	2	2	No. of Midwives employed	Human Resource Staff Returns	Annually
		0	3	3	2	2	No. of Clinical Officers Employed	Human Resource Staff Returns	Annually
		0	1	0	1	0	No. of medical doctors employed	Human Resource Staff Returns	Annually
		0	1	0	1	0	No. of Medical Licentiates employed	Human Resource Staff Returns	Annually

		0	2	3	3	2	No. of Community assistants employed	Human Resource Staff Returns	Annually
		0	2	3	3	2	No. of Environmental Health staffs employed	Human Resource Staff Returns	Annually
		0	1	1	0	0	No. of Physio Therapists employed	Human Resource Staff Returns	Annually
		0	0	1	1	1	No. of Public health technologists employed	Human Resource Staff Returns	Annually
		0	1	1	0	0	No. of Dental Technologists employed	Human Resource Staff Returns	Annually
Lobby for adequate motorized transport for district and health facilities	Human Resource and Administration	0	1	1	1	1	No. Of motor vehicles procured	Inventory/Asset Register	Quarterly
	Human Resource and Administration	0	5	10	5	5			

Provide adequate infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	0	1	0	1	0	No. of hospitals Constructed	MOH Infrastructure Department	Quarterly
	Infrastructure Development	0	1	2	2	2	No. of health centres constructed	MOH Infrastructure Department	Quarterly
	Infrastructure Development	0	5	10	10	5	No. of staff houses for health centres and health posts constructed	MOH Infrastructure Department	Quarterly
	Infrastructure Development	0	0	1	0	0	No. of District Health Offices Built	MOH Infrastructure Department	Quarterly
	Infrastructure Development	0	6	6	10	6	No. of health posts constructed	MOH Infrastructure Department	Quarterly
Objective	To reduce HIV incidence in the district from 2% (2024) to 0.01% by 2034						Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Conduct HIV/AIDS sensitization activities	Sensitization	0	39	39	39	39	No. of awareness meetings/campaigns conducted	DHIS2	Quarterly

in the district by the DHAC	Sensitization	0	2	3	3	2	No. of Youth friendly corners formed	DHIS2	Quarterly
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MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - EDUCATION SECTOR

Objective	To improve learner performance from 45.9% to 80% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Lobby for the employment of more teachers	Human Resources and Administration	0	41	41	41	41	No. of Secondary school teachers employed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the employment of more teachers	Human Resources and Administration	0	13	14	13	13	No. of Primary school teachers employed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the employment of more teachers	Human Resources and Administration	0	0	0	1	0	No. of Driver employed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the employment of more teachers	Human Resources and Administration	0	2	2	1	1	No. of Lab Technologists employed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the employment of more teachers	Human Resources and Administration	0	2	2	2	1	No. of Bursars employed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the employment of more teachers	Human Resources and Administration	0	16	16	16	16	No. of ECE Teachers employed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly

To enhance quality delivery of services	Educational Standards, Assessment and Evaluation	0	0	0	1	0	No. of Toyota Land Cruiser procured	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
To enhance quality delivery of services	Educational Standards, Assessment and Evaluation	0	25	25	25	24	No. of visits made to schools	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the additional infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	0	0	2	0	0	No. of Secondary schools up graded into Boarding schools	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the additional infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	0	15	15	15	15	No. of specialized rooms constructed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the additional infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	0	0	1	0	0	No. of Boarding school constructed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the additional infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	0	15	15	15	15	No. of specialized rooms constructed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the additional infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	0	7	7	8	8	No. of 1X3 CRB constructed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly

Lobby for the additional infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	0	15	15	15	15	No. of ECE classroom block Constructed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the additional infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	0	0	0	1	0	No. of primary school upgraded into a secondary school in Shishamba	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the additional infrastructure	Procurement	0	13	13	13	13	No. of staff houses constructed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the additional infrastructure	Procurement	0	0	2	0	0	No. of DEBS offices constructed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the additional furniture	Infrastructure Development	0	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	No. of double seater desks procured	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the additional furniture	Infrastructure Development	0	500	500	500	500	No. of ECE desks procured	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
Lobby for the additional furniture	Infrastructure Development	0	250	250	250	250	No. of single seater desks procured	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly

Enhance WASH	Water and Sanitation	0	7	7	7	7	No. of boreholes drilled and installed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
	Water and Sanitation	0	7	7	7	7	No. of boreholes upgraded	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
	Water and Sanitation	0	20	20	20	20	No. of ablution blocks constructed	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly
To enhance quality of service delivery	Educational Standards, Assessment and Evaluation	0	166	173	166	165	No. of construction projects monitored and supervised	Ministry of Education	Annually or quarterly

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN- SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR

Objective	To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households to 30% in Nkeyema District								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information source	Frequency
Review and harmonies appropriate legislation for	Conducting community sensitization meetings	0	45	45	45	45	No. of community meetings held	MCDSS	Quarterly

protection of vulnerable groups and increased the coverage of CWACs and number of beneficiaries of social protection	To capacity build the CWACS and pay point managers	0	2	2	2	2	No. of trainings conducted	MCDSS	Annual
	To identify, register and certification of people living with disability	0	72	72	72	72	No. of beneficiaries registered	MCDSS	Annual
	To conduct first community validation meetings	0	15	15	15	15	No. of community meetings held	MCDSS	Annual
	To conduct an enumeration potential beneficiary	0	30	30	30	30	No. of enumeration meetings held.	MCDSS	Annual
	To conduct final community validation	0	12	12	12	12	No. of community meetings held.	MCDSS	Annual
Provision of cash to incapacitated households in all the 85 caws.	Paying cash to beneficiaries	0	6	6	6	6	No. of payments made per bi-monthly	MCDSS	Bi-Monthly
	To conduct spot check and monitoring to beneficiaries	0	49	49	49	49	No. of field visits conducted.	MCDSS	Bi-Monthly

To strengthen mechanisms for protection of older person against abuse and violence	Construction of old people's home	0	1	0	0	0	Old people's home	MCDSS	Annual
To establish more place of safety and transit homes for the children.	Construction of a place of safety	0	1	0	0	0	Place of constructed	MCDSS	Annual
Establish and strengthen mechanisms for the protection of victims/survivors of human rights abuses	To construct one stop Centre	0	1	0	0	0	One stop Centre constructed	MCDSS	Annual
To enhance protection of woman and children undergoing the criminal justice system	To construct juvenile cells	0	1	0	0	0	Juvenile cells constructed	MCDSS	Annual
Promotion of crop diversification and conservative farming	To conduct 60 field visits for Community mobilization	0	12	12	12	12	No. of community meetings held.	MCDSS	Annual

To conduct 75 field visits for Self-registration of beneficiary households	0	15	15	15	15	No, of registration meetings held	MCDSS	Annual
To conduct 100 field visits on Training of beneficiaries in livestock production	0	20	20	20	20	No. of trainings held	MCDSS	Annual
To conduct 100 field Trainings on beneficiaries in agronomical best practices.	0	20	20	20	20	No. of training meetings held	MCDSS	Annual
To conduct 35 trips on Transportation and distribution of farming inputs to beneficiary households	0	7	7	7	7	No. of trips for distribution done	MCDSS	Annual
To conduct 50 field visits on Monitoring of crop gemination	0	10	10	10	10	No. of field visits held	MCDSS	Annual

	To conduct 40 field visits to monitor Harvest projection	0	8	8	8	8	No. of field visits held	MCDSS	Annual
	To undertake 40 field visits for actual harvest	0	8	8	8	8	No. of field visits held	MCDSS	Annual
	To conduct 30 field visits on Collection of recoveries and paybacks from the beneficiaries	0	5	5	5	5	No. of field visits held	MCDSS	Annual
	To conduct two meetings on Implementation of community project using the recoveries from beneficiaries	0	1	1	0	0	No. of meetings held	MCDSS	QUARTELY
	To conduct 60 field visits for Community mobilization	0	12	12	12	12	No. of meetings held		Annual
	To conduct 75 field visits for Self-registration of beneficiary households	0	15	15	15	15	No. of community meetings held.	MCDSS	Annual

	To conduct 100 field visits on Training of beneficiaries in livestock production	0	20	20	20	20	No. of community meetings held.	MCDSS	Quarterly
	To conduct 25 field visits on Inspection of shelters	0	5	5	5	5	No. of community meetings held.	MCDSS	Annual
	To Procure and distribute livestock to beneficiaries in 30 communities	0	6	6	6	5	No. of livestock procured	MCDSS	Annual
	To conduct 60 field visits on Implementation of pass on to other beneficiaries	0	12	12	12	12	No. of community meetings held.	MCDSS	Annual
To strengthen mechanisms for protection of older person against abuse and violence	Construction of old people's home	0	1	0	0	0	Old people's home	MCDSS	Annual
To establish more place of safety and	Construction of a place of safety	0	1	0	0	0	Place of constructed	MCDSS	Annual

transit homes for the children.									
Establish and strengthen mechanisms for the protection of victims/survivors of human rights abuses	To construct one stop Centre	0	1	0	0	0	One stop Centre constructed	MCDSS	Annual
To enhance protection of woman and children undergoing the criminal justice system	To construct juvenile cells	0	1	0	0	0	Juvenile cells constructed	MCDSS	Annual

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR

Objective	The Local Authority will collaborate with stakeholders to improve transport and communication by 2034.								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year. 1	Target Year. 2	Target Year. 3	Target Year. 4	Target Year. 5	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency

Roads rehabilitated and upgraded	Infrastructure Development	0	5Km	5Km	5Km	5Km	Number of roads rehabilitated and upgraded	MTC/RDA/LA	Annually
Roads rehabilitated and upgraded	Infrastructure Development	0	10Km	10Km	10Km	10Km	Number of roads rehabilitated and upgraded	MTC/RDA/LA	Annually
Roads rehabilitated and upgraded	Infrastructure Development	0	8Km	10Km	10Km	8Km	Number of roads rehabilitated and upgraded	MTC/RDA/LA	Annually
Completion of the construction of the Post Office	Infrastructure Development	0	0	1	0	0	Number of Post Offices constructed	MTC/LA	Annually
Roads rehabilitated and upgraded	Infrastructure Development	0	8Km	10Km	10Km	8Km	Number of roads rehabilitated and upgraded	MTC/RDA/LA	Annually
Radio and television towers installed	Infrastructure Development	0	0	2	2	2	Number of radio and television towers installed	MTC/RDA/LA	Annually

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN- TRADE AND COMMERCE SECTOR

Objective	To reduce the Human encroachment in the Buffer and preservation zone in the Mufunta GMA by 2034.								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information source	Frequency

Business attraction	Business development service provision	0	2	1	1	1	Number of modern markets constructed	MLGRD	Annually
		0	0	0	1	0	Number of Industrial Park constructed	MLGRD	Annually
		0	0	0	1	0	Number of Advertisement done	MLGRD	Annually
		0	0	1	0	0	Number of banks and finance services established	MLGRD	Annually
		0	0	20	0	0	Number of commercial plots created	MLGRD	Annually
		0	20	0	0	0	Number of Capacity building trainings offered	MLGRD	Annually
		0	0	0	1	1	Number of youths trained in Skill development courses	MLGRD	Annually
		0	320	250	250	250	Number of clubs and cooperatives registered	MLGRD	Annually

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN WASTE MANAGEMENT SECTOR

Objective To promote an impeccable, secure and healthy environment through a sustainable solid waste management system.

Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Develop an efficient solid waste management system	Engagement of private sector in solid waste management	0	2	0	0	3	Number of private sector companies involved in solid waste management	Local Authority	Annually
	Conduction of sensitization and engagement meetings on source reduction, reuse and recycling of solid waste	0	4	4	4	4	Number of communities/households sensitized on recycling and other alternative waste disposal methods	Local Authority	Quarterly
	Procurement of solid waste management trucks	0	1	0	1	0	Number of solid waste management trucks purchased	Local Authority	Annually
	Procurement of solid waste management truck compactor	0	0	1	0	0	Number of Solid waste management compactor purchased	Local Authority	Once Off
	Procurement of Front-End Loader	0	1	0	0	0	Number of Front- End Loader	Local Authority	Once Off
	Securing of the Dump Site	0	1	0	0	0	Number of Dump Sites secured	Local Authority	Once Off
	Construction of refusal Bays	0	3	3	0	0	Number of refuse bays constructed	Local Authority	Annually

	Construction of an engineered landfill	0	0	0	0	1	Number of Engineered Landfill constructed	Local Authority	Once Off
	Mainstreaming solid waste management into the curriculum in collaboration with secondary and primary schools	0	1	0	1	2	Number of secondary and primary schools mainstreamed in solid waste management	Local Authority	Annually
	Conduction of sensitization of communities on the dangers of using non-biodegradable materials	0	4	4	4	4	Number of sensitizations conducted	Local Authority	Quarterly
	Procurement of a Tractor	0	1	0	0	0	Number of Tractors procured	Local Authority	Once Off
	Procurement of Solid Waste Bins	0	100	100	100	100	Number of Solid Waste Bins procured	Local Authority	Annually
Objective	To Improve management of cemeteries by 2031						Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Public management of cemeteries	Gazetting of the Cemeteries	0	1	0	1	0	Number of Cemeteries gazette	Local Authority	Annually

	Construction of boundary fence around all cemeteries and path ways	0	1	0	1	0	No of cemeteries with boundary fences	Local Authority	Annually
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MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY SECTOR

Objective	Improved Policy and Governance Environment by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information source	Frequency
Decentralize public service delivery systems	Completion the Construction of the District Administration Offices	0	0	1	1	0	Number of district administration offices constructed	MHID	Annually
	Completion the construction of the Civic Centre	0	0	1	1	0	Number of Civic Centre constructed	MHID/ Local Authority	Annually
	Completion the construction of the Government staff Houses	0	1	0	1	0	Number of Staff Houses constructed	MHID/	Annually
	Construction of Ward Development Committees Offices	0	2	2	2	2	Number of WDCs offices constructed	Local Authority	Annually
	Conduction of elections for 8 WDCs	0	0	1	0	0	Number of WDCs election conducted	Local Authority	Once Off

	Orientation and Capacity Building of WDCs	0	1	1	1	1	Number of Capacity Building and orientation meeting conducted	Local Authority	Annually
	Expedite preparation of 5-year Ward Development plan	0	1	1	0	0	Number of Ward Development Plans Prepared	Local Authority	Quarterly
	Conduct review of performance of Ward Development Plan	0	0	1	1	0	Number of performance reviews conducted for Ward Development Plan	Local Authority	Quarterly
Objective	Improved Rule of Law, Human Rights and Constitutionalism by 2034						Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Information source	Frequency
Strengthen the criminal and justice system and enhance	Completion the construction of the Police Station.	0	1	0	1	0	Number of Police Station construction	Ministry of Home Affairs/Local Authority	Annually

the rule of law in the district	Construction of 6 Police Posts	0	0	1	1	1	Number of Police Posts constructed	Ministry of Home Affairs/Local Authority	Annually
	Construction of correctional facility	0	0	0	1	0	Number of Correctional Facilities constructed	Ministry of Home Affairs/Local Authority	Annually
	Engage Zambia Police to form neighborhood watch groups	0	3	3	2	0	Number of neighborhood watch engaged	Ministry of Home Affairs/Local Authority	Annually
	Construction of 2 Local Courts	0	1	1	0	0	Number of Local Courts constructed	Ministry of Justice/Local Authority	Annually
	Construction of a Subordinate Court	0	0	1	1	0	Number of Subordinate courts constructed	Ministry of Justice/Local Authority	Annually



21.0 LOCAL AUTHORITY FINANCIAL PLAN.

The purpose of a long-term financial plan is to express in financial terms the activities that the Local Authority proposes to undertake over the medium to long term to achieve its stated objectives. It is similar to, but less detailed than the Annual Budget and helps guide the Local Authority's future actions depending on the long-term revenue and expenditure proposals. The Local Authority is required to ensure that it has capacity to finance peaks in asset management and other outlays, and include borrowing where necessary.

The preparation of a long-term financial plan generates improved information to guide the Local Authority's decisions about the timings of outlays on operating activities, additional assets, and the funding implications of these. Without a sound long-term financial plan, the Local Authority with its significant asset management responsibilities is unlikely to have sufficient data to determine sustainable service levels with affordable asset strategies, appropriate revenue targets and treasury management.

The five-year financial plan is a component of comprehensive effort by the Local Authority to improve its financial management and planning and is reviewed on an annual basis. The Local Authority's Financial Plan for Fiscal Year 2024 through to Fiscal Year 2029 addresses the revenues of the Council (the General Fund and Special Funds) over a five-year planning period. The Local Authority's financial plan was formulated using public finance best practices which define financial forecasting and long-term financial planning as follows;

- a. Financial forecasting is the process of projecting revenues and expenditures over a long-term period, using assumptions about economic conditions, future spending scenarios, and other salient variables.
- b. Long-term financial planning is the process of aligning financial capacity with long-term service objectives. Financial planning uses forecasts to provide insight into future financial capacity so that strategies can be developed to achieve long-term sustainability in light of the government's service objectives and financial challenges.

21.1. Assessment of Revenue Collection Efficiency of the Council.

Comparison is made between the budgeted with collected revenue, and national support (grants) over a three-year period as a basis for determining the potential revenue resources available for the implementation of the IDP. It identifies the strengths and weaknesses in revenue collection and determines strategies for improving Own Source Revenue (OSR) generation and collection.

Table 22: Revenue Collection for Nkeyema Town Council

S/N	Details	Annual Budget 2021	Annual Revenue Collected	%	Annual Budget 2022	Annual Revenue Collected	%	Annual Budget 2023	Annual Revenue Collected	%
1	Owners Rates	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2	Local Taxes	20,000.00	16,041.00	80	17,745.00	19,390.00	109	20,000.00	20,860.00	104
3	Fees And Charges	688,800.00	83,135.00	12	499,250.00	224,594.00	45	185,951.00	1,123,338.19	604
4	Licences	16,500.00	9,900.00	60	16,500.00	6,300.00	38	20,750.00	83,689.00	403
5	Levies	981,200.00	1,061,441.00	108	1,039,266.00	1,137,093.00	109	1,650,117.00	3,964.00	0.24
6	Permits	49,300.00	29,493.00	60	25,050.00	24,650.00	98	73,750.00	22,600.00	31
7	Charges (Development)	100,000.00	75,363.00	75	200,000.00	38,419.00	19	380,000.00	182,250.00	49
8	Other Income	46,200.00	542,422.00	1174	46,200.00	26,185.00	57	00	91,984.00	100
9	National Support	9,613,999.00	9,520,856.00	99	36,153,910.00	33,982,690.00	100	38,713,998.00	37,930,081.92	98

10	Grant in Lieu of Rates	100,000.00	00	00	100,000.00	363,963.00	364	200,000.00	00	00
	Grand Total	11,615,999.00	11,338,651.00	98	38,097,921.00	35,823,284.00	94	41,244,566.00	39,458,767.11	96

Source: Nkeyema Town Council, 2024

21.2. Own source revenue performance collection against budget percentage for each revenue from own sources revenue performance.

Table 23: Revenue Projection for First Five Years of Implementation Plan

Income Details/Period	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Owners Rates	155,501.00	166,853.00	178,533.00	205,312.95	236,109.89
Local Tax	20,000.00	21,460.00	22,962.00	26,406.30	30,367.25
Fees & Charges	1,256,100.00	1,347,798.00	1,442,141.00	1,658,462.15	1,907,231.47
License	40,000.00	42,921.00	45,924.00	52,812.60	60,734.49
Levies	141,500.00	151,831.00	139,495.00	160,419.25	184,482.14
Permits	47,000.00	50,431.00	53,962.00	62,056.30	71,364.74
Charges	230,000.00	246,790.00	264,065.00	303,674.75	349,225.96
Other Incomes	53,000.00	56,869.00	60,850.00	69,977.50	80,474.13
National Support	19,490,091.00	20,912,867.00	22,376,768.00	25,733,283.20	29,593,275.68
Local Development Fund - CDF	30,635,641.00	32,872,365.00	35,173,430.00	40,449,444.50	46,516,861.18
Total	52,068,833.00	55,870,185.00	59,758,130.00	68,721,849.50	79,030,126.93

Source: Nkeyema Town Council, 2024

21.3. Locally Generated Revenue

Table 24: Locally Generated Revenue

Income Details/Period	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Owners Rates	155,501.00	166,853.00	178,533.00	205,312.95	236,109.89
Local Tax	20,000.00	21,460.00	22,962.00	26,406.30	30,367.25
Fees & Charges	1,256,100.00	1,347,798.00	1,442,141.00	1,658,462.15	1,907,231.47
License	40,000.00	42,921.00	45,924.00	52,812.60	60,734.49
Levies	141,500.00	151,831.00	139,495.00	160,419.25	184,482.14
Permits	47,000.00	50,431.00	53,962.00	62,056.30	71,364.74
Charges	230,000.00	246,790.00	264,065.00	303,674.75	349,225.96
Other Incomes	53,000.00	56,869.00	60,850.00	69,977.50	80,474.13
Total	1,943,101.00	2,084,953.00	2,207,932.00	2,539,121.80	2,919,990.07

Source: Nkeyema Town Council, 2024

21.4. NATIONAL SUPPORT FINANCING

a) Constituency Development Fund

The provision for Constituency Development Fund (CDF) is at K30,635,641.00 as per guideline from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

b) Capital 20 % of LGEF

The 20 per cent Capital is made available to support the Local Authority to implement capital projects listed in its development plan. This percentage is derived from the national support/ Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF).

Table 25:Local Government Equalization Fund 20% Capital Projects

Years	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Capital (20% of LGEF)	1,602,799.80	2,082,799.80	2,082,799.60	3, 600,000	8, 580,000

Source: Nkeyema Town Council, 2024

NOTE THAT:


The Local Government Equalization Fund 20% Capital Projects component was scrapped of and replaced with Zambia Devolution Support Program (ZDSP) with effect from 1 January 2024 for the next five years. The 2024 allocation from the Zambia Devolution Support Program (ZDSP) amounted to USD 200,000.00 (ZMW 3,600,000.00).

21.5. Capital Investment Programme

The section below provides highlights on the costing for Capital Investment Programmes that will be required to implement the activities aimed at addressing the core problems and realizing the district goals and vision

21.6. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an important part of the Integrated Development Plan; the purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to track implementation and outputs systematically, and measure the effectiveness of programmes. It helps determine exactly when a programme is on track and when changes may be needed. Monitoring and evaluation form the basis for modification of interventions and assessing the quality of activities being conducted (Gage and Dunn, 2009). This M&E plan is District Wide and has set out the roles and responsibilities of all actors in the practice of M&E activities to contribute to the measurement of development progress in the district.



Monitoring arrangements will be such that, implementing institutions while performing their functions in an integrated manner towards the attainment of plan objectives will generate, collect and document performance data that will be useful for the measurement of progress and reporting. The Plan shall undergo a mid-term review after five years. The mid-term assessment shall focus on progress made in the implementation of the Plan and assess its appropriateness in tracking and assessing the progress of the district's developmental agenda.

It shall, therefore, be redesigned to suit the remaining period of its lifecycle and recommend adjustments where need be. The final evaluation shall be undertaken after five years, 2034 and will focus on impact of implementation of the Plan.

21.7. Monitoring – Processes and Tools

The process of monitoring will be undertaken at institutional and cluster level. At institutional level, institutions will undertake input monitoring to ensure that the targeted investments are made to produce planned outputs which are expected to generate development outcomes. At cluster level, the information generated by various institutions and sectors will be analyzed against the set targets and information will be validated to assess performance of indicators in a particular development area. The tools to support the M&E process will include the use of Budget Performance output matrices (OBB), Implementation Programme, monthly and quarterly reporting templates. These tools will facilitate the production of reports at Monthly, Quarterly and Annual intervals

21.8. Monthly Reporting

The monthly reports will be done on a monthly basis by each institution on key development programmes and submitted for the information and consideration of management. The reports will ensure that implementation progress does not stagnate or deviate from the intended development outcomes

21.9. Quarterly Performance Reporting

The quarterly performance reports will be consolidated and compiled from the institutional monthly reports covering key development programmes. The quarterly reporting is aimed at facilitating corrective action at management and implementation level in an integrated manner.

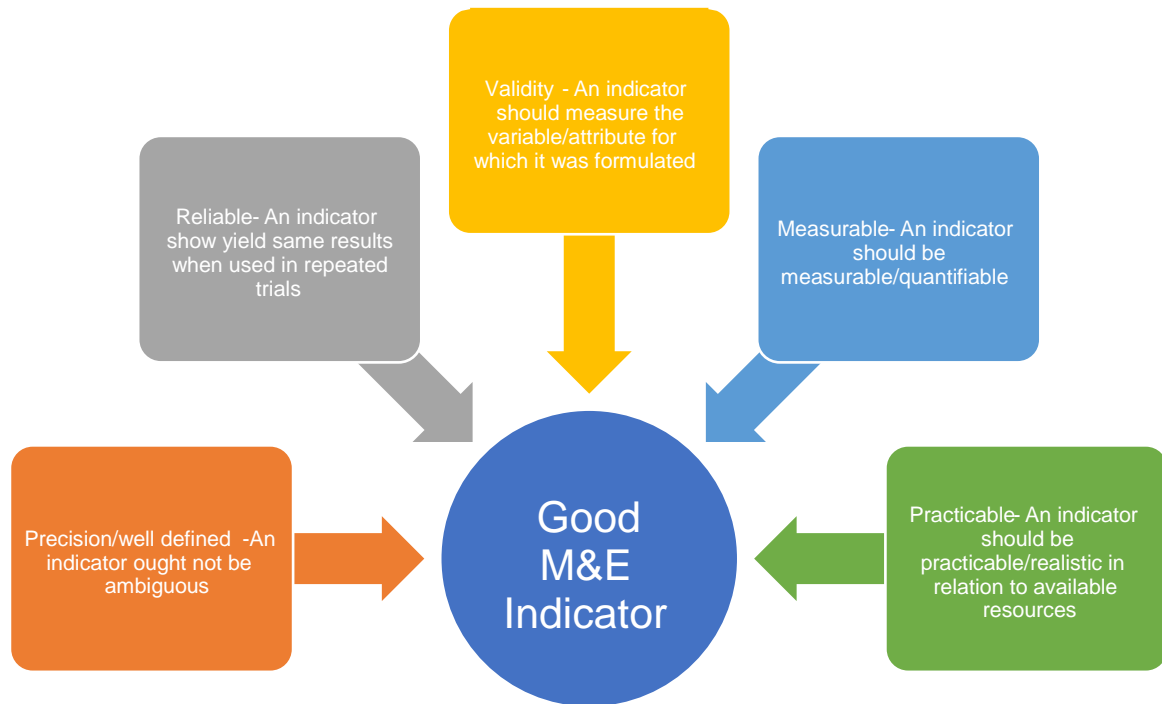
21.10. Evaluation

Given the emphasis on Result Management, the culture of evaluating sector programmes will be entrenched. Through continued collaboration with the line ministries and other stakeholders, emphasis will be placed on the need for periodically evaluating programmes in order to appraise strategies, document key lessons and take corrective measures where necessary. Evaluation will also aid in reinforcing programme implementation where positive trends are identified so as to maximize benefits and realize value for money.

21.11. Development of Indicators

The figure below shows the principles we considered when formulating the performance indicators in the M&E plan:

Figure 10: Environmental Sustainability Monitoring Plan



Source: *Guidelines for Integrated Development Planning: Preparing the Implementation Programme, Vol. 4 (MLG, 2019).*

The Local Authority will formulate an M&E team with clear roles and responsibilities decomposed as follows;

Table 1 Composition of Monitoring and Evaluation Team

Sn	Role	Responsibilities	Number of Officers	Organization	Reporting
1	M&E Lead	Overall quality assurance of M&E Plan and performance tracking. Monitor and escalate risks Overall quality assurance of data collection and analysis methodologies Manage relationships with key stakeholder	1	Local Authority	District Development Coordination Committee (DDCC)
2	Data managers	Develop databases Develop data visualization tools Coordinate with Government Departments to avoid duplication Develop and manage M&E plans and schedules	11	Local Authority and Line Ministries	M&E Lead
3	Data Analysts	Develop data collection and analysis methodologies Data collection Data analysis Input data into M&E tracking and assessment tools	9	Local Authority and Line Ministries	Data Managers
4	GIS expert	Link the Development Framework with the Spatial Development Framework Conduct GIS mapping as the IDP is being implemented Regularly update maps	1	Local Authority	Data manager (DDP)



PART FIVE:

22.0 CONCLUSION

The Nkeyema Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024-2034 plays a significant role in supporting developmental goals as outlined in Vision 2030. This plan stands out for its integration with the Council's annual budgeting cycle, ensuring strategic alignment of projects and resource allocation. By leveraging this integration, the plan aims to maximize the impact of development initiatives and address the diverse needs of the community effectively. Furthermore, strategies and programs outlined in this document are not only supported within the national framework but also align with the global development agenda, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This ensures that the plan's objectives are measurable, practicable and realistic, reflecting a commitment to sustainable and inclusive development. Lastly, the Nkeyema Integrated Development Plan sets a clear path forward for the district, guided by a vision of prosperity, sustainability, and economic growth. Through collaborative efforts and sound governance practices, the plan seeks to create a brighter future for all residents of Nkeyema, advancing towards a shared vision of development and prosperity.

1: ADVERTS – Formulation of Nkeyema IDP

Figure 11: First IDP Advert

Zambia in better shape
Policy stability, market confidence in New Dawn - Bristow

Stanbic to connect 46 African countries

KABANDA CHULU
LUSAKA

ZAMBIA is now in a much better shape than it was four years ago due to policy stability and market confidence, created by President Hakanda Hichewa's government, says Lusama Mine owner Patrick Gold Corporation president and chief executive Mark Bristow. And Mr Bristow dismissed international market assertions that Zambia's copper production is set to decline as it acquires assets of First Quantum Minerals (FQM), which have nearby Kafanika and Kansanshi mines.

Responding to questions regarding the impact of the debt restructuring deal on mining operations last Friday, Mr Bristow said the mining giant remains committed to the expansion of its production rates because it believes what the Zambia government is doing.

"The country is now in a much better shape than it was four years ago. Market confidence has been restored and President Hichewa's government should be commended for the policy stability being created.

"For a country to develop it needs to attract investment, and we believe in what the government is doing, and we aim to play our part through expansion and industrialisation of assets in which we operate," he said.

He said that pro-facility matters being undertaken to transform Lusama mine into a far one asset with a 40-year lifespan extending beyond 2050 are progressing well.

"The feasibility studies are on track and drilling at the three million tonnes annual copper production in the next 10 years," Mr Bristow said.

Nevertheless, Mr Bristow admits "I provide estimated exploration costs, but said the company is growing millions of dollars on project expansion.

"There are exciting times, and we are doing lots of exploration where preliminary results indicate proven copper reserves. Progress on the Kafanika and Kansanshi prospects shows potential to provide additional facilities in the plans to deliver the major pit, with indications of higher grades.

"We shall continue investing lots of money and we are also looking at opportunities across Zambia, beyond Lusama, but the entire African copper belt covering DRC and Central African region," he said.

On the FQM bid, Mr Bristow said the company never comes on market speculation, but mostly focuses on ongoing growth (growing revenues internally available to it).

"We are a global company that looks forward to exploring the industrialisation of assets in which the option and we are very cautious about mergers and acquisitions, but we look at each case by case basis as to what opportunities arise," said Mr Bristow.

Lusama Mine produced 207,000 tonnes of copper last year, and a similar volume is projected this year.

It is estimated that Lusama Mine has purchased about US\$4.5 billion in grade and services from African copper belt countries since it took into production in 2011.

US\$45 billion in new trade with Africa to date.

Stanbic Bank Zambia head of trade, Iliyas Nuriddin, and Chinese speaking relationship manager Cheng Minlin, who is a member, stands to connect the CAFTI with Zambian clients who wish to export their goods to China.

Two of the clients, Zambian African Natural Products and Mwanza Honey Ltd successfully signed agreements with Chinese importers associated in Zambian honey.

The signed contracts were witnessed by Minister of Commerce, Trade and Industry Chikwanda Mubanga, Zambia Development Agency director general Athan Ndlovu, among other senior government officials.

Commenting on the development, Stanbic Bank Group head of trade and Africa's China's business and commercial banking Philip Mubvumba said the Stanbic Bank's Africa-China trade ability connects African clients to an extensive network of valued export partners and regional Chinese importers.

Uranium too little for business - Lumwana

KABANDA CHULU
LUSAKA

LUMWANA Mine doesn't have uranium to process because it is not economically viable, says parent company Barrick Gold Corporation president and chief executive Mark Bristow.

Uranium is not as abundant as copper as a by-product at Lumwana Mine has the contracts to use stockpiled and not processed.

Responding to questions at a media briefing last Friday, Mr Bristow said the uranium recovered from copper is to remain there.

"It is a small fraction, and it is not found on the entire site, but only some parts of it because sometimes you can mine copper without it.

"It is not economically viable to process it and we would be glad to sell it as a by-product if it ever comes along the way," he said.

And Mr Bristow said Lumwana Mine is a participant in the United Nations REDD+ project which is designed to reduce emissions from deforestation.

"The REDD+ project is being implemented within three catchments of Mubumba, Mwanza and Mambwe, together the government through Forestry Department. The project has the potential to protect over 300,000 hectares of natural forest.

"We have also developed a memorandum of understanding between Barrick and the company for transfer of carbon credit rights. We have also identified and approved 49 voluntary forest officers who shall go for training at Mubumba Forestry College in Kasese," Mr Bristow said.

UNECA urges global debt reform

KABANDA CHULU
LUSAKA

THREE is need to reform the global debt architecture because the current sovereignty-debt crisis is being Africa particularly hard and could lead to a lost decade of development for the continent, says United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) chief executive Hassan Malwa.

Mr Malwa, who is also UNECA deputy executive secretary, said a confluence of factors has created this mounting debt crisis.

With booming population and massive infrastructure needs, coupled with the declining availability of official development assistance and concessional financing, African governments took advantage of historically low interest rates in the 2010s and borrowed heavily from international capital markets and China.

"Consequently, debt burdens have doubled between 2010 and 2020.

But their debt has become a lot more expensive. Since 2020, the cost of borrowing has been hit by a series of expensive shocks such as COVID-19, the Ukraine invasion, and worsening climate conditions have constrained many African governments with credit rating downgrades, which rapidly increased their borrowing costs and making servicing international debt markets prohibitively expensive," he said.

Mr Malwa said in 2024, African countries will spend around US\$75 billion on debt service, up from US\$57 billion in 2019.

"The implications of this crisis are clear: African countries face the spectre of a lost decade of development. Kenya has been forced to withhold land services' selection to meet export payments. Other countries have reduced education and health-care financing.

"She further called for the inclusion of climate contingency clauses in future debt contracts to shift payments in case of major climate shocks or natural disasters.

"Finally, international bodies should increase their support for African countries and other developing countries. In the African Union had a permanent high-level discussion on G-20 initiatives such as the Common Framework.

Briefs

US jobs growth weakest

WASHINGTON: US jobs growth slowed last month in a sign that the weight of higher interest rates may be starting to slow the world's largest economy.

Employers added 205,000 jobs in June, the smallest gain in three years, the labor Department said.

That was less than expected, though the unemployment rate still fell to 3.8 percent, down from 3.7 percent in May.

The labor market is being weighed down, as the US central bank lifts borrowing costs to fight inflation.

Henry has remained strong, despite the Federal Reserve's benchmark interest rate jumping to more than five percent little over a year ago.

Jack Ma fined \$1bn

BEIJING: China has levied a fine of more than US\$1 billion on three major financial companies including Jack Ma's tech giant Ant Group.

The regulators cited violations of computer security laws and corporate governance.

The firm, operator of payments firm Alipay, had been one of the most high-profile targets in

official moved to tighten control of the sector. They also stipulated that the crackdown on the industry.

The statement, the Chinese central bank and securities regulator said, was issued on from their campaign to reform tech firms and shifting to more "normalised supervision".

NKEYEMA TOWN COUNCIL

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

PROPOSED PLANNING PROGRAMME FOR PREPARATION OF NKEYEMA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 36 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, No. 3 of 2015 that Nkeyema Town Council through its Ordinary Sitting held on 21st April 2023 vide Minute No. NTC/OC/61/04/2023 resolved to consider the proposed planning programme for the preparation of Nkeyema Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

Kindly note that, the proposed planning programme is available for public inspection and scrutiny at Nkeyema Town Council, Registry Office during normal business hours from 25th June, 2023 until 25th July, 2023. Further note that, any interested parties can make written submissions in respect of the proposed planning programme addressed to the Council Secretary, Nkeyema Town Council, P.O Box 940221, Nkeyema on or before 25th July, 17:00hours.

MORIS MUYOKA
COUNCIL SECRETARY

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Figure 12: Advert for IDP

Nakonde tops in revenue at K3.8bn

Increase due to backlog of uncleared cargo which accumulated during COVID

MONDO KACHEMBA
Nakonde border

REVENUE collection at Nakonde border hit K3.8 billion in the first half of this year.

Mr Chinkanda and Nakonde are now topping the list of borders with highest import volumes, followed by Kasungula and Chivinda.

"Volumes of goods coming from Dar es Salaam have actually gone up. The highest

volumes of imports were coming through Chivinda, followed by Nakonde and Kasungula, but now it has flipped, Nakonde becoming the highest."

The increase in volumes has a lot to do with COVID-19. A lot of goods and shipments that were destined for Africa and Zambia were not moving, but now that the world has opened up for trade, the cargo has started moving. I don't think this will be sustained for a very long time because the backlog

will be cleared and things will stabilise," he said.

Mr Chinkanda was speaking when officials under Zambia Border Post Upgrading Project (ZBUPP) visited the one-stop border post for a media showcasing tour.

ZBUPP is a K1.8 million project funded by European Union (EU) through Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and implemented by the Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry.

Mr Chinkanda said ZRA is

witnessing huge volumes of small vehicles being imported through the border.

He said Nakonde has potential to record current revenue figures, save for its portenance of the border which allows smuggling of goods.

Mr Chinkanda said the border is too porous, with several undeclared goods being imported into the country.

He said there is need for reinforcement at the border in terms of manpower to control the illegal entry of goods.

Mr Chinkanda said ZRA has few customs officers at the border making it difficult for them to monitor activities along the border to control the smuggling of goods.

He said with the high volume of imports coming through the border, it would be difficult to deploy some of the officers in other operations because that would derail trade.

And Mr Chinkanda says efficiency in the clearing of goods can only be attained if more personnel are deployed at

the border.

"We received the computers and other equipment from ZBUPP, but the challenge that we have now is to install. We can have the computers, but if you don't have people to sit on them computers, how can efficiency be improved?" he said.

Mr Chinkanda said what has improved at the border is coordination among the border agencies, all thanks to the project which had offered capacity building training workshops to the officers.



MINISTER of Infrastructure and Urban Development Charles Mlilo (left) hands over a commemorative plaque to China-Zambia International Economic Technical Cooperation president Song Qibo during his recent tour to Zambia. The minister was recently in China to attend the Africa-China expo.

Chinese firm to set up housing factory

MONICA KAYORO

A CHINESE investment construction firm has expressed its intention to set up a factory in Zambia that will manufacture materials for building high-rise residential apartments and low-cost houses.

This came to light when Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development Minister Charles Mlilo and his delegation paid a courtesy call on China-Zambia International president Song Qibo in the first week of July in Beijing, China, on last Thursday.

In his remarks, Mr Mlilo said the anticipated setting up of a prefabricated housing factory in Zambia by China-Zambia International will help reduce the current housing deficit of 1.5 million housing units.

"The bond and the mutual cooperation between the two countries have grown significantly over time. This is evidenced through the support rendered by China, particularly in infrastructure development, which includes among them, the Lusaka Expressway, the new, the Levy Mwanasa Hospital and recently the Kenneth Kaunda International Airport," Mr Mlilo said.

Others at the Lusaka Special Hospital, Kazembe Cultural Hospital in Kitale, about 1,000 housing units for the Ministry of Urban Affairs, and another 2,000 housing units for the Ministry of Defence.

"We look forward to your company participating here in the land and housing (sector) under the public-private partnership arrangement," Mr Mlilo said.

He said Government was grateful for the technical and financial support towards the construction of the Kenneth Kaunda wing at Midway (Kazembe) International Conference by China-Zambia International Economic Technical Cooperation.

This led to a clear testimony of your company's commitment to invest in Zambia and contribute to job creation and ultimately reduce poverty among our people," Mr Mlilo said.

He appealed to the company to take part in undertaking the Special Corridor connecting Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the Indian Ocean, the recently launched Lubia Corridor connecting

Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola through the Atlantic Ocean and the East African Corridor connecting Zambia to Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

"All these corridors will be developed with the transportation of goods and services, including the anticipated three million tonnes of copper production in Zambia," Mr Mlilo said.

He said while people were looking forward to the ground-breaking ceremony marking the start of this factory, the need for quality products would be realised.

Mr Mlilo said the quality that China-Zambia International has exhibited on its construction projects in China should be replicated in Zambia.

China-Zambia International Economic Technical

Cooperation president Song Qibo assured the Minister and National Housing Authority (NHA) head chairman Hokaku Mlilo, that the firm will manufacture quality products on various projects undertaken in Zambia so far.

Mr Song said over the past 40 years of worldwide expansion, the company has established permanent offices in 42 countries and regions, primarily in Africa, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Central Asia, Central and South America, and Oceania.

"Zambia's growth and its advancement are subject to the assistance and support rendered from the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development of the Republic of Zambia," he said.

Farmers welcome new Govt initiative

DARLINGTON MWEIDASA
Lusaka

SMALL-Scale Farmers Development Agency (SAFADA) is optimistic that the Comprehensive Agriculture Transformation Support Programme (CATSP) will stabilise the agriculture sector by helping small-scale farmers into modern and commercial farming.

SAFADA chief executive officer Sheng Mweidasa said the agency will work with Government to ensure farmers

under CATSP are ready for the highly competitive market environment.

He said CATSP should also deal with agriculture production, marketing and investment among the small-scale farmers in Zambia.

He said in an interview recently that rural industrialisation and capacity building for smallholder farmers' advancement must be the major focus of CATSP.

SAFADA is in agreement with Government for coming up with CATSP to ensure the

agriculture sector and Zambia's economy operate under proper footing and contribute towards addressing social and economic challenges facing the country," he said.

However, Mr Mweidasa said CATSP should not be designed to focus the perceived private sector, but ensure small-scale farmers advance in agriculture.

He said CATSP is expected to address the agriculture production, marketing, reduce input and support structures that have contributed to poor agriculture sector performance.

"CATSP should be de-linked from political agendas and negotiation to avoid unnecessary setbacks and bottlenecks such as what happened with the Agricultural Sector Investment Support Programme," he said.

He said SAFADA will take its role to mobilise small-scale farmers and ensure private sector linkage with the farming community through its designed support activities based on family farmer advancement support programme which must be considered for support under CATSP.



NKEYEMA TOWN COUNCIL

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

NOTICE FOR PREPARATION OF NKEYEMA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 35 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, No. 3 of 2015 that Nkeyema Town Council through its Ordinary Sitting held on 21st April 2023 vide Minute No. NTC/OC/61/04/2023 resolved to commence the planning process for the preparation of Nkeyema Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

PWD&RE /186/03/2023:

INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The District Planning Officer, recommend for a resolution to initiate the planning process before the preparation of an integrated development plan as a requirement in line with the provision of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015.

It was RESOLVED that; The report on Integrated Development Plan be APPROVED.

MOSES MITSOKA
COUNCIL SECRETARY

NKEYEMA DISTRICT COUNCIL

22 July 2023

COUNCIL SECRETARY
SO. 858 8000111, 8000112

880333432/03/27

TODAY'S EXCHANGE RATES

The following are the exchange rates as compiled by the Zambia Daily Mail as at Friday, July 7, 2023.

BANK OF ZAMBIA	BUYING	SELLING
US DOLLAR	17.84	17.89
GB POUND	22.48	22.54
EURO	19.26	19.32
RAND	0.944	0.947

GOLDEN COIN BUREAU DE CHANGE - Lusaka	BUYING	SELLING
US DOLLAR	17.95	18.30
GB POUND	20.00	20.40
EURO	18.20	18.56
RAND	0.82	0.83

TOP RATES BUREAU DE CHANGE - Lusaka	BUYING	SELLING
US DOLLAR	17.90	17.22
GB POUND	21.00	21.42
EURO	18.50	18.87
RAND	0.85	0.86

UNIFINANCE BUREAU DE CHANGE - Lusaka	BUYING	SELLING
US DOLLAR	17.95	18.31
GB POUND	20.45	21.00
EURO	17.50	17.80
RAND	0.99	0.91


APPROVAL FORM

NKEYEMA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

APPROVAL OF THE NKEYEMA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

Nkeyema Town Council

Sign.....
Dr. Moses Mutyoka (PhD- PH)
Council Secretary

Date...16/9/24



Sign.....
Mr. Rayford Chitofi
Council Chairperson

Date...16/09/24




Nkeyema District Administration

Sign.....
Mr. Ellis Mukubesa
District Commissioner

Date...16/09/24



Western Province Planning Authority

Sign.....
Mr. Kufuna Seke
Executive Secretary, Western Province Planning Authority




Provincial Administration, Western Province

Sign.....
Mr. Simomwa Akapelwa
Permanent Secretary, Provincial Administration, Western Province

Date.....



Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

Approved by:
Sign.....
Hon. Gary Nkombo - MP
Minister of Local Government and Rural Development

