MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NALOLO DISTRICT
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024-2034

"A thriving, sustainable, and resilient community with equitable access to quality services, infrastructure, and opportunities by 2034"

i. Foreword

It is with great pleasure that I introduce the Nalolo District Integrated Development Plan (IDP), a comprehensive roadmap designed to unlock the full potential of our district. Our vision is clear: *to become a thriving, sustainable, and resilient community with equitable access to quality services, infrastructure, and opportunities by 2034*.

To achieve this vision, we are committed to creating an enabling environment that fosters innovation, entrepreneurship, and social cohesion. We will prioritize the development of modern transport infrastructure, telecommunications, and renewable energy sources. This will not only improve the quality of life for our residents but also enhance our economic competitiveness and resilience.

Our plan is anchored on the principles of participatory governance, social justice, and environmental Stewardship. We are aligned with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and the 2022 to 2026 8th National Development Plan (8NDP). As part of the decentralization process, we aim to achieve the goals of the 8NDP through the implementation of this IDP.

Our key priorities include improving roads, transport, and communication networks; promoting value addition in the agriculture and livestock sector; enhancing water access and coverage; achieving sustainable environmental management; and moving towards universal health coverage. These initiatives will be driven by our commitment to inclusivity, sustainability, and prosperity for all.

I would like to extend my gratitude to all who contributed to the development of this plan, including the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Sector Departments in Nalolo, and the Western Province Administration. Your inputs, expertise, and passion have been invaluable.

As we embark on this journey, I invite all stakeholders to join hands in implementing this plan. Together, let us work towards a brighter future for Nalolo, a future that is built on the principles of inclusivity, sustainability, and prosperity for all.

L. Kolyokolyo

Limakazo Kolyokolyo (Mr)
Council Chairperson
Nalolo District

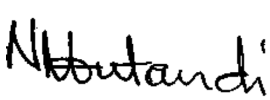
ii. Executive Summary

The Nalolo District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) represents a strategic blueprint designed to propel the district towards achieving Zambia's Vision 2030, which envisions a prosperous middle-income country by 2030. Effective implementation of this vision necessitates a localized planning approach, ensuring that development initiatives are owned and driven by district stakeholders. To this end, the IDP has been crafted to provide a comprehensive framework for achieving sustainable and inclusive development at the grassroots level.

The IDP comprises four integral components, each serving a distinct purpose in the development process. Firstly, the Demographic Analysis provides a comprehensive overview of the district's social, economic, and environmental characteristics, serving as a foundation for subsequent planning processes. Secondly, the Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR) provides a thorough analysis of the district's development challenges, government priorities, and existing development levels. Thirdly, the Development Framework (DF) articulates the district's long-term goals, policies, and strategies, including the vision. Lastly, the Implementation Plan, including the Capital Investment Programme and Monitoring and Evaluation framework, ensures that development initiatives are executed effectively, and progress is tracked systematically.

Through the implementation of this IDP, Nalolo District aims to create a brighter future for its residents, characterized by improved livelihoods, enhanced economic opportunities, and a higher quality of life. To achieve this vision, the plan prioritizes climate-resilient strategies, sustainable tourism initiatives, and community engagement, recognizing the imperative of inclusive and participatory development.

I, thus, appeal to all government agencies, collaborative partners, civil society organizations, and other interested parties to familiarize themselves with this document to achieve coordinated planning that satisfies the district's and the country's long-term vision. Once our vision of becoming *"a thriving, sustainable, and resilient community with equitable access to quality services, infrastructure, and opportunities by 2034"* is attained, Nalolo District will become an ideal location to live, work, and thrive, offering a unique blend of economic opportunities, social amenities, and environmental sustainability.



Namatama Mutandi Mupo (Mrs)
District Commissioner
Nalolo District

iii. Acknowledgements

The development of the Nalolo District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) would not have been possible without the support and contributions of various stakeholders. We acknowledge the critical role played by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development in providing guidance and oversight throughout the planning process.

We also extend our gratitude to the Provincial Local Government Office and the Provincial Planning Authority for their technical support, which was invaluable in shaping the IDP. The Area Member of Parliament provided significant support, and we appreciate their commitment to the development of Nalolo District.

At the local level, we acknowledge the leadership of the Council Chairperson and the Councillors, who provided support during the community participation meetings and throughout the entire planning process. We also recognize the traditional leadership and acknowledge the support of Her Royal Highness, the Queen Litunga La Mboela, and the Barotseland Royal Establishment (BRE).

The District Administration played a crucial role in facilitating the participation of sector departments in the planning process. We appreciate the contributions of all sector departments, as well as the Management and Staff of Nalolo Town Council.

We extend our sincere appreciation to our cooperating partners, comprising non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs), and private sector entities, whose invaluable support and contributions have enriched this IDP.

Furthermore, we recognize the importance of grassroots participation and acknowledge the contributions of Ward Development Committees (WDCs), community groups, and individual community members who shared their insights, experiences, and aspirations throughout the planning process.

We appreciate the participation and contributions of all stakeholders, which have helped shape a comprehensive and inclusive development plan for Nalolo District.

Shimwanga Felistus Monde (Mrs)
Council Secretary
Nalolo Town Council

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v. List of Abbreviation/ Acronyms

8NDP	-	Eighth National Development Plan
AFP	-	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	-	Antenatal Care
ART	-	Ante Retroviral Therapy
AU	-	African Union
BRE	-	Barotse Royal Establishment
CAMFED	-	Campaign for Female Education
CATSP	-	Comprehensive Agriculture Transformation Support Programme
CBOs	-	Community-Based Organizations
CBPP	-	Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia
CDC	-	Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
CDF	-	Constituency Development Fund
CEEC	-	Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission
CHW	-	Community Health Worker

CIRDZ	-	Centre for Infectious Diseases Research in Zambia
CLTS	-	Community Led Total Sanitation
COMESA	-	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPD	-	Continuous Professional Development
CRS	-	Catholic Relief Services
CSA	-	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	-	Central Statistical Office
CTC	-	Counselling Testing and Care
DACO	-	District Agricultural Coordinator
DATF	-	District AIDS Task Force
DDCC	-	District Development Co-ordinating Committee
DEBO	-	District Education Board Office
DEBS	-	District Education Board Secretary
DFLCO	-	District Fisheries and Livestock Coordination Office
DHIO	-	District Health Information Officer
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
DHO	-	District Health Office
DIM	-	District Integrated Meeting
DMO	-	District Medical Officer
DOTs	-	Direct Observed Therapy Short-course
ECE	-	Early Childhood Education
ECHO	-	Empowered Communities Helping Others
EHT	-	Environmental Health Technologist
ESLIP	-	Enhance Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme
FBOs	-	Faith-Based Organizations
FISP	-	Farmer Input Support Program

FMD	-	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FP	-	Family Planning
FRA	-	Food Reserve Agency
FTC	-	Farmers Training Centre
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	-	Human Immune – deficiency Virus
HRMO	-	Human Resource Management Officer
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communication
IMCI	-	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
ITNs	-	Insecticide Treated Nets
JSI	-	John Snow Incorporation
KGS	-	Keeping Girls in School
KZF	-	Keepers Zambia Foundation
LSEND	-	Learners with Special Education Needs and Disabilities
MCDMCH	-	Ministry of Community Development Mother and Child Health
MCH	-	Maternal and Child Health
MENDELU	-	Mendel University (Czech Republic)
MOIC	-	Medical Officer in Charge
NAIP I/I	–	Second National Agriculture Investment Plan
NALEIC	-	National Livestock Epidemiology and Information Centre
NDH	-	Nalolo District Hospital
NDP	-	National Development Plan
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization

NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHC	-	Neighbourhood Health Committee
OPV	-	Oral Polio Vaccine
PHAST	-	Participatory Hygiene Action for Transformation.
PHC	-	Primary Health Care
PIN	-	People in Need
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPCR	-	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilient
RHC	-	Rural Health Centre
RN	-	Registered Nurse
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SAFF	-	Sustainable Agriculture Financing Facility
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SI	-	Statutory Instrument
STIs	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
T.B	-	Tuberculosis
T.T	-	Tetanus Toxoid
TBD	-	Tick-Borne Diseases
TTBA	-	Trained Traditional Birth Attendant
UN	-	United Nations
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
VCT	-	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIPs	-	Ventilated Improved Pit latrines
WDCs	-	Ward Development Committees
WHO	-	World Health Organization
YALE	-	Youth Alive Leadership and Education

YWCA	-	Young Women Christian Association
ZAEDP	-	Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project
ZEEL	-	Zambia Education Enhancement and Learning
ZEEP	-	Zambia Education Enhancement Project
ZEM	-	Zambia Enrolled Midwife
ZEN	-	Zambia Enrolled Nurse

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PART ONE

1.0 Introduction

The Integrated Development Plan, hereafter referred to as the IDP is the singular strategy of Nalolo district, integrating all different sectors and statutory plans that supports the IDP. This Integrated development planning is a process by which Nalolo District prepares a district-wide plan. The process as well as the plan are linked to a ten-year planning and five-year implementation and review timeframe.

This IDP document is integral to steering Nalolo district in a direction that would grow communities, reduce poverty, enhance the economy and protect the environment. The document must be clear and to the point to achieve this objective. Nalolo District subscribes to the following five Key Performance Areas, which will form the basis of the IDP:

a) Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development
b) A diverse yet all-inclusive Local Economic Development
c) Financial Sustainability and Viability at institutional and community level
d) Good Governance and Public Participation
e) Preservation of Natural Resources and Environmental protection

At district level, Government has moved from a sector-based planning approach to an integrated development planning where all actors and stakeholders endeavour to execute Programmes and activities in a mutually and coordinated manner to ensure that both social, environmental, cultural and economic growth cutter for everyone in the District. This has come about as a result of a realization that, stakeholders comprising of the community, other spheres of government, external sectors and the Local Authority, each have a vital role in contributing to the substance of development and Local Economic Development in the district.

1.1 Legislative And Guiding Framework

The drafting of the IDP is premised on the provisions of the Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Act Number 3 of 2015 which provides that, each Local Authority shall prepare an IDP to cover the entire district; as such, as earlier alluded the IDP is the primary tool for planning within the district. It guides and informs planning, budgeting, management and decision-making by all levels of government and other stakeholders within the district or IDP area.

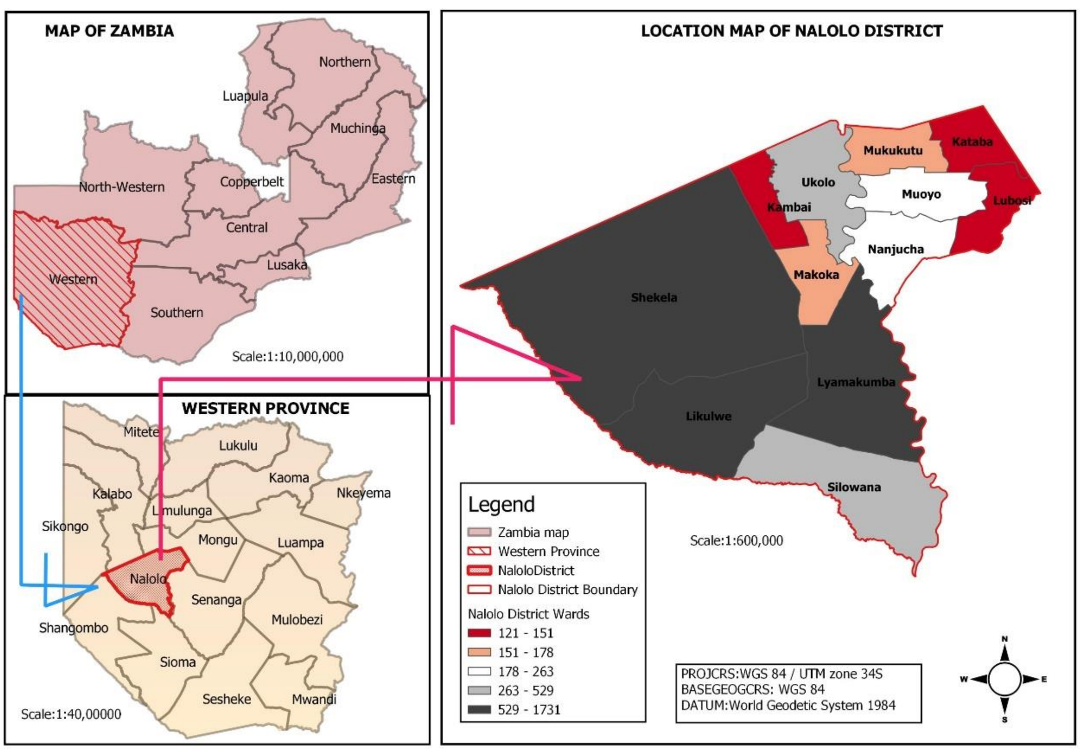
1.2 District Overview

Nalolo is one of the Sixteen (16) Districts that form Western Province and was previously under Senanga until its creation in 2013 by the then President of the Republic of Zambia H.E. Michael Chilufya Sata. It was established as part of the decentralization process aimed at promoting socio-economic development country-wide. The district has one constituency and Twelve Wards of which Seven are on the west bank and Five Wards are located on the east bank of the Zambezi River.

1.3 Location

Nalolo District is strategically located in Western Province, sharing borders with Kalabo, Shangombo, Sioma, Senanga, and Mongu districts. The district covers approximately 4,742.6 km² and is divided into two uplands by the Zambezi River, with a flood plain in between. The eastern upland stretches from Mukukutu to Kataba, while the flood plain covers areas including Mukukutu, Nasiwayo, Muoyo, and Nanjucha. The district is comprised of 12 wards

Figure 1: Location of Nalolo District



Source: NTC, Planning Dept. 2024

The western upland veld is relatively more fertile, and it covers seven Wards of Lyamakumba, Silowana, Shekela, Makoka, Ukolo, Likulwe and Kambai. The west upland Barotse flood plain edge stretches from Nakatwelenge area covering places such as Nambwae, Sinungu, Sikana, Liliachi, Nasilimwe, and Nasikona, up to the border with Mongu and Kalabo. The west upland area soils are largely sandy loam soils and heavy Kalahari sand in most areas.

1.4 District Boundary

Starting at the confluence of the Southern Lueti River and the Zambezi River, the boundary follows upstream the Southern KaungaLueti River in a northwesterly direction for a distance of approximately 120 kilometers; thence in a north-easterly direction for a distance of approximately 77 kilometers to a point on the Zambezi River approximately 6.5 kilometers upstream to its confluence with Little River; thence down the Zambezi River to its confluence with Little River; thence in an easterly direction for approximately 9 kilometers to a point south of Namushakende; thence in a north-easterly direction for approximately 17 kilometers to a point north of Kataba Plain; thence in a south, south-easterly direction for approximately 19.2 Kilometers to a point 4.4 kilometres due south of Nanjeko School on the an unnamed Dambo area; thence in a south-westerly direction along the unnamed Dambo area, passing through the south-eastern edge of Masalonga Local Forest No. 404 to an unnamed canal; thence in a generally south-westerly direction along the unnamed canal crossing over the Road M10 (Mongu-Senanga Road) for a distance of approximately 34 kilometers to the Zambezi River; thence downstream the Zambezi River passing through a point south of the Old Nambwae School Site, east of Sakuya Village, thence continues along the Zambezi River in a generally southerly direction for a distance of approximately 18 kilometers; thence in a south-easterly direction downstream the Zambezi River to its confluence with the Southern Lueti River, the point of starting.

1.5 Hydrology

The district has numerous rivers and streams, canals and dambos. The main rivers being Zambezi and Lueti while major streams include Kataba canal, Lueti, Litoya, Sitengenyi and Nakoyoma. Perennial streams and canals which spread across the district include; Sianda, Lwimba, Musiamo, Kataba –Muoyo and Litoya.

1.6 Climate

The climate of Nalolo is typical of the central African plateau with three distinct seasons namely; the dry cool season with temperature ranges 12-15 degrees (May-August), dry hot season with temperature 20-38 degrees (August- mid November) and dry wet season (Mid November- April).

1.7 Agriculture

The district has an agriculture potential for both rain fed and irrigated crops production that are grown on a small scale by subsistence farmers. Nalolo district is situated within the Agro-ecological zone II receiving annual rainfall ranging from 800mm to 1000mm.

The major crops produced in the district are Maize, Rice, Cassava, millet, sorghum and sweet potatoes. The district has market potential to grow and sell raw and processed agricultural produce within and neighboring countries such as, Namibia and Angola.

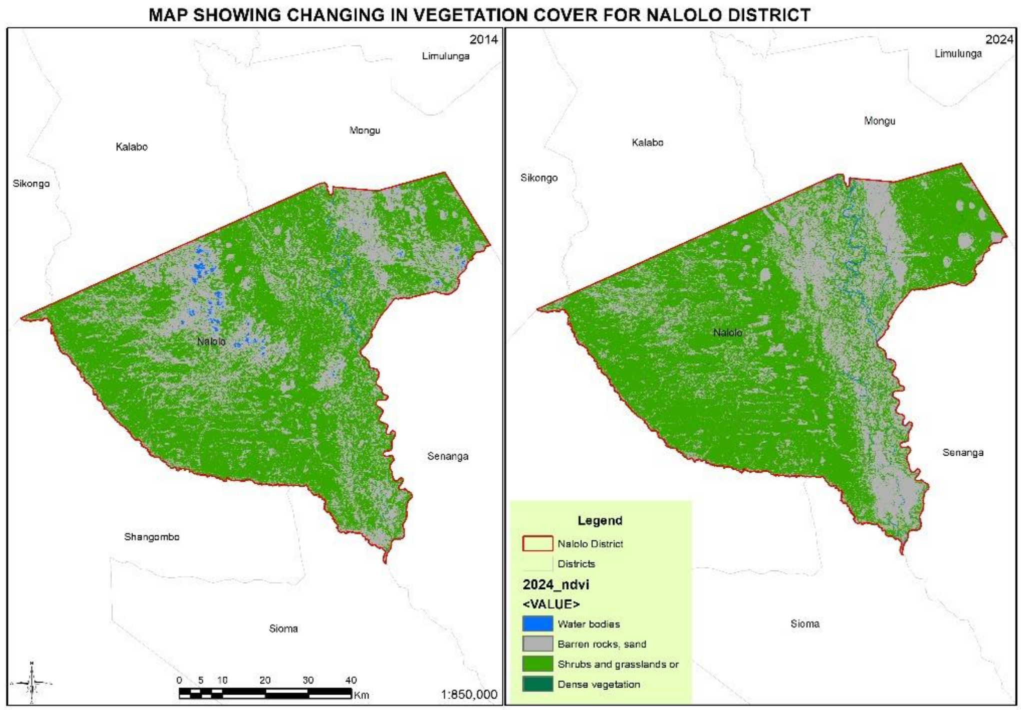
1.8 Fisheries and Livestock

Nalolo District is endowed with arable land suitable for livestock rearing, with cattle being the predominant livestock kept, mainly in the Barotse flood plains. A transhumance system is practiced, moving livestock to uplands during flooding. Other livestock include pigs, goats, and village chickens. Capture fishing is another key economic activity, with the upper Zambezi River and its tributaries being the main sources of fish. Subsistence fishermen dominate the industry, with low incomes and seasonal work. The district is part of stratum 3 of the Zambezi Fisheries, with notable species including three spotted bream, banded bream, tiger fish, bulldog compress, and others, emphasizing the need for regulated production and conservation to sustain this vital protein source.

1.9 Forestry and Vegetation

Nalolo District in Western Province is a well-wooded area with numerous valuable tree species, including Gouibourtia coleospema (Muzauli), Pterocarpus anglensis (Mukwa), Brachystegia spiciformis (Mutuya), Recinodendron reutanenji (Mungongo), and others. The district has six local forest reserves, with three productive forests (Musalonga, Nanole, and Likone) on the east bank and three open grassland forests (Lueti, Lwao, and Shekela) on the west bank. These forests support local livelihoods by providing fruits, fuel wood, timber, and non-wood forest products. However, deforestation is a growing concern due to poor agricultural practices, charcoal production, and population growth. To address this, the forestry department is implementing programs for forest protection, extension, and nursery establishment to conserve the forests for future generations.

Figure 2: Vegetation Cover for Nalolo district



Source: NTC Planning Dept, 2024

1.10 Electricity

Electricity supply in the district is provided by ZESCO, which is a state-owned company. The company supplies hydro- electric power. Only about 5% of the population in the district are connected to the national electricity grid. The district doesn't have any fuel service stations but depends on the Neighbouring Districts of Mongu and Senanga for any fuel requirements.

1.11 Information, Communication and Technology

Mobile phone and internet in the district is provided by 3 service providers, namely Zamtel, Airtel and MTN. In most of the parts of Nalolo West however, mobile network is serviced by Zamtel and only 2G band; which means that there is no internet connectivity. There are only a few places which literally have access to mobile network and internet.

1.12 Health

Nalolo has 1 Referal District Hospital and 18 health centres at Kaunga lweti, Nakatwelenge, Mapungu, Sinungu, Liliachi, Nasilimwe, Suu, Maolombe, Sipungu, Siloloti, Muoyo, Kataba, Litoya,Nanjucha, mukukutu and Nalolo Rural Health Centres. The health facilities however are not adequate to cater for whole population of Nalolo,

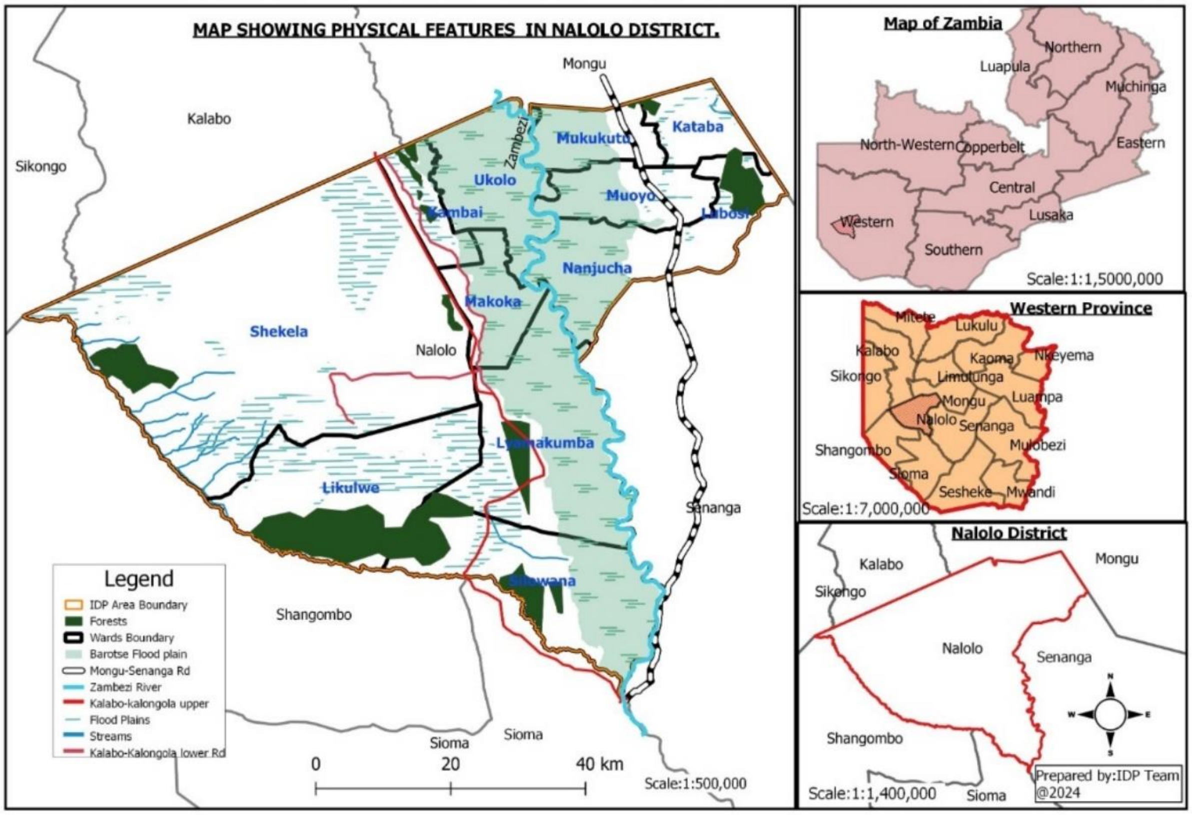
1.13 Roads

The main roads passing through the Constituency are the D319 Kalongola-Kalabo gravel Road while the other road is M10 from Mongu to Senanga while the rest of the Constituency is served by earthy and sandy tracks which are generally not in very good condition. The district has total road network of 451Km out which only 46 Km of the M10+Mongu Senanga road is tarred and in fair condition. The rest of the district is serviced by poor earthy roads network which includes the D319 Kalongola-Kalabo road. This makes accessibility to some places very difficult while at the same time service provision becomes very costly especially in the West Bank where there is literally no formal Road Networks.

1.14 Water Supply

Approximately 80% of the population in the district is using either open wells or hand pumps while a water reticulation system is only found in Muoyo royal village which is run by the Western Water Supply and Sanitation company (WWSSC). However, the situation is slowly changing for the rural communities because of interventions from the Local Authority, Transforming Rural Livelihood in Western Zambia (TRLWZ) project and other Cooperating partners who are providing water and Sanitation infrastructure to the vulnerable communities. With the increased constituency Development Fund, more water reticulation systems will be put in place especially in public places to increase access to water and sanitation in the district. Currently, only 29.4% of rural population have access to safe drinking water and 21.5% have access to adequate sanitation services.

Figure 3: General physical features of Nalolo district



Source: NTC Planning Dept, 2024

PART TWO – PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR) is a critical component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process. The PSIR identifies key issues that require attention through the IDP strategy and policies, providing evidence-based analysis and justification.

The PSIR is structured into three main parts:

1. Demographic Analysis: Examines Nalolo's population dynamics, including trends, patterns, and implications for development.
2. Sectoral and Thematic Review: Assesses existing policies, programs, and initiatives across various sectors and thematic areas, identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.
3. Core Problem Summary: Distils the key challenges facing each sector in Nalolo District, highlighting the nature of problems, their causes, and the availability of resources and potentials.

The PSIR focuses on the problems faced by the people of Nalolo, their causes, and the resources and potentials available to address them. This report provides a solid foundation for the development of effective strategies and policies to drive sustainable development in Nalolo District.

2.1 Demographic Analysis

Demographic analysis is extremely important because it clearly gives illustrations regarding the composition of a given population and how it might change in future. In arriving at an understanding of the demographic characteristics of Nalolo District, secondary data on previous statistical reports were reviewed; mainly the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStat) reports.

2.1.1 Historic Population Levels and Population Growth Rate

According to 2022 Census of Population and Housing, the total Population of Nalolo District as compiled by the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStat) stood at 73,645 people. The Population increased between 2010 and 2022 Inter-censual period by 18,076 people as shown in the table below:

Table 1: Nalolo District Total Population 2010 and 2022

District	2010 Population			2022 Population		
	Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female	**Total**
Nalolo	26,558	29,011	**55,569**	35,502	38,143	73,645

Source: ZamStat 2022

According to the CSO, (2010), Statistical report, the population growth rate of Nalolo was estimated at 1.5% against a national average of 3.2 percent. This rate of growth of the population was still within the acceptable National standards. This slow growth was attributed to the fact that the district was predominantly rural and most of the youthful population would usually migrate to the urban cities for greener pastures. Notwithstanding, after a period of at least Ten (10) years (2010 to 2022), the projected growth rate almost doubled to a whopping 2.71%. This then translates to the fact that the population growth potential for Nalolo district was underestimated. One of the factors that has promulgated the increase is the declaration of Nalolo as a District in 2013. This pronouncement has brought about improved service provision.

The following table below shows that the population of females was higher than that of Men in both 2010 and 2022; it continued to grow at a rate of 2.3%, from 29,011 in 2010 to 38,143 as at 2022. Similarly, the male population despite being less that the female population, it also continued to grow at a rate of 2.40%, from 26,558 in 2010 to 35,502 in 2022.

Table 2: Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2010-2022 for Nalolo district

2010 Population			**2022 Population**			**Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2010-2022**		
Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female	Total
26,558	29,011	**55,569**	35,502	38,143	**73,645**	2.4	2.3	2.4

Source: (ZamStat 2022)

2.1.2 Population Density at Ward Level

Nalolo District currently has a total of 12 Wards after the 2019 Delimitation exercise. Prior to that, in 2000, the district was only a Constituency under Senanga district, and it had 7 Wards. Further, at the time of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing the district only hard Eight Wards. According to the CSO 2010, the total population of Nalolo was 55,569 people with Lyamakumba Ward having the highest population of 11,977 people while Kataba Ward was the least populated in the district with a total Population of 4,586.

In 2022, the population of Nalolo increased impressively; Lyamakumba was still the most populated Ward with a total of 11,835 people whereas Lubosi Ward was the least populated with 1,937 people.

As alluded to above, the district had Seven (7) Wards in 2000 and increased by one more Ward making Eight (8) Wards in the 2010 intercensal period. The number of Wards further increased to the current Twelve (12) during the 2019 to 2020 delimitation exercise. The implication of this as can be seen from the table below is that some Wards were split and that affected population figures for these Wards. For example, Kambai, Nanjucha, Makoka and Kataba were some of the Wards which were split and as such the Population figures seem to be fluctuating but the reality is that growth has been there.

Table 3: Population Estimates by Ward

SN	District/Ward	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1.	Kambai	6,530	2,974	3,556	6,530	2,974	3,556	-	-	-
2.	Kataba	2,232	1,067	1,165	2,232	1,067	1,165	-	-	-
3.	Likulwe	2,362	1,090	1,272	2,362	1,090	1,272	-	-	-
4.	Lubosi	1,951	895	1,056	1,951	895	1,056	-	-	-
5.	Lyamakumba	12,309	6,184	6,125	12,309	6,184	6,125	-	-	-
6.	Makoka	6,306	3,034	3,272	6,306	3,034	3,272	-	-	-
7.	Mukukutu	3,350	1,645	1,705	3,350	1,645	1,705	-	-	-
8.	Muoyo	9,604	4,509	5,095	6,098	2,911	3,187	3,506	1,598	1,908
9.	Nanjucha	5,153	2,552	2,601	5,153	2,552	2,601	-	-	-
10.	Shekela	9,709	4,545	5,164	9,709	4,545	5,164	-	-	-
11.	Silowana	7,068	3,466	3,602	7,068	3,466	3,602	-	-	-
12.	Ukolo	7,606	3,746	3,860	7,606	3,746	3,860	-	-	-
	NALOLO	**74,180**	**35,707**	**38,473**	**70,674**	**34,109**	**36,565**	**3,506**	**1,598**	**1,908**

(ZamStat 2000, 2010 & 2022)

2.1.3 Population at Base Year

The base year population figure for this plan is derived from the 2022 Zamstat Preliminary Report which indicated 73,645 with males accounting for 48.2% against 51.8% for females. It is against this figure that population projections shall be based for uniformity and accuracy of estimation.

2.1.4 Age and Population Characteristics at Base Year

Table 7 below illustrates the key demographic health indicators for Nalolo. The total fertility rate (TFR) for Nalolo is 5.0 while the crude birth rate is 29.0 per 1000.

Table 4: Key Demographic Health Indicators

Category	**percent**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
		Number	**Number**	**Number**
Children <1year Months	4.90 percent	3272	3324	3377
12-59 Months	18.0 percent	11953	12132	12318
5+ Years	77.0 percent	51313	51899	52694
Women 15 – 49 Years (WCBA)	47 percent	31215	31685	32160
Total Male	49.50 percent	32870	33363	33874
Total Female	50.50 percent	33535	34039	34,560
Total Population	**100.00 percent**	**66405**	**67402**	**68434**
Expected Pregnancies	5.20 percent	3475	3528	3581
Expected Deliveries	5.10 percent	3406	3459	3512
Expected Live Births	5.0 percent	3354	3407	3460

Source: DHIS2 (Nalolo DHO, 2023)

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) for Nalolo is 4.6 while the gross and net reproduction rate is 1.8 and 1.7. The life expectancy at birth in Nalolo is 58 compared to a national average of 61.2. Compared to the intercensal period 1990-2000 when HIV/AIDS was at its peak, life expectancy has significantly improved in Nalolo during the current intercensal period.

2.2 Population Projections

2.2.1 Estimate of the Future of Urban Population of the IDP Area in 5, 10 And 20 Years

Nalolo District is predominantly a rural district. However, some areas have the potential to urbanize in the next 5, 10 or 20 years due to the population size because of the pull factors which they possess. These areas include Muoyo Ward, Makoka (Liliachi) Ward, Silowana (Kaunga Lueti) Ward and Lubosi Ward. For planning purposes, these areas will be regarded as urban. Chart number 4 shows the population projections for urban and rural areas respectively.

Chart

2.2.2 Estimate of the Future Rural Population of the IDP Area in 5, 10 And 20 Years

The rest of the Wards will remain rural with some of them urbanizing slowly. The table below gives estimates of the rural population in the IDP area in 5, 10 and 20 years.

Table

The chart below shows both the projected urban and rural population in the respective projection periods at a constant of 2.6 % population growth rate.

2.2.3 Likely Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at 5, 10 and 20 Years

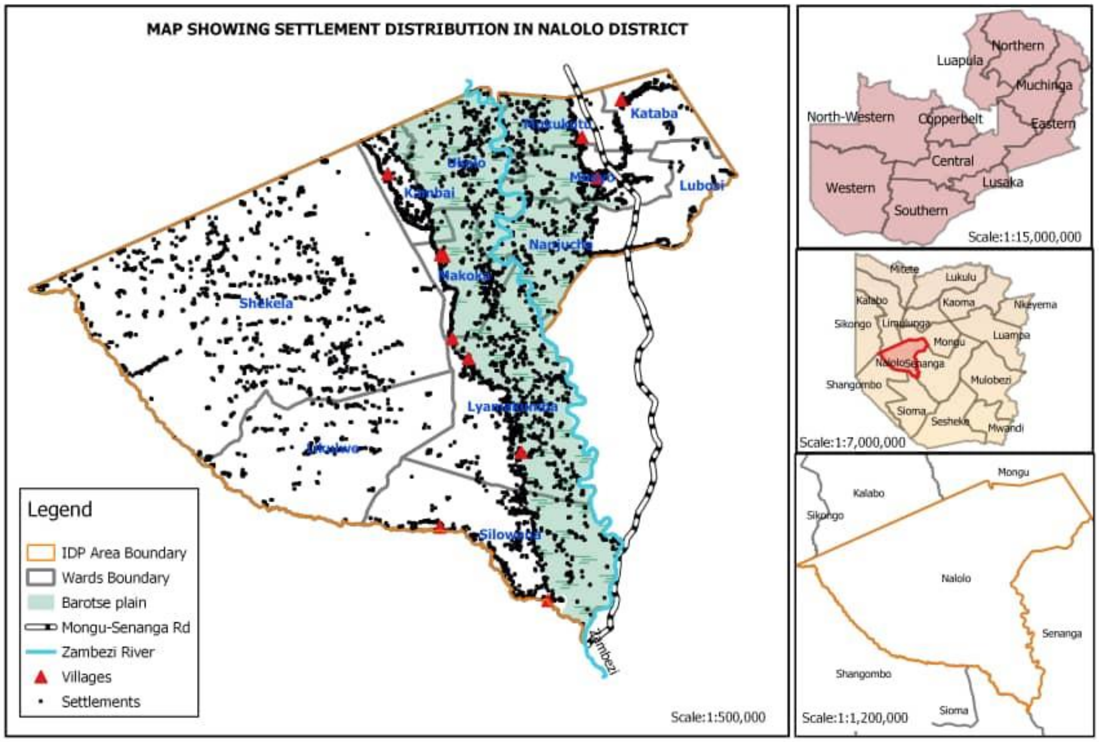
Generally, the population of Nalolo is dominated by youths and the female gender tends to outnumber the male folks. This entails that if the current population trends continue, Nalolo District is expected to have a more youthful population dominated by the female gender.

2.3 Assessment of Existing Land Use and Settlement Patterns in the District

2.3.1 Overall Settlement Pattern

Nalolo district has a predominantly linear settlement structure, with homes situated along a single line, mainly along the road or River. Particularly in village configurations, families tend to cluster in the villages, whereas homes are widely spaced in dispersed or scattered settlements. Linear Settlement Pattern leaves much to be desired as it leads to high levels of encroachments on road and rail reserves. It also promotes contamination of water in rivers and streams where the settlements followed the water.

Figure 4: *Settlement Pattern Map of Nalolo District.*



Source: NTC Planning Dept, 2024

2.3.2 Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes

The population distribution is expected to be concentrated around growth points, which are areas with easy access to utilities like electricity, water, schools, and medical facilities, as well as commercial areas with access to major thoroughfares. These centers, which have a comparative advantage in location and the activities that are already occurring there, are the Muoyo, Lubosi, Nanjucha, Makoka and Silowana Wards. People have started migrating from far-off, more rural areas to these growing centers, according to the current trends. As a result, the areas surrounding these development sites may become overcrowded with others remaining underpopulated.

2.3.3 Urban Expansion/ Peri-Urban Areas

Nalolo District is currently fully rural because no part of it can be considered as urban when population size, heterogeneity, mobility, system of interaction, and anonymity are considered. Muoyo, Liliachi (Makoka), and Lubosi, however, have the most potential for urbanization given their advantageous locations and the activities already occurring there. The development of these settlements will have to be controlled by coming up with Local Area Plans (LAPs)

Taking a case-by-case scenario the table 1 outlines the factors that give the areas an urbanizing outlook and future demands:

Table 5: Urbanizing areas pull factors

Area/Zone	Ward	Urbanizing Factors	Future Demands
Muoyo	Muoyo	▪ High youthful population ▪ Power supply by ZESCO ▪ Water Supply by WWSSC ▪ Located along main road (Mongu – Senanga) ▪ Transit station. ▪ Market (biggest in the district) ▪ Availability of Secondary and Primary Schools ▪ Roadside trading centers (Muoyo and Sianda) ▪ Commercialization ▪ Observable rural transformation (e.g. people building modern houses) ▪ Current host of temporal Civic Centre ▪ Proximity to Mongu and Senanga via Main Road ▪	▪ Industrialization ▪ Employment opportunities ▪ Improved supply of safe and clean water ▪ Improved commercial activities such as banks. ▪ Modernization in general
Lubosi	Lubosi	▪ High youthful population ▪ Power supply by ZESCO ▪ Located along main road (Mongu – Senanga) ▪ Transit station. ▪ Proximity to Mongu and Senanga via Main Road ▪	▪ Truck bay ▪ Filling Station ▪ Modern Market ▪ Industrialization ▪ Employment opportunities ▪ Improved supply of safe and clean water ▪ Improved commercial activities such as banks. ▪ Modernization in general
Kataba	Kataba	▪ Proposed Tarred Road to Nalikwanda ▪ Power supply by ZESCO ▪ High youthful population ▪	▪ Establishment of Wood processing plant ▪ Establishment of Rice processing plant ▪

Liliachi	Makoka	▪ Proposed site for the CBD ▪ Construction of modern government infrastructure such as Offices and housing ▪ Proximity to ZESCO power supply ▪ Gravelling of Kalongola Road for easy connectivity to Sioma, Kalabo and Mongu ▪ Timber harvesting	▪ Filling Station ▪ Modern Market ▪ Industrialization ▪ Employment opportunities ▪ Improved supply of safe and clean water ▪ Improved commercial activities such as banks. ▪ Modernization in general ▪ Establishment of Wood processing plant
Kaunga Lueti	Silowana	▪ Gravelling of Kalongola Road for easy connectivity to Sioma, Kalabo and Mongu ▪ Timber harvesting	▪ Establishment of Wood processing plant

Source: NTC Planning Department- 2024

2.3.4 Informal Settlements

Simply put, unplanned settlements are considered informal sectors. According to this criterion, nearly all the settlements in the district are still unplanned except for an isolated Portion in Liliachi, Makoka Ward where a layout plan, numbering and surveying of land was done, which area is the proposed CBD. Over 95% of the land mass is under traditional/customary tenure. The Local authority shall continue to engage the Traditional authorities to enter into Planning agreements and upgrade some promising areas for possible upgrading.

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

The effects of population growth on patterns of spatial development and land use are numerous and varied. There is an expected increase in land fragmentation as well as change of land use and land cover. This will be because of increased demand for land for various uses. High land demand will lead to the removal of trees to make room for further development. The township must be clearly delineated in order to prevent encroachment on protected areas and people from congregating near the main water sources.

Furthermore, population increase may cause encroachment on ground water recharge zones, which are crucial and require careful protection. It is essential that these recharge zones are adequately safeguarded in a sustainable manner to prevent the people from residing near the main water sources and encroaching protected areas. The IDP will develop sustainable land use and resource management strategies to help control land use planning.

Inversely, population increase provides an opportunity of increased productive in terms of commerce and industry due to increased demand of goods and services. The agriculture sector, the Fisheries and Livestock sector will boom due to anticipated demand associated with increased population growth.

2.4.1 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Impact of Overall Settlement Pattern.

In terms of population density and pattern change, it is known that the overall settlement pattern will alter as the population grows. The growth nodes are expected to become urbanized and transition from dispersed, linear settlements to clustered settlements. Therefore, to prevent urban sprawl, appropriate planning such as settlement upgrades and planning agreements is required in the meantime.

2.4.2 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Impact of Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes

If population expansion is not well planned for, urbanizing communities will have a range of negative effects, including poor air quality, a lack of adequate quality water, issues with waste disposal and excessive energy use due to an increase in demand for these services. As urbanization increases, effective urban planning will be crucial in dealing with these and other challenges.

2.4.3 Assessment of the Availability of Land for Planned Urban Expansion

Despite the district's modest size and plenty of streams and forests, the local authority has made efforts to obtain land from the traditional leaders who own the majority of the district's territory. The site where the new township will be built has been secured and planned by the local authority although the areas are not yet serviced. Additionally, all the urbanizing areas must have Local Area Plans to guide land use planning. By comparison, areas along the main roads (Kalongola and Mongu- Senanga) leading to towns like Mongu, Sioma, Senanga and Kalabo have the potential to urbanize faster than the rest.

2.4.4 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Informal Settlements – New, Expanding and Densifying

Currently, most individuals favor purchasing land with a traditional tenure over state land that has been planned and surveyed. This could be attributed to the fact that the planned land has not yet been serviced, making access to basic services befitting a planned area impossible. Further, the planned area is domiciled in an area proposed as the CBD in which the government sector departments and the Local Authority are yet to move to; this lag has affected the exploitation of the planned and surveyed land in the district. However, there is an opportunity in the sense that most Civil Servants in the district stay in Mongu and commute to work every day, this entails that the demand for decent and well-coordinated housing is impending.

2.4.5 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on other Land Uses

Due to the rising need for a variety of services, such as housing, social amenities, farming, industrialization, and other similar developments, it is anticipated that population growth would continue to have an impact on other land uses as there is an anticipated change of use to meet the changing demands of various services.

SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

2.5 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The agriculture sector is fundamental to ensuring food and nutrition security. Agriculture contributes about 5.8% to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and employs about 70% of the country's population, indicting a major contribution to job creation in Zambia (Eight National development Plan, 2022)

Nalolo District is predominantly rural, with the majority of its population relying heavily on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood. Farming is the backbone of the district's economy, and while it is primarily rain-fed, the district holds significant potential for irrigation due to its abundant natural water bodies. Most crops grown in Nalolo are used for domestic consumption and any surplus is sold in local markets or transported to other districts. To support the district's agricultural growth, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) should prioritize areas for agricultural development, focusing on high-value crops. Nalolo has a comparative advantage in rice production, making the development of the rice value chain a strategic priority. This will not only boost the local market but also create opportunities for foreign trade, particularly with Angola, enhancing both food security and economic growth in the district.

2.5.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at a Local Level

2.5.1.1 Key Priorities Of The 8th National Development Plan And How They Are To Be Implements At A Local Level

Nalolo district aligns its development plans with the priorities of the eighth national development plan (8NDP) by focusing on the economic diversification, infrastructure and creation of jobs through strategic initiatives in agriculture. The district prioritizes the promotion of high value crops like rice and cashew nuts, developing value chains and encouraging Agro processing industries that will create jobs locally. Other key initiatives of priority are the promotion of climate smart agriculture, enhance production and productivity, agribusiness development, and enhanced farmer support through improving access to finance with the implementation of the sustainable agriculture financing facility (SAFF) and other financing opportunities. The district also prioritizes disaster risk management through the development of the disaster preparedness plan to mitigate the impact of natural disasters on communities especially in agriculture and significantly contribute to achieving national goals of economic growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development.

2.5.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies and how they are to be implements at a Local Level

The Comprehensive Agriculture Transformation Support Program (CATSP) is Zambia's Second National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP II) is fully aligned with the eighth national development plan (8NDP) and the republic of Zambia's vision 2030. This program is designed to achieve significant outcomes by boosting production and productivity. Specifically, it aims to: enhance food security, improve nutrition, create more job opportunities, increase agricultural exports, reduce food imports, and improve incomes and foster wealth creation. Additionally, the CATSP is poised to accelerate and contribute to Zambia's progress toWards achieving several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The sector in the district aligns to the objective of CATSP by working toWards ensuring household food and nutrition security through various programs such as extension services support, infrastructure development, irrigation development, and mechanization.

2.5.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District

Nalolo district is making progress in implementing its development plans, particularly those aligned with national plans key focus is economic diversification. The district focuses on three main priorities enhancing agricultural production and productivity, boosting agribusiness and strengthening climate change adaptation. These goals align with key national strategies and plans, including Second National Agriculture Mechanization Strategy, Comprehensive Agricultural Transformation Support Programme (CATSP), and the eighth national development plan. These efforts aim to drive agriculture and economic development while addressing climate change.

Nalolo District is in the Agro ecological region II b of Western province, Zambia. Average rainfall received is between 800 to 1000 mm per annum, and the average temperature ranges between 10 degrees Celsius in the cold months to 38 degrees Celsius hot season with occasional occurrence of frost during the winter season and dry spell during the rainy season.

Significant strides have been made in crop production by promoting rice production and improving access to finance for rice production through the constituency development funds. The district is also working on the provision of extension services, and promotion of climate smart agriculture (CSA). However, resource constraints, pests and disease management, climate change adaptation, the need for ongoing capacity building, and improvement of monitoring and evaluation remain critical areas of improvement to fully achieve the districts development goals.

2.5.2 Assessment Of the Existing State of Development

2.5.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

2.5.2.1.1 Crop Production and Productivity

Nalolo generally has low agricultural production and productivity compared to the national average, this is mainly attributed to the nature of the soils in the district which is mainly sandy loam soils. This type of soils requires considerable soil amelioration to enhance the quality of the soils and ultimately improve agricultural production and productivity. The district has seen the decrease in agricultural production and productivity in the 2023/2024 farming season. This was attributed to the drought and fall army worm that have continued attacking maize in the district.

The district agricultural production is very low, this usually makes the district to be food insecure in the critical months of the year. Despite having a comparative advantage of rice production, the rice value chain has not been fully exploited. The district has been recording low production over the years as reported by Ministry of agriculture Nalolo annual report (DACO,2024). The 2023/2024 farming season recorded the lowest production compared to other years. The figure below illustrates the production trends for Maize, Rice, Cassava and Sorghum from 2012/22 to 2023/24 in the district.

Figure 5: Agricultural production trends

	Maize	Rice	Cassava	Sorghum
2021/22	2243	2578	1890	1391
2022/23	2451	4432	1692	1774
2023/24	2003	2134	1200	1022

Source: Nalolo (DACO, 2024)

The productivity of most of the crops is generally low compared to the national average. However, Rice and Sorghum productivity has been competing favourably with the national average. The overall productivity of the district should be improved to compete with the national average.

Table 6: District productivity against national productivity

Crop	Nalolo (MT/Ha)	National Average (MT/Ha)
Rice	2	1.2
Maize	1	2.6
Cassava	8	35.54
Sorghum	0.5	0.42
G/nuts	0.42	0.7
Millet	0.39	0.59

Source: Nalolo DACO, 2024

The private sector in Nalolo, particularly in agricultural input supply, remains underdeveloped. To address this, efforts have been made to encourage greater private sector participation. A key policy initiative is to ensure that Agro-input suppliers with a presence in the district are actively involved in the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP), promoting better access to necessary inputs for local farmers.

2.5.2.1.2 Agricultural Land Under Cultivation

The arable land under cultivation approximately is 37,985 Hectares in the district, this land comprises the upland as well as the land along the Baroste flood plains. The land along the flood plains is usually waterlogged and requires the clearing of canals to open up the land under cultivation.
Canals.

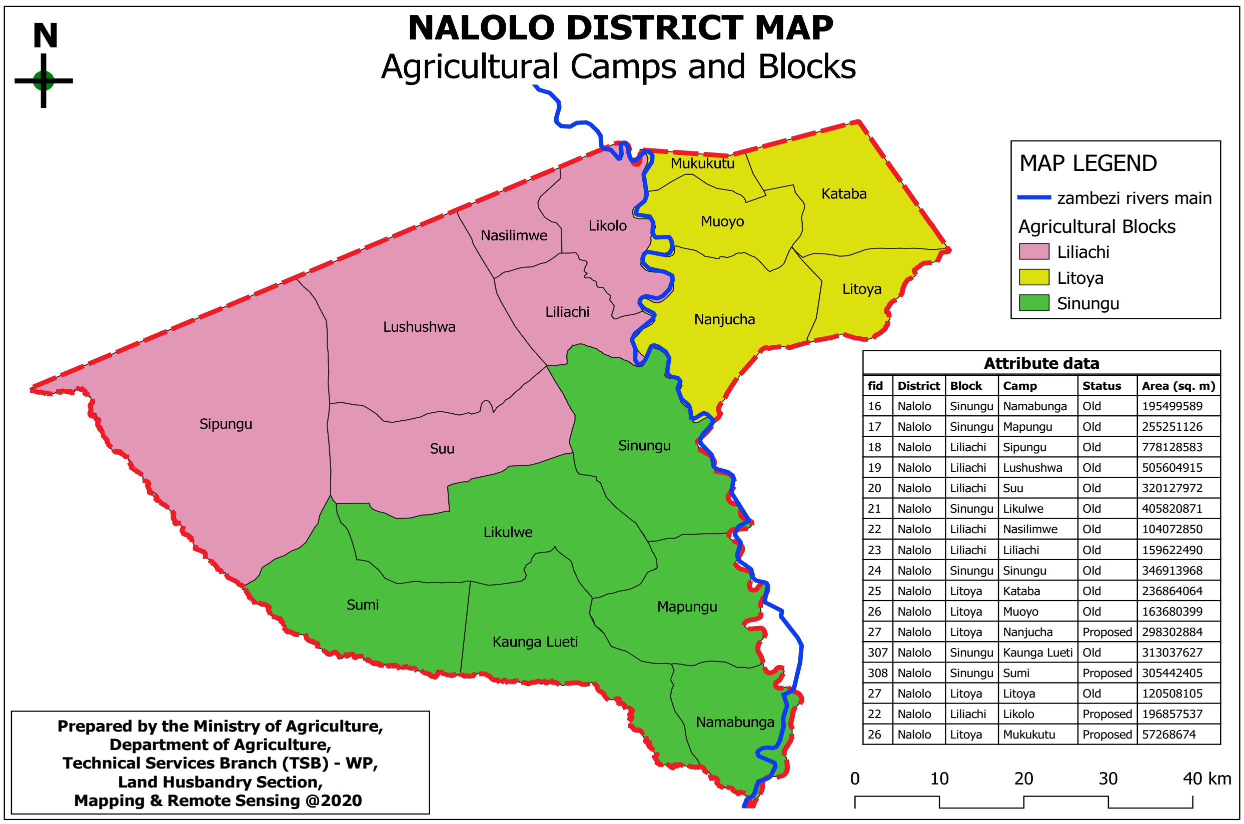
Nalolo has more than 30 canals both on the east and west bank, the canals require to be cleared every year to increase the land under cultivation along the flood plains where most of the agricultural activities happens. The district has been lagging behind in this area. this is mainly because canal clearing was previously supported by the government but the past 4 years there was little or no support toWards this. The district has started the process of checking the canals and reported on the type of interventions to be done to ensure that agricultural land is opened up. This program has been supported by the local authorities and commitments to ensure that economic activities are promoted in this sector.

2.5.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector

2.5.2.2.1 District Staffing Level

The quality of service in agricultural extension is crucial for ensuring that farmers receive accurate, timely, and relevant information and support to improve their agricultural practices. High quality agricultural extension services contribute to increased agricultural productivity, enhanced food security, and sustainable farming practices. The district has inadequate staff to man various agricultural camps and other key subject matter specialist at district level. The required staff establishment is 33 against 23 at present indicating a deficit of 10.

Figure 6: Map depicting agricultural camps and blocks



Attribute data

fid	District	Block	Camp	Status	Area (sq. m)
16	Nalolo	Sinungu	Namabunga	Old	195499589
17	Nalolo	Sinungu	Mapungu	Old	255251126
18	Nalolo	Liliachi	Sipungu	Old	778128583
19	Nalolo	Liliachi	Lushushwa	Old	505604915
20	Nalolo	Liliachi	Suu	Old	320127972
21	Nalolo	Sinungu	Likulwe	Old	405820871
22	Nalolo	Liliachi	Nasilimwe	Old	104072850
23	Nalolo	Liliachi	Liliachi	Old	159622490
24	Nalolo	Sinungu	Sinungu	Old	346913968
25	Nalolo	Litoya	Kataba	Old	236864064
26	Nalolo	Litoya	Muoyo	Old	163680399
27	Nalolo	Litoya	Nanjucha	Proposed	298302884
307	Nalolo	Sinungu	Kaunga Lueti	Old	313037627
308	Nalolo	Sinungu	Sumi	Proposed	305442405
27	Nalolo	Litoya	Litoya	Old	120508105
22	Nalolo	Liliachi	Likolo	Proposed	196857537
26	Nalolo	Litoya	Mukukutu	Proposed	57268674

Source: Nalolo DACO, 2024

Nalolo district has thirteen (13) agricultural camps and three agricultural blocks of which three (3) camps are situated on the east bank and 10 camps on the west banks. There is a proposed addition in the number of agricultural camps from 13 to 17 agriculture camps and awaits approval for treasury authority. This will improve the ratio of camp officers to farmers. Currently 11 are manned and 2 are not manned.

2.5.2.2.2 Ratio of Extension worker to Farmer

According to the guidelines the acceptable Extension Officer to Farmer Ratio is 1:400. However, the district has an extension officer to Farmer Ratio of 1: 1,000. This is due to an increase in the number of farmers per camp. There is need to subdivide some of the camps as a way of improving extension service delivery and reducing the extension officer to Farmer Ratio. The consequences of having a higher farmer extension officer ratio includes low crop production and productivity, poor knowledge transfer in modern agricultural technologies, increased household food insecurities among the farming communities, less income at household level hence low contribution toWards the country's gross domestic product (GDP).

2.5.2.2.3 District Offices

The Ministry of agriculture currently operates in a camp house which serves as an office. However, the facility is not conducive to supporting the ministries operations effectively as it lacks adequate space and access to essential amenities such as the supply of water. There is need to priorities suitable office space. This would improve the conditions for staff but also enhance service delivery to the farming community, thereby contributing to overall agricultural development goals of the district.

2.5.2.2.4 Agricultural camp offices / Houses

Currently, none of the agricultural camps in the district are equipped with dedicated office infrastructure, which poses challenges for effective service delivery and coordination. The approved housing designs for agriculture camp houses should include an extension that serves as an office attached to the camp house. Future construction projects, as well as renovations and improvements of existing camp houses, should prioritize the inclusion of these office spaces.

Table 3: Status of camp houses in the districts

S/N	Block	Camp	Amenities	Comment
1.	Litoya	Litoya	Has electricity and water supply	Available but needs improvements
		Kataba	No electricity and but has water supply	Needs some renovations and improvements
		Muoyo	Has electricity No water supply	The one used as an office requires renovation and improvements

			Earmarked for construction should consider electricity and water supply	No house
2	Liliachi	Liliachi	No electricity, No water supply	Available but needs renovations and improvements
		Nasilimwe	No electricity, has water supply Earmarked for construction should consider electricity and water supply	Available, the other camp house needs renovations and improvements
		Lushushwa	No electricity No water supply	Available but needs improvements
		Suu	No electricity No water supply	Available but needs improvements
		Sipungu	Earmarked for construction Electricity and water supply should be considered	No house
3	Sinungu	Sinungu	No electricity No water supply	Available The other camp house needs renovations and improvements

		Likulwe	Earmarked for construction should consider electricity and water supply	No House
		Mapungu	No electricity No water supply	Available but needs renovations and improvements
		Namabunga	Earmarked for construction should consider electricity and water supply	No House
		Kaungalueti	No electricity Has water supply	Available but needs renovations and improvements

Source: Nalolo DACO, 2024

2.5.2.2.5 Farmers Training Center (FTC)

To continuously enhance the capacity of both farmers and agricultural staff in Nalolo district, the establishment of a Farmers Training Center (FTC) is crucial. Currently the district lacks such a facility, which significantly hampers the ability to deliver structured and ongoing training program. Building a dedicated FTC should be one of the developments plans of the district. This will serve as a hub for agricultural training and innovation. The FTC would facilitate the dissemination of best agricultural practices, and improve overall advancement of agriculture in the district. This will empower farmers in the district, leading to increased productivity, sustainable agricultural practices, and greater food security. The district has no research institution, but the FTC will act as a hub for research institutions to carry out crop trails.

2.5.2.2.6 Storage Facilities

Nalolo district lacks adequate public storage facilities, heavily relies on a few privately-owned storage units. This presents a significant challenge for both the storage of agriculture inputs and safe handling of agricultural produce. To address this, there is critical need for investment in district level storage infrastructure. These facilities will serve a dual purpose acting as storage facilities for agriculture inputs and as satellite depots for the food reserve agency (FRA) within the district. It is proposed that these facilities be strategically located within the various agricultural camps across the district. By establishing these structures, the district will enhance food security, stabilize agricultural markets, and ensure the timely distribution of farming inputs.

2.5.2.2.7 Transport and Communication

The department has only one pool vehicle which is a Toyota land Cruiser which was purchased in 2017 and needs to be replaced. The demand for the vehicle is high as all the departments in the Ministry of agriculture use 1 vehicle. The proposed number of vehicles for the ministry is 3 to adequately cater for the needs of all the departments and improve service delivery. Out of the 11 manned camps only 6 camps have motorbikes which are runners and the other four (5) do not have motorbikes. Most of the agricultural camps have access to internet and network coverage although there is poor internet coverage making it difficult to communicate.

2.5.2.2.8 Challenges faced in Transport and Communication.

Transport and communication play a very critical role in agricultural extension delivery and the development of the economy and facilitates the growth in agriculture. inadequate transport has contributed to poor performance of officers, low crop production and productivity, reduced yields due to lack of knowledge transfer such as new climate smart agricultural practices. The other challenge is the poor road network in the district.

2.5.2.2.9 Financial Services: Access to Agricultural Credit, Insurance and Grants

The district has access to agricultural credit although it is not adequate. The government is implementing various programs to enhance access to agricultural credit and grants. The sustainable agriculture financing facility (SAFF) has provided agricultural loans to a small number of farmers in the first year. The coming years the number of beneficiaries is meant to increase to eventually project agricultural growth in the district. The constituency development fund (CDF) has been actively participating in improving access to finance through the provision of grants to farming groups.

2.5.2.2.10 Service providers

Service providers, non-governmental organizations and private sector entities involved in agriculture development. The district has inadequate service providers such as input suppliers, banks, other service providers in the agricultural sector. Non-governmental organizations have complemented government efforts in the sector though not adequate. This has mainly been because of their targets for the district and usually operating in agricultural camps near the road network. Organizations currently working the district are Action Aid, Caritas Mongu diocese, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Mendelu, Empowered Communities Helping Others (ECHO) and People in Need (PIN). This year drought has brought other non-governmental organization to respond to the drought. The organizations operating in the district providing emergency response to drought are world food program and Action Aid.

2.5.2.2.11 Weather stations

The district has one dilapidated weather station at Kataba agricultural camp which needs to be renovated. It is also worth noting that to improve service delivery with regard to early warning systems another weather station was constructed on the west bank to ensure timely and accurate weather data collection to enhance early warning system. The United Nations declared the provision of early warning for all as a climate adaptation strategy to reduce on loss and damage of agricultural crops.

2.5.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Compared to Key Indicators of Performance and identification of shortfalls.

2.5.2.3.1 Key performance indicators

Program	Strategy/Initiative	Indicator	Plan target	Actual
Strengthen climate change Resilience	Climate smart agriculture technologies and practices developed and dissemination	Hectares of land under climate smart agriculture	8,500	Not assessed
		Area under conservation	8,500	Not assessed
		Number of farmers trained in climate smart agriculture	9,000	2789
Crop production and productivity	Mechanized farming enhanced	Area under Mechanized farming increased	9,200	130
		Number of small-scale farmers accessing animal draught power	11,200	700
	Irrigation	No. of irrigation schemes fully operational	13	Currently None but Empowered Communities Helping Others is developing an irrigation project in Kataba

		Area under irrigation increased	8500	900
		Water harvesting technologies (Creation of Dams)	2	0
Agribusiness and Development	Value addition	Number of crop value chains Developed	5	0
		Number of crops with established value chains	5	0
	Agro-processing and value addition	Number of Agro – processing plants established and operationalized	4	0
	Market linkages	Number of farming groups linked to markets	200	5
		Number of market linkages established	50	2
	Input Supply and Access to finance	Number of Farmers accessing FISP	3000	500
		Number of farmers accessing Loan/ grants	2000	22 (SAFF) 15 (CDF)
Infrastructure Development	Camp house construction and rehabilitation	Number of staff houses constructed	4	1 (CDF Funded)
		Number of staff houses rehabilitation	12	4
	Construction of Storage Facilities	Number constructed	3	0
	Construction of Farmer Training Center (FTC)	Number of constructed	1	0
	Construction of Office block	Number constructed	1	0

Source: Nalolo DACO, 2024

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

2.5.3.1 *Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Overall Performance of the Sector*

2.5.3.1.1 *Extension Services*

Extension services remain the pillar of agriculture in the district. However, the current ratio of extension officers to farmers remains high against the required which is 1:400. This has been attributed to the growing number of farmers and the size of agricultural camps. The agricultural camps should be delineated to improve the ratio.

2.5.3.1.2 Access to Agricultural Input

Agricultural inputs are critical in agricultural production therefore the supply of quality inputs should be prioritized. The district has access to quality inputs through the farmer input support program (FISP) where only 500 farmers are beneficiaries. This shows that 3.3% of farmers in the district have access to quality agricultural inputs but this is inadequate. The number of farmers receiving the support is limited, but this is expected to improve as other farmers will access support from the sustainable agricultural financing facility (SAFF). This program along with the farmer input support program (FISP) Electronic vouchers system promotes private sector participation and builds capacity of local service providers in the agricultural sector.

2.5.3.1.3 Agricultural Infrastructure

The district has only 4 storage facilities which are privately owned, making it very challenging for government programs. These storage facilities are low capacity and are not placed at strategic locations for the district to use centrally. Therefore, investment in storage facilities is a priority for the district to enhance agricultural production and productivity.

Table 5: Inventory of storage facilities

S/N	WARD	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	REMARKS
1	Lubosi	Litoya	Mechanized Rice Production	Constructed by PPCR
2	Najucha	Litoya	Likuma Community	Constructed by Catholic Relief Services
3	Kambai	Nasilimwe	Mechanized Rice Production	Constructed by PPCR
4	Kataba	Kataba	Kataba Cooperative	Constructed by UNDP Climate resilience pilot project

2.5.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services

The communities in areas without agricultural camp officers noted that the availability of the services was not adequate as they are serviced by officers coming from other agricultural camps. However, they were optimistic that the availability of service will improve when the officers are employed, transport offered to officers and housing infrastructure constructed or renovated in their communities.

2.5.3.3 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the to the Quality of Services

The quality of service in agricultural extension is crucial for ensuring that farmers receive accurate, timely, and relevant information and support to improve their agricultural practices. High quality agricultural extension services contribute to increased agricultural productivity, enhanced food security, and sustainable farming practices. The district lacks office facilities and has inadequate staff to man various agricultural camps and other subject matter specialist at district level. The communities identified that the quality of the services offered is not meeting the expected in the district.

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

2.5.4.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change.

Nalolo District continues to grow with a 1.5% annual growth rate, it is essential to project future demand for key services and facilities, particularly in the agricultural sector. Positive population change is projected in the district and therefore, better plans for the required infrastructure and services to meet future needs. The projected population increase will lead to a higher demand for various services and facilities in agriculture. The following is the list of future demand for services: agricultural inputs and extension services, storage services, irrigation facilities, mechanization and agricultural training facilities. As Nalolo District experiences significant population growth, there will be a corresponding increase in demand for agricultural services.

2.5.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

Growth in Nalolo district is expected to concentrate in several key areas based on the following population trends:

- Proximity to key infrastructure like roads, water sources, markets (areas such as; Muoyo, Lubosi, Liliachi, Kaungalueti and Silowana)
- Agricultural potential like fertile land, access to irrigation.

- Access to basic services like health care and education.

In Nalolo District, certain communities are expected to experience more rapid growth based on population trends, agricultural potential, infrastructure developments, and access to services. To ensure that development keeps pace with the growing population and economic activities, it is crucial to identify these communities and anticipate the future demand for services and facilities. The key communities where growth will likely occur in all agricultural camps and the proposed camps to be demarcated are the following, Muoyo, Litoya, Nasilmwe, and Kaungalueti agricultural camps

2.5.4.2.1 Assessment of the Likely Impact of Ongoing and Committed Investment and Development Programmes on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns.

2.5.4.2.2 Land use and population

Land use change has been a human activity for centuries and land use change for agriculture has been more compared other land use changes. Land use change affects the soil and other ecosystems that depend on the natural habitant of forests. Population growth and economic activities (Charcoal production) have been the major drivers of land use change. Deforestation for purposes of increased cropland to feed the growing population has been one of the major factors influencing land use change. Population growth is directly related to food production therefore more food will be needed to feed the ever-growing population this will increase the land being converted or changed to cater for the growing population. It is however worth noting that they are strategies that have been recommended to increase agricultural production with the limited land to reduce on deforestation and the impacts of climate change.

2.5.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

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

The anticipated development in the agricultural sector will have an impact on the environment and ultimately contribute to climate change. The impact of development trends in the sector plays a crucial role in meeting the food needs of a growing population, its current development trends have significant implications for the environment and climate change. It is imperative to strike a balance between increasing agricultural productivity and protecting the environment through sustainable farming practices. The agricultural sector uses chemicals for pest and disease management as well as chemical fertilizer for improved crop production. If these products are not used correctly, they will negatively affect the environment. In addition, the use of conventional fertilizer in crop production poses environmental risk. Over reliance and misuse of conventional fertilizers can harm the ecosystem, leading to a decline in biodiversity and a disruption of the ecosystem's natural equilibrium. The districts extensive natural water bodies are at risk of eutrophication leading to significant ecological damage.

2.5.5.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector

Climate change is projected to have a negative impact on agriculture. Climate change will threaten agriculture and food security, with the changing rainfall patterns, extended droughts, and increased temperatures agriculture production is at high risk. These climate-related challenges will make it increasingly difficult to produce enough food to meet the needs of the districts growing population. Consequently, climate change is expected to affect agricultural yield, reduce incomes, increase food prices, and compromise food quality.

2.5.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The agricultural sector in Nalolo District is characterized by significant gender disparities and vulnerabilities. Women, who play a crucial role in food production, face numerous challenges that limit their potential. They have less access to productive resources, such as land, education, credit, and tools, making it difficult for them to adopt best practices in agriculture. Cultural norms also hinder women's participation in projects, emphasizing the need for targeted methodologies to engage female farmers.

Youth engagement in agriculture is critical for the sector's long-term sustainability and growth. Despite the district's agricultural potential, young people face various challenges that hinder their full participation. Creating an enabling environment and addressing these challenges can unlock the potential of youths in agriculture, contributing to economic diversification, job creation, and food security.

Persons with disabilities are also an essential consideration in the agricultural sector. Inclusive development is crucial to ensure that everyone benefits from agricultural activities. Measures such as accessible training programs, adapted agricultural tools, and inclusive extension services can empower differently abled individuals and promote their participation.

Lastly, the impact of HIV/AIDS on the agricultural sector cannot be overlooked. A multisectoral approach that combines health interventions with agricultural support is necessary to ensure that affected households can maintain their livelihoods and contribute to food security and economic development. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in all agricultural activities is essential to strengthen resilience and sustainability in the sector.

Addressing these challenges and vulnerabilities is critical to promoting inclusive and sustainable agricultural development in Nalolo District. By prioritizing gender responsiveness, youth engagement, inclusive development, and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming, the district can unlock the full potential of its agricultural sector and promote economic growth, food security, and social equity.

2.5.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to The Issue

2.5.7.1 Land tenure System

Nalolo district being predominately rural, the land tenure system is governed by traditional authorities. Most of the agricultural land is held under customary tenure. This system possesses a challenge for financial institutions and service providers who require land title as collateral for agricultural credit and investment. Therefore, the land tenure system should be fully understood, and it takes time to convert the traditional land to titled land. Additionally, Land related issues should be resolved, and permission granted before any major invest in any significant agricultural investment or development initiative.

2.5.7.2 Farmer population

An increase in Farmer population presents numerous opportunities or agricultural growth and rural development, it also requires comprehensive strategies to address the challenges associated with resource management, access to services, and sustainable practices.

2.5.8 Summary of core issues

4. *Inadequate Extension Services*: High staff turnover, inadequate transport, staffing levels, and training programs hinder effective extension service delivery.
5. *Low Crop Productivity*: Pests, diseases, poor soils, drought, floods, and low staffing levels contribute to low crop yields.
6. *Climate Change and Weather Variability*: Unsustainable agriculture practices, land use change, and indiscriminate tree cutting exacerbate climate change impacts.
7. *Limited Access to Agricultural Inputs/Financing*: High costs, delayed distribution, inadequate supply of subsidized inputs, and limited financial institutions hinder farmers' access to essential inputs.
8. *Limited Access to Agricultural Credit:* No bank in the district, inadequate financial services, and low investment in agricultural development constrain farmers' access to credit.
9. *Inadequate Market Access:* Inadequate storage and bulking facilities, limited private sector participation, and reduced incomes affect farmers' market access.

Underlying Causes:

1. Inadequate resources (human, financial, infrastructure)
2. Limited access to essential services (extension, inputs, credit, markets)

3. Unsustainable agriculture practices
4. Climate change and weather variability
5. Limited private sector participation

Effects:

1. Low crop yields and productivity
2. Reduced incomes
3. Food insecurity
4. Limited economic growth and development

2.6 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR

The fisheries and livestock sector has the mandate to develop and manage the Fisheries and Livestock subsectors in Zambia. At district level the sector collaborates with other line Ministries, Development Partners, NGOs, Research Institutions and Professional Bodies in the execution of its mandate. The main areas of collaboration include fisheries and livestock development, research and development, animal health, extension and advisory service delivery, animal identification and traceability, agribusiness and marketing development, human resource development and training, life learning and skills development.

The district has seven (7) veterinary camps and has the potential of having more than 150,000 herds of cattle at small scale level owing to the availability of pastures on the Barotse flood plains where more than 80% of cattle in the district are concentrated. The district currently has approximately 65,000 cattle. For the past 5 years the most prevalent diseases recorded are Contagious Bovine plural Pneumonia (CBPP), Anthrax and Foot-and-Mouth disease (FMD) while a decrease in capture fisheries has been witnessed in the fisheries subsectors (DFLCO annual report 2023)

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

There is strong political refocusing of the sector as has been premised on developing a Comprehensive Agriculture Transformation Support Programme (CATSP); enhancing extension service delivery; enhancing production and productivity of both fisheries and livestock; strengthening disease prevention and control through interventions such as promotion of value addition to fish and livestock products and promotion of access to local, regional and international markets.

To enhance fisheries and livestock development, the Government is implementing the National Livestock Development Policy, the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and the National Animal Health Policy. These Policies have been developed within the broader framework of the 2014 Malabo Declaration and other regional and international agricultural protocols under the United Nations (UN), African Union (AU), Common Market for Southern and East Africa (COMESA), and Southern Africa Development Community (SADC. These polices are equally driven by the vision 2030 and also the 8NDP.

2.6.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan and how they are to be implements at a Local Level

The sectors priority of the 8NDP is to contribute to Economic Transformation and Job Creation whose development outcome is an industrialized and diversified economy. The sector will apply focus on increase fisheries and livestock production and productivity. The programmes to be implemented at local level includes infrastructure development; fisheries and aquaculture development; livestock development; farmer support input; agribusiness development; extension service support and early warning and surveillance.

2.6.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies and how they are to be implemented at a Local Level

2.6.1.2.1 Livestock Development

Livestock Development in the district is guided by the National Development Policy 2020-2024, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Strategic Plan 2022-206. The main focus of implementation at local level would be through promotion of sustainable livestock development through extension and advisory services in the sector, livestock stocking and restocking and promotion of climate smart livestock technologies such as pasture and forage production and conservation.

2.6.1.2.2 Animal Health

The Veterinary Department aligns the operations of its programmes through utilization of a number of legislations with the main principal legislatures governing the implementation being the Animal Health Act No. 27 of 2010, Animal Identification and Traceability Act No. 28 of 2010, the National Animal Health Policy of 2023 and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Strategic Plan 2022-206. Key priorities in the district to include; enhanced prevention and control of disease through routine vaccination, treatment and vector control, surveillance and implementation of cattle identification and registration through cattle branding and controlled livestock movements. Enhance extension and Public Health Services and animal welfare.

2.6.1.2.3 Fisheries Development

The fisheries sub-sector is governed by the Fisheries Act No, 22 of 2011 and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy of 2023. At local level, the implementation of the sub-sector will be through promotion of sustainable fish production and productivity, strengthening fisheries and aquaculture extension service delivery and enhancing market access and linkages for fish and fish products

2.6.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plan and Strategies in the District

Implementation of programmes in the fisheries and livestock sector in Nalolo district is done through the existing policies and strategies earlier mentioned and these include;

Extension and advisory services – the district offer these services through the camp; however, the current status is not very impressive due to factors that include; poor and inadequate of housing and water infrastructure, low staffing, inadequate of basic livestock and fisheries kits/tools, lack of transport which is the case for livestock and fisheries departments. Inadequate livestock infrastructure such as livestock service centers water also needs attention for better service delivery. There is also no support in ICT required for easy communication.

Promotion of disease surveillance, prevention and control – Nalolo district cattle population is threatened by the high incidences of diseases like Anthrax and Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) and sporadic outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) hence the need for strengthening surveillance, prevention and control of the diseases. The district received support from the government in 2023 and 2024 for management of the outbreaks experienced.

Animal Identification and traceability - cattle registration and branding in the district is being implemented, however the adoption rate by farmers is still low.

Livestock Stocking and restocking – Nalolo was supported in livestock stocking and restocking programme through implementation of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilient (PPCR) where 595 goats were to 96 households in the upper lands of the district in 2020. Enhance Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme (ESLIP) also supported the district with 45 goats, 1500 village chickens and 100 rabbits given to farmers in Nalolo East in 2020 and 2021

Promotion of pasture and forage production **-** Enhance Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme (ESLIP) and MENDELU organization has supported the district in the promotion of pasture and forage production. However, the adoption rate by the farmers has been very low citing infertile land and drought especially in the 2023-2024 farming season.

Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries Production and Productivity – The Ministry through the Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC) approved Aquaculture Seed Fund loans to which Nalolo benefitted from through individual farmers that were supported to have fishponds and farmer groups that were empowered with a total of 26 fish cages. The district also received support under the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilient (PPCR) which improved and increased the aquaculture activities in the district. However, farmers tend to fail to sustain their enterprises after the initial capital is exhausted. The district implements the closed fishing ban every year and the challenge of lack of both land and water transport and low manpower is always faced.

Strengthening co-management structures **-** The district has 8 co-management structures in the East Bank and these structures are supported by Action Aid. The structures are still inadequate and need to be provided with more capacity building and resource mobilization to support their operations.

2.6.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

2.6.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District Livestock Development

2.6.2.1.1 Livestock production

Nalolo district is predominantly rural, with over 80% of households engaging in small-scale livestock farming. Cattle is the most common livestock reared, with approximately 65,000 heads currently in the district. The Barotse flood plains provide suitable grazing land, with potential for over 150,000 herds. Other livestock, such as chickens, goats, and pigs, are also reared, with steady population growth attributed to government interventions like the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilient (PPCR) and the Enhance Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme (ESLIP). Traditional livestock practices, including transhumance and village chicken rearing, are widespread. A Tier II Livestock Service Center in Nambwae, Sinungu camp, although non-functional, holds potential for improved livestock services.

Table 7: Estimated Livestock Population in Nalolo District

S/N	Livestock By Type	District Estimate
1.	Cattle	65905
2.	Pigs	10545
3.	Goats	3115
4.	Sheep	50
5.	Chickens	54600
6.	Rabbits	130

Source: Department of veterinary services (Vaccination reports, 2024)

Table 8: Livestock exports by type 2019 -2023

Year	Bovine	Porcine	Caprine	Avian
2019	3789	1343	85	61
2020	3008	2247	86	61
2021	3338	4333	468	40
2022	3045	431	33	1500
2023	2954	209	6	28

Source: (Nalolo DFLCO office 2024)

2.6.2.1.2 Fisheries in Nalolo District

Fisheries are a vital economic activity in Nalolo District, with the upper Zambezi River and its tributaries being the main sources of fish. The district has a diverse range of fish species, including bream, barbel, and tigerfish.

Subsistence fishing dominates the industry, with low incomes and seasonal employment. To ensure sustainable production, regulating catch levels and enforcing legislation are crucial.

Challenges facing the industry include:

- Reduced catches due to unsustainable fishing methods and climate change
- Limited infrastructure, including a non-functional fish nursery and unproductive fish cages

However, aquaculture has seen significant growth, with:

- 51 fish farmers and 12 fish farming groups
- 44 fishponds covering 20,991m^2
- Support from various organizations, including ZAEDP, CEEC, and PPCR, has facilitated this growth.

2.6.2.1.3 Fisheries and Livestock agribusiness and Marketing

This section is still in its infancy stage in the district. The section is responsible for collection of market data, analysis and dissemination of information on fish and livestock products and by products and this information is used in decision making and enhances market linkages for small scale farmers, and increased exports.

Table 9: Indicates the staff establishment

Staff position	Staff establishment	Current status	Deficit	Proposed
District Fisheries and Livestock Coordinator	1	1	0	1
District Veterinary Officer	2	1	1	2
Livestock Production and Extension Officer	1	1	0	1
District Fisheries and Livestock marketing Development Officer	1	0	1	1
Livestock Officer	1	1	0	1
Fisheries Technician	1	1	0	1

Fisheries Technology Officers	3	0	3	3
Livestock Technician	1	1	0	1
Veterinary Assistants	9	3	6	12
Livestock Assistants	2	3	0	12
Fisheries Assistant	2	2	0	5
Executive Officer	1	1	0	1
Assistant Accountant	1	0	1	1
Driver	1	1	0	1
Coxswain	0	0	0	1
Office Orderly	1	0	0	1
General Worker	1	1	0	1
Watchman	1	0	1	1
Total	27	15	12	44

Source (MFL Human Resource and Administration Department 2024)

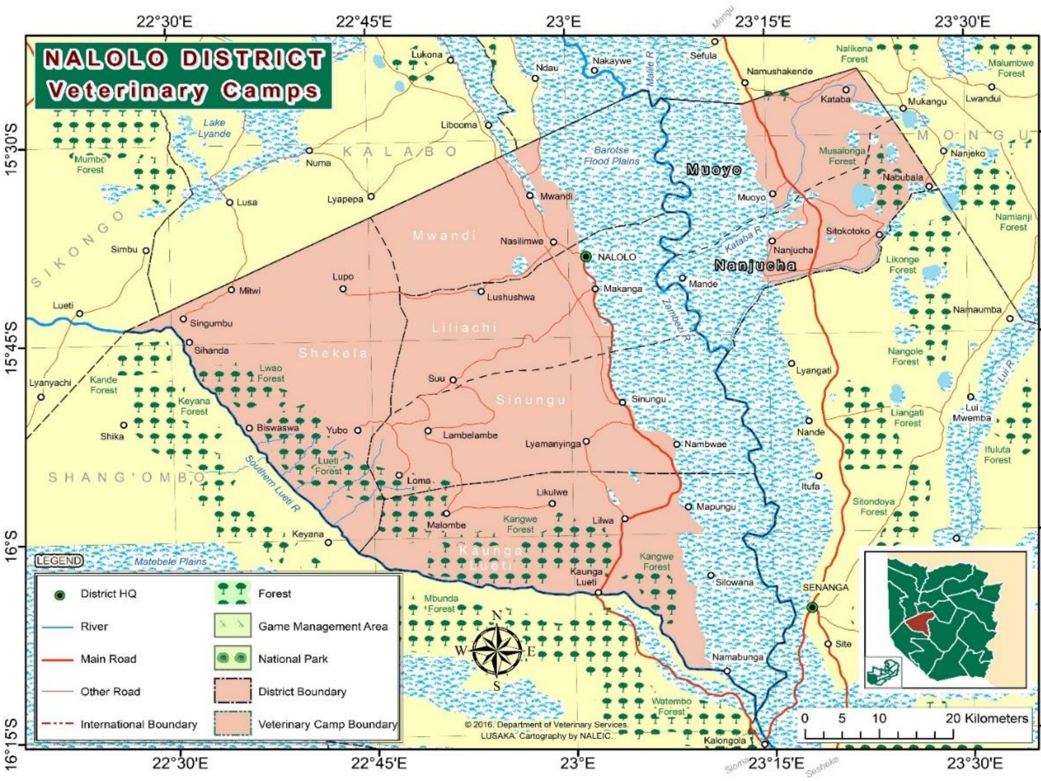
Table 10: showing camp house infrastructure for Veterinary, Livestock and Fisheries

S/N	Camp name	Ward	Status	Staff available	Staff needed	Accommodation available
1	Muoyo	Muoyo Mukukutu Kataba	Manned	1	5	1
2	Nanjucha	Nanjucha Lubosi	Vacant	0	2	1
3	Kaungalueti	Silowana Lyamakumba	Vacant	1	2	1
4	Sinungu	Lyamakumba Likulwe	Manned	1	2	1
5	Liliachi	Makoka	Manned	1	2	1
6	Mwandi	Ukolo Kambai	Vacant	1	2	1

7	Shekela	Likulwe Shekela	Vacant	1	2	1

Source: (Nalolo DFLCO office 2024)

Figure 7: the existing veterinary camps.



Source: NALEIC 2023

2.6.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services

Nalolo District's veterinary services are provided through 7 camps, but these camps are often vast, making it challenging to deliver services to farmers. To address this, the camps need to be aligned with Wards. Currently, there's a shortage of staff, with:

- camps lacking Veterinary Assistants: Nanjucha, Liliachi, Shekela, and Sinungu
- camps lacking Livestock Assistants: Nanjucha, Shekela, Mwandi, Kaungalueti, and one other

Key Challenges and Recommendations

- Livestock Holding Facilities: Only 3 permanent facilities exist (Muoyo, Kaungalueti, and Sinungu, which is non-functional). There's a need for more facilities, ideally 1 per Ward.

- Tick-Borne Diseases: High instances of TBD require installation of spray races, at least 1 per Ward.
- Slaughter Facility: Constructing an abattoir would reduce travel distances for farmers and boost revenue.
- Pasture Production and Forage Conservation: Mechanized farm equipment acquired under PPCR should be utilized to improve production and conservation.
- Fisheries Extension Services: While services are offered directly from the district, the Muoyo fishing camp lacks staff, and co-management structures are limited to selected areas.

These challenges highlight the need for strategic investments in infrastructure, staffing, and technology to enhance service delivery and promote sustainable agricultural practices in Nalolo District.

2.6.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance

There has been an increase in the number of small livestock and aquaculture in the sector resulting in the restocking and stocking interventions by government as well as the support from cooperating partners. However, the sector recorded increased in the incidence of diseases of National economic Importance between 2021and 2022 and that affected the cattle industry in the district. Administrative issues like inadequate staffing levels, especially at camp level, poor and inadequate staff accommodation, transport as well as poor and lack of livestock facilities and livestock kits contributed to the underperformance of the sector.

The district also focused on pasture and forage production but the adoption by farmers has been very low resulting from a range of factors that include among others inadequate extension service delivery. For better extension service delivery, the ratio of officer to farmer needs to be reduced to 1:400, which is the standard from the current 1:2000 ratio.

Table 11: *showing Amenities available in the existing camps*

Camp	Amenities available	Comments
Muoyo	Electricity and water	Needs rehabilitation
Nanjucha	Electricity	Needs water, rehabilitation and extension
Liliachi		Has no amenities, needs renovation
Kaungalueti	water	Needs water and rehabilitation

Sinungu		Needs electricity, water, rehabilitation and extension

Source: (Nalolo DFLCO office 2024)

2.6.3 Assessment Of the Existing State Of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community And Stakeholder Consultations

2.6.3.1 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Overall Performance of the Sector

The fisheries and livestock sector in Nalolo District faces challenges that hinder its performance. Key issues raised during public participation include:

- Inadequate extension services, particularly in vast camps like Kaungalueti
- Lack of accommodation for officers, affecting their presence in camps
- Limited cold chain facilities for vaccine and drug storage
- High costs of improving livestock breeds for small-scale farmers
- Poor livestock and fisheries management practices
- Low adoption of pasture production and animal identification

These challenges have negatively impacted fisheries and livestock production and productivity, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to address these issues.

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

2.6.4.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change

The district's population is expected to increase, driving up demand for fisheries and livestock products. To meet this demand, the sector must expand.

Key Requirements:

1. Staffing:
   a. Employ 8 veterinary and livestock assistants to fill all 7 camps.
   b. Recruit 3 fisheries technologists.
2. Infrastructure:
   a. Construct 11 camp houses.
   b. Establish a livestock service center in each Ward, equipped with necessary facilities.

These investments will ensure quality service delivery to farmers and support sustainable development in the fisheries and livestock sector.

2.6.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

To enhance service delivery and support growth in the communities, strategic investments are necessary. Key measures include:

1. *Staffing:* Recruitment of Veterinary Assistants for Nanjucha, Liliachi, Shekela, and Sinungu camps, and 5 Livestock Assistants for Nanjucha, Shekela, Mwandi, and Kaungalueti camps.
2. *Infrastructure Development:*
   a. Construct 11 camp houses in existing camps, equipped with cold chain facilities.
   b. Establish livestock service centers in all 7 camps.
   c. Build a modern slaughter facility in Liliachi and an abattoir to boost the district's revenue base.
3. *Disease Control and Fisheries Development:*
   a. Establish a permanent disease control checkpoint at Muoyo, staffed by a Veterinary Assistant.
   b. Employ 3 Fisheries Technologists and construct 3 camp houses at Muoyo fish camp.
4. *Transportation and Logistics:* Provide 3 4x4 vehicles and at least 17 motorbikes for efficient field operations.

These targeted interventions will significantly enhance service delivery, support community growth, and foster sustainable development in the sector.

2.6.4.3 Assessment of the Likely Impact of Ongoing and Committed Investment And Development Programmes On Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

As the fisheries and livestock sector in Nalolo District continues to develop, it's essential to acknowledge the dual implications of this growth. On one hand, development in the sector can bring about numerous benefits, including increased production and productivity, enhanced income for smallholder farmers, and improved climate resilience.

However, there are also potential drawbacks to consider. As the sector expands, it may lead to increased competition for land use, resulting in land degradation due to overgrazing. This, in turn, can cause soil erosion, reduced land fertility, and ultimately, decreased agricultural production. Furthermore, the growth of the sector may attract more people to the district, leading to population growth and increased pressure on natural resources. Additionally, as livestock production increases, it may contribute to the emission of greenhouse gases, exacerbating climate change.

Striking a balance between development and sustainability is crucial to mitigating these negative impacts and ensuring a resilient and thriving sector that benefits both the local community and the environment.

2.6.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

2.6.5.1 The Impact of Development Trends in the Sector on the Environment And Climate Change

The development trends in the fisheries and livestock sector have a profound impact on the environment and climate change. On one hand, the sector has the potential to contribute positively to environmental sustainability. For instance, the adoption of sustainable fishing and aquaculture practices can reduce overfishing and alleviate pressure on wild fish populations. Similarly, sustainable livestock management can minimize land degradation, greenhouse gas emissions, and deforestation.

However, there are also negative consequences to consider. Overfishing, for example, can deplete fish populations in natural water bodies due to the use of improper fishing gear. Habitat destruction is another concern, as the introduction of invasive species can potentially lead to the extinction of local breeds. Moreover, land degradation can result from overgrazing, leading to soil erosion, reduced land fertility, and ultimately, decreased agricultural production.

Furthermore, the sector's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions is a significant concern, particularly in the context of climate change. Livestock production and intensive fish farming are both potential sources of these emissions.

Striking a balance between development and environmental sustainability is crucial to mitigating these negative impacts and ensuring a resilient and thriving sector.

2.6.5.2 The Impact of Environmental And Climate Change Issues On The Sector Reduction in fish population

Climate change has far-reaching consequences for the fisheries subsector, altering fish distribution and survival patterns. Rising temperatures lead to reduced fish catches in natural water bodies, prompting unsustainable fishing practices that further deplete fish populations. Additionally, climate change increases the prevalence of fish diseases and parasites, resulting in poor production, increased mortalities, and reduced populations.

In the livestock subsector, climate change influences the prevalence and distribution of diseases, while droughts and floods impact the availability of quality pastures and water. This, in turn, negatively affects animal health due to poor nutrition.

The cumulative impacts of environmental and climate change on the sector can have devastating consequences, including:

- Food insecurity
- Economic losses through reduced income, productivity, and livelihoods
- Human migration
- Cultural heritage impacts, threatening traditional fishing and livestock practices

These far-reaching consequences underscore the urgent need for climate-resilient strategies to safeguard the sector's sustainability and the livelihoods of those who depend on it.

2.6.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The fisheries and livestock sector in Nalolo faces various challenges related to gender and vulnerability. Women and girls, despite their significant contributions, face barriers such as restricted access to resources, gender-based discrimination, and limited participation due to traditional norms. Men and boys dominate the sector, but their participation is crucial for development. Youth participation is moderate, but they face challenges like limited access to resources and inadequate training. People with disabilities encounter inaccessible infrastructure, limited training, and restricted job opportunities. HIV/AIDS is a significant concern, particularly for women, who are disproportionately affected by gender-based vulnerabilities, migration, and climate change. Addressing these challenges is essential for promoting inclusivity and equality in the sector.

2.6.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing To The Issue

2.6.7.1 Summary

- Inadequate extension service delivery
- Variability in climate change
- Poor and inadequate infrastructure
- Low production and productivity

2.6.8 Sector problem analysis

1. Inadequate service delivery due to funding, staffing, and infrastructure constraints.

2. Climate change variability affects feed quality, disease outbreaks, and livelihoods.
3. Inadequate infrastructure hinders animal handling, revenue generation, and service delivery.
4. Low production and productivity caused by climate change, poor infrastructure, and inadequate extension services.

Analysis:

The livestock and fisheries sector in Nalola District faces significant challenges that hinder its productivity and sustainability. The core issues are interconnected and can be grouped into three main categories:

i. Infrastructure and Capacity Constraints: Inadequate funding, staffing, and infrastructure (e.g., livestock service centers, housing, and office accommodation) limit the sector's ability to deliver effective services.
ii. Climate Change and Environmental Degradation: Climate change variability affects feed quality, disease outbreaks, and livelihoods. Unsustainable agriculture practices, deforestation, and poor land use exacerbate these issues.
iii. Productivity and Sustainability: Low production and productivity are caused by climate change, poor infrastructure, and inadequate extension services. This leads to food insecurity, loss of revenue, and decreased confidence in the sector.

Recommended Interventions:

- Invest in infrastructure development (e.g., livestock service centers, housing, and office accommodation).
- Enhance capacity building through recruitment, training, and staff development.
- Promote climate-smart agriculture, fisheries, and livestock practices.
- Adopt sustainable alternative livelihoods and climate-resilient technologies.
- Improve extension service delivery and farmer support.

2.7 HEALTH SERVICES SECTOR

The sector is mandated to provide quality healthcare services to the people of Nalolo district and the public at large. This provision is done through the available health facilities. This aims at improving the overall health status of the people in order for them to contribute to the economic activities in the district and the national at large.

The health sector in the district endeavors to deliver the quality health care services in line with the Ministry of Health vision and mission statement as follows:

- Reduction of Maternal Mortality rate (MMR), Neonatal and Under five mortalities
- Eliminate Malaria
- Recruitment and rebuilding core capacities in human capital
- Achieve HIV epidemic control and reduce HIV infection
- Halt and Reverse non communicable diseases
- Address substance and alcohol abuse
- Infrastructure development

2.7.1 Key Government Priorities To Be Implemented At Local Level

To carry out the sector mandate, various policy documents have been developed by the ministry in order to guide the implementation of health interventions. This will result in achieving the set goals and objectives of the ministry of health

2.7.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan and how they are to be implements at a Local Level

From the 8th National Development plan on Health and Nutrition, Nalolo district's epidemiological profile has been characterized by the high prevalence and impact of preventable and treatable communicable diseases as well as the growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Among the major factors leading to the high disease burden is the persistence of infectious diseases such as malaria, HIV and AIDS, pneumonia, and tuberculosis (TB). The increase in non-communicable diseases such as cancers, cardiovascular diseases and diabetes also contributed to the disease burden.

Nalolo communities continued to face challenges in accessing health services. This is mainly due to a low health-seeking culture among the communities, low health personnel to population ratio, long distances to health facilities, inadequate supplies of medical commodities, and lack of specialists in the district to deal with complex medical conditions.

To improve health and nutrition, in the district, DHO will focus on strengthening health services delivery toWards attainment of Universal Health Coverage, to ensure availability of medicines and supplies, medical equipment, commodities and supplies at all levels of service in the district and to increase the availability and access to health infrastructure and transport by 2034

2.7.1.1.1 Strategy 1: Strengthening health services delivery toWards attainment of Universal Health Coverage

In the implementation of IDP period, DHO is devolving in the provision of health services to enhance decision making for effective service delivery. The health workforce situation in the district remains a major concern, in terms of numbers, quality and equity. The district will see to it that capacity building of HCWs & CBVs in various programs of service delivery is being done for the need to ensure the availability of an adequate, competent and well-distributed health workforce in all health facilities in the district.

Programmes:

a) Conducting Capacity building of HCWs & CBVs in various programs of service delivery.
b) Holding Community Engagement Meetings and community sensitization meetings with Influential Leaders (Area Indunas, Church Leaders, Civic Leaders, etc.) on various programs of service delivery.
c) Mobile/outreach health services

2.7.1.1.2 Strategy 2: To provide availability of essential equipment, commodities and supplies at all levels of service in the district (essential medicines and medical supplies, medical and non-medical equipment and essential commodities and supplies)

During the implementation period, our health interventions will focus on enhancing access to quality healthcare. To achieve this, we will ensure the availability of essential medicines and medical supplies, as well as provide essential non-medical commodities and supplies. Additionally, we will equip health facilities with life-saving medical equipment to improve healthcare delivery. Furthermore, the District Health Office (DHO) is facilitating the rollout of the National Health Insurance scheme at the district hospital and Arthur Wina Mini Hospital, aimed at expanding healthcare delivery to a wider population.

Programmes:

a) Medicines and medical supply chain management
b) Non-medical commodities and supplies

c) Non-medical equipment
d) Medical equipment

2.7.1.1.3 Strategy 3: To increase the availability and access to health infrastructure and transport by 2034

Health infrastructure, medical and transport are important physical inputs that are essential for the delivery of quality health services. Many people across the district face challenges in accessing health services. To address the capacity and access barriers in the provision of health services, DHO will continue to invest in maintenance, rehabilitation, upgrading, and construction of health facilities through CDF support and MoH.

Programmes:

a) Construction of Maternity annexes, mother's waiting shelters, staff houses, health facilities, Mini-hospital, rehabilitation of health facilities, renovation of staff houses in all health facilities and complete construction of the district hospital to a full-fledged level one Hospital.
b) Procurement of Ambulance for emergency referrals
c) Fleet management

2.7.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies and how they are to be implements at a Local Level

a) National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP) 2022 - 2026

The policy is the overall driver of the ministry and for the period 2022 – 2026 is designed to lead the ministry toWards the attainment of goals and objectives to ensure "the attainment of universal health coverage, UHC". Universal Health Coverage (UHC) can only be achieved when and if interventions to address challenges in the provision of the health services are timely and corrected applied as envisioned in the NHSP.

b) Technical Guidelines for Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response 2020

Stemming from the need to be vigilant in monitoring the spread of diseases, this policy document outlines that the sector follows to ensure that active disease surveillance is maintained, and appropriate actions taken when noticed.

c) Zambia Multi Hazard Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan 2022

After the onset on the covid19 pandemic, it became apparent that keeping the citizenry health also involves planning procedures to follow in the event of a disease outbreak. This policy document guides the sector to provide interventions and procedures for follow ups in addressing the pandemic.

d) *National Malaria Elimination Strategic Plan 2022-2026 & National Malaria Monitoring Plan 2022-2026*

Zambia is a high burden malaria country recording annual cases north of 7,000,000, with case incidence rates estimated to be around 340/1000 population/year. The two NMESP and NMMP both build on lessons learnt in the previous malaria plans and reenforce the need to proactively address malaria and reduce the burden and prevalence of the disease in the country. As such, they serve as guiding tools for the health sector in addressing malaria elimination.

e) *National Healthcare Waste Management Plan 2022 – 2026*

To ensure the provision of health services in healthy and safe environment, its cardinal to manage the waste produced in the delivery of health services. This policy document provides guidelines to the sector regarding the management of healthcare waste.

f) *National Adolescent Health Strategic Plan 2022 – 2026*

With three-quarters of the country's population being adolescents, the provision of services designed to meet the needs of this group becomes central to guaranteeing their active participation in national and social-economic activities. The policy document provides guidance to the sector with regards to how and what to design in the provision of health services for adolescents in the district.

g) *National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2022 – 2026*

For decades now, the country has been beleaguered by the HIV/AIDS pandemic which has brought consequences on several sectors in the country. To improve the overall health condition and reduce the burden of the disease, the National HIV/AIDS strategic Plan 2022 – 2026 aims to guide the sector in addressing the disease to enable the country to achieve the 90-90-90 disease point.

h) *Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)*

The Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) is a crucial tool for the health sector in Nalolo district, outlining the sector's strategies and activities for the next three years. This rolling plan guides activity implementation, ensuring the sector's goals are aligned with national plans and the district's Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

The MTEF plan is designed to provide insight into the health sector's intentions for the community in Nalolo district and neighboring districts in Western Province. By identifying key strategies and programs, the plan aims to ensure the people of Nalolo are healthy and able to contribute to economic development.

This aligns with the National Vision 2030 and the Eighth National Development Plan, which prioritize health as a key economic investment for socio-economic development. The MTEF plan is a critical component of this vision, outlining the health sector's role in achieving these national goals.

2.7.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District

The health sector in the district offers services ranging from curative, preventive, and promotive services to mention but a few programs run; Malaria, HIV/AIDS, TB, Maternal and Child health, Environmental Health, Adolescent Reproductive Care, Gender Based Violence Services and Mental Health activities. In terms of HIV/AIDS, all facilities offer voluntary counseling and testing services and ART services. In terms of pregnant mothers, Option B+ is being provided in all health facilities. Male circumcision is being done in the district where three facilities namely; Liliachi, Kataba and Muoyo RHCs are static sites, and the rest other facilities are outreach services for male circumcisions. VMC services are conducted in the district especially with help of the implementing partner CoAg.

Lewanika General Hospital in Mongu located about 30km north of Nalolo and Senanga General Hospital are the nearest 2nd referral hospitals. However, both still function as first referral hospitals due to inadequate medical/surgical personnel and equipment.

2.7.2 Assessment Of the Existing State Of Development

2.7.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

Nalolo District's epidemiological profile is marked by a high prevalence of preventable and treatable communicable diseases, alongside a growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Key drivers of the district's substantial disease burden include the persistence of infectious diseases such as malaria, HIV and AIDS, pneumonia, and tuberculosis (TB). Furthermore, the increasing incidence of NCDs, including cancers, cardiovascular diseases, and diabetes, contributes significantly to the disease burden. The district's rural communities face considerable challenges in accessing health services, primarily due to a low health-seeking culture, inadequate health personnel, and significant distances to health facilities. Additional constraints include insufficient medical supplies, a shortage of specialist personnel, and inadequate medical equipment to manage complex medical conditions.

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

No.	2021		2022		2023	
	Disease	Incidence/ 1000	Disease	Incidence/ 1000	Disease	Incidence/ 1000
1	Respiratory Infection Non-Pneumonia	425	Malaria	610	Respiratory Infection Non-Pneumonia	898
2	Malaria	383	Respiratory Infection Non-Pneumonia	492	Malaria	470
3	Diarrhoea Non bloody	87	Muscular Skeletal Non trauma	101	Muscular Skeletal Non trauma	120
4	Muscular Skeletal Non trauma	80	Diarrhoea Non bloody	98	Diarrhoea Non bloody	115
5	Gastritis	60	Digestive systems	62	Gastritis	74
6	Dental Carries	56	Dental Carries	53	Dental Carries	60
7	Skin Diseases Non-Infectious	28	Skin Diseases Non-Infectious	46	Nervous System Disorders	38
8	Eye Diseases (Allergic Conjunctiviti)	16	Throat Diseases	22	Eye Diseases (Allergic Conjunctivitis)	36
9	Trauma	15	Skin Diseases Infectious	12	Skin Diseases Infectious	26
10	Nervous System Disorders	13	Respiratory Infection Pneumonia	10	Throat Diseases	17

Source: District annual HMIS reports

The major cause of morbidity in the district in all ages from 2021 through to 2023 has been RI non-pneumonia or Malaria. The increase in the incidence of malaria from 383 per 1000 population in 2021 to 898 per 1000 population in 2022 is a major setback as it comes after the district implementing of both IRS and LLNs distribution the other year. It's however hoped that the latest LLITNS distribution in 2023 and 2024 will reverse this trend.

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

No.	2021		2022		2023	
	Disease	Incidence / 1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence /1000
1	Respiratory Infection Non-Pneumonia	625	Respiratory Infection Non-Pneumonia	612	Respiratory Infection Non-Pneumonia	636
2	Diarrhea Non bloody	281	Malaria	428	Malaria	354
3	Malaria	152	Diarrhea Non bloody	226	Diarrhea Non bloody	263
4	Digestive System Non-Infectious	86	Skin Diseases (Dermatitis)	65	Eye Disease (allergic Conjunctivitis)	64
5	Nose Diseases	53	Gastritis	39	Skin Diseases Non (Infectious)	40
6	Gastritis	38	Eye Disease (allergic Conjuctivitis	26	Gastritis	35
7	Respiratory Infection Pneumonia	31	Moderate Acute Malnutrition	21	Intestinal worms	17
8	Intestinal worms	22	Trauma	12	Moderate Acute (Moderate)	16
9	Throat Diseases	17	Skin diseases (Fungal Infections)	9	Nose Diseases	16
10	Skin Diseases Non Infectious	12	Intestinal worms	8	Respiratory Infection Pneumonia	9

Source: Nalolo District annual HMIS reports

The table above shows the top ten causes of morbidity in under-fives for the past three years. The institutional data shows that Respiratory infection non-pneumonia, Malaria and diarrhoea (non-blood) have been the leading causes of morbidity. The district recorded a decrease in the incidence of Malaria cases from 428 cases per 1000 population in 2022 to 354 cases per 1000 population.

Table 14: Ten Major Causes of Visitations to Health Facilities, January to June 2024

Disease Name	Incidence/1000 pop	Disease Name	Incidence/1000 pop
	All Ages		Under 5
Respiratory infection non-pneumonia	213.3	Respiratory infection non-pneumonia	538.5
Malaria	177.7	Malaria	121.2
Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	128.3	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	100.9
Dental carries	67.8	Eye diseases	65.1
Gastritis	62	Allergic conjunctivitis	64.1
Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	46.8	Skin diseases (not infectious)	29.2
Eye diseases	43	Intestinal worms	21.6
Allergic conjunctivitis	41.3	Gastritis	18.6
Nervous system disorders	39.1	Nose diseases	17.1
Headache tension type	38.9	Allergic rhinitis	16.5

Table 15: Top Ten Causes of Mortality (All Ages)

No.	2021		2022		2023	
	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths /1000 Adm
1	Malaria	2/244 (8)	Malaria	4/504 (8)	Acute Bronchiolitis disease (new)	3 / 4 (750)
2	Respiratory Infection Pneumonia	1/1 (1000)	Diarrhoea Non bloody	2/12 (167)	Cellulitis disease (new)	3 / 7 (429)
3	Diarrhoea Non bloody	1/22 (45)	Hypertension	1/2 (500)	Congenital malformations disease (new)	2 / 2 (1000)
4	Congenital Malformation	1/23 (43)	Respiratory Infection Pneumonia	1/10 (100)	Malaria	2 / 80 (25)
5	-	-	Anemia	1/1 (1000)	Substance abuse (drug and alcohol) disease (new)	2 / 2 (1000)
6	-	-	Acute Bronchiolitis	1/1 (1000)	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	1 / 11 (91)

No.	2021		2022		2023	
	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm
7	-	-	Cellulitis	1/1 (1000)	Trauma (Injuries/wound disease)	1 / 1 (1000)

Source: Nalolo District annual HMIS reports

Malaria was the leading cause of death across all age groups from 2021 to 2022, but it dropped to the fourth position in 2023. Other prevalent causes of death from 2020 to 2022 included infections such as pneumonia and cellulitis. Delayed seeking health services and weaknesses in integrated management of infections were significant contributing factors to these deaths, particularly among children under the age of five.

Table 16: Top Ten Causes of Mortality (Under 5s)

No.	2021		2022		2023	
	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm
1	Asphyxia disease	3/3 (1000)	Malaria	2/374 (5)	Bronchiolitis disease	3/4 (750)
2	Diarrhoea Non bloody	1/22 (45)	Respiratory Infection Pneumonia	1/7 (142)	Malaria Confirmed	1/24 (42)
3	Infection Pneumonia	1/17 (6)	Diarrhoea Non bloody	1/5 (200)	Diarrhoea Non bloody	1/8 (125)

Source: District annual HMIS reports

The institutional data shows that for the past three years Malaria and Diarrhoea Non bloody has been the leading causes of mortality in all ages. In under five children, Diarrhoea Non bloody has been commonest causes of mortality for the past three years. Late seeking of health services and weakness in integrated management infections are some of the reasons for these deaths especially among under-five children.

Table 17: Notifiable Diseases

Notifiable Disease	2021	2022	2023
AFP	0	0	5
Anthrax	0	1	29
Cholera	0	0	0
Dysentery	72	86	230
Measles	2	1	6
Meningitis	0	2	0
Neonatal tetanus	0	0	0
Typhoid	101	0	0
Yellow fever	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0
Dog bite	153	170	224
Rabies – confirmed	0	0	0
Covid - 19	92	6	0

Source: Nalolo District annual HMIS reports

Nalolo district has made significant progress in disease surveillance, effectively managing outbreaks and containing the spread of diseases. In 2023, the district recorded sporadic cases of anthrax, but swift action was taken to manage the cases and contain the outbreak. Similarly, in 2021, confirmed cases of typhoid were reported in Mande health facility, and measures were taken to contain the situation.

The district has also seen an improvement in notifications and reporting of epidemic-prone diseases. However, there's still a challenge with dysentery cases, which are mostly diagnosed clinically.

On another note, the district has witnessed a rise in dog bites, from 153 in 2021 to 224 in 2023. To address this, the office has collaborated with the council and devolved vet services to control the stray dog population.

To further enhance disease surveillance, the district can leverage integrated disease surveillance programs, which involve decentralized systems for timely and effective public health action. These programs can help identify risk factors, monitor disease trends, and enable predictions about disease patterns.

2.7.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and Identification of Communities who do not have Access to Basic Services and Facilities

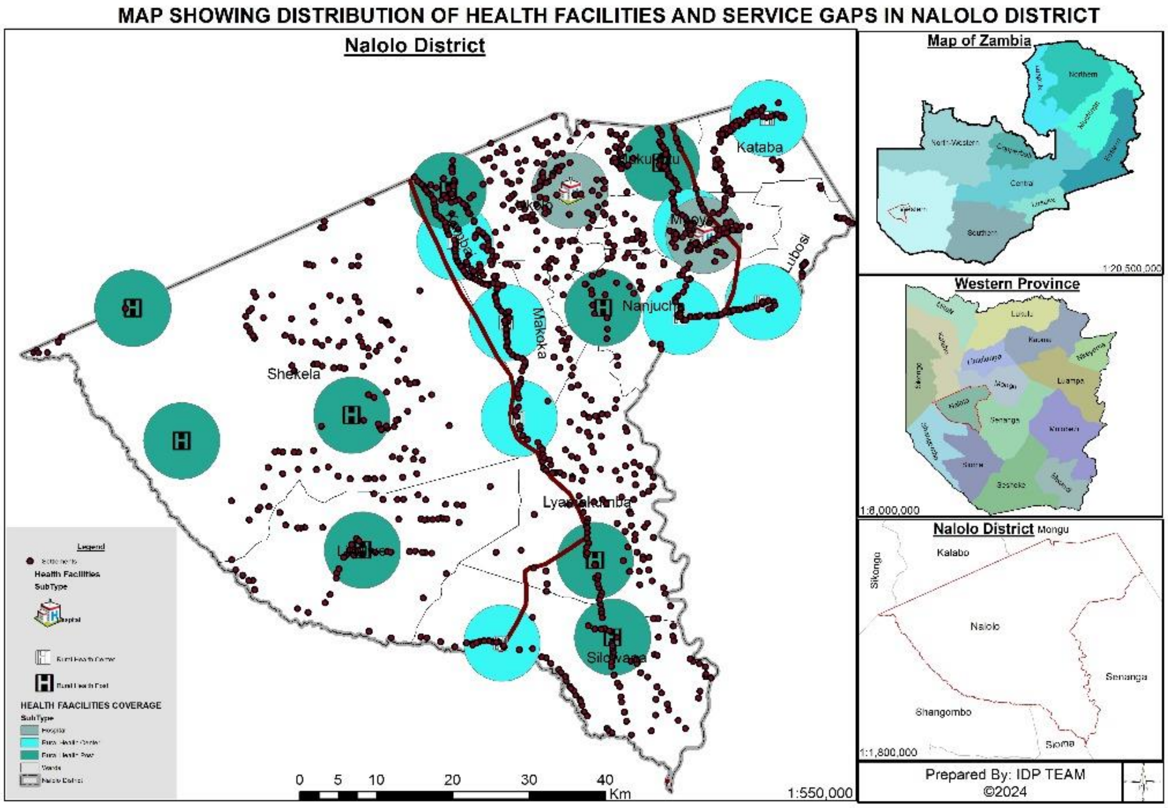
Nalolo District has a total of 19 operational health facilities, comprising:

- 2 first-level hospitals (1 Mini Hospital and 1 District Hospital)
- 9 Rural Health Centers
- 8 Health Posts

An additional Health Post, Liyande HP, is currently under construction and is approximately 90% complete.

The health facilities are distributed across the district, with 11 located on the western bank of the Zambezi River and 8 on the eastern bank.

Figure 8: The distribution of health facilities in the district.



Source: NTC Planning Dept, 2024

Table 18: Distribution of Health facilities according to Wards

S/N	FACILITY TYPE AND NAME	WARD
1	Arthur Wina Mini Hospital	Muoyo Ward
2	Muoyo RHC	
3	Kataba RHC	Kataba Ward
4	Litoya RHC	Lubosi Ward
5	Mukukutu Health Post	Mukukutu Ward
6	Nanjucha RHC	Nanjucha Ward
7	Mande Health Post	
8	Nalolo RHC	Ukolo Ward
9	Siloloti Health Post	Kambai Ward
10	Nasilimwe RHC	
11	Liliachi RHC	

12	Nalolo District Hospital	Makoka Ward
13	Sinungu RHC	Lyamakumba Ward
14	Mapungu Health Post	Lyamakumba Ward
15	Nakatwelenge Health Post	Silowana Ward
16	Kaunga Lueti RHC	
17	Malombe Health Post	Likulwe Ward
18	Sipungu Health Post	Shekela Ward
19	Suu Health Post	
	Lyande Health Post	

Source: Nalolo DHO, 2024

2.7.2.3 *Assessment of the Quality Of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and identification of shortfalls.*

Table 19: Key Performance Indicators

Indicator	**2021**		**2022**		**2023**	
	Target	**Achieved**	**Target**	**Achieved**	**Target**	**Achieved**
Fully immunized coverage under 1 year.	3324	1994(60%)	3377	1758(52%)	3717	1960(53%)
% BCG coverage	3324	2037(61.3%)	3377	2129(61%)	3717	2342(63%)
% of clients accessing long-acting reversible contraceptives	31620	475(1.5%)	34620	1004(2.9%)	35453	1064(3%)
% of teenagers attending first ANC visit	3528	530 (15%)	3581	538 (15%)	3947	637 (16%)
% Antenatal 1st visits coverage	3528	846(24%)	3581	894(20%)	3947	935(24%)

Indicator	2021		2022		2023	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
before 14 weeks						
% pregnant women Accessing at least 8 visits of Focused Antenatal Care	3528	84 (2%)	3581	244 (6.8)	3947	6 (0.15)
% Delivered by skilled personnel	3459	1697(49%)	3512(3778)	1657(44%)	3870	1581(41%)
% of women attending post-natal within 48hrs	3459	1764 (51%)	3512(3778)	1757(47%)	3870	1572(41%)
% HEI receiving Prophylaxis at birth.	115	108(94%)	102	102(100%)	90	90(100%)

Source: Nalolo District annual HMIS reports

The district recorded below 80% Fully Immunization coverage from 2021 to 2023. This could be attributed to facilities failing to conduct outreach activities due to lack of transport in most facilities. The number of women in childbearing age accepting accessing long-acting reversible contraceptives has been stagnant for the past three years scoring around 2%. This is attributed to the myths that are associated with family planning. Skilled deliveries have been reducing from 49% in 2021 to 41% in 2023. The district has been recording a number of home deliveries despite all facilities having skilled staff. This could be attributed to lack of mother's shelters in most facilities and long distances for mothers to reach the next facility. The district has at least on skilled staff per facility.

Table 20: Other Key Performance Indicators

Indicator	2021	2022	2023
% U5 children receiving LLIN through EPI	70.2	47.2	53.3

% of infants provided with an ITN at 6 weeks	63.9	38	47.8
Malaria under 1 year incidence (1K)	328.8	392.1	273.9
Antenatal 1st visit anaemia screening rate initial visit only (%)	0	0	57.1
Antenatal anaemia screening rate initial and Subsequent visit (%)	80.6	81.1	67.2
Antenatal diagnosed with anaemia (%)	0.3	0.6	5.1
Antenatal folate supplementation rate (%)	67.6	48.7	67.3
Antenatal iron supplementation rate (%)	76.6	43.3	49
Antenatal syphilis screening rate initial visit (%)	68.6	60.1	47.2
Antenatal syphilis screening rate initial and subsequent visit (%)	82.6	74.1	56.1
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), Admitted	363	457	618
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), Admitted	84	84	130
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), Cured	239	136	185
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), Cured	54	24	25
Postnatal care 2-6 days	3.8	1.3	5.6
Postnatal care within 48 hours after delivery (%)	51.4	46.5	40.6
Postnatal care within 48 hours after delivery (%) out of Institution Deliveries	100.7	100.9	99.4
Home Deliveries comes for 1st Postnatal visit	50	38	146
Postnatal care within 7-42 Days coverage (%)	4.2	2.2	3.9

Source: Nalolo District annual HMIS reports

Table 21: HIV Key Indicators 2021-2023

INDICATOR	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Current on Treatment (Tx. curr)	3961	4202	4293
Total tested	11,998	13,991	18,660
Total positives	394	290	370
Virally Suppressed	94.8%	95.9%	96.5%

Source: Nalolo District annual HMIS reports

There has been an upWard trend in terms of people accessing HIV testing services and those put on treatment. With good adherence, the percentage of those who are virally suppressed has an upWard trend from 94.8% in 2021 to 96.5% in 2023.

2.7.2.3.1 Health Facilities and Utilization Rates

Table 22: Health Facilities

Type of Facility	Government		Mission		Other (specify)	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
Hospitals	1	24				
Mini hospitals	1	28				
Stage 1 Health Centres	8	34				
Stage 2 Health Centres	1	8				
Health Posts	8	15				

Source: Nalolo DHO, 2024

The Level hospital is not currently offering any level one services as it lacks both medical and non-medical equipment. Phase 1 of construction is complete. The new maternity annex at Muoyo is yet to be commissioned and lacks even basic medical equipment.

Table 23: Utilisation Rates

Year	Total first OPD Attendances	Total Population	Per Capita Attendances
2021	116,880	67,402	1.7
2022	143,141	73,645	1.9
2023	135,447	75,413	1.8

Source: Nalolo District annual HMIS reports

There was an increase in the first OPD attendances in 2023 compared to 2021. However, a large section of population still does not immediately seek medical advice but rather stay in their communities or visit traditional healer's/witch doctors and this could also be due to the distances from the health facilities. Thus, there is need to construct more health posts to cut on the distances.

2.7.2.3.2 Staffing in the District

Table 24: Staffing in the District

Category of Staff	Establishment			Existing		
	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs
Medical Doctors	1	1	0	1	1	0
Nursing Staff	2	20	6	0	20	6
Clinical Officers	2	10	1	1	6	1
Medical Licentiates	0	3	0	0	1	0
Environmental Staff	3	1	1	1	1	1
Paramedical Staff	1	15	0	1	9	0
Non-medical professional staff	13	9	1	5	1	0
CHA's	0	0	2	0	0	1
Other	6	6	4	2	6	2
Total	28	65	15	11	45	11

Source: Nalolo District annual HMIS reports

The district has at least one trained staff in all facilities. With the first phase of the hospital having been completed the newly recruited staff have been deployed at the hospital as it is now operational. Facility staff have also been beefed up with a good number of receiving new staff from the newly recruited. The only challenge the district is facing is the housing of the new staff and as such there is need to lobby for more housing units to be constructed across the district for staff.

2.7.2.3.3 Infrastructure situation

Nalolo district faces significant challenges in health infrastructure, including a shortage of staff housing and inadequate, dilapidated health facility buildings. To address these gaps, the department has prioritized investments in building and upgrading health infrastructure. This includes constructing new health facilities, installing solar power systems for reliable energy backup, and improving water supply systems to ensure a consistent and clean water supply. These strategic investments aim to enhance the overall healthcare infrastructure, improve staff working conditions, and ultimately provide better healthcare services to the community.

Table 25: Health facilities with Maternity Annexes and Mothers shelter

S/N	Name of Health Facility	WARD	Maternity Annex	Mother's Shelter	No. of Staff House
1.	Arthur Wina Mini Hospital	Muoyo Ward	Nil	Available and function	Nil
2.	Muoyo RHC		Available waiting for commission	Nil	02 require rehabilitation
3.	Kataba RHC	Kataba Ward	Nil	Nil	03 currently, under renovation
4.	Litoya RHC	Lubosi Ward	01 under construction	Nil	03, two require renovation
5.	Mukukutu Health Post	Mukukutu Ward	Nil	Nil	01
6.	Nanjucha RHC	Nanjucha Ward	Nil	Nil	03
7.	Mande Health Post		Nil	Nil	01
8.	Nalolo RHC	Ukolo Ward	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Sililoti Health Post	Kaambai Ward	Nil	Nil	01
10.	Nasilimwe RHC		Nil	Under construction	02
11.	Liliachi RHC	Makoka Ward	Nil	01 under construction	03
12.	Nalolo District Hospital		Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Sinungu RHC	Lyamakumba Ward	Nil	Nil	02 require renovations
14.	Mapungu Health Post	Lyamakumba Ward	Nil	Nil	01
15.	Nakatwelenge Health Post	Silowana Ward	Nil	01 under construction	01
16.	Kaunga Lueti RHC		01	Nil	02 require renovation
17.	Malombe Health Post	Likulwe Ward	nil	01 under construction	01

18.	Sipungu Health Post	Shekela Ward	Nil	Nil	01
19.	Suu Health Post		Nil	Nil	01
20.	Lyande Health Post		Nil	Nil	01 under construction

Source: Nalolo DHO, 2024

2.7.2.3.4 Transport and Communication

Nalolo district's transportation infrastructure includes:

- 3 utility vehicles (2 government-owned and 1 partner-supported)
- 2 ambulances, although neither is equipped with life support medical equipment
- 9 health facilities with motorbikes
- 8 health facilities without any transport

In terms of communication, the district relies heavily on mobile phone services. Fortunately, all facilities are now reachable, thanks to the construction of Zambia Telecommunications (Zamtel) towers at Kaunga Lueti and Suu.

Challenges

Nalolo district faces several transportation and communication challenges, including:

- limited transportation options: Absence of water transport and inadequate motorized transport at health facility level.
- Vehicle maintenance issues: Frequent breakdowns of motorbikes and high costs of insurance and maintenance for all vehicles.
- Inadequate emergency services: Lack of life-saving ambulances in the district.
- Poor communication infrastructure: Insufficient network and internet services in most health facilities.

Addressing these challenges is crucial to improving healthcare service delivery and accessibility in Nalolo district.

2.7.2.3.5 Water and Sanitation

The current state of water supply and sanitation in Nalolo district's health facilities is alarming, with only 58% (11 facilities) having access to clean water and proper sanitation. This leaves 42% of health facilities without a reliable clean water supply and sanitation system, significantly increasing the risk of water-borne diseases such as dysentery, diarrhea, skin conditions, cholera, and typhoid fever.

To address this critical issue, the planning team has prioritized investments in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure. This aims to ensure access to safe water and sanitation facilities, particularly at the health facility level, and improve the overall health and well-being of the people of Nalolo.

2.7.3 Assessment Of the Existing State Of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community And Stakeholder Consultations

Nalolo District Health Office recognizes the vital role of communities and stakeholders as strategic partners in delivering quality healthcare services. By engaging community members as active participants in health decision-making, the district ensures that healthcare services are tailored to meet local needs.

In line with the Ministry of Health's vision to deliver quality health services close to communities, Nalolo district has implemented the Community Strategy Plan (2022-2026). This initiative has led to the establishment of 107 Neighborhood Health Committees (NHCs), manned by Community-Based Volunteers (CBVs), which serve as primary healthcare points for local communities.

Through the NHCs and CBVs, essential health services and promotion activities are provided directly to communities. Notably, many communities have taken ownership of their NHCs, investing in the construction of standard structures for primary healthcare services.

The Nalolo District Health Office values community participation, recognizing it as a critical component of service delivery. This participatory approach enables communities to provide feedback on the quality and availability of healthcare services, ensuring that services are responsive to local needs.

2.7.3.1 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Overall Performance of the Sector

I. Health Service Delivery Challenges

a) Inadequate supplies of essential medicines in health facilities.
b) Non-availability of drugs and medical supplies at health facilities.
c) Low access to first-level hospital services, including oral health, eye care, radiology, and specialized services.

II. Infrastructure Challenges

a) Inadequate housing units for staff at existing health facilities.

b) Inadequate staff accommodation, making it challenging to have required personnel.
c) Poor road connectivity network, hindering access to health facilities.
d) Poor road network, causing areas to be cut off during the rainy season.

III. Utility and Equipment Challenges

a) Inadequate transport, affecting smooth service provision.
b) Insufficient vehicles for adequate and efficient services.
c) Lack of electricity in almost all health facilities.
d) Limited medical equipment, hindering service delivery.

IV. Environmental Health Challenges

a) Poor water and sanitation at most health facilities.
b) Inadequate sanitation systems, posing health risks.
c) Limited access to clean, adequate, and safe drinking water.

V. Human Resource Challenges

a) Inadequate Health Care Workers in most facilities.
b) Insufficient staff to attend to the population's health service needs.

2.7.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

During public engagement sessions, community members highlighted several critical issues hindering access to health services in Nalolo district. Two major concerns emerged:

1. *Inaccessible Health Facilities*: Community members complained about the long distances to existing health facilities, with most Wards having limited facilities. This forces community members to walk over 5km to access health services.
2. *Lack of Mothers' Shelters*: The absence of mothers' and/or relative shelters at most health facilities has contributed to a high number of home deliveries. Consequently, this has led to an increase in maternal complications recorded in the district.

2.7.3.3 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Quality of Services

The quality of healthcare services in Nalolo district is primarily determined by the expertise of healthcare practitioners and the equipment available. To assess service quality, the district evaluates whether qualified staff, including nurses, midwives, and clinical officers, man each facility.

Currently, all 17 health facilities (excluding the district hospital and mini hospital) are staffed with qualified healthcare workers capable of providing the entire continuum of health services. Regular capacity-building initiatives, guidelines, and operational standards are in place to enhance their competence and proficiency.

However, several challenges affect the quality of healthcare services:

- Inadequate essential medicines and medical supplies: The non-availability of drugs and medical supplies compromises the quality of care provided to the public.
- Inadequate medical equipment: Limited equipment hinders the provision of quality healthcare services.
- Limited skilled manpower: Insufficient skilled healthcare workers affect the district's ability to provide specialized services.

2.7.4 Assessment of the Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

2.7.4.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change

Nalolo district's population is projected to reach 89,622 by 2034, driving up demand for healthcare services. To cope with this growth, the District Health Office (DHO) must expand its capacity. This will require increasing the number of health facilities to bring healthcare services closer to the population and meet growing demand.

Furthermore, the district's first-level hospital services should operate at full capacity to provide primary hospital care to the growing population. This will necessitate scaling up the healthcare workforce to meet the Ministry of Health's minimum standards per facility. The recruitment of various cadres, including anesthetists, medical officers, midwives, environmental health technologists, data entry clerks, clinical officers, and support staff, will be crucial in ensuring that the district's growing population has access to quality healthcare services.

2.7.4.2 Assessment of the Likely Impact of Ongoing and Committed Investment And Development Programmes On Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

The Nalolo District Health Office continues to deliver healthcare services to communities through various mechanisms, including quarterly performance assessments, service quality assurance, quality improvement initiatives, technical support, and supervision. Additionally, the office implements the Annual Performance Appraisal System for all staff members. These efforts generate reports that identify gaps across the healthcare system, informing the development of targeted programs.

To address existing challenges, the district has prioritized several initiatives. Key among these is the lobbying for construction of improved maternity annexes with running water reticulation in all health facilities. Furthermore, increasing staff accommodation remains a significant priority, aiming to provide space for newly recruited staff addressing staff gaps.

The office also plans to support health facilities in implementing Sexual Reproductive Health interventions. This will involve identifying and training Adolescent Health Peer Educators through collaboration with the Ministry of Education on Comprehensive Sexuality Education. Moreover, the office will build the capacity of Community Health Workers and community leaders to conduct Gender-Based Violence sensitization, providing empathetic counseling, family planning, and referral services for ongoing support.

2.7.5 Analysis of the Impact of Environment and Climate Change

Climate change poses a significant threat to the health sector globally, and its impacts are being felt in Zambia and Nalolo district. Rising temperatures and extreme weather events exacerbate existing challenges in health infrastructure and service delivery. Floods and droughts can damage health facilities, disrupting access to essential healthcare services.

In response, the District Health Office (DHO) has prioritized investments in climate-resilient health infrastructure and service provision during the 2024-2034 IDP implementation. Key initiatives include installing solar panels for power backup and improving water supply systems to ensure reliable, safe sources of clean water for hygiene practices and community health.

The district is particularly vulnerable to climate-related disasters, experiencing floods or droughts annually. These events have devastating consequences for communities, including the outbreak of epidemics like diarrheal during floods, and food shortages during droughts, which negatively impact the population's nutrition status.

2.7.5.1 The Impact of Development Trends in the Sector On The Environment And Climate Change

Nalolo district is undergoing rapid changes in land use and population distribution patterns, profoundly impacting the healthcare landscape. Several factors are driving these shifts, including increased human interaction with natural habitats and wild animals, facilitating exposure to new disease-causing agents. Climate change, particularly global warming, is altering the behavior, characteristics, and geographic spread of disease vectors.

Globalization has also increased the ease of air travel, exponentially accelerating the global spread of diseases, as exemplified by the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, Zambia's epidemic-prone areas, influenced by environmental, climatic, geographic, cultural, and socio-economic factors, pose an additional threat.

The district's unique cultural and socioeconomic activities, such as the annual Kuomboka Traditional ceremony, also contribute to population movement, exacerbating the risk of disease spread. These factors underscore the need for proactive healthcare measures and vigilant disease surveillance to mitigate the impact of these challenges on the district's healthcare system.

2.7.5.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues On The Sector

Climate change and global warming have significantly impacted the health sector in Nalolo district. Prolonged flooding during rainy seasons often cuts off health facilities from referral points and hospitals, compromising referrals of critical pregnant women and clinical cases. These referrals, which normally take a few hours, can take over 15 hours, further endangering lives.

The district's geographical characteristics, including shallow, muddy, and deep waters, prevent the use of boats as a reliable transportation solution. Moreover, stagnant floodwater creates an ideal breeding ground for mosquitoes, increasing the incidence of malaria. While preventive measures like Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and mass distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) have been implemented successfully, the migration of communities during floods undermines these efforts.

On the other hand, droughts have a devastating impact on healthcare services, reducing utilization while increasing disease prevalence. Crop failures and livestock deaths lead to financial strain and food insecurity, resulting in widespread malnutrition, particularly among vulnerable groups like children and the elderly. Malnutrition weakens immune systems, making individuals more susceptible to illnesses and infections.

Consequently, healthcare facilities experience a surge in patients presenting with malnutrition-related complications, infectious diseases, and dehydration. The scarcity of water exacerbates hygiene and sanitation issues, creating breeding grounds for waterborne diseases like cholera and typhoid. The lack of clean water leads to a spike in diarrheal diseases and skin-related conditions, further burdening already overwhelmed healthcare facilities.

2.7.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Nalolo district is home to diverse groups facing unique health and socio-economic challenges. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by reproductive health issues, Gender-Based Violence, and limited access to healthcare, exacerbated by economic hardships and lack of education. Early marriages and teenage pregnancies are prevalent, perpetuating cycles of poverty and poor health.

Men and boys also face barriers to healthcare, including cultural and social norms, lack of health awareness, and stigma. Accessibility and convenience issues, financial constraints, and limited male-friendly services further hinder their access to healthcare.

Youths in the district are marginalized, denied autonomy, and exposed to violence, coercion, and harmful practices, increasing their risk of teenage pregnancies, early marriages, and maternal mortality. The District Health Office has implemented targeted programs to support this vulnerable group.

Persons living with disabilities face discrimination, stigma, and inadequate infrastructure, limiting their participation in community issues and access to healthcare, transportation, and other essential services.

Lastly, gender dynamics play a significant role in the transmission, treatment, and impact of HIV/AIDS in the district. Women and girls are more affected due to biological and socio-economic factors, while men and boys face barriers to accessing testing and treatment due to cultural norms. Vulnerable groups, such as sex workers, are at higher risk due to social, economic, and structural factors.

2.7.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing To The Issue

The health sector in Nalolo district faces numerous challenges that impact the availability and quality of healthcare services. Key external factors contributing to these challenges include:

- *High disease prevalence:* The district grapples with a high burden of preventable and treatable communicable diseases, such as malaria, HIV and AIDS, pneumonia, and tuberculosis (TB), as well as a growing incidence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) like cancers, cardiovascular diseases, and diabetes.
- *Barriers to healthcare access:* Communities in the district face difficulties in accessing health services due to a low health-seeking culture, inadequate health personnel, long distances to health facilities, insufficient medical supplies, and a lack of specialists to manage complex medical conditions.
- *Regional and global health epidemics*: Outbreaks of diseases like cholera, anthrax, and COVID-19 strain the healthcare system, diverting resources from other health needs and placing additional pressure on the healthcare infrastructure.
- *Climate change and environmental factors*: Environmental issues and climate change pose significant challenges to public health. Extreme weather events can disrupt healthcare services, damage health infrastructure, and increase disease incidence. Climate change also affects the spread of vector-borne diseases, putting additional strain on the health system.

- *Inadequate funding:* Insufficient funding for the health sector from the central level hinders the implementation of planned activities and daily healthcare service delivery in the district.

2.7.8 Summary of core issues

1. *Inadequate supply of essential medicines and medical supplies:* Inadequate funding and supply chain issues lead to a high burden of diseases, morbidity, and mortality rates.
2. *Inadequate/dilapidated health infrastructure:* Inadequate funding for renovations and capital projects results in a lack of youth and adolescent health services, shortage of healthcare workers, and poor health conditions.
3. *Lack of medical and laboratory equipment*: Limited funds and lack of partner support lead to delays in confirming cases of infectious diseases, frequent referrals, and high running costs.
4. *Inadequate safe water points and sanitary facilities*: Limited funding results in poor infection prevention control standards, increased risk of transmission of diarrhea diseases, and poor occupational health standards.
5. *Poor/inadequate transport and communication*: Limited funding and lack of partner support lead to high rates of maternal complications, mortality rates, and high maintenance costs.
6. *Lack of electricity:* Inadequate funding results in poor vaccine storage facilities, impotency of vaccines, outbreaks of communicable diseases, and low immunization coverages.
7. *Low access to first-level hospital services*: Limited funding and lack of space result in high rates of maternal complications and mortality rates.

2.8 EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING SECTOR

2.8.1 Overview

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

Education is one of the social services offered in Nalolo District and there are five levels of education offered which include Early Childhood Education (ECE), Primary Education, Secondary Education, Youth and Adult Literacy Education and Tertiary Education. Early childhood Education caters for children who are between the ages of 3 to 6. Primary education covers grades from 1-7 while secondary education covers grades from 8 -12, youth and adult literacy education provides literacy and numeracy education for adults and other members of the community who are willing to learn how to read and write and tertiary education comprises post-secondary school professional training which includes skills and vocational training and other professional training. Currently, secondary education is further divided into junior secondary which runs from grades 8 – 9 and senior secondary which run from grades 10 – 12.

2.8.2 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level Review of Policies and Plans

The government has prioritized the provision of quality education for its citizens. This is evidenced by the introduction of free education for school-going children. This policy has enabled a lot of children to access education. To improve the quality of education government has directed the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to provide desks and construct more classroom blocks in districts including Nalolo through CDF.

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

2.8.2.1 Education Act of 2011

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

2.8.2.2 Re-entry Policy of 1997

Requires all schools to grant girls maternity leave and re-admit them to facilitate girls' education and aims to prevent the exclusion of young mothers from furthering their studies.

Other legislation and policies put in place to guide the operation of the education sector and to improve the quality of education for school-going children include:

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

The education sector is also guided by the 8th National Development Plan (8thNDP) which addresses the need to develop human capacities through investment and interventions in education and skills development. Government focuses on expanding access and improving quality of early childhood, primary and secondary education as well as technical education, vocational and entrepreneurship training and higher education as outlined in the 8th NDP. The strategies as outline in the 8th NDP will enhance inclusion and participation of all citizens regardless of status, age, gender, disability and other factors. Emphasis will be placed on quality education delivery at all levels. These strategies are as follows:

- Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive Education.
- Improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills.
- Increase access to higher education
- Enhance Science, Technology, and Innovation.

2.8.2.3 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan and how they are to be implements at a Local Level

The strategic focus of the 8th National Development Plan is narrowed down into four strategic themes and their strategic results that will help to actualize the quality of education provision in the district and these strategic themes are as follows:

2.8.2.3.1 Strategic Theme 1. Learner Achievement Excellence.

The district hopes to generate creative, capable, and skilled students who can propel Zambia's progress as a nation and establish Zambia as a respectable player in the world stage.

2.8.2.3.2 Strategic Theme 2. Educator Excellence

In an effort to elevate the stature of teaching as a profession and help it become more professional, the District will uphold teacher standards. This will serve as the cornerstone of professional responsibility, guaranteeing that educators exhibit suitable degrees of professional practice, professional knowledge, and professional involvement.

2.8.2.3.3 Strategic Theme 3. Operational Excellence

In order to continue serving the demands of its stakeholders and clients, the District will work to optimise its operations in an effective and efficient manner.

2.8.2.3.4 Strategic Theme 4. Educational Infrastructure Excellence

While working to ensure that students and learners with disabilities are suitably catered for, the district will seek to establish suitable and adequate educational infrastructure, facilities, and equipment that will facilitate meaningful acquisition of knowledge, skills, and competencies among the learners and students.

2.8.2.4 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies and how they are to be implements at a Local Level

The Ministry has committed itself to pursuing the following seven (7) Strategic Objectives of which the district will endeavour to implement during the implementation period;

2.8.2.4.1 Strategic objective 1. Improve Learning Achievements

Raising learning outcomes for all students at all levels in accordance with development norms and curricular expectations is the goal of this strategic objective. Therefore, in order to guarantee that Zambia's education system has a comprehensive accelerated education and skills development approach in both the public and private sectors, the district will implement the new curriculum framework. The District will use a variety of instructional strategies to improve the standard and applicability of instruction for students, guaranteeing that they gain the necessary skills for the twenty-first century.

2.8.2.4.2 Strategic objective 2. Increase Access and Participation in Education

This Strategic Objective focuses on delivering universal and inclusive quality education to increase the number of learners who access and engage in educational opportunities. Consequently, the district will implement the Free Education Policy to guarantee fair access to quality and relevant education. Additionally, the district will endorse inclusive teaching and learning initiatives designed to support learners with special educational needs (LSEN) from early childhood education through to tertiary education.

2.8.2.4.3 *Strategic objective 3. Enhance Education Regulatory Frameworks*

This Strategic Objective involves implementing extensive legislative and policy reforms within the education sector to ensure the provision of quality and relevant education that aligns with societal needs.

2.8.2.4.4 *Strategic objective 4. Improve Education Financing and Management*

The Ministry is committed to enhancing its funding avenues for educational initiatives and improving financial oversight. To realize this objective, the district will advocate for increase budget allocation for the education sector as well as lobbing for support from cooperating partners such as Action Aid, ECHO and Save the Children International

2.8.2.4.5 Strategic objective 5. Enhance Management Systems

This involves the improvement of education management information systems through a range of initiatives, including the enhancement of ICT infrastructure, the maintenance of current educational data, and the automation and integration of all systems to facilitate efficient and effective service delivery. By refining these systems, the District will obtain precise and timely data to monitor the performance of both learners and teachers, thus promoting the provision of evidence-based quality education and ensuring the availability of up-to-date educational information.

2.8.2.4.6 Strategic objective 6. Improve Human Resource Capacity

This Strategic Objective focuses on enhancing staffing levels within educational institutions by emphasizing the recruitment of teachers to effectively implement the organizational structure. Additionally, it aims to elevate individual staff performance through ongoing professional development and training initiatives. This objective also seeks to foster a positive work culture and enhance teacher professionalism by instilling a strong work ethic that promotes favorable attitudes toWards work, thereby enriching the learning experience. To achieve this, the district will embark of well-coordinated Continuing Professional Development Trainings in the zones and schools. Consequently, the District is dedicated to advancing teacher professionalism in its pursuit of cultivating a disciplined teaching workforce.

2.8.2.4.7 Strategic objective 7. Improve Educational Infrastructure and Equipment

This Strategic Objective focuses on the establishment of sufficient and suitable educational infrastructure. The Ministry is committed to investing in the construction, renovation, and upkeep of school facilities and laboratories across all educational levels. The district will ensure that government projects are well implemented in order to obtain the real value for money. Additionally, the district will ensure the availability of age-appropriate educational infrastructure that meets the needs of Early Childhood Education (ECE), Primary and Secondary Education along with the necessary resources for effective teaching and learning.

2.8.2.5 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District

To improve the education provision in the district in line with the Ministry's strategic objectives, the district has embarked on several strategies. These are in accordance with the strategic objectives and are as follows;

2.8.2.5.1 Improve Learning Achievements

To improve learner Performance in the district, the following measures are being implemented.

- Time-tabled and monitored morning prep
- Minimise teacher movement
- Intensive revision using past question papers and pamphlets
- Intensifying of the three Friday homework questions derived from the learning outcome from each subject syllabus
- Team teaching (engage other teachers in areas they feel they are not good
- Inter-class quizzes based on the learning objectives
- To enhance repeat policy

Furthermore, the district is implementing the following strategies to ensure improved learner achievement.

- Strengthen the provision of teaching and learning materials for all levels and in all learning areas. Ensure that schools procure teaching and learning materials from the school grants.
- Review and scale-up the School Feeding Program to all the schools in the district.
- Mainstream ICT education at all levels and encouraging schools to procure solar and computer devices.
- Promote school health and menstrual hygiene through zonal trainings
- Introducing measures to guarantee the safety of learners in schools

As a result of the above strategies, learner performance is steadily improving. Further, 90% of ECE learners' transit to grade one annually and 75% of learners in lower and upper primary achieving minimum proficiency levels in literacy. The district has scaled up the school feeding program to 63 primary schools in the district which has led to improved learner attendance.

2.8.2.5.2 *Increase Access and Participation in Education*

In order to increase access and participation, the district has embarked on the following strategies;

- Information dissemination on the importance of ECE and having grade one learners with ECE experience.
- Scale up the establishment of ECE centres, Primary and Secondary schools.
- Promote education for all in the district through information dissemination.
- Lobby for appropriate infrastructure and facilities for learners with special education needs and disabilities (LSEND) at all levels from cooperating partners.
- Annual guidance to all schools to enroll grade 1 at the right age (7 years)

Resulting from the above measures, enrolment levels in the district has continued to increase with more learners enrolling in grade one with ECE experience and more learners going back to secondary education graders due to the free education policy. Schools enrol every eligible child into ECE and every eligible child into Primary school. The district has seen an increase in the number of ECE Centres from 41 in 2022 to 52 ECE Centres in 2024.

2.8.2.5.3 Enhance Education Regulatory Frameworks

- Interpret and implement relevant statutes and policies on education to schools during management meetings. This has resulted into increased compliance levels, improved management of learning institutions and timely data submission.

2.8.2.5.4 Improve Education Financing and Management

- Lobby from cooperating partners, Central Government and through enhanced Production Unit in schools.
- Strengthen internal controls by monitoring schools to ensure adherence to guidelines in the utilisation of school grants. Resulting from school monitoring, schools have ensured that teaching and learning materials are always available for quality lesson delivery.

Cooperating partners have supported infrastructure development and resource provision in Nalolo District, specifically in the following schools and areas:

a) Action Aid:

- Constructed classroom blocks at Litoya Primary School.
- Built weekly boarding facilities at Sianda Secondary School, Lyamutinga Secondary School, and Muoyo Secondary School.

- Installed solar-powered water reticulation systems at Muoyo Primary School, Lyamutinga Primary School, Mukukutu Primary School, Makwibi Community School, and Lwimba Primary School.
- Provided computers to Lubosi Primary School.

b) ECHO:

- Constructed flushable toilets at Mukukutu Primary School, Sianda Primary School, Nasiwayo Primary School, and Muoyo Primary School.

c) Save the Children International:

- Supported flood-affected schools in the district with food, teaching and learning materials, and mattresses for 27 Early Childhood Education (ECE) centers.

2.8.2.5.5 Enhance Management Systems

- Develop a comprehensive Data Collection Template and share with schools for inputs.
- Monitor and supervise schools regularly.
  Through school monitoring, teacher movement has since reduced thereby increasing the teacher pupil contact. Schools have tremendously improved on data submission.

2.8.2.5.6 Improve Human Resource Capacity.

To Improve the Human Resource Capacity, the district has embarked on the following strategies

- Coordinating and implementing a comprehensive Continuing Professional Development
- Coordinate data provision to facilitate the development and implementation of a teacher recruitment and deployment plan
- Develop and update the district annual professional Training plan
- Conduct staff audit
- Disseminate the code of ethics and professional standards to education staff at all levels.

The implementation of these strategies has yielded positive outcomes in the district. Notably, there has been an increase in adherence to the code of ethics and discipline among teachers, contributing to a more professional and respectful learning environment. Furthermore, many teachers are pursuing further studies to upgrade their qualifications, demonstrating a commitment to ongoing professional development. The district has also enhanced its Continuous Professional Development (CPD) programs, providing teachers with capacity-building opportunities in areas such as methodology and teaching/learning materials development. Additionally, the district has managed to provide accurate data on available vacancies, informing effective teacher recruitment and deployment exercises. Overall, these achievements reflect the effectiveness of the implemented strategies in improving teacher quality, discipline, and education service delivery in the district.

2.8.2.5.7 Improve Educational Infrastructure and Equipment

The district is implementing the following strategies in order to improve infrastructure and equipment.

- Conduct a school infrastructure and school asset inventory to ensure accountability and identify shortfalls.
- Develop and implement a school infrastructure development plan and encourage school communities to apply from CDF.
- Supporting public private partnership by engaging cooperating partners

2.8.3 Description of the Existing State of Development

2.8.3.1 Availability of Service

Nalolo district has a total of seventy (70) education facilities which include five (05) secondary schools, forty-one (41) primary schools, twenty-two (22) community schools, one (1) Skills Training Centre and one (1) private school. The district has a total of 52 ECE Centres. These facilities are dotted around the district in densely populated communities.

Table 26: Categories and number of schools in the district

	School Categories	Number
1	Secondary	05
2	Primary with ECE Centres	41
3	Community	22
	Community schools with ECE Centres	11
4	Skills Centre	01
5	Private	01
6	Number Of ECE Centres In The District	52
	Total Number of Schools	**70**

Source: Nalolo District Education Board

The district has a total of five Education zones namely Yeta, Matauka, Lueti, Simatoko and Ilubala. The table below shows the distribution of schools according to zones;

Table 27: Distribution of schools according to zones

S/N	Name Of Zone	Number Of Schools
1	Matauka	16
2	Lueti	13
3	Ilubala	13
4	Simatoko	19
5	Yeta	9
	Total Number of schools	**70**

Source: Nalolo District Education Board 2023

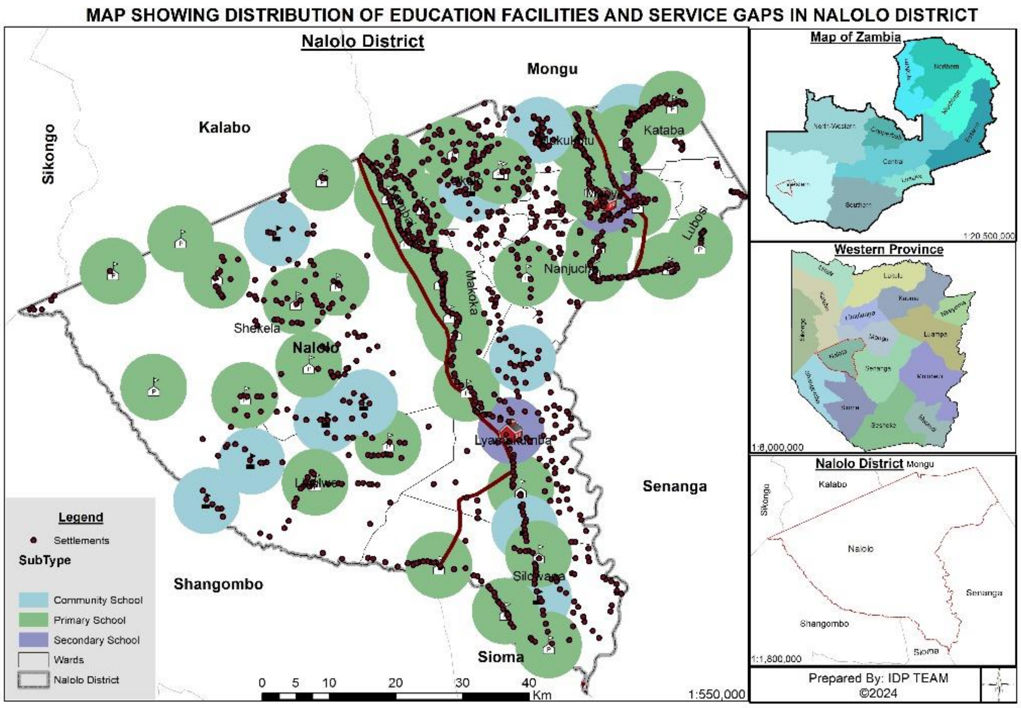
The district has total of 12 Wards and the table below shows the distribution of schools by Wards.

Table 28: The distribution of schools by Wards.

Number Of Schools by Wards		
S/N	**Name Of Ward**	**Number Of Schools in The Ward**
1	Kambai	4
2	Kataba	3
3	Likulwe	4
4	Lubosi	4
5	Lyamakumba	10
6	Makoka	4
7	Mukukutu	4
8	Muoyo	9
9	Nanjucha	5
10	Shekela	11
11	Silowana	6
12	Ukolo	6
	Total Number Of Schools	**70**

Sources: Nalolo DEBO-2024

Figure 9: shows a spatial location of education centres and their radius catchment area which is 5km.



Source: NTC Planning Dept (2024)

2.8.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of education in Nalolo District is within acceptable standards. The quality is determined by a number of factors among them available school infrastructure, number of pupils per classroom, available teaching aides and qualifications of teachers and school managers.

2.8.3.2.1 Staffing Levels:

In terms of staffing levels, Nalolo district has 38 ECE teachers with 6 males and 32 females while Primary school staffing levels stand at 278 teachers out of which 131 are male and 147 females. Secondary School staffing levels stand at 220 with 124 males and 96 females. The table below shows the staffing levels according to school categories:

Table 29: Staffing Levels

S/N	Level	Male	Female	Total	Current Shortfalls
1	Early Childhood Education	6	32	38	88
2	Primary	131	147	278	163
3	Secondary	124	96	220	180

	Total	**261**	**275**	**536**	**431**

Source: Nalolo DEBO-2024

2.8.3.2.2 Pupil enrolment

The district population of internal leaners (regular classes) stands at 26,035, with 12,224 boys and 13,811 girls. This represents a high teacher pupil ration for primary and ECE levels which stand at 1:72 at ECE level, 1:74 at Primary level and 1:28 at secondary school level. However, the district has an extra population of 164 under YALE and skills training Centres taking the total to 26, 199 in all the learning institutions of the district. As a result of the high teach pupil ratio at Primary and ECE levels, teachers are overwhelmed with workload and do not have adequate time to give individual attention to leaners. Participation of learners is also very poor as pupils do not seat comfortably in classrooms and levels of concentration.

Table 30: Enrolment summary for all learning institutions in the district by levels.

Level	Boys	Girls	Total
Ece	1314	1465	**2,779**
Primary	9,218	9,956	**19,174**
Secondary	1692	2390	**4,082**
Skills Training	116	24	**140**
Yale	2	22	**24**
Total	**12,342**	**13,857**	**26,199**

Source: Nalolo DEBO-2024

2.8.3.2.3 Learning and Teaching materials

The district faces challenges in providing adequate learning materials, with a textbook-to-pupil ratio below the National Curriculum Framework's standard of 1:7. Additionally, the district lacks an operational library.

To integrate information communication technology (ICT) into education, the district is implementing the 2013 curriculum with a focus on Computer Studies. However, ICT equipment and power connectivity are inadequate.

Access to basic services like water, sanitation, and electricity also impacts education quality. Currently:

- 12 schools have hydro-electricity connections
- 8 schools use solar power
- 1 school uses a generator
- 46 schools lack a power source

The lack of electricity limits learners' reading time outside the classroom.

Table 31: Showing electricity availability in Schools

Source	Community Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
Main Grid	0	09	3
Solar	4	4	0
Generator	0	1	0
No Source	18	27	1
Total	**22**	**41**	**4**

Source: Nalolo DEBO-2024

Under sanitation, some schools do not have adequate pit latrines. Standard education provisions are that one pit latrine is supposed to service 15 girls and 20-25 boys. However, the schools in the district do not have adequate sanitary facilities with learners sharing facilities beyond the required standard. The table below shows the number of toilets by gender and by type against a total pupil population of 26,035.

Table 32: Showing the sanitation status in schools

Type	Community Schools			Primary Schools			Secondary Schools		
	Boys	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**
Permanent Flushable Toilets	2	3	5	19	19	38	0	0	0

Permanent Pit Latrines	0	0	0	46	49	95	3	3	6
Temporal Pit Latrines	52	56	108	138	139	277	7	7	14
Total	**54**	**59**	**113**	**203**	**207**	**410**	**10**	**10**	**20**

Source: Nalolo DEBO-2024

2.8.3.2.4 School infrastructure

The general status of infrastructure is inadequate to accommodate all learners in the district which has led to use of tree shelters and pole and mud classrooms which affects the quality of education. The district has only 207 permanent classrooms available indicating a deficit of 443 classrooms needed for a pupil population of 26, 035 translating into 148(1x3 classroom blocks). In terms of laboratory facilities, the district does not have standard laboratory facilities. For staff houses, the district has only 102 permanent staff houses against a teacher population of 536 which is giving a deficit of 434. The tables below show the infrastructure status in the district by school.

Table 33: Shows the available desks and shortfall based on the available classroom space.

No. Desks Available		**Current Desk Shortfalls**		**Projected Desk Shortage Based on Increased Infrastructure (5 Years)**	
Double Seater	**Single Seater**	**Double Seater**	**Single Seater**	**Double Seaters**	**Single Seaters**
6334	40	2886	410	4440	3000

Source: Nalolo DEBO 2024

Provision of water and electricity to schools in the district is another important area that need developmental attention. The table below shows the distribution of water sources and electricity in the district.

Table 34: Summary of water sources

Source	Community Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
Piped	0	0	0
Borehole Piped	4	13	4
Borehole Pump	8	27	0
Unprotected	6	1	0
No Source	4	0	0
Total	**22**	**41**	**4**

Source: Nalolo DEBO 2024

Table 35: Summary of power source

Source	Community Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
Main Grid	0	11	3
Solar	4	4	0
Generator	0	1	0
No Source	18	25	1
Total	**22**	**41**	**4**

Source: Nalolo DEBO

Table 36: Learner Performance

Grade Level	2021 Pass Percentage %	2022 Pass Percentage %	2023 Pass Percentage %
Seven (7)	91	60	77
Nine (9)	73	30	50
Twelve (12)	45	36	38

Source: Nalolo DEBO

2.8.3.2.5 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Nalolo District is grappling with a severe shortage of teachers, primarily due to the absence of establishment in 23 schools, which prohibits the deployment of teachers to these institutions. Furthermore, 52 teacher positions remain frozen, exacerbating the shortage.

As a result, the district's 67 schools are forced to share teachers among the 44 established schools, leading to an inadequate teacher-pupil ratio. This situation has severe consequences, particularly for students who are compelled to walk excessively long distances to access education.

Some students must travel over 5 kilometers to reach their schools, far exceeding the recommended standard. This poses significant risks, especially for female students, who become vulnerable to exploitation and teenage pregnancies. These challenges ultimately contribute to the alarming rate of school dropouts.

Stakeholders concur that the current number of established schools in the district is woefully inadequate to cater to the burgeoning population, thereby intensifying the existing challenges.

Table 37: School Data by Establishment status

S/N	Status	No. Of Schools	Staff Available	Staff Shortfall	Enrolment		
					B	G	T
01	Primary Schools With Establishment	41	404	97	9194	10130	19324
02	Secondary Schools With Establishment	4	79	101	719	1064	1783
03	Primary Schools Without Establishment	22	42	154	2171	2531	4702
04	Secondary Schools Without Establishment	2	11	79	107	119	226
Sub-Totals		**69**	**536**	**431**	**12191**	**13844**	**26035**

Source: Nalolo DEBO 2024

Table 38: Summary of Frozen Positions

Senior Teachers	HODs	Deputy Head teachers	Head teachers	Total
24	0	12	16	52

Source: Nalolo DEBO

Nalolo District is facing numerous challenges in its education sector. Key Areas Needing Improvement include:

- *Education Infrastructure*: The district lacks essential facilities like science laboratories, computer laboratories, and school libraries, particularly in secondary schools.
- *Early Childhood Education (ECE):* While available in most community schools, ECE programs are of poor standards and lack trained teachers, negatively impacting early child development and education.
- *Teacher Shorta*ge: The district has an inadequate number of teachers, with a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:75. Most community schools lack government teachers, hindering literacy level improvements.
- *Boarding Facilities*: The district needs formal boarding facilities, with two proposed facilities, one on the East Bank and one on the West Bank.
- *Internet Connectivity*: Most schools on the West Bank lack internet and phone network access, making data collection and submission difficult and limiting learners' research opportunities.
- *Road Network:* The poor road network in the West Bank makes it challenging for teachers to access essential services like banking, resulting in extended absences from school.

To address these challenges, the district needs to:

- Recruit 518 teachers across all levels.
- Deploy trained ECE teachers to all ECE centers.
- Improve internet connectivity and road networks.
- Construct formal boarding facilities.
- Provide essential facilities like science laboratories, computer laboratories, and school libraries

2.8.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

2.8.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

An increase in population will directly translate into an increase in the number of learners which will increase the demand of teachers and learning facilities such as classrooms, laboratories, equipment and libraries. Furthermore, construction of more staff houses for the teachers that will be deployed as a result of population increase will be required.

2.8.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Nalolo District's education sector is poised for growth, with existing and proposed investments focusing on constructing additional classroom blocks, libraries, laboratories, teacher accommodations, and establishing new schools. The district aims to add 10 primary schools and 8 secondary schools by 2034 to meet the projected demand.

Key Infrastructure Needs:

- Serious infrastructure development in existing schools, particularly the 22 community schools with pole and mud structures.
- Completion of Nalolo Boarding Secondary School and Likuma Day Secondary School to facilitate the implementation of the 2025 new curriculum framework.
- Construction of age-appropriate ECE classrooms, toilets, and play park equipment, including modern play park equipment.
- Establishment of Zonal ZEEL ECE Hub Centres at Muoyo, Silowana, and Kalamba Primary Schools.

Essential Facilities:

- A library and standard District Teachers Resource Centres to support quality education provision.
- A stand-alone structure to accommodate the District Education Sector offices.

Service Provision:

- Alternative sources of power for 46 schools currently without electricity.
- Clean water sources for 46 schools lacking access to clean water.
- Flushable toilets for 46 schools using permanent or temporary latrines.

Boarding Facilities:

- Completion of Nalolo Boarding Secondary School and construction of another boarding school on the East bank of the Zambezi river.

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

Nalolo district covers a land surface of about 5,395 square kilometres. It is divided into three parts namely the East Bank and the West bank which are separated by the Zambezi River and the Barotse plains. The district has five zones namely Ilubala, Simatoko and Lueti on the West bank while Matauka and Yeta on the East bank. Most people survive on rice growing and fishing which in most cases does not have a notable negative impact on land use. This unique terrain however makes the provision of education difficult as most schools in the plains are abandoned at some point due to floods. Areas that get flooded include Mande, Nang'wanyi, Ukolo, Lunga, Imafuwas, Lulambo, Mukena, Lwambi, Sikelenge, and Sitoloti among others. People in these flooded areas migrate to the upper land each time the area gets flooded thereby affecting the education of the children.

2.8.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

2.8.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

Schools require huge pieces of land for all intended activities to effectively take place. Clearance of land for construction of classroom blocks, football pitch and toilets all replace the natural vegetation and transform it to build, ripping the environment of the natural carbon sinks (trees). Apart from these trends, Charcoal is also an indirect cause of climate change in the Education sector in Nalolo as majority of parents are engaged the practice to sponsor their children to school. Other than that, because the district entirely depends on the pit latrines, ground water is contaminated in schools located near water sources as excreta may potentially leach into groundwater, thereby threatening human health through well-water contamination.

2.8.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

The trends of climate change on education in Nalolo is directly linked to low rainfall, droughts and sometimes floods due to heavy rains. The following are some of the challenges as a result of climate change;

- Destruction of property and infrastructure preventing children from accessing education.
- The district has experienced an increase in blown off roofs of classroom blocks in schools, for example, Liliachi Primary School, Namabunga Primary school, Muoyo Primary School and Siloloti Community School.
- High cost of rebuilding school infrastructure that has been destructed.
- Disturbances in the school routine due to shortage of classrooms caused by blown off roofs.
- High absenteeism rates; Children get demotivated to learn from roofless structures or under the trees after roof destruction. Further, children from flood affected villages and schools find it difficult to access schools, for example Villages around Mande, Nang'wanyi, Ukolo, Kalamba, Siloloti, Sikelenge, Kaanda, Silowana and Namabunga schools among others.
- Increased dropout rate of school going children in the sense that when farm yield is poor, households are unable to pay school fees and provide food. Further, the young ones who are supposed to be in school now participate in income generating activities such as fishing and charcoal burning.

2.8.6.3 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Girls and women are less likely to continue with their education and more likely to drop out of school than boys and Nalolo District is not an exception. Some of the barriers to the education of girls and women in the district are;

- Poverty
- cultural/ traditional beliefs and practices
- early marriages
- High illiteracy levels among girls and women
- Gender-based violence and many more.

Nalolo District's education sector is facing challenges that may exacerbate the gender gap between girls/women and boys/men if left unchecked. Despite having programs like Keeping Girls in School (KGS) and CAMFED, which support vulnerable girls, more needs to be done.

The KGS program provides significant support, including paying user fees, boarding fees, and an education grant of K600 per annum. Currently, there are 1,577 active KGS beneficiaries at the secondary school level, 33 girls sponsored at the tertiary level, and 207 CAMFED beneficiaries in secondary school education. However, these efforts are insufficient due to high vulnerability levels in the communities.

To bridge the gap, more comprehensive support is necessary, focusing on vulnerable school-going children. This may involve increasing funding, expanding existing programs, or introducing new initiatives to address the unique challenges faced by girls in education.

2.8.7 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified

- **Staffing levels:** The high rate of the teacher to pupil ratio is attributed to the small number of teachers allocated to the district at the point of recruitment. The district should be allowed to deploy teachers to all the community schools. Priority should be placed on giving establishment to all the existing schools that do not have establishment and unfreezing of the 52 positions to create vacancies for teacher recruitment.
- **Infrastructure:** Limited resources available for competing infrastructural demands (Classroom blocks, libraries, teachers' houses, laboratories, flushable toilets) makes it difficult for government to adequately provide for each need. Further, support received

from CDF and cooperating partners such as Action Aid, ECHO is not sufficient to meet demand. This has led to pupils having to cover long distances to access the service and using sub-standard structures for conduct of lessons.

2.8.8 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to The Issue

The education sector in the district strides to ensure an inclusive and equitable quality education that promotes lifelong learning opportunities for learners. Efforts are being made to address the issues identified. At least each child has access to quality education services in line with SDG number 4 and the national curriculum framework.

2.8.9 Summary of core issues

- Inadequate number of established schools.
- Inadequate number of teachers.
- Inadequate and lack of suitable infrastructure.
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials in existing schools
- Lack of a formal Boarding School.
- Poor internet and phone connectivity.
- Poor water, sanitation and power connectivity services.

2.8.10 Sector Problem Analysis table

Core Issues

1. Poor Education Service Provision

Causes:

- Inadequate number of teachers and established schools
- Inadequate classroom space, desks, and teaching materials
- Lack of special rooms, boarding facilities, and office space for the District Education Board (DEB)
- Poor internet and phone network, inadequate staff accommodation, and lack of reliable power sources

Effects:

- High teacher-pupil ratio, compromised lesson delivery, and poor learner performance
- Increased dropout rates, high illiteracy levels, and poor performance

Interventions:

- Deploy teachers, unfreeze frozen positions, and provide treasury authority for school establishment
- Construct classrooms, procure desks, and provide teaching materials
- Construct specialized rooms, boarding facilities, and DEB office space
- Improve internet and phone network, staff accommodation, and power sources

2. Poor Water and Sanitation Facilities

Causes:

- Inadequate funding

Effects:

- Prevalence of water-borne diseases, increased absenteeism, and dropout rates

Interventions:

- Construct water reticulation systems in schools without clean water sources

Other key issues include:

- Lack of Standard ECE Facilities: Construct adequate age-appropriate ECE facilities to improve basic skills and knowledge acquisition.
- Poor Road Network: Construct a gravel road connecting the west bank to Kalabo and Sioma to improve teacher mobility.
- Lack of Standard Sports Equipment and Facilities: Construct and install sports equipment in schools to improve concentration, talent identification, and sports performance.

2.9 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE SECTOR

2.9.1 Overview

The Ministry of Community Development is a social protection sector aimed at reducing poverty and vulnerability as well as economic inequalities through the provision of livelihood and empowerment interventions to individuals, families and communities, to realize the aspirations of the Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) among various strategic directions.

2.9.2 Key Governmental Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at A Local Level

The operations in this sector are guided by several key pieces of legislation and policies. The portfolio functions for the Department of Community Development as set out in Gazette Notice No. 90 of 2021 guides as follows:

- National Protection Policy: the policy aims at contributing to the well-being of all Zambians by ensuring that vulnerable people have sufficient income security to meet basic needs and protection from worst impacts of risks and shocks.
- Food Security Pack programme guidelines of 2019 guide all Food Security Pack intervention.
- Community Development policy: the policy aims at bringing people together to work toWards a common goal, improving the quality of life in their communities. It's a powerful tool that addresses social and economic issues, promotes inclusivity and diversity, and empowers communities to act.
- Community Development training: this aims at supporting Communities through offering a range of accredited and non-accredited courses to suit community groups to develop their skills.
- Food Programme Management: this aims at providing a comprehensive and complex procedure involving the supervision of food harvesting, selection, presentation, and preservation to ensure food items are quality and safe.
- Social Welfare- Services are guided by several key pieces of legislation and policies. Among these are the Anti-Human Trafficking Act No. 11 of 2008, which addresses the prohibition, prevention, and prosecution of human trafficking. The Children’s Code Act No. 12 of 2022 consolidates laws related to children. The Anti-Gender Based Violence Act No. 1 of 2011 provides protection for victims of gender-based violence. Additionally, consultations were held on various policies,

including the Social Protection Policy, Disability Policy, National Policy on Ageing, Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS) Guidelines, and the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) Programme Guidelines.

2.9.2.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan Implemented at Local Level

To address the high levels of poverty, vulnerability and inequalities the government has stipulated in the 8th national development plan and national social protection policy that it will enhance welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable, such as the aged, children and people with disabilities.

2.9.3 Availability Of Services.

The key priorities of the specific sector plans are drawn from National plans/strategies and implemented at district level by district staff, sub-center staff, CWACs members and other stakeholders. The following programmes are implemented by the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) in Nalolo District:

2.9.3.1 Community Development

The department of Community Development is implementing the following programmes as mandated by the government of the republic of Zambia.

- ***Food Security Pack Program -*** This is a social protection program that aims at empowering the poor and vulnerable but viable farmer households with agricultural inputs and livelihood skills to improve their productivity with the goal of enhancing their food, nutrition and income security for self-sustainability and poverty reduction.
  The Food Security Pack programme (FSP) has three (3) main components namely; Rainfed Cropping, Wetland Cropping and Alternative Livelihood Initiative (ALI) meant for vulnerable but viable beneficiary households. Nalolo district is currently implementing 3 components. The FSP support is not intended as a free handout and therefore the programme provides for 10% **Paybacks** or recoveries after the beneficiary has been supported. The paybacks are either kept at the community level or sold off and funds that are realized are used by the community members for Food Security enhancements or procurement of Agricultural equipment or small livestock. Support under ALI is given as a pass on initiative programme to vulnerable beneficiary households.
- ***Alternative Livelihood Initiative (ALI) -*** This is a subcomponent of FSP programme aimed at helping vulnerable households with small livestock rearing as an alternative income source, as well as a store of wealth that could be utilized in the event of shocks to community groups. The small livestock are given on pass on initiative basis. A total

number of 106 households have been identified by the department of Community Development and expected to receive support before the end of 2024.

- ***Wetland Farming -*** This is also another subcomponent of FSP programme. Under this component, beneficiary households with access to wetland land fields or dambos areas are supported with farming inputs to improve households' food security while waiting for the rain fed crops to be ready. During 2023/2024 farming season a total number of 600 beneficiaries were targeted.
- ***Girls Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihood (Gewel) -*** Nalolo district is one of the phase 5 districts implementing the Supporting Women's Livelihoods (SWL) in western province of Zambia. SWL is an initiative through the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) that builds on the Government's
  existing structures and programs to support poor women's livelihood productivity and economic empowerment. It finances a comprehensive package of activities for beneficiaries, including context-specific training, mentoring and peer support, the provision of productivity grants, and support for savings groups. Over the course of the project, the district has a total number of 1,940 women aged 19 to 64 who are fit to work and living in extremely poor households benefiting from the SWL component of the GEWEL project...
  The department also implements the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) component Supporting Women 's livelihoods and Keeping Girls in Schools components of the GEWEL
  project. The GRM is a tool which has been designed with intent to resolve complaints linked to the project as well as gender-based violence. Most GBV cases have not being handled
  accordingly due to the non-availability of a one stop GBV Centre while other project related
  complaints are still unresolved due to central planning. Due to inadequate funding and the lack of a safe home shelter in the district it has proven to be difficult to protect survivors from perpetrators of GBV
- ***Adult Functional Literacy -*** The Department also implements a functional literacy program where learners are taught not on how to read, write and do simple arithmetic, but also life survival skills to support themselves and their families (self-reliant and self-sustaining activities). The department has a total number of 8 literacy classes during the first year 2024 of inception and a total number of 120 learners, but due to non-availability of learning materials and instructor's incentives the program is dormant. The department has had challenges to implement the program effectively due to lack of funding to address issues like printing of new syllabus, incentive for instructors and other learning and teaching materials.

- ***Community Self-Help Initiative -*** Community Self-help initiative is a community driven programme and its being implemented by community members mobilizing themselves to identify and prioritize their needs and communally plan to address those identified needs. The implemented projects benefit all community members concerned by the project.

Nalolo District Women Association Community Hall under Self-help project is still at foundation level. The construction was stopped due to inadequate funding and poor quality of work observed by the engineers. The construction of Community Self-help Hall can be of help to the district for hosting important district meetings and an income generating venture to the District Women Association.

2.9.3.2 Social Welfare

The department of Social Welfare is implementing the following programmes as mandated by the government of the republic of Zambia

2.9.3.3 Statutory Services

These services involve the administration of the following pieces of legislation:

- ***Juvenile justice -*** These are systems of laws, policies, and procedures intended to regulate the processing and treatment of non-adult offenders who come into conflict with law and to provide legal remedies that protect their interests in situations of conflict or neglect.
- ***Child Protection -*** These services prevent and respond to violence, exploitation and abuse against children. This includes commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labor and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage.
- ***Probation Services -*** These are either institutional or community-based rehabilitation process in which a juvenile comes into conflict with the law are rehabilitee. They support individuals with court-ordered obligations to address underlying challenges, such as drug addiction, mental illness and homelessness that interfere with positive behavioral change.
- ***Adoption Services -*** These services provide domestic adoption services, unplanned pregnancy, counseling, and birth mother resources. They provide a permanent home, legal protection and security to children in need of care.

2.9.3.4 Non-Statutory Services

These encompasses the provision of welfare services such as the provision of basic needs and services.

- ***Public Welfare Assistance Scheme*** – under the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS), a scheme that offers in-kind support to vulnerable groups in the society; the department has not assisted individuals to the required standard due to lack of funds. The district never received any funds during the period under review. Thus, no assistance was offered under repatriation of stranded individuals, social support, health care support, and education support. However, orphaned babies were supported through some initiatives by the department. The support was in form of baby formular. They were 2 in total; one baby in Kataba and the other one in Lyamanyinga.

- ***Social Cash Transfers*** – This aims at reducing extreme poverty and inter-generational transfer of poverty among beneficiary households and the community through the provision of financial assistance. The district has a total number of 12,239 beneficiaries under the ordinary Social Cash transfer scheme.

Table 39: Showing the beneficiaries under the ordinary Social Cash transfer scheme.

Province	District	Male	Female	Male disabled	Female disabled	Total beneficiaries
Western	Nalolo	2043	9241	384	571	12,239

Source: Nalolo CDSW Office

- ***Keeping Girls in School*** **-** The district has 1577 girls under this program. These are girls who live in SCT households and are currently in secondary schools. The girls are validated every year by the Ministry of Education. However, the department of Social Welfare is responsible for making payments to the girls' parents/guardians. Every year, each girl gets K600. So far this year the department has made payments to 912 girls; thus 425 in phase 1 and 487 in phase 2.

2.9.3.5 Status of The Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies In The District.

The food security pack program provides farming inputs to vulnerable but viable farmer households in the selected CWACs. It has so far supported a total of 2048 farmer households under 2023/2024 rain fed farming season. See the table below.

Table 40: Targeted CWACsand category of beneficiary households

SN	CWAC	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	FHH	HKO	TIHH	CHH	AHH	UY	DHH
1	Mouyo	33	117	150	75	39	-	10	17	9	-
2	Liokwe	30	70	100	53	31	-	8	13	-	-
3	Simbule 2	36	84	120	74	-	-	23	13	10	-
4	Kapamu	41	59	100	51	26	-	11	5	7	-
5	Lyamutinga	39	89	128	41	22	-	-	17	47	1
6	Matongo	109	41	150	52	24	-	33	8	33	-
7	Lubosi	28	72	100	43	31	1	3	13	8	1
8	Litoya	34	66	100	26	10	-	27	9	28	-
9	Kataba	43	57	100	33	31	4	15	20	4	-
10	Lipaa	34	66	100	47	20	-	19	9	-	-
11	Simbule 1	42	58	100	45	27	-	15	13	-	-
12	Mwananyanda	19	81	100	77	-	-	1	11	7	2
13	Kaenyi	28	72	100	58	29	-	2	6	5	-
14	Silowana	31	69	100	60	20	1	-	9	10	-
15	Ilalamupa	38	62	100	71	16	-	-	4	9	-
16	Namabunga	43	57	100	10	58	2	-	7	12	11
17	Nambwae	29	71	100	54	15	-	-	9	20	2
18	Sinungu	34	66	100	46	28	-	1	8	17	-
19	Nalolo	40	60	100	47	37	-	-	11	5	-
Total		**731**	**1,317**	**2,048**	**963**	**464**	**8**	**168**	**202**	**231**	**17**

Source: Nalolo District CDSW Office

GEWEL provides grants to women between the ages of 19years old and 64years old under Support Women Livelihood (SWL) initiative who are drawn from households that benefit from social cash transfer program. The women that are benefiting from this SWL initiative are 1940 from phase 3 to 5. The district has a total number of 128 women's clubs under women empowerment see the table below:

Table 41: Women's clubs under Women empowerment

District	No. of Clubs	No. of Females	No. Of Male	Total Number	No Registered	No. Registered
Nalolo	128	1,084	402	1486	112	16

Source: Nalolo District CDSW Office

- Community Training is provided to the targeted beneficiaries according to the identified needs. So far, all women (1,940) on the SWL initiative have been trained in life skills, reproductive health, financial literacy and business (LSRHFLBS). The follow up mentorship training are ongoing whenever need arise.
- Other training being conducted are in Savings using the Master Training Model (MTP) and the Savings for Charge model, Nutrition, food preservation and farming methods as well as in crosscutting issues.
- Function Literacy program is being undertaken at local where the targeted beneficiaries whose illiteracy level are high, are provided with reading and writing skills for use in their daily lives such as reading cell phone messages, social. media chats, receipts, writing plans, notes, budgets, books, messages.
- Community Self-Help Initiative is community driven and its being encouraged and implemented where it involves community members mobilizing themselves to identify and prioritize their needs and communally plan for satisfying those identified needs. The implement projects benefit all community members concerned by the project.

Table 42: Number of Sub-Centers Gazetted and Those That Are Not Manned

S/N	SUB CENTRES	GAZZETED	PROPOSED	COMMENT
1.	Muoyo	Gazetted	Gazetted	Manned
2.	Litoya	Gazetted	Gazetted	Manned
3.	Sinungu	Gazeted	Proposed	Not Manned
4.	Likulwe		Proposed	Not Gazetted
5.	Kataba		Proposed	Not Gazetted
6.	Kaungalweti		Proposed	Not Gazetted
7.	Liliachi		Proposed	Not Gazetted
8.	Nanjucha		Proposed	Not Gazetted

9.	Malombe		Proposed	Not Gazetted
10.	Nasilimwe		Proposed	Not Gazetted
11.	Lushushwa		Proposed	Not Gazetted
12.	Mukukutu		Proposed	Not Gazetted

Source: Nalolo District CDSW Office

2.9.4 Assessment Of the Existing State of Development

- Food Security Pack program being implemented in 19 CWACS
- SWL project runs in all 12 Wards.
- Thirty (30) women clubs have been registered with either the local authority or the registrar of societies and applied for CDF grants and loans.
- Three (3) district Officers are available at the district level.
- Five (5) field officers (Community Development Assistants) are available in the district.
- There are 3 gazetted sub-centers in the district
- Eight (8) literacy classes are formed in Mukukutu and Muoyo Wards.
- Social cash transfers payment is done per by Monthly
- Juvenile justice cases are being handled
- Public welfare support is offered

2.9.4.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

Social protection services are key to human development economically, socially and intellectually as they target poor and vulnerable individuals who have the potential to adapt to positive change.

- The majority of vulnerable but viable households farmers were not targeted in the district.
- It was generally observed that district food security was affected due to drought which affected crops during 2023/2024 farming season.
- Most of the women's clubs were supported with grants under constituency Development funds for various projects The majority women targeted under supporting women livelihood programme received their productive grants under GEWEL project.
- A good number of people were targeted at the social cash transfer programme in the district.

2.9.4.2 Assessment Of Availability of Services Relevant to This Sector.

- **Food Security Pack Program** This is a social protection program that aims at empowering poor and vulnerable but viable farmer households with agricultural inputs and livelihood skills to improve their productivity with the goal of enhancing their food, nutrition and income security for self-sustainability and poverty reduction.

- **Alternative Livelihood Initiative** (ALI) – This is a subcomponent of FSP programme aimed at helping vulnerable households with small livestock rearing as an alternative income source as well as a store of wealth that could be utilized in the case of shocks to community groups.
- **Wetland Farming:** This is also another subcomponent of the FSP programme. Under this component beneficiary households with access to wetland land fields or dambos areas are supported with farming inputs to improve households' food security.
- **Girls Education And Women Empowerment And Livelihood (GEWEL) -** Supporting Women 's Livelihoods (SWL) is an initiative through the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to support poor women's livelihood productivity and economic empowerment.
- **Adult Functional Literacy -** Functional Literacy program helps learners on how to read, write and do simple arithmetic
- **Community Self-Help Initiative -** Community Self-help initiative is a community driven programme and its being implemented by community members mobilizing themselves to identify and prioritize their needs and communally plan to address those identified needs

2.9.4.2.1 Statutory Services

- ***Juvenile Justice -*** These are systems of laws, policies, and procedures intended to regulate the processing and treatment of non-adult offenders who come into conflict with law and to provide legal remedies that protect their interests in situations of conflict or neglect.
- ***Child Protection -*** These services prevent and respond to violence, exploitation and abuse against children.
- **Probation Services -** These are either institutional or community-based rehabilitation process in which a juvenile comes into conflict with the law are rehabilitee.
- **Adoption Services –** These services provide domestic adoption services, unplanned pregnancy, counseling, and birth mother resources.

2.9.4.2.2 Non -Statutory Services

These encompasses the provision of welfare services such as the provision of basic needs and services.

- ***Public Welfare Assistance Scheme*** – under the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS), a scheme that offers in-kind support to vulnerable groups in the society.
- ***Social Cash Transfers*** – This aims at reducing extreme poverty and inter-generational transfer of poverty among beneficiary households and the community through the provision of financial assistance.

2.9.4.3 Communities Who Do Not Have Access to Basic Services and Facilities

Issues relating to the non-availability of housing services for sub-Centre staff in 11 Wards in Nalolo district is a challenge among the community members who always need services for a resident officer to provide quick social protection services to the affected members of the community.

2.9.4.4 Assessment of the Quality of Services Relevant to the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for the provision and promotion of quality social protection services aimed at alleviating poverty, reducing destitution, and promoting family values. The historic performance of social protection programme.

- The Food Security Pack program is being implemented in 19 CWACs56 against 63 CWACsin Nalolo district.
- A total number of FSP beneficiaries for rain fed is at 2048 against the total number of 5550 households targeted
- SWL project running in 45 CWACs against 63 CWACs
- Hundred and twelve (112) women clubs have been registered against 128 clubs
- Three (3) district Officers are available with the short fall of accountant officer, office orderly, procurement officer, driver and human resource officer at district level.
- Five (5) field officers (Community Development Assistants) available against 12 Wards.
- Three 3 sub-Centres are gazette and manned against nine (9) ungazetted.
- Six, 6 literacy classes against a total number of adults who are Illiterate in the district.
- 4 officers from the department of social Welfare against the entire district
- 1 staff house in one Ward against 12 Wards

2.9.5 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Overall Performance Of The Sector.

- Inadequate farming is input to cater for all vulnerable but viable farmer households in the district under the Food security pack program.
- Late delivery of farming inputs to the beneficiaries.
- Drought, frost, flash floods and army worms as the result of climate change affect
- FSP Late delivery of farming inputs to the beneficiary households
- Inadequate funding under Support Women Livelihood project

- Shortage of staff to carry out/implement the services, out of 12 Wards there are only 5 field staff under Community Development and no officer under social welfare.
- Inadequate funding for statuary services for juveniles in conflict with the Law
- Inadequate transport for field staff/ officers to adequately offer the services in all the Wards.
- Inadequate number of women/youth club given empowerment funds to reduce poverty levels.
- No housing units / structures for the field staff.
- Each member in the same household is registered independently.
- Aged category to be dropped from 65 years to 55years
- Adding Males who are keeping orphans even if he is not disabled or sick
- Males feel left out of many governments activities/support
- Response for the affected individual households is always delayed
- Long distance covered to access services from government offices providing social protection services.
- Little knowledge among community members on where to access particular social protection services.
- Delay to provide feedback on the grievance shared on a particular social protection programme

2.9.5.1 Issues From Public Participation Process Relating to The Availability of Services in The Sector

During the public consultative meetings held with stakeholders concerns were raised with regards to farming input allocation. The beneficiaries had the view that the input allocation in a particular CWAC was not enough to cater for all the interested community members. In addition, the community also indicated concerns toWards the non-availability of officers in the district that are responsible for the provision of services. The community was of the view that there is need for more officers to be deployed to the district to increase efficiency and effectiveness in service provision in all the 12 Wards in the district.

2.9.5.2 Issues From Public Participation Process Relating to The Quality Of Services

- Challenges in Community Mobilization and delivery of Information due to Poor Mobile Network Coverage; The community faces challenges in accessing Social Protection programs due to poor networks in most of the rural areas, places such as Shekela, Kataba, Likulwe, Silowana and Kambai Wards
- Inadequate Police posts causing a rise in GBV cases, Human trafficking, child abuse, Child marriages, Low numbers of beneficiaries on supporting programs, leaving Inadequate funding for statuary services for juveniles in conflict with the Law the Majority destitute and incapacitated households in society

- There is no transparency among some of the committee members when it comes to the selection of beneficiaries of social protection programmes.
- Inadequate programs on adult literacy through the education sector and Community Development.
- Late distribution of farming inputs under FSP.
- Long distance to pay point Centre hence aged, disabled and chronically ill on palliative care find it difficult to get social cash transfers
- Payment of social cash transfer funds through mobile money is a challenge among the aged people.
- Inadequate funding for PWAS leaving the good number of emergency cases such as fire victims, Education support and health support victims are not attended to.
- Lack of a one-stop GBV Centre.

2.9.6 Assessment Of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

In the next 10 years, the demand for social protection services will be direct proportion to the increase in population and even more. This is because with the increase of population consumption also increases and many other variables. Farming Input allocation in terms of caseload should at least increase. The population is expected to rise rapidly. Women empowerment programs allocation should increase too by the same margin to carter for the rising population. There is need to improve on staffing levels, construction of staff houses at both district sub-Centre level as well as increasing funding to meet the service demand at community level.

2.9.6.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on The Estimates Of Population Change

The rate at which the population is growing is at 1.5, it entails that more Social Protection programmes must be implemented and spread in the entire district like the way social cash transfer is done which has 100% coverage to all the 63 CWACs in the district. The status of communities where the food security pack programme is being implemented is that it is only in 19 CWACs out of 63 CWACs and this entails only 20% coverage which is very low knowing how vulnerable our district is. In addition, this entails that more sub centers must be gazetteer so that services are brought closer to the people.

2.9.6.2 Identification Of Communities Where Growth Will Occur and Where Future Services and Facilities Are Likely to be Needed.

The social protection sector has identified the following community where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

Table 43: communities where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

SN	Name of Community	Future Services	Comments
1.	Nanjucha	Establishment of sub-center and staff house	Coordination of all social protection programmes for the sector
2.	Muoyo	Establishment of a one stop Centre for GBV	For survivors of Gender based Violence.
3.	Sinungu	Establishment of a one stop Centre for GBV Employment of psychosocial counsellor	For survivors of Gender based Violence.
4.	Kaungalueti	Construction of staff house	Coordination of all social protection programmes for the sector
5.	Kataba	Construction of staff house	Coordination of all social protection programmes for the sector
6.	Malombe	Construction of staff house	Coordination of all social protection programmes for the sector
7.	Nasilimwe	Construction of staff house	Coordination of all social protection programmes for the sector
8.	Lushushwa	Construction of staff house	Coordination of all social protection programmes for the sector
9.	Liliachi	Construction of staff house and one stop center for GBV	Coordination of all social protection programmes for the sector
10.	Mukukutu	Construction of staff house	Coordination of all social protection programmes for the sector

Source: Nalolo District CDSW Office 2024

2.9.6.3 Assessment Of the Likely Impact Of Ongoing And Committed Investment And Development Programmes On Land Use And Population Distribution Patterns

The on-going investment and development programs on land use are likely to continue being dotted all over the district, but of course population increase in areas along the road will fuel more demand of these services in these areas as compared to the outskirts of the district. This therefore entails that in the next 10 years, Nalolo boma is likely to receive more infrastructure development followed by Sinungu, Muoyo and Nambwae. This pattern follows population growth and increased demand for goods and services in the next 10 years.

2.9.7 Analysis Of Impact of Environment And Climate Change On The Sector

Because of climate change most of the farming inputs given to beneficiaries affected by drought, dry spell and army worms. This has made them venture into charcoal production which has led to increased deforestation and soil erosion in Nalolo District. Charcoal production harms the environment leading to climate change which brings about poor harvest, hence increasing the dependency on the government for social protection services

2.9.7.1 The Impact of Development Trends In The Sector On The Environment And Climate Change

As the population increases the social protection sector will need a lot of resources to support the vulnerable households as the caseload will increase for the people in need of social support. The impact of development will affect the environment negatively and hence contribute to climate change through deforestation and poor management of solid waste.

2.9.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The district faces numerous challenges related to gender groups and vulnerable populations. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by poverty, with female-headed households experiencing higher levels of poverty compared to male-headed households. This vulnerability is exacerbated by rising cases of child labor, GBV, early marriages, and teen pregnancy, which are often linked to high crime rates and substance abuse.

Men and boys, on the other hand, are primarily perpetrators of GBV cases against women and girls. Interestingly, most social protection services benefit females, leaving males vulnerable and potentially contributing to increased violence. Youths in the district are also vulnerable, with inadequate access to social protection programs and youth skills training centers. This deficiency leads to a higher risk of alcohol and drug abuse among out-of-school youths.

The disabled population faces significant barriers, including a lack of walking aids and inaccessible buildings, which hinder their ability to access social protection services. Lastly, the district is experiencing a rise in HIV/AIDS cases, largely due to food insecurity caused by climate change. This has led to a disturbing trend where individuals exchange sex for food or money, further increasing HIV/AIDS statistics. As a result, funds allocated for drought response are being redirected toWards purchasing HIV/AIDS medication.

2.9.9 Issue Statements and Assessment Of External Factors Contributing To The Issue

Core Issues

1. Inadequate Resource Allocation
   - Causes: Insufficient funding, poor resource allocation, and centralized planning.
   - Effects: Limited caseload, low nutrition levels, poor living conditions, and failure to access primary education.
   - Interventions: Provide sufficient resources, decentralize planning, and allocate resources effectively.
2. Ineffective Policy Implementation
   - Causes: Spatial shifts in mandates, policy changes, and lack of support for vulnerable households.
   - Effects: Delayed support, no emergency support, and increased poverty levels.
   - Interventions: Review policies, provide support on time, and direct policy changes toWards improving welfare.
3. Limited Access to Education and Empowerment
   - Causes: Lack of learning materials, limited access to women empowerment programs, and high literacy levels.
   - Effects: Community members unable to read and write, failing to make informed decisions, and lacking leadership skills.
   - Interventions: Provide teaching and learning materials, promote women empowerment programs, and support literacy instructors.
4. Inadequate Support for Alternative Livelihoods
   - Causes: Insufficient funding, unavailability of livestock, and limited support for small-scale farmers.
   - Effects: Low nutrition levels, high poverty levels, and deteriorating living conditions.
   - Interventions: Improve funding for alternatives, promote small-scale farmers, and provide support for livelihood development.

2.10 WATER DEVELOPMENT, SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR

2.10.1 Overview

Water Development, Supply and Sanitation are essential services that are critical for human health, economic development and environmental sustainability. Inadequate water services and sanitation lead to water crisis and sanitation infrastructure gaps. Access to safe and clean water is important for drinking, cooking, hygiene and sanitation.

2.10.2 Overall Objective

The overall objective of the water supply and sanitation sector is to ensure sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and adequate sanitation to meet basic needs for improved health and poverty alleviation for all in the district in line with the National rural water supply and sanitation programme, National urban water supply and sanitation, National Vision 2030 and the 8th National Development Plan (8NDP).

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

The sector is guided by policies and programs that define the water supply and sanitation services delivery. These include the National Water Policy of 2010, water and sanitation act No.28 of 1997, Water resources management act No.21 of 2011, Vision 2030, 8NDP and national programs such as National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program, National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Program and global development agenda such as Sustainable Development Goals with goal number six for water and sanitation.

The key government priorities being and to be implemented at the local level include;

- Develop and implement strategies and systems for continuous maintenance, expansion and rehabilitation of the water supply infrastructure;
- Promote a culture of preventive maintenance at all levels;
- Improve water quality monitoring facilities and systems;
- Create an enabling environment for Private Sector Participation in water supply, sanitation and hygiene service provision;
- Enhance sector corporate governance for commercial utilities and progress toWards cost-reflective tariffs
- Develop and implement systems for continuous development, expansion and rehabilitation of the sanitation infrastructure for the provision of adequate sanitation and hygiene services to all citizens;
- Enhance human and technological capacity for the efficient and sustainable provision of sanitation and hygiene services;

- Raise awareness on the standards and guidelines for on-site sanitation service chain and faecal sludge management;
- Develop a robust operation and maintenance program for the sustainable provision of sanitation services;
- Create an enabling environment for the community and private sector participation in sanitation and hygiene provision
- Facilitate participatory demand creation for sanitation, hygiene and water trough institutionalizing community approaches to sanitation (e.g. CLTS, PHAST), addressing behavioral barriers, and creating a sustained social norm of not practicing Open Defecation at household level, in schools, health care facilities and public spaces fostering public health.

2.10.3.1 Sectorial policies and strategies that govern services provision.

2.10.3.1.1 Eighth National Development Plan 2022 – 2026

The provision of water and sanitation services in the district is vital and the Eighth National Development Plan advocates for the enhancement of the percentage of the population that have access to improved water sources and sanitation hence strategies such as the enhancement of the management and productive use of water resources, improvement of access to clean and safe water supply and the improvement of sanitation services.

2.10.3.1.2 National Water Policy of 2010

The policy aims at promoting sustainable water resources development with a view to facilitating adequate, equitable, and good quality water for all users at acceptable costs and ensuring security of supply under varying conditions. The policy framework includes the following key policy strategies: Recognizing the important role of the water sector in the overall socio-economic development of the country; Vesting control of water resources in the country under state control; Promoting water resources development through an integrated management approach; Providing adequate, safe, and cost-effective water supply and sanitation services with due regard to environmental protection; Defining clear institutional responsibilities of all stakeholders in the water sector for effective management and coordination and recognizing water as an economic good.

2.10.3.1.3 Water Resources Management Act No. 21 of 2011

The act promotes water resources development and management for both surface and groundwater. It incorporates the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) into the legal and institutional frameworks for the water resources management and development.

2.10.3.1.4 National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP)

The NRWSSP overall objective is to provide sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and proper sanitation to meet basic needs for improved health and poverty alleviation for Zambia's rural population and it is a driver to achievement of sustainable Development Goal on water and sanitation.

2.10.4 Description of the Existing State of Development

2.10.4.1 Availability of Service

Water supply coverage in the district is low at 40% while access to basic sanitation is about 21%. The provision of water and sanitation services in Nalolo District is categorized into two parts that is the peri-urban area that covers only Muoyo royal village and the rural part covering the rest of the 12 Wards in the district. The implementations of various water supply, sanitation and hygiene interventions are spearheaded by government and cooperating partners.

2.10.4.2 Peri-Urban Water Supply

The peri-urban area is Muoyo royal village which is in Muoyo Ward approximately 37km from Mongu town and it is serviced by Western Water Supply and Sanitation Company (WWSSC). The utility company water supply source is boreholes fitted with submersible pump powered by electricity and currently one borehole is operational out of the three drilled. The total network length is 4.6km and has a total of 186 customers.

2.10.4.3 Rural Water Supply

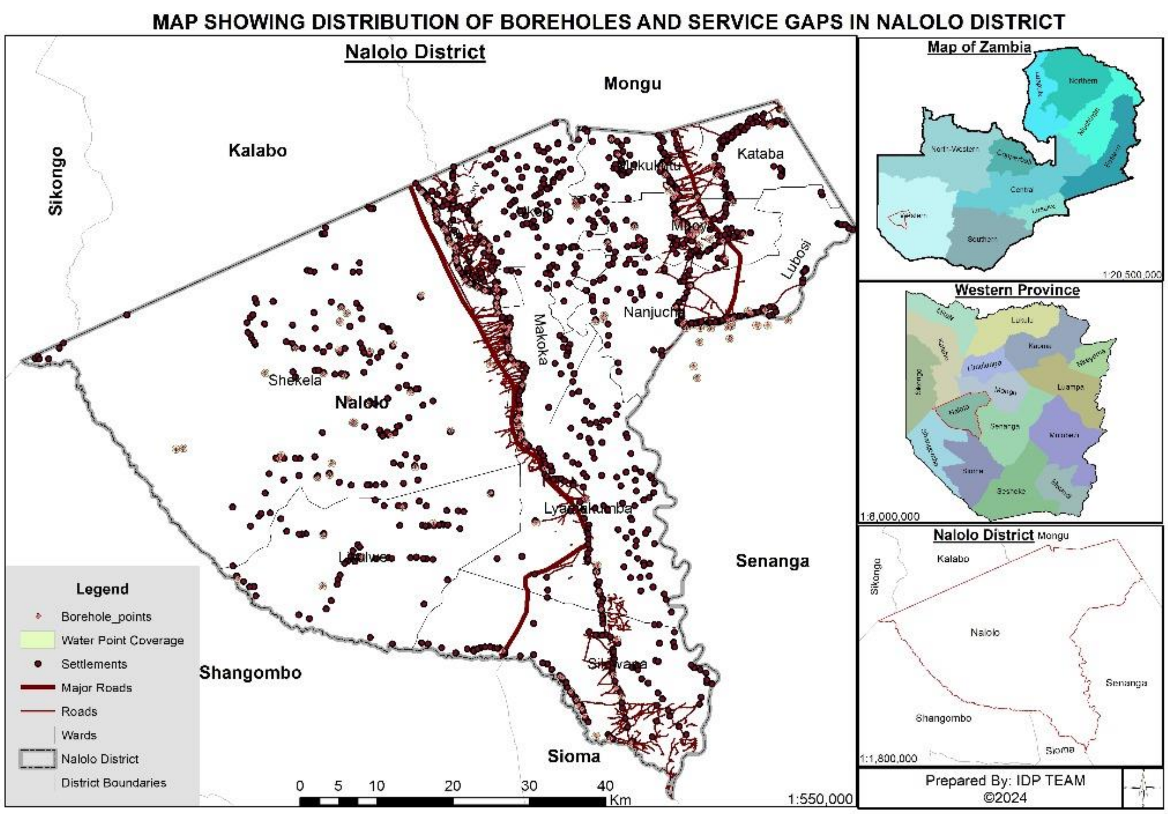
The rural population of the district does not have access to adequate, clean and safe drinking water facilities, most parts are supplied by boreholes, unprotected shallow wells and streams. The main safe water supplies are boreholes equipped with hand pumps and small solar powered water schemes mainly in public institutions such as schools and health facilities. The district has a total of 305 boreholes equipped with hand pumps and 38 water schemes. The settlement pattern in smaller sparsely communities of usually less than 250 people as opposed to the National Rural water supply and sanitation Program under the National Policy which envisages the need for at least 250 people to access clean and safe water point. These settlement patterns make it hard for water point to be beneficial to majority users and for funding by some cooperating partners. And iron content in some water points deters people from using those protected water sources.

Table 44: Current Water Status in the District

S/N	Name of the Ward	Population	Total number of existing protected water source in the Ward	Number of Boreholes Required
1	Kambai	4865	40	21
2	Kataba	2216	15	13
3	Likulwe	3231	13	28
4	Lubosi	4448	25	31
5	Lyamakumba	15874	36	163
6	Makoka	8615	34	74
7	Mukukutu	3862	24	25
8	Muoyo	6509	40	42
9	Nanjucha	4531	31	26
10	Shekela	6413	36	45
11	Silowana	9132	33	82
12	Ukolo	3949	16	34
	TOTAL	73645	343	584

Source: Nalolo Town Council (2024)

Figure 10: Water and Sanitation distribution points in the IDP area



Source: NTC 2024

2.10.4.4 Sanitation

Sanitation is a group of methods of collecting human excreta and urine as well as community wastewater in a hygienic way, where human and community health is not altered. These sanitation methods are aimed at reducing the spreading of diseases caused by inadequate wastewater, excreta and other waste treatment, proper handling of water and food and by restricting the occurrence of causes of diseases.

The district level of sanitation coverage is low with no sewerage services provided by Western Water Supply and Sanitation Company to promote safely managed waste disposal. The sanitation facilities in public institutions that include schools, health facilities and markets mostly used sanitation facilities are traditional pit latrines with few having ventilated improved pit latrines and ablution constructed with support from government and cooperating partners. The district only has 20 public institutions with ablution blocks out of 91institutions. In communities few households have access to unimproved pit latrines while majority are practicing open defecation however, government and its cooperating partners have been making strides in training district water, sanitation and hygiene committee members, environmental health technologists, community champions on sanitation and hygiene approaches, promoting sanitation and hygiene behavior change and village triggering. Therefore, to achieve universal access to improved sanitation services and end open defecation in the district, concerted effort from all partners and more investment is needed. Sanitation coverage has been lagging compared to water coverage due to inadequate funding coupled with low investment returns and high cost of investment.

2.10.4.5 Water Resources Development

The Ministry of water Development and sanitation supply has two departments namely:

1. Water Resources Development
2. Water Supply and Sanitation

These departments provide water resources development and management services in Nalolo district but due to insufficient and delayed funding implementation has been a challenge. The Department of Water Resources Development has no vehicle at the station to execute its mandate effectively. By establishing a district department of water resources development, the government demonstrates its commitment to addressing water- related challenges and ensuring suitable water management practices at local level.

The district has no hydraulic infrastructures such as dams, weirs and department of water resources development lacks tools and equipment to ensure effective sustainable water resources development, management and utilization. The district is unable to carry out hydrological

assessments; determination of water resources availability and water demands to enhance preparation of plans for water allocation and utilization; plans for protection; conservation and restoration; and plans for investments in primary and secondary water infrastructure. The district intends to construct two dams in Shekela Ward for both domestic and agriculture purposes.
The district has low staffing levels as indicated below:

Table 45: Staff levels at the District Water Development Office

S/N	Staff Position	Staff Establishment	Current Status	Deficit	Proposed
1.	District Water Development Officer	01	01	0	01
2.	Assistant Engineering	01	01	0	01
3.	Office Orderly	01	0	01	01
4.	Watchman	0	0	01	01
5.	Driver	0	0	0	01
6.	Driller	0	0	01	01
TOTAL		***2***	***2***	***3***	***6***

Source: Nalolo DWDO 2024

2.10.4.6 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of service for water supply can be regarded as average while for sanitation services it is below average due to the number of issues as outlined below;

2.10.4.6.1 Water services

- The borehole functionality rate is above 80%
- The operationalizing of spare parts shops only on eastern side of district while on western side it is not yet functional but constructed
- The district has trained about 30 area pump menders
- The district has 24 tool kit centers
- Water user fees are not cost reflective
- No consistency in water user fees contributions

2.10.4.6.2 Sanitation services

- Only 12 villages of Kambai attained open defecation free status
- The district has not trained masons to assist communities with construction of various low-cost latrine options
- The district has no demonstration centers for sanitation marketing of various latrine designs options
- The district has trained cadres at district and sub district level for sanitation and hygiene promotions

2.10.5 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The following are some issues raised from public participation, many people, need safe water facilities such as boreholes while large communities desire some water schemes as a solution to their water challenges. Other issues are outlined below;

2.10.5.1 Water supply

- High iron content in some water points
- Non-operational spare parts shop in Nalolo west
- Social conflict with respect to water supply infrastructure
- Lack of community ownership of water supply infrastructure
- Lack of capacity by area pump menders to repair and maintain piped water systems
- Lack of capacity by community to operate and maintain piped water systems

2.10.5.2 Sanitation

- Lose soil leading to regular collapsing of latrines negatively affecting community desire to construct toilets
- Lack of masons to assist in latrine construction
- Most sanitation facilities are not inclusive to people with disabilities

It is worth noting water supply services are demand driven by the community through the upfront contributions toWard establishing new water supply infrastructure. Mainly there is no response from the community in meeting up the upfront contributions making it difficult to ascertain who requires the service. Meanwhile proper sanitation and good hygiene service depend on behavior change and acceptance of approaches in place. Currently there is low behavior change and acceptance of CLTS approach being used.

2.10.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Due to the low levels of access to clean and quality water which stands at 40%, there is need to increase the number of people with access to functioning water supply water points. The demand of water in the district is influenced by the fact that large number of the district's population is going without portable and safe drinking water. The following changes would be expected during the implementation of the IDP;

- There will be an immediate relief from the burden of fetching water from distant water points, particularly to the women and children.
- Community members' personal and domestic hygiene will improve due to availability of safe water within a round trip of not more than 30 minutes.
- There will be a tangible reduction in the incidence of waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, particularly in children.

- In the long term, there will be a reduction in child morbidity and mortality rates
- Women will have more time to invest in economic ventures or other beneficial household and social activities.
- Those families with the extra burden of caring for members with HIV/AIDS will have access to clean and safe water for more effective care.
- Supply of water to the surrounding households will greatly improve their water and sanitation conditions.
- Supply of water to the institutions will make the workplaces more conducive to employees.
- Availability of water in public institutions such as school will enhance menstrual hygiene management
- Improved service delivery and management of the district

2.10.6.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The district population is expected to increase over time, and it is estimated that by the year 2034 will have about 85,468 people. This change in population will increase demand for more water points across the district. Therefore, the increase in population will demand continuous and increased investment for both construction and rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure. The increase in population will also demand for more sanitation facilities constructed, rehabilitated in public institutions and in communities to prevent open defecation.

2.10.6.2 Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Population and Settlements

The impact of the continuation of existing trends on population and settlement would bring contamination of water sources from agriculture chemicals and fertilizers. This would further affect human health. As population continues to grow, many human activities may affect water recharge zones that may result in water shortages.

2.10.7 Environment and Climate Change

The increase in population will result in human activities such as agriculture, timber production, charcoal burning and increased demand for water resources such as boreholes and other water supply facilities to meet the demands of the growing population which shall eventually have a direct impact on the environment which will eventually contribute to climate change. The changes to environment such as less vegetation due to human activities (deforestation) will result in greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide not been absorbed but emitted to the atmosphere resulting in ozone layer depletion influencing climate change. Also the reduced availability of water also has an impact on rising temperatures. Therefore, the district needs to enhance and promote the management, protection and restoration of the environment and its freshwater ecosystems in an integrated approach. This will enhance human well-being, promote inclusive growth, enhance environmental health, boost resilience and reduce risk from natural and man-made disasters

2.10.8 Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Gender takes center stage in the sector as well as vulnerable groups such as people living with HIV/AIDS and people with disability. On gender the vital role played by women in the water sector is well recognized. However, access to safe water for drinking and other domestic needs continues to be a problem for women in the district. There is need to improve access to water in the district whose burden of responsibility disproportionately falls on women than men. The district understands that social and economic development can only be attained when there is equal participation of both men and women in the development process. The district promotes gender transformation and also social inclusion in the design and delivery of WASH facilities, products and services. The district encourages increase of female participation in water resources management and building of institutional knowledge and competency for gender issues in water resources management.

The country has made considerable progress in reducing the stigma attached to HIV/AIDS. The availability of antiretroviral drugs has made it possible for people living with HIV/AIDS to live normal lives both in urban and rural areas. However, ensuring that people living with HIV/AIDS has access to clean water and sanitation is still one of the strategies to manage opportunistic infections. Therefore, the need for infrastructure development is vital so that clean water supply is within reach for people living with HIV/AIDS.

The 2010 census revealed that over 250,000 people in Zambia live with disabilities. In the past, service provision, site selection, designs and construction of water supply and sanitation infrastructure have not adequately taken into account requirements for people living with disabilities. This has caused challenges for people with disabilities to equitably access water and other related services and the district addresses this through inclusive water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

2.10.9 Issue Statements and Assessment of Factors Contributing to The Issue

The water and sanitation sector in Nalolo district faces numerous challenges that hinder the provision of safe and reliable water and sanitation services. The core issues can be categorized into three main areas:

Infrastructure and Resources

5. Inadequate water supply and sanitation infrastructure
6. Lack of tools and equipment
7. Insufficient funding
8. Inadequate staffing levels
9. Lack of hydraulic infrastructure

Management and Capacity

1. Lack of community capacity to manage and maintain water and sanitation infrastructure
2. Inadequate water resources management
3. Lack of information management system
4. Lack of research and development
5. Poor contract management

Water Quality and Availability

1. High iron content in water sources
2. Inadequate water supply
3. Lack of water harnessing and storage infrastructure

These challenges result in various negative effects, including:

- Increased downtime of broken water and sanitation facilities
- Poor functionality rate of water and sanitation infrastructure
- High waterborne and related diseases
- Poor hygiene
- Food insecurity during drought periods
- Flooding

To address these challenges, interventions are needed in areas such as:

- Training and capacity building for water and sanitation committees and community members
- Construction and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation infrastructure
- Procurement of vital tools and equipment
- Sufficient funding and resource allocation
- Establishment of a functional information management system
- Research and development to improve water resources management and water quality.

2.11 TOURISM, ARTS AND CULTURE

2.11.1 Overview

The people of Nalolo District in Western Province, Zambia, are predominantly Lozi, an ethnic group renowned for their rich cultural heritage and artistic expression. Their culture revolves around the Litunga La Mboela (Queen of the South) and the Kuomboka Ceremony, a centuries-old tradition that showcases their resilience, creativity, and deep connection to their environment.

Nalolo District's rich cultural tapestry and the Kuomboka Ceremony offer an unparalleled tourism experience, showcasing the resilience, creativity, and warmth of the Lozi people.

2.11.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level

2.11.2.1 Review of Policies and Plans

Zambia's government has implemented several key policies to support the tourism industry. The National Tourism Policy of 2015 is a cornerstone of these efforts, aiming to make Zambia one of the top five tourist destinations in Africa by 2030. This policy promotes tourism in key source markets, domestic tourism, and restocking national parks.

The Tourism and Hospitality Act No. 13 of 2015 provides for Institutional Framework, Administration, Regulation, Registration and Licensing of tourism and activities. The IDP will ensure that all potential tourism areas in the district are developed.

2.11.2.2 Key Policy Initiatives:

- **Economic Liberalization:** The government recognizes the need for more economic liberalization and disengagement from the tourist industry to foster growth.
- **Job Creation and Public Participation:** Policies prioritize job creation and public participation in tourism businesses, ensuring that the benefits of tourism are shared widely.
- **Regulation and Support:** The Tourism and Hospitality Act of 2015 regulates the industry, enhances the tourism value chain, and establishes the Zambia Tourism Agency.
- **Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Development**: The government supports MSMEs through the Zambia Development Agency, providing resources for entrepreneurs in the tourism sector.
- **Zambia's National Heritage Conservation Commission Act, Cap 173,** safeguards the country's rich cultural and natural heritage, including ancient relics, historical sites, and items of aesthetic, scientific, or archaeological significance. This law ensures the preservation, restoration, and good management of these valuable assets for future generations.

2.11.2.3 Protected Heritage Sites and Items

- Ancient buildings, ruins, and remaining portions of buildings or ruins.
- Fossils, drawings, paintings, petroglyphs, or carvings on stone executed before January 1, 1924
- Shrines, tombs, and other historical cultural heritage locations
- Natural heritage sites, including national parks and game reserves

2.11.2.4 Conservation Efforts

The National Heritage Conservation Commission, established under this Act, is responsible for conserving Zambia's historical, natural, and cultural heritage through various means, including:

- Preservation
- Restoration
- Rehabilitation
- Reconstruction
- Adaptive use
- Good management

Zambia's Vision 2030 aims to position the country as a top tourist destination in Africa, with a unique selling proposition by 2030. To achieve this, the government has outlined key strategies;

2.11.2.5 Key Strategies:

- **Arts and Culture Infrastructure Development:** Enhancing cultural heritage sites, museums, and historical monuments to showcase Zambia's rich history and diversity.
- **Music and Arts Festival Development Promotions:** Supporting local artists and hosting international festivals to promote Zambia's vibrant cultural scene.
- **Enhanced Tourism Campaigns:** Targeted marketing initiatives to attract tourists from around the world.
- **Diversifying Tourism Products:** Developing new tourism offerings, such as eco-tourism, adventure tourism, and cultural tourism.
- **Increasing Local Participation:** Empowering local communities to benefit from tourism through entrepreneurship, employment, and skills development.

As alluded to above, these initiatives align with the National Tourism Policy of 2015, which aims to make Zambia one of the top five tourist destinations in Africa by 2030. The policy focuses on promoting domestic tourism, developing tourism infrastructure, and enhancing the overall tourist experience.

The Ministry of Tourism has also developed the Tourism Master Plan (2018-2038) to guide the sector's growth and development. This plan is expected to increase the economic contribution of tourism to the Zambian economy, in line with Vision 2030 and the 8th National Development Plan.

By taking advantage of and implementing these initiatives and strategies, Nalolo district given its Tourism potential is poised to become a major tourism hub in the Western Region, showcasing its unique cultural heritage and natural beauty to the world.

2.11.3 Existing state of Development

Nalolo's premier attraction is the majestic Kuomboka Ceremony of Her Royal Highness, Litunga La Mboela, the Queen of the South. This ancient tradition celebrates the royal family's annual relocation from their flooded palace in the Barotse Floodplain, Muleneng'i, to higher ground in Muoyo. The ceremony is a vibrant showcase of cultural heritage, featuring mesmerizing traditional music, captivating dance, and exquisite craftsmanship.

The Kuomboka Ceremony is particularly renowned for its stunning display of craftsmanship, highlighting the intricate design of the Nalikwanda, the Royal Badge. This iconic symbol is proudly showcased alongside a majestic parade of canoes, creating an unforgettable spectacle. As a result, tourists flock to Nalolo to experience this unique cultural event.

The Kuomboka Ceremony typically takes place between March and April, a week after the Litunga's ceremony in Limulunga. This annual event offers a rare glimpse into the rich cultural heritage of the Lozi people. As a result, tourists and cultural enthusiasts flock to Nalolo to experience this unique event, making it an unmissable destination. The ceremony is a testament to the Lozi people's resilience, creativity, and deep connection to their environment, showcasing their cultural pride and traditions.

Barotseland, with Nalolo at its heart, boasts an unparalleled cultural legacy waiting to be unearthed. Beyond the awe-inspiring Kuomboka Ceremony, lies a vast tapestry of historical sites and monuments that vividly showcase the region's profound heritage. The Royal Burial Sites (Sitino) and Former Palaces (Mulenen'i) of Barotseland hold a special place in the region's cultural landscape, serving as sacred tributes to the illustrious leaders who shaped the region's history.

These revered sites, steeped in cultural and spiritual significance, have unfortunately fallen into neglect. However, they hold immense potential for revitalization into world-class museums and national heritage sites. By preserving these treasures, we not only honor the early gods and ancestors of the Barotse Kingdom but also safeguard the Lozi people's cultural identity and traditions.

The restoration of these historical sites would not only foster community pride and ownership but also unlock Nalolo's potential as a premier cultural destination. This initiative would boost local economic development, enhance cultural exchange and understanding, and solidify

Barotseland's position as a unique cultural gem in Zambia's rich heritage. By exploring and preserving Nalolo's cultural legacy, we ensure the Lozi people's story is told for generations to come.

2.11.3.1 Exploring the Royal Burial Sites and former Palaces:

1. Naleli Palace (Mulenen'i), Siloloti - Former palace of Chief Sikota
2. Nanula (Mulenen'i) Palace, Nalolo - Former palace of Chieftainess Kandundu
3. Ikalombwa (Mulenen'i) Palace, Nalolo - Former palace of Chief Mbanga
4. Ibolokwa Shrine, Sikelenge - Burial site of Chieftainess Matauka
5. Mwandi Shrine, Mwandi - Burial site of Chief Nakambe
6. Libumbwandinde (Sitino) Shrine, Libumbwandinde - Burial site of Chieftainess Makwibi
7. Mwandi (Sitino) Shrine, Mwandi - Burial site of Chief Sikota
8. Kambai (Sitino) Shrine, Kambai - Burial site of Chief Mbanga
9. Namayula (Sitino) Shrine, Mwandi - Burial site of Chief Yuvya
10. Makoka (Sitino) Shrine, Makoka - Burial site of Chief Mulima

Furthermore, Nalolo's stunning natural landscape is further enhanced by the Ndeko Bird Sanctuary, a hidden gem nestled in the flood plains and verging on the majestic Zambezi River. This vibrant oasis is a haven for bird enthusiasts and nature lovers, boasting an incredible array of bird species. With over 1000 resident and migratory birds calling it home, the sanctuary serves as a crucial breeding ground for vulnerable and endangered species. Its diverse habitats, comprising wetlands, forests, and grasslands, support a rich ecosystem, making it an ideal destination for nature enthusiasts.

Ndeko Bird Sanctuary offers an unforgettable experience, showcasing Nalolo's natural beauty and cementing its position as a premier destination for eco-tourism.

2.11.3.2 Cultural integration

Nalolo District's cultural mosaic is further enriched by the presence of diverse ethnic groups, each contributing their unique traditions and customs. Alongside the Lozi people, other communities have preserved their rich cultural heritage, resisting the tides of modernization.

- The Luvale people boast a rich cultural heritage. Renowned for their artistic expression and skillful craftsmanship, they create intricate masquerades (Makishi), sculptures, and wood carvings. Luvale society is organized around matrilineal clans, with women playing significant roles in inheritance and family structure. Their vibrant culture is further expressed through music, storytelling, and proverbs.

- The Mbunda people possess a distinct cultural identity, sharing similarities with the Luvale and Lunda. Their rich heritage is characterized by vibrant music, dance, and artisanship, notably wood carvings and basketry. Agriculture is their economic backbone, supplemented by hunting, fishing, and livestock rearing. The "Cheke cha Mbunda" ceremony showcases their cultural splendour, featuring captivating dance, song, and "Makishi" masquerades. Notably, the Mbunda people are also renowned for their fervent business acumen, demonstrating exceptional entrepreneurial skills, innovation, and a keen sense of commerce, which has enabled them to excel in various economic endeavours.

2.11.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Nalolo District's tourism sector remains largely untapped, despite its immense potential. The lack of effective marketing and publicity has hindered the growth of this vital industry. As highlighted earlier, the district boasts an array of unique attractions, including the majestic Kuomboka Ceremony, the historic Royal Burial Sites, and the breathtaking Ndeko Bird Sanctuary. However, these gems remain relatively unknown to local and international tourists.

To unlock Nalolo's tourism potential, significant investments are needed to improve the road network and support infrastructure. Building lodges, Telecommunication infrastructure, restaurants, and roads leading to tourist attractions would greatly enhance the visitor experience. Additionally, the development of a cultural village would provide a valuable platform for preserving and showcasing the rich cultural heritage of the Lozi people.

A cultural village would:

- Showcase traditional Lozi architecture and craftsmanship
- Offer insights into the region's history and customs
- Provide a platform for local artisans to display their wares
- Create opportunities for cultural exchange programs
- Generate revenue and stimulate local economic growth

Moreover, targeted marketing strategies and collaborative efforts between local authorities, traditional authorities, and stakeholders are essential to:

- Raise awareness about Nalolo's tourism attractions
- Develop tailored tour packages
- Enhance visitor infrastructure
- Ensure sustainable tourism practices

By addressing these challenges and opportunities, Nalolo District can unlock its full tourism potential, creating jobs, stimulating economic growth, and preserving its unique cultural identity for future generations.

2.11.5 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Located in the heart of Western Province, Nalolo District holds immense tourism potential, boasting breathtaking natural attractions, rich cultural heritage, and unique experiences. Despite its captivating features, the district's tourism infrastructure remains largely underdeveloped, presenting a compelling opportunity for investment and growth.

By investing in Nalolo's tourism industry, stakeholders can:

- Enhance infrastructure and amenities
- Promote cultural preservation and community engagement
- Foster sustainable tourism practices
- Create employment opportunities and stimulate local economic growth

2.11.5.1 Proposed Investment and Development Programs:

Visionary investors and developers can capitalize on Nalolo's untapped potential by supporting proposed projects, including:

- ***Zambezi River Waterfront Development:*** Creating a scenic waterfront area with shops, restaurants, and entertainment.
- ***Kaunga Community Tourism Project***: Developing community-led tourism initiatives in Kaungalueti village.
- ***Nalolo District Eco-Tourism Initiative:*** Promoting sustainable tourism practices and eco-tourism activities.
- ***Digital Tourism Marketing Strategy:*** Enhancing online presence and marketing for Nalolo's tourism industry.
- ***Tourism Infrastructure Development Fund:*** Financing upgrades to roads, lodges, and cultural sites.
- ***Cultural Heritage Preservation Project:*** Safeguarding Nalolo's cultural heritage through documentation and conservation.
- ***Tourism Education and Training Institute:*** Developing local capacity in tourism management and hospitality.
- ***Community-Based Natural Resource Management Project***: Empowering local communities to manage natural resources.
- ***Investment in Renewable Energy:*** Transitioning to sustainable energy sources to power tourism infrastructure.

2.11.5.2 Potential Investment Opportunities

Here are the potential investment opportunities in Nalolo District

ii. Luxury Safari Lodges and Eco-Lodges

Invest in high-end, environmentally friendly accommodations catering to safari enthusiasts and eco-tourists. Nalolo's pristine wilderness and wildlife offer a unique setting for luxury lodges, tented camps, or bush camps. Partner with local communities to create authentic, responsible tourism experiences.

iii. Water-Based Tourism Activities

Harness the Zambezi River's potential with:

- Luxury boat cruises and sunset cruises
- Fishing excursions and tournaments
- Water sports (e.g., kayaking, canoeing)
- River-based cultural experiences (e.g., traditional fishing methods)
  This investment will create jobs, stimulate local economic growth, and showcase Nalolo's aquatic beauty.

iv. Cultural Tourism Initiatives

Support community-led tourism projects, such as:

- Homestays with local families
- Cultural performances and workshops
- Traditional craft development and sales
- Community-based tourism enterprises
- This investment promotes cultural preservation, community engagement, and economic empowerment.

v. Adventure Tourism

Develop exciting experiences, including:

- Guided hiking and trekking excursions
- Birdwatching and wildlife spotting
- Camping and glamping options
- Adventure sports (e.g., zip-lining)
- This investment will attract thrill-seekers, create jobs, and showcase Nalolo's natural beauty.

These investment opportunities offer a chance to contribute to Nalolo District's economic growth, cultural preservation, and environmental sustainability while generating attractive returns.

2.11.6 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector

Nalolo District's tourism potential, anchored by its unique cultural heritage and breathtaking natural attractions, faces significant threats from environmental degradation and climate change. The iconic Kuomboka Ceremony, which literally means "to cross the river," is intricately tied to the seasonal flooding of the Zambezi River. However, climate change-induced alterations in rainfall patterns and increased frequency of droughts and floods jeopardize the ceremony's very existence.

Rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns affect the district's ecosystems, threatening the majestic wildlife and birdlife that would potentially attract tourists. The Ndeko Bird Sanctuary, a prospective prized tourist destination, is likely to face habitat disruption and shifting migration patterns due to climate change. Additionally, increased temperatures and altered rainfall patterns impact agricultural productivity, compromising local food security and the tourism industry's reliance on local produce.

Climate-related disruptions also imperil the district's infrastructure, including roads, and cultural sites. More frequent and intense floods damage roads, hindering tourist access, while droughts strain water resources, affecting tourism prospects. The historical sites, vulnerable to extreme weather events, require urgent adaptation measures to preserve their integrity.

The consequences of environmental degradation and climate change on Nalolo's tourism sector are far-reaching:

- Reduced tourist arrivals due to compromised attractions and infrastructure
- Loss of revenue and livelihoods for local communities
- Erosion of cultural heritage and traditional practices
- Decreased biodiversity and ecosystem resilience

To mitigate these impacts, Nalolo District requires proactive measures:

- Climate-resilient infrastructure development
- Sustainable tourism practices and eco-tourism initiatives
- Community-based natural resource management
- Climate-smart agriculture and water management
- Integration of climate change education into local cultural practices

By adopting these strategies, Nalolo District can safeguard its tourism potential, protect its cultural heritage, and ensure a resilient and sustainable future for its communities.

2.11.7 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Core Issues

1. Limited Awareness of Tourism Potential: Lack of understanding of tourism potential and benefits hinders investment, infrastructure development, and promotion of intangible cultures.
2. Limited Priority Given to Tourism Development: Insufficient priority given to tourism development results in inadequate investment, poor infrastructure, and limited tourism products.
3. Limited Understanding of Cultural Significance: Limited understanding of cultural significance hinders promotion and preservation of intangible cultures.

Recommendations

1. Conduct awareness campaigns to promote tourism potential and benefits.
2. Advocate for increased priority and investment in tourism development.
3. Develop and implement cultural preservation and promotion strategies.
4. Improve road infrastructure to enhance accessibility to tourism sites.
5. Develop and promote tourism products in collaboration with local communities.

PART THREE

3.1 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Nalolo District's Development Framework is built on a comprehensive vision, outlining the district's development objectives, priority areas, strategies, and Spatial Development Framework. Through stakeholder consultations, key developmental challenges were identified, including poor infrastructure, dilapidated roads, limited communication facilities, and inadequate water and sanitation services. These pressing issues necessitate urgent attention during the plan's implementation period

3.1.1 Vision

To be A thriving, sustainable, and resilient community with equitable access to quality services, infrastructure, and opportunities by 2034

3.1.2 Vision Statement

By 2033, Nalolo District aims to become a thriving, sustainable, and resilient community. This vision is built on inclusivity, social justice, and environmental steWardship, ensuring a better quality of life for all residents. The district will foster economic growth, innovation, and entrepreneurship, retaining its unique heritage while attracting businesses, investors, and visitors.

Sustainability and resilience are core priorities. Nalolo District will protect natural resources, promote climate resilience, and adopt eco-friendly practices. Robust infrastructure, disaster preparedness, and comprehensive social services will empower residents to navigate life's challenges. Quality healthcare, education, and social support will be accessible to all.

Inclusivity and social justice will underpin every initiative. The district will bridge gaps in access to services, opportunities, and resources, regardless of age, gender, ability, or background. Through collaborative governance, community engagement, and participatory decision-making, Nalolo District will become a beacon of hope, prosperity, and harmony, ensuring every resident thrives.

3.1.3 Policies to Direct Development

Nalolo District's development is guided by several key policies that ensure inclusive and sustainable growth.

a. The **Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) and Vision 2030** provide an overall framework, aiming to achieve social justice from 2024 to 2033. These policies focus on reducing poverty, creating jobs, and making Zambia a prosperous lower-middle-income country by 2030.
b. To address environmental concerns, the **National Policy on Climate Change** coordinates responses to climate change, promoting sustainable practices and climate resilience. This is particularly important for Nalolo District, where agriculture is the livelihood of nearly 90% of the rural population.
c. The **National Decentralization Policy of 2023** ensures community-led development, allowing local people to propose projects funded through the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). This bottom-up approach enables the district to prioritize its needs and facilitate effective planning and development.

3.2 Cross-Sectoral Goals, Objectives and Priority Areas of Development

3.2.1 Infrastructure Development

Objectives:

i. Upgrade 50% of the viable roads and bridges to all-weather standard by 2027 to improve connectivity and facilitate Local Economic Development and Growth.
ii. Develop and maintain public buildings, including schools, healthcare facilities, and markets in each Ward by 2028

Nalolo Rural District urgently needs to upgrade its roads, bridges, and public buildings. This will improve connectivity, facilitate economic growth, and enhance the overall quality of life for residents. The district's strategic location, just 35 kilometers from Mongu, makes investing in infrastructure crucial for unlocking its potential. Upgraded infrastructure will also support tourism development and attract businesses and investors.

3.2.2 Communication Enhancement

Objectives:

i. Expand mobile network coverage to 75% of the district by 2028.
ii. Upgrade and increase internet access to 50% of households by 2028.

Expanding mobile network coverage and internet access is vital for Nalolo's growth. This will enable residents to access information, connect with the global community, and explore economic opportunities. Improved communication infrastructure will also facilitate e-learning, e-health services, and other essential public services.

3.2.3 Water and Sanitation

Objectives:

i. Expand access to clean water and sanitation facilities from 40% to 80% by 2028.
ii. Improve public sanitation facilities in Schools, Markets and Health facilities, including the construction of new toilets and the rehabilitation of existing ones by 2028.
iii. Promote hygiene practices, including handwashing and proper waste disposal at household level and public places

Increasing access to clean water and improving sanitation facilities is critical for public health and well-being. Nalolo District aims to provide sustainable water sources and sanitation infrastructure, reducing water-borne diseases and promoting hygiene. This will also support economic development, as a healthy workforce is essential for productivity.

3.2.4 Economic Empowerment

Supporting entrepreneurship, agriculture, and livelihood programs will drive economic growth in Nalolo District. Initiatives such as financial inclusion, agricultural training, and market access will empower residents to start and grow businesses. This priority area aligns with Zambia's National Long-Term Vision 2030 and the Eighth National Development Plan

3.2.5 Human Capital Development

Enhancing education, healthcare, and skills training is essential for Nalolo's human capital development. The district aims to improve educational outcomes, increase access to quality healthcare, and provide vocational training. This will equip residents with the skills needed to compete in the modern economy and contribute to national development.

3.2.6 Enhance Tourism

Objectives:

i. Develop and promote at least Three (03) new tourist attractions, including natural and cultural heritage sites by 2026.
ii. Develop tourism infrastructure, including accommodations, restaurants, and transportation services in Muoyo, Nanjucha, Mukukutu, and Litoya Wards by 2029.
iii. Increase tourism revenue by 20% annually for the next 3 years.

Enhancing tourism in Nalolo District will unlock its natural and cultural potential. The district's rich heritage and scenic beauty offer opportunities for eco-tourism, cultural tourism, and adventure travel. Developing tourism infrastructure and promoting local attractions will create jobs, stimulate entrepreneurship, and showcase Nalolo's unique identity.

3.3 Spatial Development Framework

The Spatial Development Framework is a holistic approach to sustainable development that recognizes the intricate relationships between spatial development, economic growth, and social equity. The SDF provides a structured framework for analyzing and addressing the complex challenges of sustainable development, including poverty reduction, environmental conservation, and social inclusion in Nalolo district.

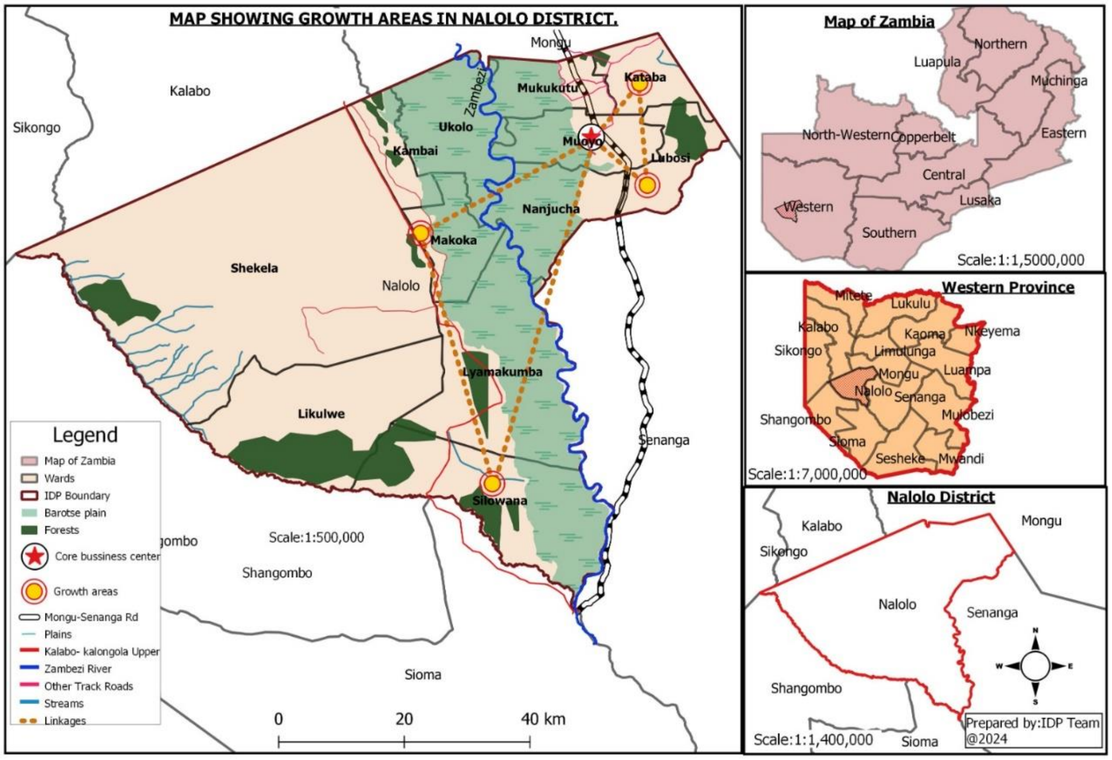
3.3.1 Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios

3.3.1.1 Scenario One: Growth Areas Concept

3.3.1.1.1 Description of the scenario including rationale

The Growth Area Scenario is rooted in the growth pole theory, developed by economist Francois Perroux (1955). This theory posits that economic development can be accelerated by promoting growth in specific areas, or "growth poles," within a region. In urban planning, this involves strategically developing certain locations to stimulate economic growth and development in a broader region.

Figure 11: Map showing the Growth Area Development Scenario



Source: NTC Planning Dept, 2024

3.3.1.1.2 Rationale

The growth area scenario presents a compelling framework for Nalolo's economic development, offering opportunities for stimulated economic growth, job creation, and improved livelihoods. However, a nuanced analysis of its advantages and disadvantages is crucial to informing decision-making and ensure sustainable development. By adopting an inclusive and sustainable approach, the district can equitably distribute the benefits of growth while addressing environmental and social concerns. The identification of growth poles, selected based on their pull factors, is a deliberate strategy to concentrate resources and development efforts in key areas that can drive broader district-wide economic growth. By developing infrastructure, industries, and services in these poles, Nalolo can create hubs of economic activity that benefit surrounding areas through improved access to jobs, services, and infrastructure, ultimately fostering a more balanced and sustainable development trajectory.

3.3.1.1.3 Consideration of advantages of scenario

- Economic Growth and Job Creation: The growth area scenario has the potential to stimulate economic growth, create employment opportunities, and increase income levels for local communities.
- Infrastructure Development: The proposed developments, such as transportation infrastructure, markets, and warehouses, will improve the region's connectivity, facilitate trade, and enhance the overall business environment.
- Diversification of Economy: The growth area scenario promotes diversification of the economy by supporting various sectors, including agriculture, forestry, and tourism, reducing dependence on a single industry.
- Improved Livelihoods: The increased economic activity and job opportunities will likely improve livelihoods for local communities, enhancing their overall well-being and quality of life for the residents in Nalolo.

3.3.1.1.4 Consideration of disadvantages of scenario

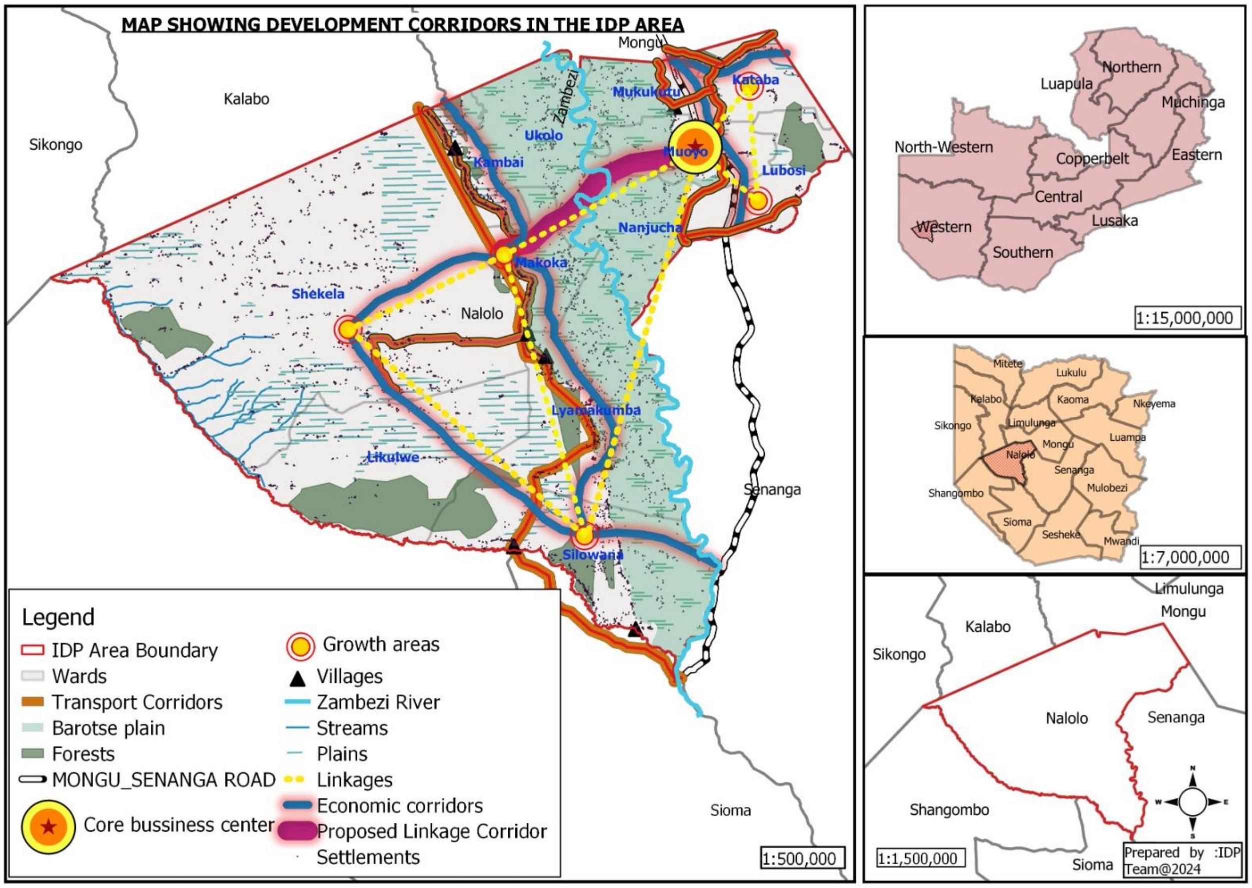
- *Environmental Concerns:* The growth area scenario may lead to environmental degradation, deforestation, and habitat destruction, particularly if the forestry and agriculture sectors are not managed sustainably.
- *Displacement of Local Communities:* The proposed developments may result in the displacement of local communities, potentially leading to social and cultural disruption.
- *Inequality and Uneven Distribution of Benefits:* The growth area scenario may exacerbate existing social and economic inequalities, with benefits accruing disproportionately to certain groups or individuals.
- *Dependence on External Investment:* The growth area scenario relies heavily on external investment, which may create vulnerability to fluctuations in global markets and economies.
- Potential for Unmanaged Urbanization: The growth area scenario may lead to unmanaged urbanization, resulting in inadequate provision of services, infrastructure, and housing, potentially creating social and environmental problems.

3.3.1.2 Scenario Two: Development Corridor

3.3.1.2.1 Description of the scenario including rationale

The Development Corridor Scenario is a spatial planning and development approach that involves identifying and concentrating development efforts along strategic corridors, typically characterized by existing or planned infrastructure (Fujita & Mori, 2005). This scenario is often employed in regional and national development planning, with the rationale of enhancing regional economic competitiveness, fostering job creation and income growth, and promoting sustainable and inclusive development (World Bank, 2013).

Figure 12: Map showing the Development Corridor *Scenario*



Source: NTC Planning Dept, 2024

3.3.1.2.2 Rationale

Nalolo District, renowned for its thriving rice farming, cattle, fish trading, and timber production, is currently grappling with significant challenges stemming from its transportation network. The district's flood-prone environment creates ideal conditions for rice and fish production, while its vast forests provide an abundance of timber resources. However, the efficient transportation of goods and produce to processing centers and markets is crucial for unlocking economic development and growth.

As shown in figure 12 above to address this critical issue, the development of Three strategic transportation corridors has been identified as a top priority. Enhancing these corridors will facilitate the seamless movement of goods, services, and people, thereby stimulating economic activity, creating jobs, and improving livelihoods. By investing in these transportation corridors, Nalolo District can unlock its full economic potential, drive growth, and ensure a brighter future for its residents.

3.3.1.2.3 Consideration of advantages of scenario

The Development Corridor Scenario offers several advantages. Firstly, it enables the efficient use of infrastructure investments, as development is concentrated along existing or planned infrastructure corridors (Ascani et al., 2016). Secondly, it promotes economic agglomeration and clustering, leading to increased regional competitiveness and innovation (Krugman, 1991). Thirdly, it facilitates the creation of jobs and income opportunities, particularly in regions with limited economic activity (Rodríguez-Pose, 2013).

3.3.1.2.4 Consideration of disadvantages of scenario

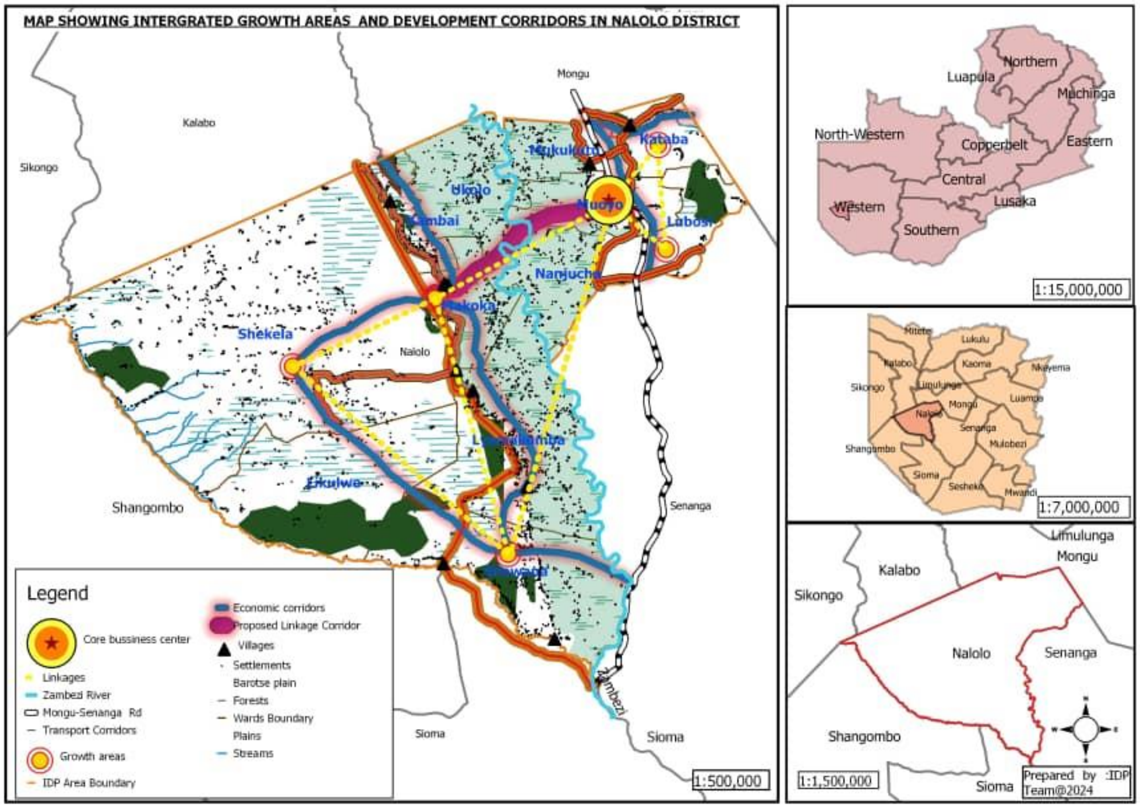
However, the Development Corridor Scenario also presents several disadvantages. One major concern is the potential for uneven development and spatial inequality, as resources and investments may be concentrated in specific corridors, leaving other areas behind (Harvey, 2006). Additionally, the scenario may lead to environmental degradation and loss of natural resources, particularly if development is not managed sustainably (Rees, 1992). Furthermore, the scenario may also result in displacement and marginalization of local communities, particularly if their needs and interests are not taken into account in the planning process (Marcuse, 2009).

3.3.1.3 Scenario Three: An integration of Growth Areas and Development Corridor Scenarios

3.3.1.3.1 Description of the Scenario and Rationale

This scenario integrates the growth areas and development corridor scenarios, leveraging the strengths of both approaches to create a comprehensive spatial development framework for Nalolo Rural District. The rationale behind this integrated scenario is to create a symbiotic relationship between the growth areas and development corridors, fostering economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability.

Figure 13: Map showing an integration of the Growth Area and Development Corridor Scenario



Source: NTC Planning Department, 2024

By integrating these two scenarios, Nalolo Rural District can capitalize on the economic growth potential of the growth areas while harnessing the connectivity and accessibility benefits of the development corridors. This integrated approach enables the district to create a network of interconnected growth areas, supported by efficient transportation systems, thereby enhancing the overall competitiveness and attractiveness of the district.

3.3.1.3.2 Advantages of the Scenario

The integrated growth areas and development corridor scenario offers several advantages, including:

- *Enhanced Economic Growth:* The integration of growth areas and development corridors creates a synergistic effect, fostering economic growth and development in the district.
- *Improved Connectivity and Accessibility*: The development corridors provide efficient transportation systems, enhancing connectivity and accessibility between growth areas, surrounding communities, and regional markets.

- *Increased Competitiveness*: The integrated scenario enables Nalolo Rural District to compete more effectively with other districts and regions, attracting investments, businesses, and talent.
- *Environmental Sustainability:* The scenario promotes environmental sustainability by encouraging the development of green infrastructure, renewable energy systems, and eco-friendly practices.
- *Social Development:* The integrated scenario prioritizes social development, ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are equitably distributed, and that the needs of vulnerable populations are addressed.

3.3.1.3.3 Disadvantages of the Scenario

While the integrated growth areas and development corridor scenario offers several advantages, there are also potential disadvantages to consider:

- *Complexity and Coordination Challenges:* The integrated scenario requires effective coordination and collaboration among various stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector entities, and local communities.
- *High Upfront Costs:* The development of growth areas and development corridors requires significant upfront investments in infrastructure, which can be a challenge for resource-constrained districts like Nalolo.
- *Potential for Uneven Development:* The integrated scenario may exacerbate uneven development patterns, where some areas receive more investment and attention than others, potentially widening disparities and inequalities.
- *Environmental Impacts:* The development of growth areas and development corridors may result in environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, and displacement of local communities, if not carefully planned and managed.

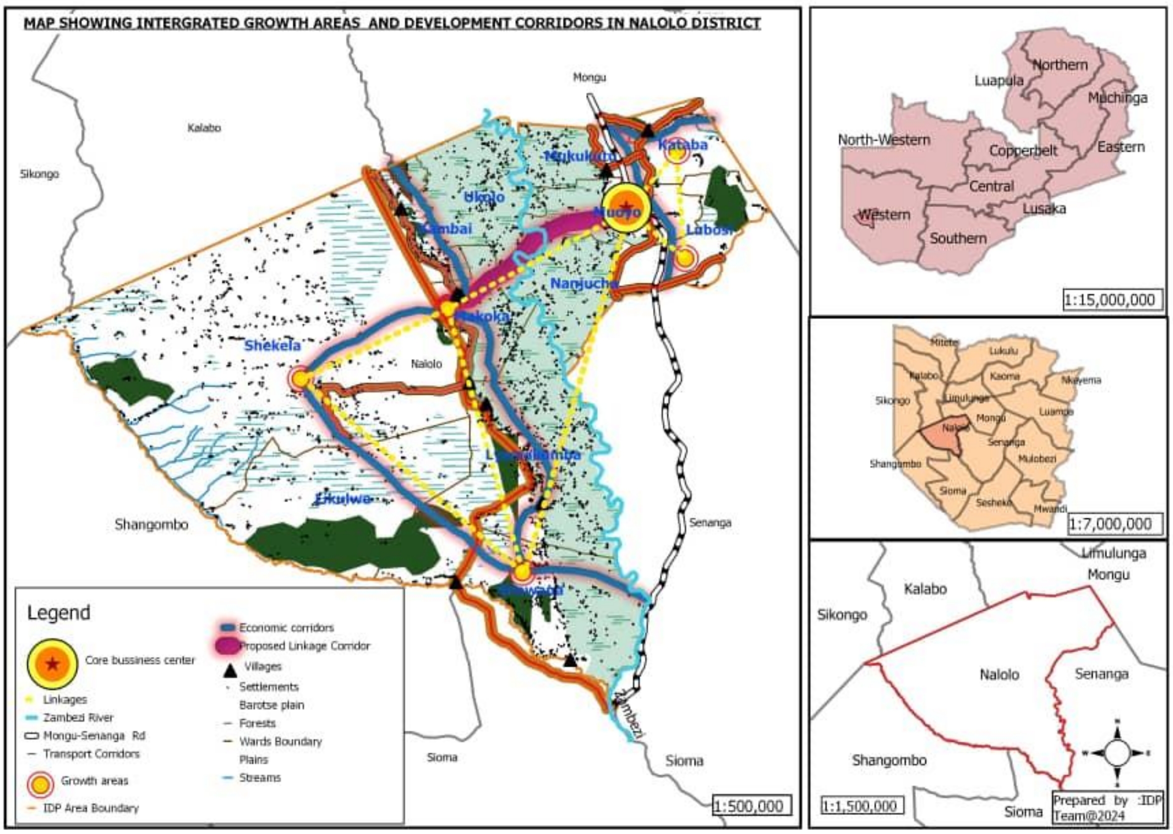
By carefully considering these advantages and disadvantages, Nalolo Rural District can develop a comprehensive spatial development framework that balances economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability.

3.3.2 Chosen Spatial Development Scenario: An Integration of Growth Area and Development Corridors Scenarios

3.3.3 Description of the Chosen Scenario Including Rationale for the Selection

The integrated growth areas and development corridor scenario was selected as the preferred spatial development framework for Nalolo Rural District due to its alignment with the district's development goals, including economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability. This scenario addresses the district's development challenges, such as limited access to markets, inadequate infrastructure, and poverty, by promoting balanced and inclusive development through the linking of growth areas with development corridors. This approach ensures that benefits are shared equitably among communities, prioritizing the needs of vulnerable populations, including women, youth, and marginalized groups.

Figure 14: Map showing an integration of the Growth Area and Development Corridor Scenario



Source: NTC Planning Department, 2024

The integrated scenario has the potential to stimulate economic growth and competitiveness in Nalolo Rural District by creating a network of interconnected growth areas and development corridors, enhancing the district's attractiveness to investors, businesses, and talent. Furthermore, this scenario incorporates environmental sustainability principles, including the development of green infrastructure, renewable energy systems, and eco-friendly practices, promoting the conservation of natural resources and the protection of biodiversity. The feasibility of implementing this scenario is also a significant factor, as it allows for phased implementation, enabling the district to prioritize investments and allocate resources effectively.

The selection of the integrated scenario is further justified by the support and participation of key stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, and private sector entities.

This scenario provides opportunities for stakeholder engagement and participation in the planning and implementation process, ensuring that the needs and concerns of all stakeholders are addressed. Overall, the integrated growth areas and development corridor scenario offers a comprehensive and sustainable spatial development framework for Nalolo Rural District, addressing the district's development challenges while promoting economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability.

3.3.4 The Growth Areas Scenario

Nalolo District, with its numerous urbanizing villages, is an ideal candidate for this scenario. The settlements with high development potential, due to their pull factors, have been identified as growth poles. These areas are:

1. **Lubosi,** situated along the Main Road, has become a key growth pole with vast potential for investment and development. Its strategic location, existing economic activity driven by truck drivers, and availability of electricity make it an ideal spot for trade and commerce. To transform Lubosi into a thriving growth point, proposed developments include:
    - Restaurants, lodges, motels, and fueling stations
    - Vehicle maintenance services, warehouses, and logistics facilities
    - Amenities like showers, toilets, laundry facilities, and banking services
    - Safety and security measures, including lighting, CCTV cameras, and police presence
    - A modern truck stop with amenities for drivers

    These developments will cater to truck drivers, travelers, and the local community, driving economic growth and development.

2. **Muoyo**, the district's most developed area, is poised to become a growth pole due to its existing infrastructure, including electricity, market, modern accommodation, and administrative offices. To unlock its potential, proposed developments include:
    - Market expansion and upgrade
    - Modern commercial complexes
    - Improved transportation infrastructure
    - Enhanced public services (healthcare, education, community centers)
    - ICT infrastructure development (internet, telecommunications, digital payments)

    These developments will drive economic growth, job creation, and improved livelihoods for the local community, fully realizing Muoyo's growth pole potential

3. **Liliachi** is a strategic location, serving as the hub of the Nalolo Central Business District. This vibrant area boasts an impressive array of facilities, including:
   - District hospital, providing essential healthcare services
   - District administration offices, housing key government departments
   - Civic Centre, hosting Local Authority Offices
   - Planned and surveyed plots, offering investment opportunities
   - Boarding school, providing quality education
   - Other associated amenities, supporting local businesses and residents

   With its existing infrastructure and amenities, coupled with the construction of the D319 Kalongola Road, Liliachi is well-positioned to drive economic growth, attract investments, and enhance the quality of life for residents.

4. **Kataba:** A strategic location with potential for growth. Kataba's strategic location, along a road earmarked for upgrading, presents growth opportunities. Its agricultural potential, particularly for rice and cassava, and proximity to timber-producing Nalikwanda Constituency, make it ideal for a wood processing plant and rice processing plant and other storage facilities.

   Key benefits:
   - Job creation and economic growth
   - Increased efficiency and profitability
   - Diversified wood products
   - Contribution to national development
   - Packaging and distribution

   Establishing a wood processing plant in Kataba can unlock its potential, drive economic growth, and contribute to national development.

5. **Kaunga Lueti** is a strategically located area, boasting an abundance of natural resources, including timber, fish, and rice. This richness in natural resources has transformed Kaunga Lueti into a thriving trade hub in the Western Bank, presenting opportunities for economic growth and development.

   Potential developments:
   - Timber processing and woodworking industries
   - Construction of Kalongola Road
   - Fish processing and packaging facilities
   - Rice milling and processing plants

- Trade and commerce infrastructure (markets, warehouses, etc.)
- Tourism initiatives, leveraging the area's natural beauty and resources

By harnessing Kaunga Lueti's natural resources and strategic location, we can unlock its economic potential, drive growth, and improve livelihoods for local communities.

By prioritizing these growth areas, Nalolo District can stimulate economic growth, development, and urbanization, ultimately improving the quality of life for its residents.

Table 46: Showing potential Growth Areas

Area/Zone	Ward	Urbanizing Factors	Future Demands
▪ Muoyo	▪ Muoyo	▪ High youthful population ▪ Power supply by ZESCO ▪ Water Supply by WWSSC ▪ Located along main road (Mongu – Senanga) ▪ Transit station. ▪ Market (biggest in the district) ▪ Availability of Secondary and Primary Schools ▪ Roadside trading centers (Muoyo and Sianda) ▪ Commercialization ▪ Observable rural transformation (e.g. people building modern houses) ▪ Current host of temporal Civic Centre ▪ Proximity to Mongu and Senanga via M10 Road ▪	▪ Industrialization ▪ Employment opportunities ▪ Improved supply of safe and clean water ▪ Improved commercial activities such as banks. ▪ Modernization in general

▪ Lubosi	▪ Lubosi	▪ High youthful population ▪ Power supply by ZESCO ▪ Located along main road (Mongu – Senanga) ▪ Transit station. ▪ Proximity to Mongu and Senanga via Main Road ▪	▪ Truck bay ▪ Filling Station ▪ Modern Market ▪ Industrialization ▪ Employment opportunities ▪ Improved supply of safe and clean water ▪ Improved commercial activities such as banks. ▪ Modernization in general
▪ Kataba	▪ Kataba	▪ Proposed Tarred Road to Nalikwanda ▪ Power supply by ZESCO ▪ High youthful population	▪ Irrigation systems ▪ Storage facilities ▪ Market infrastructure ▪ Housing and amenities ▪ Financial services (banks, microfinance, mobile money) ▪ Value addition and processing facilities ▪ Tourism and hospitality services (hotels, lodges, restaurants) ▪ Health services (hospitals, clinics, health centers) ▪ Education and training institutions ▪ Communication services (internet, phone, postal services)

▪ Liliachi	▪ Makoka	▪ Proposed site for the CBD ▪ Construction of modern government infrastructure such as Offices and housing ▪ Proximity to ZESCO power supply ▪ Gravelling of Kalongola Road for easy connectivity to Sioma, Kalabo and Mongu ▪ Timber harvesting	▪ Filling Station ▪ Modern Market ▪ Industrialization ▪ Employment opportunities ▪ Improved supply of safe and clean water ▪ Improved commercial activities such as banks. ▪ Modernization in general ▪ Establishment of Wood processing plant
▪ Kaunga Lueti	▪ Silowana	▪ Gravelling of Kalongola Road for easy connectivity to Sioma, Kalabo and Mongu ▪ Timber harvesting	▪ Establishment of Wood processing plant

3.3.5 The Development Corridor Scenario

Nalolo District, renowned for its thriving rice farming, cattle, fish trading, and timber production, is currently grappling with significant challenges stemming from its transportation network. The district's flood-prone environment creates ideal conditions for rice and fish production, while its vast forests provide an abundance of timber resources. However, the efficient transportation of goods and produce to processing centers and markets is crucial for unlocking economic development and growth

- **The Namushakende – Nalikwanda Corridor: Unlocking Economic Potential**

The Namushakende–Nalikwanda Corridor is a strategic transportation route that connects Kataba Ward to Nalikwanda, Mongu and Nalolo offering immense opportunities for economic growth and development. This corridor is critical for the Ward, which is endowed with vast potential for rice production and timber production. The development of the Nalikwanda Road will not only facilitate the transportation of agricultural produce and timber but also stimulate economic activity, create jobs, and improve livelihoods.

Upon completion, the corridor is expected to experience an agglomeration of other services and settlement along the road, including:

- Market centers and trading posts
- Storage and warehousing facilities
- Agro-processing industries
- Timber processing and manufacturing units
- Residential and commercial areas

The development of the Namushakende–Nalikwanda Corridor will have a transformative impact on the local economy, enhancing the Ward's competitiveness and contributing to the overall growth and development of Nalolo District.

- **The Kalongola – Kalabo Corridor**

The Kalongola-Kalabo Corridor is a vital transportation artery connecting Nalolo in the west bank to Sioma and Kalabo. This corridor passes through Makoka Ward in Liliachi, the district administrative area, and serves as the primary route for people and goods.

Notably, the corridor traverses areas rich in natural resources, including:

- Kaunga Lueti, which boasts an abundance of timber and fish resources, presenting opportunities for forestry and fisheries industries.
- Shekela and Makoka Wards, which are the district's agricultural hubs, producing a range of crops that contribute significantly to the local economy.

However, despite its importance, the road's condition is a major concern. The stretch from Sioma to Kaunga Lueti is gravelled, while the 120km section from Kaunga to the Mongu-Kalabo Road Junction is characterized by heavy Kalahari Sands, making it challenging to navigate, even for 4x4 vehicles, which can take up to 8 hours to traverse this section.

A well-developed transport corridor is crucial to unlocking the economic potential of these areas. Efficient transportation infrastructure will enable the seamless movement of goods, including timber, fish, and agricultural produce, to local and international markets. This, in turn, will stimulate economic growth, create employment opportunities, and improve the livelihoods of communities along the corridor.

- **The Lower Kalongola – Kalabo (Lukona) Road Corridor**

The proposed corridor follows the existing road that skirts along the plains, connecting key Wards such as Kambai, Ukolo, Makoka, Lyamakumba, and Silowana. This road, although narrow and characterized by sandy terrain, plays a vital role in the district's socio-economic fabric, as it provides access to most of the population settled along the west bank.

The flood plains which the road traverses offer numerous advantages that make this transport corridor a compelling development priority. The area's potential for rice and vegetable production is significant, and the presence of canals connecting the east and west banks of the district, as well as linking settlements within the plain, underscores the importance of this corridor. Furthermore, the cultural significance of the plains to the Lozi people, who traditionally reside in the floodplain areas, adds a layer of complexity to the development of this corridor, necessitating a nuanced approach that balances economic development with cultural sensitivity.

Improving the road infrastructure along this corridor will have far-reaching benefits for the local population, including enhanced access to markets, healthcare, and education facilities. Moreover, the development of this transport corridor will stimulate economic growth, create employment opportunities, and contribute to the overall socio-economic development of Nalolo District. As such, investing in the construction and improvement of this road is a prudent urban planning decision that will yield significant dividends for the local population and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development goals.

Notably, the corridor also passes through Lukona in Kalabo, which is home to Lukona Boarding School in Kalabo, the nearest boarding school, providing educational opportunities for students from Nalolo District. Improving the road infrastructure along this corridor will have far-reaching benefits for the local population, including enhanced access to education, markets, healthcare, and employment opportunities.

3.3.5.1 Identification of Activities Required for Implementation of the Scenario

To implement the integrated growth areas and development corridor scenario, the following activities are required:

3.3.5.1.1 Infrastructure Development

- *Road Network Upgrades*: Upgrade existing roads and construct new ones to improve connectivity between growth areas and development corridors.
- *Public Transportation Systems*: Establish efficient public transportation systems, including bus and taxi services, to facilitate the movement of people and goods.

- *Energy Infrastructure*: Develop and upgrade energy infrastructure, including power generation, transmission, and distribution, to support economic growth and development.
- *Water and Sanitation Infrastructure*: Develop and upgrade water and sanitation infrastructure, including water treatment plants, pipelines, and sewage systems, to support human settlements and economic activities.
- *Telecommunication Infrastructure*: Develop and upgrade telecommunication infrastructure, including fiber optic cables, cell towers, and internet services, to support business and economic growth.

3.3.5.1.2 Economic Development

- Investment Promotion: Promote investments in key sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism, to stimulate economic growth and job creation.
- Enterprise Development: Support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through training, mentorship, and access to finance.
- Job Creation: Create jobs through infrastructure development, enterprise development, and investment promotion.
- *Local Economic Development*: Support local economic development initiatives, including local procurement, local economic empowerment, and community-based tourism.

3.3.5.1.3 Social Development

- *Education and Training*: Provide education and training programs to enhance skills and knowledge of the local workforce.
- *Healthcare*: Improve access to healthcare services, including the development of healthcare infrastructure and the recruitment of healthcare professionals.
- *Housing*: Develop affordable housing options for low-income households and support the development of rental housing stock.
- *Community Development*: Support community development initiatives, including community-based projects, social services, and cultural activities.

3.3.5.1.4 Environmental Sustainability

- *Environmental Impact Assessments:* Conduct environmental impact assessments to identify potential environmental risks and develop strategies to mitigate them.
- *Sustainable Land Use Planning*: Develop sustainable land use plans to ensure that development is balanced with environmental conservation.
- *Climate Change Mitigation*: Develop strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change, including the development of renewable energy sources and climate-resilient infrastructure.

- *Waste Management*: Develop effective waste management systems to minimize waste and promote recycling.

In conclusion, the integrated growth areas and development corridor scenario has been selected as the most suitable spatial development framework for Nalolo Rural District. This scenario offers a comprehensive and sustainable approach to development, balancing economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability.

The selection of this scenario is based on a thorough analysis of its potential to achieve the district's development goals and objectives, as well as its ability to address the district's development challenges. The scenario's emphasis on infrastructure development, economic development, social development, and environmental sustainability aligns with the district's development priorities.

Furthermore, the integrated scenario provides a flexible and adaptable framework for development, allowing for phased implementation and adjustments to be made as needed. It also promotes stakeholder engagement and participation, ensuring that the needs and concerns of all stakeholders are addressed.

3.3.6 Land Use Planning Objectives And Strategies

3.3.6.1 Land Use Planning Objectives And Strategies For Improving, Maintaining Or Protecting The Environmental Aspects Of Development

Nalolo District's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) recognizes the importance of effective land use planning in achieving sustainable development and improving the quality of life for its citizens. To this end, the IDP outlines specific objectives and strategies for land use planning.

3.3.6.1.1 Objectives:

The land use planning objectives in Nalolo District's IDP are designed to promote sustainable development, ensure efficient use of land, and protect the environment. Specifically, the objectives are:

1. To promote integrated and sustainable land use planning that balances economic, social, and environmental considerations.
2. To ensure efficient use of land for various purposes, including agriculture, residential, commercial, and industrial development.
3. To protect and conserve natural resources, including forests, wetlands, and water sources.
4. To promote urban planning and development that is inclusive, sustainable, and resilient.

3.3.6.2 Strategies:

To achieve the land use planning objectives, the IDP outlines the following strategies:

1. Conduct comprehensive land use planning and mapping to identify suitable areas for various land uses.
2. Establish clear policies and guidelines for land allocation and use.
3. Implement measures to prevent land degradation and promote sustainable land management practices.
4. Encourage public participation and engagement in land use planning decisions.
5. Collaborate with relevant stakeholders, including traditional leaders (BRE), farmers, and private sector entities, to promote sustainable land use practices.
6. Develop and implement urban planning and development strategies that prioritize sustainability, inclusivity, and resilience.
7. Establish planning agreements with the BRE in whom all the land in the district is vested.

3.3.6.3 Identification of the Areas To Be Improved, Maintained Or Protected

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) area falls under the custody and control of the Barotseland Royal Establishment (BRE) traditional leadership. However, a portion of land in Liliachi has been allocated to the Local Authority, where the district administration has been carefully planned and zoned for various uses.

Notably, areas with potential for improvement and proper planning, despite being predominantly under traditional tenure, include **Muoyo, Sianda, Lubosi, Nanjucha, Litoya, Mukukutu,** and **Kaunga Lueti**. These areas are poised for urbanization in the coming years, boasting proximity to roads, power connectivity, and a fair share of education and healthcare facilities within the district.

To facilitate planning and urbanization in these areas, it is essential to establish Planning Agreements with the Traditional Authority.

3.3.6.4 The Type of Development To Be Permitted Within the Identified Area

To urbanize and improve land use planning in the identified areas of Muoyo, Sianda, Lubosi, Nanjucha, Litoya, Mukukutu, and Kaunga Lueti, the following land use types and development will be permitted:

3.3.6.4.1 Residential Development

The residential areas in the identified zones will be categorized into three types to cater to different classes of developers and residents. Low-Cost Residential Areas will feature single-family homes with adequate spacing to ensure a comfortable living environment, targeting low- to moderate-income households. These areas will prioritize affordability and accessibility, with plot sizes ranging from 500 to 750 square meters. Medium-Cost Residential Areas will comprise townhouses, duplexes, or apartments with shared walls, promoting efficient land use and catering to middle-income households. Plot sizes in these areas will range from 800 to 1000 square meters. High-Cost Residential Areas will feature luxury apartment buildings or condominiums with multiple units, targeting high-income households and investors. These areas will emphasize quality finishes, security, and exclusivity, with plot sizes of 1000 square meters and above.

3.3.6.4.2 Commercial Development

The commercial sector in the identified zones will be vibrant and diverse, catering to residents' and visitors' needs. Convenience stores, supermarkets, shopping centers, restaurants, and cafes will provide essential goods and services. Office spaces will support the growing business community, while accommodation options, from cozy guest houses to luxurious lodges, will cater to tourists and travelers.

These establishments, strategically located near transportation hubs and amenities, will offer a range of amenities, ensuring a memorable and enjoyable stay.

3.3.6.4.3 Industrial Development

Nalolo's natural resources, including timber, rice, and fish, offer opportunities for industrial growth. To harness this potential, the district will establish light industries, small-scale industries, and warehouses. These will generate employment, promote local entrepreneurship, and support the local economy, unlocking Nalolo's economic potential.

3.3.6.4.4 Agricultural Development

Nalolo's agricultural sector is poised for growth, with a focus on small-scale farming and urban agriculture. Small holdings will be allocated for local farmers to cultivate crops or raise livestock, providing a sustainable source of income and food for the community. Additionally, urban agriculture initiatives, such as community gardens and rooftop gardens, will be promoted to enhance food security and sustainability.

The district's soils, although sandy, are particularly favorable for cashew and vegetable production. However, with proper management and soil improvement techniques, the soils can be enhanced to support a wider range of crops, increasing the diversity and resilience of Nalolo's agricultural sector. By leveraging its agricultural potential, Nalolo can create new opportunities for farmers, improve food security, and contribute to the district's economic growth.

3.3.6.4.5 Institutional Development

Nalolo's social infrastructure will be designed to support the well-being and quality of life of its residents. Educational institutions, including primary, secondary, and tertiary schools, will provide access to quality education, empowering the community's future generations.

To ensure the health and wellness of residents, hospitals, clinics, and medical centers will be established, offering a range of healthcare services. Community centers will serve as vibrant public spaces, hosting community events, meetings, and social activities that foster social cohesion and community engagement.

Places of worship, including churches, mosques, temples, and other religious institutions, will also be an integral part of Nalolo's social fabric, providing spiritual guidance and support to the community.

3.3.6.4.6 Recreational Development

Nalolo's recreational infrastructure will include parks and gardens for relaxation and environmental conservation, playgrounds for children's play, and sports facilities for various sports and physical activities. These spaces will promote healthy lifestyles, community engagement, and a connection with nature.

3.3.6.4.7 Infrastructure Development

Nalolo's infrastructure development will prioritize efficient transportation systems, including roads, highways, and public transportation facilities like bus and taxi terminals. Additionally, essential utilities such as water, electricity, and sewage infrastructure will be established to support urban growth. Furthermore, modern telecommunication infrastructure, including cell towers and fiber optic cables, will be installed to facilitate seamless communication and connectivity.

3.3.6.4.8 Mixed-Use Development

Nalolo's development plan incorporates mixed land use, combining residential, commercial, and recreational areas to create vibrant and sustainable communities. This approach promotes walkability, reduces transportation costs, and fosters social interaction among residents. By integrating different land uses, Nalolo aims to create thriving town centers that serve as hubs for community activity, economic growth, and rural development.

3.3.6.5 Identification of Activities Required For Implementation

To successfully implement the various land uses in Nalolo, several key activities must be undertaken. These activities involve collaboration among government agencies, traditional authorities, local communities, and private developers.

3.3.6.5.1 Lobbying for Land Acquisition

The first step is to lobby traditional authorities for land by signing planning agreements with favourable terms and conditions for both the local authority and the district. This will ensure a mutually beneficial partnership and provide the necessary land for development.

3.3.6.5.2 Land Use Planning and Spatial Analysis

Next, facilitate land use planning and spatial analysis to determine the most suitable areas for different land uses. This involves conducting studies to identify areas with the most potential for development, while also considering environmental and social factors.

3.3.6.5.3 Land Surveying

Surveying is another crucial activity that involves demarcating boundaries, identifying topographical features, and determining property lines. This will provide accurate information for planning and development purposes.

3.3.6.5.4 Land Development Fund Application

To service the planned areas, apply for the Land Development Fund to finance infrastructure development, including roads, electricity, water, and sewage systems. This fund will enable the provision of essential services to support development.

3.3.6.5.5 Land Administration and Allocation

Once the land has been acquired and serviced, administer and allocate it to developers. This involves ensuring that land is allocated in a fair and transparent manner, with clear terms and conditions.

3.3.6.5.6 Development Control and Planning Permission

Finally, conduct development control activities and grant planning permission to ensure that development is carried out in accordance with approved plans and regulations. This involves monitoring development to ensure compliance with standards and regulations and enforcing penalties for non-compliance.

3.3.6.6 Informal Settlements

Nalolo's settlement landscape is characterized by predominantly informal settlements, with nearly all areas lacking formal planning except for a small portion in Liliachi, Makoka Ward. This unplanned nature of settlements is attributed to the fact that over 95% of the land mass is under traditional/customary tenure.

The prevalence of informal settlements in Nalolo is largely due to the district's rural nature, where villages are the primary form of human settlement. These villages have evolved organically over time, without formal planning or layout designs. As a result, they often lack basic infrastructure and services such as roads, water, electricity, and sanitation.

To address the challenges posed by informal settlements, the local authority will need to engage traditional authorities to enter into planning agreements. This collaborative approach will enable the identification of promising areas for upgrading and development.

3.3.6.7 Identification of activities and strategies required for development implementation

Upgrading informal settlements requires a nuanced approach that balances the need for modernization with the importance of preserving cultural heritage and community identity. The local authority will work closely with traditional leaders, community members, and other stakeholders to develop context-specific solutions that address the unique challenges and opportunities presented by each settlement.

Some potential strategies for upgrading informal settlements in Nalolo include:

1. Conducting participatory planning exercises to involve community members in the planning process.
2. Providing basic infrastructure and services such as roads, water, electricity, and sanitation.
3. Implementing innovative housing solutions that are affordable, sustainable, and culturally sensitive.
4. Promoting economic development through support for local businesses, entrepreneurship, and livelihood initiatives.
5. Enhancing community facilities and social services such as schools, healthcare centers, and community centers.

By adopting a comprehensive and inclusive approach to upgrading informal settlements, Nalolo can create more sustainable, equitable, and thriving communities that balance tradition with modernization.

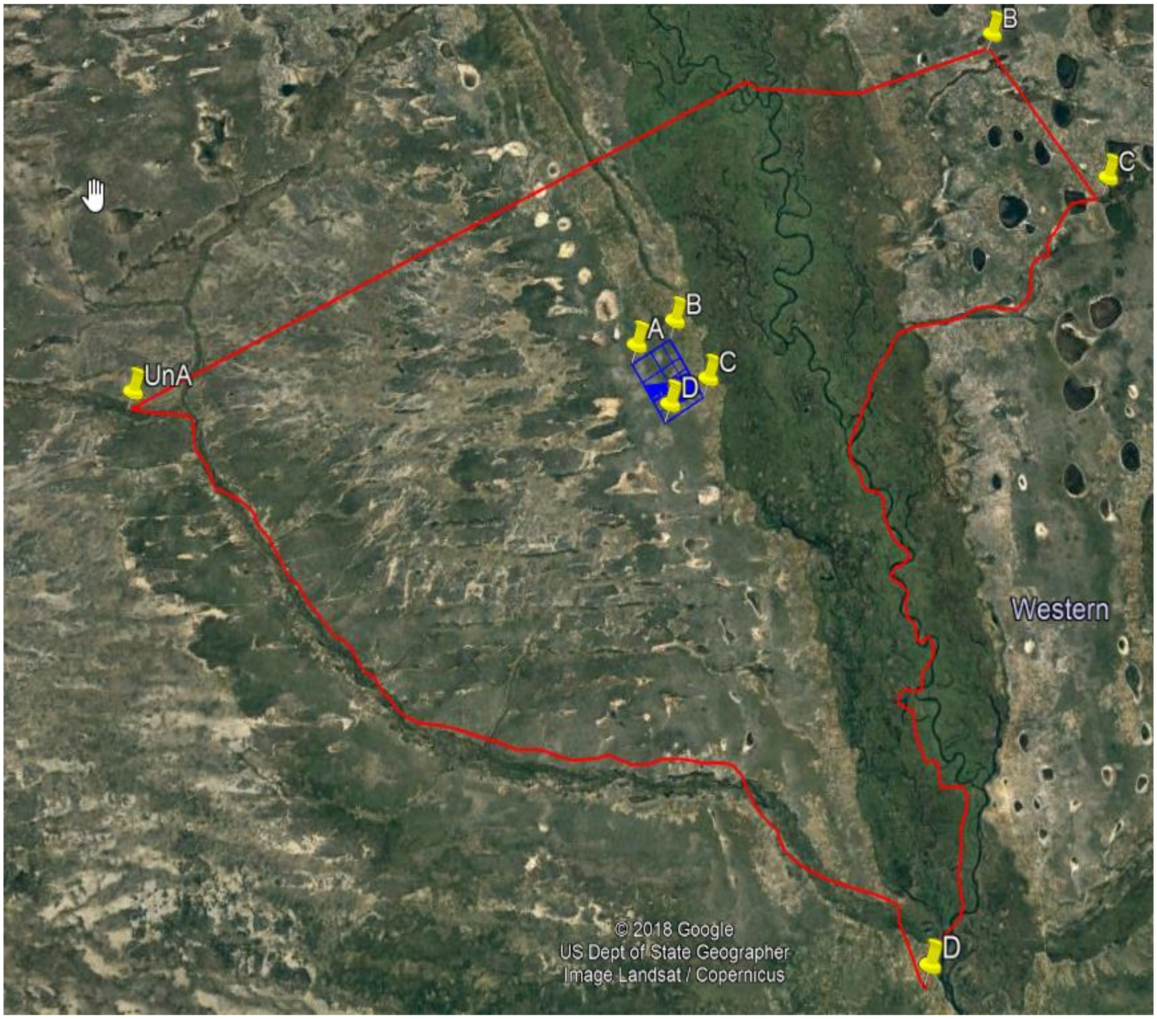
3.3.6.8 Description of the Existing State of Development in terms of land use Planning

Nalolo's planned area, situated in Liliachi, is a rare gem within the vast 4,742.6 km² district. This meticulously designed area spans 4000 hectares, with approximately 3250 parcels or plots waiting to be developed. Strategically located along the Kalabo-Kalongola road, the project is about 75km from the Mongu-Kalabo road turnoff and stretches 8km along the eastern boundary.

Notably, this area is largely untouched, with the exception of a few government projects, including a hospital, civic center, boarding school, post office, district administration offices, staff houses, police station, and council guest house. Among these, only the civic center and two adjacent houses have been completed to 100%.

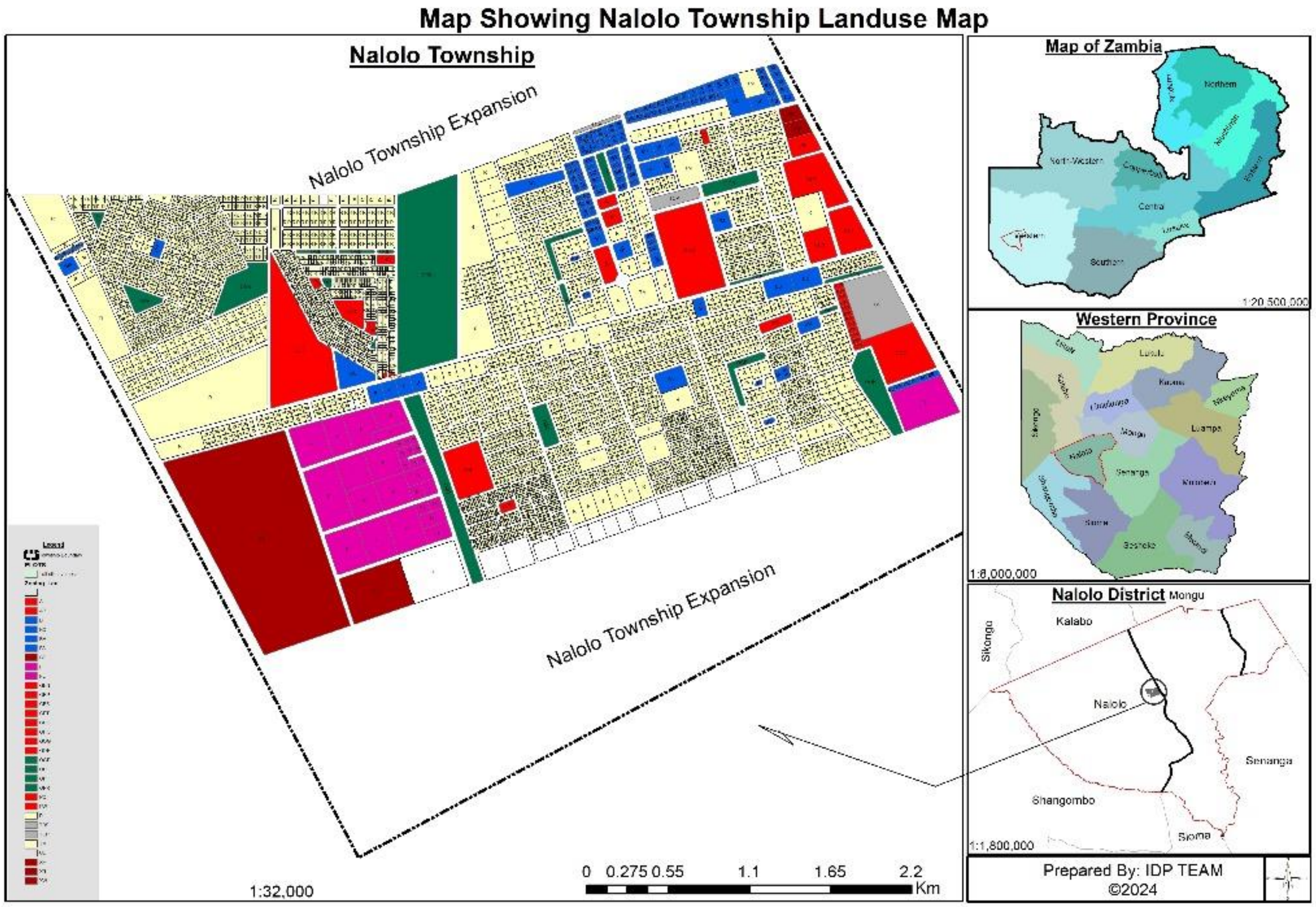
The planned area presents a unique opportunity for development, with its vast, virgin land waiting to be transformed into a thriving hub. As the district's sole planned area, it holds tremendous potential for growth and progress.

Figure 15: Shows the proportion of planned land against the entire land mass in the district



Source: NTC Planning Dept, 2023

Figure 16: The Land use Map for the planned area



Source: NTC Planning Dept, 2024

3.4 Development Objectives, Activities and Development Strategies

3.4.1 Agriculture Sector

Table 47: Development Objectives, Activities and Development Strategies for Agriculture Sector

Objective	**To improve the efficiency of extension provision**							
Strategies	**Key Activities**	**Target Location**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Responsible Agency /Dept**
Infrastructure Development	Construct Farmer Training Centre (FTC)	01 Liliachi		1				MOA/NTC
	Construct Storage Facilities	In: Litoya Block Liliachi Block Sinungu Block	1	1	1			MOA/NTC
	Construct Camp Houses	8 Muoyo, Namabunga, Likulwe Sipungu, Mukukutu, Nanjucha Ukolo, Sumi	3	3	2			MOA/NTC

	Rehabilitation of Camp Houses	8 Muoyo, Kataba, Kaungalueti, Mapungu, Sinungu, Liliachi, Nasilimwe	3	3	2			MOA/NTC
	Construct Office Block	1 Liliachi		1				MOA/NTC
	Construct and develop mini-irrigation schemes	5 in Muoyo, Kaunga lueti Sipungu, Suu, Lushushwa	1	1	1	1	1	MOA/NTC
	Electrify Camp houses (Zesco/ Solar)	8 camps Kataba, Kaungalueti, Mapungu, Sinungu, Liliachi, Nasilimwe Suu Lushushwa	3	3	3			MOA/NTC

	Water Reticulation for Camp Houses	9 camps Muoyo, Kataba, Kaungalueti, Mapungu, Sinungu, Liliachi, Nasilimwe Suu Lushushwa	3	3	3			MOA/NTC
	Procurement of Transport for District staff	3	1	1	1			MOA/NTC
	Procurement of Transport for Camp Extension Officer	7 Namabunga, Mapungu, Sinungu, Likulwe, Lushushwa, Nasilimwe Sipungu	7					MOA/NTC

OBJECTIVE	**To Increase Crop Production and Productivity**							
Climate Smart Agriculture Promotion	Training of farmers and Staff in CSA technologies and practices	3250 in All 13 camps	650	650	650	650	650	MOA

	Early warning (Weather) Produce and disseminate monthly weather forecast report	260 in all the 13 Camps	52	52	52	52	52	MOA
	Early warning (Pests and Disease) Conduct surveillance for pests and diseases	260 in all the 13 Camps	52	52	52	52	52	MOA
	Construct and Rehabilitation of Weather Stations	1 Litoya 1 Kataba	1	1				MOA/NTC
	Promotion of Climate resilient crops (Sorghum, Millet, Cassava, Cowpeas)	1500 in All the 13 Camps	300	300	300	300	300	MOA
	Crop production Demonstrations	130 Demos in all the camps	26	26	26	26	26	MOA
	Conduct Field days	130 field Days in all the camps	26	26	26	26	26	MOA
Crop Diversification Promotion	Promote Wetland production of vegetable, winter maize and wheat Promotion of cashew production	3250 in all the 13 camps	650	650	650	650	650	MOA/NTC

	Enhanced Disaster Risk management (Pest and Disease outbreak) Procurement of Pesticides	6500 in all the camps	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	MOA/NTC
	Promotion of cashew production and citrus fruits	5000 in all camps	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	MOA/NTC
Enhanced Food and Nutrition	Food Utilization demonstrations	1500 in all camps	300	300	300	300	300	MOA
	Food processing Demos	1500 in all camps	300	300	300	300	300	MOA
	Promotion of keyhole gardens	1500 in all camps	300	300	300	300	300	MOA

Sustainable Land Management	**Objective: To improve land management and soils**							
	Clearing of canals and making weirs	500 In all the 13 camps	100	100	100	100	100	MOA
	Promotion of Soil amendment Technologies (Use of Organic manure and bio slurry)	5000 in all camps	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	MOA

	Promotion of Conservation agriculture	5000 in all the camps	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	MOA
	Promote the use of herbicides	1300 In all the Camps	260	260	260	260		MOA
Agribusiness promotion	**Objective: To improve the efficiency of agricultural input and output markets**							
	Market linkage facilitation	5	1	1	1	1	1	MOA
	Development of rice value chains and processing plants	5	1	1	1	1	1	
	Development of Cashew value chain and processing plants	5	1	1	1	1	1	MOA
Enhanced Farmer Support	**Objective: To improve the efficiency of agricultural input and output markets**							

	Farmer input support programs	5,000 all camps	700	1000	2000	1000	1300	MOA
	Sustainable Agricultural Financing Facility (SAFF)	125 in all the camps	25	25	25	25	25	MOA
	CDF Grants (Farmers) CDF Loans	125 in all the camps 75 in all the camps	25 15	25 15	25 15	25 15	25 15	MOA/NTC

Irrigation Development	**Objective: To promote the use of irrigation and mechanization**							
	Irrigation management training	5	1	1	1	1	1	MOA
	Irrigation Training	5	1	1	1	1	1	MOA
	Promotion of mechanized rice production	2500 in all the camps	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	MOA

Strengthening Agricultural Information Dissemination	**Objective: To Improve the dissemination of Agricultural Information**							
	Radio Farm Forums groups	26 in all the camps	5	5	5	6	5	MOA
	Radio and Tv Documentaries Feature Stories	50	10	10	10	10	10	
	Agricultural Shows and Fares	20	4	4	4	4	4	

3.4.2 Education Sector

Table 48: Development Objectives, Activities and Development Strategies for Education Sector

OBJECTIVE 1		**To improve learning achievements to 90% performance by 2034**							
Strategy	**Program**	**Key Activities**	**Target Location**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Responsible Institution**
Strengthening education provision	ECE	• Conduct community sensitization trainings.	All 5 zones (Yeta, Matauka, Lueti, Simatoko and Ilubala)	5	5	5	5	5	MoE, MOF & Key Stakeholders
		• Open up annex ECE Centres	All 5 zones (Yeta, Matauka, Lueti, Simatoko and Ilubala)s	5		2	2	2	
		Construct ECE Hub Centres with standard playpark equipment and learning materials.	5 Zonal Centres	1	1	1	1	1	

Strengthen provision of teaching and learning materials	ECE	Procure age-appropriate play, teaching and learning materials in all ECE Centres	63 ECE Centres across the district	11	15	15	11	11	**MoE , MOF & Key Stakeholders**
	Primary	Procure adequate teaching and learning materials in all schools	63 Primary schools	11	15	15	11	11	
	Secondary	Procure adequate teaching and learning materials in all schools	6 Secondary schools	4	6	6	6	6	
Mainstream ICT education at all levels	Primary and secondary	Install ICT equipment in all Schools	68 Schools	10	15	15	15	13	
OBJECTIVE 2: Increase access and participation in Education by 2034									
STRATEGIES	PROGRAM	**KEY ACTIVITIES**	**TARGET LOCATION OR GROUP {BY PRIORITY}**	**TARGET YEAR 1**	**TARGET YEAR 2**	**TARGET YEAR 3**	**TARGET YEAR 4**	**TARGET YEAR 5**	**RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT**
Promote provision of Free Education	ECE	Enroll all eligible ECE learners	All ECE Centres in the 12 Wards	55	57	59	61	63	MOE
	Primary Education	Enroll all eligible Primary learners	All Primary schools in the 12 Wards	63	63	63	63	63	

	Secondary Education	Enroll Secondary learners	All secondary schools and schools with junior secondary grades.	28	28	28	28	28	
	Human Resource and mgt Support	Train Teachers in various aspects of pedagogy	All schools	20	15	15	15	10	
Review and scale-up School feeding program	Primary Education	Promote appropriate dietary in learning institutions	All schools on SFP 63	63	63	63	63	63	MOE/MOH
	Primary/Secondary Education	Promote/revamp production unit in Schools to enhance School feeding program	63 Schools	63	63	63	63	63	
	ECE	Provide age appropriate and inclusive WASH facilities	All 68 schools	15	15	15	15	8	
Promote School health and menstrual hygiene	Primary/secondary education	Provide water reticulation in Schools	46 Schools without clean source of water across the district	10	10	10	10	6	

Provide and maintain appropriate and adequate facilities for development and delivery of education	Primary/Secondary Education	Construct specialized rooms (Computer laboratory, Science laboratory, HE room, D&T Rooms and equipment and machinery to support teaching & learning	28 Schools (all schools with junior secondary classes and the 4 secondary schools	5	8	5	5	5	MOE/MOF/COOPERATING PARTNERS
		Establish primary schools	Shekela, Lyamakumba, Makoka, Silowana Wards	2	2	2	2	2	
Enhance learner education support frameworks and mechanisms	Secondary Education	Establish Boarding Schools-2 (completion of Nalolo Boarding and upgrading of Likuma Day Secondary ZEEP school into a Boarding School)	Makoka and Nanjucha Wards	1	1	0	0	0	

OBJECTIVE 3: To enhance Human Resource Capacity by 2034									
Strategy	**Program**	**Key Activities**	**Target Location**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Responsible Institution**
Review and operationalize the organization structure	Human Resource and Mgt support	Recruit LSEN Teachers at all levels	All Schools	20	20	20	20	20	MoE /MOF
	Human Resource and Mgt support	Recruit ECE Teachers and Caregiver	Across all the 63 ECE Centres	33	30	30	30	30	
	Human Resource and Mgt support	Recruit Primary Teachers	Across all the schools	35	32	32	32	32	
	Human Resource and Mgt support	Recruit Secondary Teachers	All Secondary schools	90	25	22	22	22	
	Human Resource and Mgt support	Recruit adequate Guidance & Counselling Teachers	Across all the Secondary schools	12	0	0	0	0	
	Human Resource and Mgt support	Unfrozen all staff positions	All 52 frozen positions in 29 schools	52	0	0	0	0	
Strengthen performance	Human Resource and Mgt support	Conduct annual appraisals for all staff	69 schools once per year	1	1	1	1	1	

management system	Teacher Education	Train ECE Teachers and Caregivers on pedagogy annually	All schools across the district	55	72	89	106	126	
	Teacher Education	Implement CPD for Teachers annually	69 Schools	69	69	69	69	69	
Enhance Continuous Professional Development (CPD)	Teacher Education	Conduct training needs assessment annually	All five zones (Matauka, Yeta, Lueti, Simatoko and Ilubala)	1	1	1	1	1	
		Development and update a professional development plan annually	All schools annually	1	1	1	1	1	
	Human Resource and Mgt support	Train School Administrators in School management annually	Across all the schools	138	138	138	138	138	
Strengthen implementation of disciplinary processes	Human Resource and Mgt support	Conduct disciplinary committee meeting	Across all five zones	5	5	5	5	5	

OBJECTIVE 4: Improve Educational infrastructure and equipment by 2034									
Strategy	**Program**	**Key Activities**	**Target Location**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Responsible Institution**
Develop and implement a School infrastructure development and **maintenance** plan	ECE/Primary/Secondary	Conduct an inventory on educational infrastructure in the schools annually		67	67	69	69	69	MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	ECE/Primary/Secondary	Develop an infrastructure plan	All schools	1	1	1	1	1	MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	ECE	Construct age–appropriate ECE School infrastructure with resting room	63 No. 1x2	15	12	12	12	12	MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	Primary	Construct Primary School infrastructure	84 No. 1X3crb) in the 63 existing with shortfalls and additional 10 new schools	50	50	50	50	50	MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners

	Secondary	Construct Secondary School infrastructure	Across all the zones-1x3CRB	3	3	3	3	3	MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	Secondary	Construct Science laboratories	Across all the zones-1x2	2	2	2	2	2	MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	Secondary	Construct ICT laboratories	Across all the five Zones	4	4	4	4	4	MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	Secondary	Construct School Administration blocks	Across the five zones	2	2	2	2	2	MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	Primary	Construct School feeding kitchens/shelters	63 schools on SFP	15	15	15	15	8	MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	ECE/Primary/Secondary	Construct ablution blocks in all Schools	209 ablution blocks (1x5 toilets) in all the schools	41	41	41	41	45	MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	ECE/Primary/Secondary	Construct water schemes	In 46 schools in all the Wards	10	10	10	10	6	MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners

	Secondary	Upgrading and construction of boarding facilities for selected day secondary Schools	2 (Nambwae Secondary and Likuma Day secondary)		1	1			MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	Primary	Construction of Special School units	2 (Sianda Primary & Sinungu Primary))		1		1		MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	Teacher Education	Construction of District Resource Centre	1 (Liliachi-Boma Area)	1					MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	ECE	Construct ECE playparks	Across all the ECE Centres	55	57	59	61	63	MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	ECE/Primar y/Secondary	Construct Staff houses in all Schools	All Wards (434)	100	100	100	100	34	MoE/Local Government/MOF/ Cooperating Partners
	ECE/Primary /Secondary	Construct sports facilities in Schools	In all five zones	2	2	2	2	2	

		Establish appropriate infrastructure and facilities for learners with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (LSEND) at all levels	2 (Sinungu and Sianda)		1		1		MoE/Local Government/MOF/Cooperating Partners
	ECE	Establish community based ECE satellite Centres	5 Satellites, One in each zone (Matauka, Yeta, Lueti, Simatoko, Ilubala)	1	1	1	1	1	MoE/Local Government/MOF/Cooperating Partners
	ECE/Primary /Secondary	Rehabilitate learning institutions	67 Schools	15	15	15	15	7	MoE/Local Government/MOF/Cooperating Partners

Promote ICT provision in Schools	ECE/Primary /Secondary	Connection of Schools to National grid/solar	55 schools that are not connected to the National grid	10	15	10	10	10	MoE/Local Government/MOF/Cooperating Partners
Promote provision of conducive learning environment in Schools	ECE/Primary /Secondary	Procurement of desks	10326	2886	1860	1860	1860	1860	MoE/Local Government/MOF/Cooperating Partners
	ECE/Primary /Secondary	Rehabilitation of School desks	3350	670	670	670	670	670	MoE/Local Government/MOF/Cooperating Partners

Improve efficiency in the districts participation in Co-curricular activities and other education programs outside the district.	Human Resource and Management Support	Procurement of District Education Bus	1-DEB	0	1	0	0	0	MoE/Local Government/MOF/Cooperating Partners

3.4.3 Health Services

Table 49: Development Objectives, Activities and Development Strategies for Health Sector

Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Goal: To improve the health status of the people in Nalolo District, in order to contribute to increased productivity and socio-economic development.								
Objective	To provide equitable access to cost-effective, quality health services, as close to the family as possible, Leaving No One Behind.							
Strengthening health services delivery toWards attainment of Universal Health Coverage.	Conducting Capacity building of HCWs & CBVs in various programs of service delivery.	HCWs (Nurses, Midwifes, Clinical Officers, EHTs, CHAs) and CBVs						DHO
	Holding Community Engagement Meetings and community sensitization meetings with Influential Leaders (Area Indunas, Church Leaders, Civic Leaders, etc) on various service delivery programs.	HAC, NHC, Stakeholders, Civic Leaders, Church Leaders and Traditional Leaders.	12	12	12	12	12	DHO
	Conducting integrated outreach services	Under 5 Children, ANC mothers, Postnatal and breastfeeding	12	12	12	12	12	DHO

		mothers, WCBA, Girls of 9 to15 years, etc						
To provide availability of essential equipment, commodities and supplies at all levels of service in the district (essential medicines and medical supplies, medical and non-medical equipment and essential commodities and supplies)	Procurement of Medicines and Medical Supplies	Medicines and Medical Supplies	12	12	12	12	12	DHO
	Procurement of Non-Medical Commodities and Supplies.	Cleaning materials, stationery	12	12	12	12	12	DHO
	Procurement of Non-Medical Equipment	Spare parts, electrical, solar equipment, water basins & buckets, cleaning tools	12	12	12	12	12	DHO
	Procurement of life saving medical equipment	BP machines, thermometers, X-Pert machines, CD4 machines	12	12	12	12	12	DHO
To increase the availability and access to health	Construction of Maternity annexes in health facilities	17 maternity annexes	4	4	4	3	2	Local Authority
	Construct of mothers waiting shelters	13 mother's waiting shelter	3	3	3	2	2	Local Authority

infrastructure and transport by 2034	Construction of low-cost houses in all health facilities	82 Low – cost staff houses	17	18	19	18	10	Local Authority
	Renovation of staff houses in all health facilities	25 Low-staff houses	5	5	5	5	5	Local Authority
	Construction of full-fledged Mini-hospital in the district	One Mini Hospital	1					MoH
	Construction of full-fledged health facilities in the district	6 Health Post constructed	2	1	1	1	1	Local Authority
	Rehabilitation of health facilities	13 health facilities rehabilitated	3	3	3	3	1	Local Authority
	Complete construction of the district hospital to a full-fledged level one Hospital (Male, Female, children, Maternity and Isolation Wards, Mental health and Incinerator	Five (5) Wards, mental clinic, hospital staff accommodation and incinerator	1					MoH
	Procurement of an Ambulance for emergency referrals	One ambulance	1					Local Authority
	Fleet management	Ambulance and utility vehicles repaired and serviced	4	4	4	4	4	DHO

3.4.4 Water And Sanitation Sector

Table 50: Development Objectives, Activities and Development Strategies for Water and Sanitation Sector

Objective 1	To improve access to clean and safe water supply from 42% to 100% by 2034							
Strategies	**Key Activities**	**Target Location**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Responsible Agency /Dept**
Increase the number of water points	Construction of boreholes equipped with hand pumps	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	20	20	20	20	20	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Construction of piped water systems	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	6	6	6	6	6	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Rehabilitation of boreholes equipped with hand pumps	12 Wards (Kambai, Muoyo, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka, Silowana, Nanjucha, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Ukolo, Kataba, Likulwe)	20	20	20	20	20	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Rehabilitation of piped water systems	12 Wards (Muoyo, Nanjucha, Silowana, Mukukutu, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka, Kambai, Lubosi, Kataba, Ukolo, Likulwe)	3	3	3	3	3	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Upgrading of boreholes equipped with hand pumps to piped water systems	12 Wards (Kambai, Muoyo, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka, Silowana, Nanjucha, Lubosi, mukukutu, Ukolo, Kataba, Likulwe)	4	4	4	4	4	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners

Improve water points functionality	Operationalize SOMAP shop and procurement of seed stock	Makoka Ward	1					Local Authority Cooperating partners
	Establishment of tool kit centers and procurement of tool sets	12 Wards (Kambai, Muoyo, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka, Silowana, Nanjucha, Lubosi, mukukutu, Ukolo, Kataba, Likulwe)	4	4	4	4	4	Local Authority Cooperating partners
Objective 2	To enhance 100% community participation in the provision of safe drinking water by 2034							
Building capacity at sub district level	Community engagement meetings	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	12	12	12	12	12	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Formation and Training water user committees	355 communities in various Wards (Kambai, Muoyo, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka, Silowana, Nanjucha, Lubosi, mukukutu, Ukolo, Kataba, Likulwe)	71	71	71	71	71	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Training of area pump menders on operation and maintenance of water supply infrastructure	63 area pump menders in the district	12	12	13	13	13	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
Objective 3	To improve access to sanitation and hygiene from 24% to 60% by 2034							

Increase access to sanitation and hygiene	Sanitation and hygiene behavior change promotion	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Construction of sanitation facilities in public institutions	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	5	5	5	5	5	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Training of masons	60 masons (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	20	20	20			Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Construction of toilets demonstration centers	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	3	3	3	3		Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Construction of permanent handwashing facilities	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	4	4	4	4	4	Local Authority Cooperating partners
Objective 4	To ensure 50% of water is harvested and stored by 2034							
Enhance water harvesting and storage	Promote rainwater harvesting	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	12	12	12	12	12	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners

	Construction of dams	Shekela Ward		1				Local Authority MWDS Agriculture
	Construction of weirs	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	25	15	10	24	15	MWDS
	Construction of ponds	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	30	20	20	30	20	Local Authority MWDS Agriculture
Objective 5	To enhance 100% information management system by 2034							
Enhanced information management system	Creation of dashboard, website	Nalolo district		1				Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Capacity building on water data management and analysis	Nalolo district		1				Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Procuring data collection and analysis tools	Nalolo district		1				Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	WASH data surveys	Nalolo district	1	1	1	1	1	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners

Objective 6	To conduct and implement 3 key hydrological research and development by 2034							
Strengthen research and development	Develop hydrological maps	Nalolo district		1				MWDS Cooperating partners
	Surface water monitoring	Nalolo district		1	1	1	1	MWDS Cooperating partners
	Ground water monitoring	Nalolo district		1	1	1	1	MWDS Cooperating partners
Objective 7	To improve high iron content in water to not more than 0.3mg/l by 2034							
Reduce high iron content in water	Installation of iron removal filters	12 Wards (Kambai, Muoyo, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka, Silowana, Nanjucha, Lubosi, mukukutu, Ukolo, Kataba, Likulwe)	2	2	2	2	2	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Replacement of galvanized iron pipes with PVC/stainless steel pipes	12 Wards (Kambai, Muoyo, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka, Silowana, Nanjucha, Lubosi, mukukutu, Ukolo, Kataba, Likulwe)	10	10	10	10	10	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
Objective 8	To procure 4 appropriate tools and equipment for water resources management and development by 2034							
Availability of water resources management and development tools	Procuring drilling rig and accessories	Nalolo district		1				Local Authority MWDS
	Portable water quality testing kit and accessories	Nalolo district	1					Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners

and equipment	Water depth recorder			1				Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Geophysical survey tool PQWT resistivity meter	Nalolo district		1				Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners

3.4.5 Fisheries And Livestock Sector

Table 51: Development Objectives, Activities and Development Strategies for Fisheries and Livestock Sector

Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Objective: To improve fisheries and livestock infrastructure development by 2034								
Improve infrastructure and equipment	Construct livestock service centres	12 (1 in each Ward)	2	1	1	1	2	MFL NTC
	Completion and Operationalization of Nambwae livestock service Centre tier 2	Lyamakumba Ward – Sinungu camp	1					MFL NTC
	Construct livestock slaughter facilities	1 slaughter slab in Muoyo 1 abattoir in Liliachi	1				25%	MFL NTC
	Construct animal quarantine centre	1 in Muoyo camp		1				MFL NTC

	Establish a fish nursery in	1 in Muoyo camp		1				MFL NTC
	Construct and rehabilitate camp houses	11, (new constructions in all existing camps, rehabilitate Muoyo, Nanjucha, Sinungu, Kungalueti and Liliachi camps houses)	2	2	2	2	3	MFL NTC
	Procurement and installation of cold chain facilities	7 in all existing camps	2	1	1	1	2	MFL NTC Donor
	Procurement motor vehicles and motor bikes	1 district vehicle 10 motor bikes		5	1	5	1	MFL Donor
	Construct MFL Office block	1 office block in Liliachi		1				MFL NTC
Objective: To strengthen the capacity to prevent, control and/or eradicate animal diseases by 2034								
Enhancing animal health and management	Improve disease control, prevention, surveillance and treatment	Vaccination of livestock against CBPP, FMD, Anthrax Newcastle Disease and other diseases in all Wards	5	5	5	5	5	MFL NTC Donor
Objective: To establish a fisheries and livestock information management system by 2034								

Improve information dissemination	TV and radio programmes, and radio farm forum	10 programmes to cover all Ward	2	2	2	2	2	MFL NTC
Improve marketing of fish and livestock	Market data collection and publications	60 publications on fish and livestock market data	12	12	12	12	12	MFL NTC
Objective: To promote sustainable fish production and productivity by 2034								
Strengthen Fisheries Surveillance and enforcement	Provide sensitizations and training in sustainable fish production	100 sensitization and training to fishers along the Zambezi and conducting land and water patrols	20	20	20	20	20	MFL NTC Donor
Promote production of fingerlings	Rehabilitate and operationalize Muoyo fish nursery	1 fish nursery operationalized in Muoyo		1				MFT NTC
Objective: To promote access to financing for enhance fisheries and livestock production and productivity by 2034								
Enhanced farmer Support	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme	CDF Loans	25	25	25	25	25	MFL NTC
		CDF Grants	15	15	15	15	15	
		Sustainable agriculture financing facility(SAFF)	50	50	50	50	50	MFL MOA

		Farmer Input Support Programme(FISP)	500	500	500	500	500	MOA MFL
Objective: To strengthen fisheries and livestock extension service delivery by 2034								
Improve Extension Service Delivery	Conduct training in sustainable fisheries and livestock production	196 trainings offered to farmers in all camps	28	28	28	28	28	MFL Donor
Objective: To promote sustainable livestock production and productivity by 2034								
Promotion of climate smart technologies	Promote pasture and forage production	115 farmers recruited in all camps	15	20	20	30	30	MFL Donor

3.4.6 *Community Development*

Figure 17: Development Objectives, Activities and Development Strategies for Community Development Sector

Objective 1: ENHANCE INCLUSIVE BASIC SOCIAL PROTECTION								
Strategy	Key Activities	Target Location/group (By Priority)	Year 1 2025	Year 2 2026	Year 3 2027	Year 4 2028	Year 5 2029	Responsible Institute/Department
To Improve Food and Nutrition	identifications of beneficiaries	NALOLO District	2,500	2,500	3200	3200	3500	MCDSS/DCD
	Training beneficiaries best agricultural practices	NALOLO District	2,500	2,500	3200	3200	3500	
	Training beneficiaries in food processing, and value addition	NALOLO District	2500	2500	3200	3200	3500	
	Training beneficiaries in small livestock management	Nalolo district	106	106	150	150	160	

Increased Coverage of Basic Social Protection for Beneficiaries .	Create saving groups across the District	Nalolo district	35	50	60	80	80	MCDSS/DCD
Improved Literacy Levels Among Beneficiaries	Create Literacy classes across the district	Nalolo	10	80	80	80	80	MCDSS/DCD
	Identify volunteers as instructors.	Nalolo		80	80	80	80	
Objective 2: ENHANCE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT REHABILITATION								
Conducive Environment for staff	Number of staff houses rehabilited	Litoya	1					MCDSS/DCD
	Construct of staff houses	kataba		1				
		Mukukutu			1			
		Nanjucha		1				

		Kaungalweti			1			
		Malombe		1				
		Liliachi			1			

		Nasilimwe				1		
		Nambwae		**1**				
		Lushushwa					**1**	
Construction of community hall	To facilitate food banks development, and build capacity among the beneficiaries, stakeholders, and traders in entrepreneur ship skills, post-harvest handling and marketing skills.	Muoyo		**1**				
		Liliachi			**1**			
		Nanjucha				**1**	**1**	

Improve safety and protection of GBV Survivors	Construction of safe home /One stop Centre	Sinungu				**1**		
		Nanjucha			**1**			
		Muoyo		**1**				
Improved life skills among the Vulnerable	Construction of skills center	Liliachi		**1**				

PART FOUR – IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMMEE

4.0 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

4.1 Agriculture Sector

Table 52: Capital Investment Programme for Agriculture Sector

Objective: To improve the efficiency of extension provision										
Strategy	**Project/Activity**	**Cost (ZMW)**	**Proposed Source of Funding**	**Project Output**	**Target Year**					**Responsible Institution**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Infrastructure Development	Construct Farmer Training Centre (FTC)	10,000,000	GRZ/Donors	1 FTC constructed				10,000,000		MOA
	Construct Storage Facilities	5,000,000	GRZ/Donors	3 Storage Facilities constructed		5,000,000				MOA
	Construct Camp Houses	4,000,000	GRZ/Donors	Camp houses constructed		4,000,000				MOA
	Rehabilitation of Camp Houses	2,100,000	GRZ/Donors	Camp houses rehabilitated			2,100,000			MOA

	Construct Office Block	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors	Office block constructed	1,000,000					MOA
	Construct and develop mini-irrigation schemes	5,000,000	GRZ/Donors	Mini irrigation schemes constructed	5,000,000					MOA
	Electrify Camp houses (Zesco/ Solar) Water Reticulation for Camp Houses	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	Camp house is electrified and connected to water supply		2,000,000				MOA
	Procurement of Transport for District Staff	4,500,000	GRZ/Donors	3 vehicles procured			4,500,000			MOA
	Procurement of Transport for field Staff	750,000	GRZ/Donors	7 Motorbikes procured	750,000					MOA

Source: Nalolo DACO 2024

4.2 Fisheries And Livestock Sector

Table 53: Capital Investment Programme for Fisheries and Livestock Sector

Objective	**Objective: To improve fisheries and livestock infrastructure development by 2034**									
Strategy	**Project/Activity**	**Cost (ZMW)**	**Proposed Source of Funding**	**Project Output**	**Target Year**					**Responsible Institution**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Improve infrastructure and equipment	Construct livestock service centers	2,616,000	GRZ Donor	Livestock service centers constructed		2,616,000				MFL NTC
	Completion and Operational of Nambwae livestock service Centre tier 2	350,000	GRZ Donor	Nambwae livestock service Centre tier 2 Completed	350,000					MFL NTC
	Construct livestock slaughter facilities	1,250,000	GRZ Donor	Slaughter slab constructed, Construction of an abattoir started	1,250,000					MFL NTC
	Construct animal quarantine center	300,000	GRZ Donor	Animal quarantine center constructed			300,000			NTC MFL
	Establish a fish nursery in Muoyo	360,000	GRZ Donor	Establish a fish nursery established				360,0000		
	Construct and rehabilitate camp houses	3,500,000	GRZ	Camp houses constructed and rehabilitated			3,500,000			MFL NTC
	Procurement and installation of	142,430	GRZ Donor	Solar fridges procured and installed		142,430				MFL NTC

Strategy	Project/Activity	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Project Output	1	2	3	4	5	Responsible Institution
	cold chain facilities									
	Procurement motor vehicles and motor bikes	3,010,000	GRZ Donor	motor vehicles and motor bikes procured						MFL
	Construct MFL office block	1,050,000	GRZ	MFL office block constructed				500,000	550,000	MFL

Objective: To strengthen the capacity to prevent, control and/or eradicate animal diseases

Strategy	Project/Activity	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Project Output	Target Year					Responsible Institution
					1	2	3	4	5	
Enhancing animal health and management	Improve disease control, prevention, surveillance and treatment	3,650,000	GRZ D0nor	Livestock vaccinated against management diseases and DNEIs, disease surveillance and treatments conducted	3,650,000				3,650,000	MFL NTC

Objective: To establish a fisheries and livestock information management system

Strategy	Project/Activity	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Project Output	Target Year					Responsible Institution
					1	2	3	4	5	
Improve information dissemination	TV and radio programmes, and radio farm forum	115,482	GRZ	TV and radio programmes, and radio farm forum showcased	20,000	22,000	22,200	24,420	26,862	MFL
Improve marketing of fish and livestock	Market data collection and publications	244,204	GRZ	Market data collection and publications conducted	40,000	44,000	48,400	53,240	58,564	MFL

Objective: To promote sustainable fish production and productivity by 2034										
Strategy	**Project/Activity**	**Cost (ZMW)**	**Proposed Source of Funding**	**Project Output**	**Target Year**					**Responsible Institution**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Strengthen Fisheries Surveillance and enforcement	Provide sensitizations and training in sustainable fish production	682,489.2	GRZ Donor	Sensitizations and training in sustainable fish production conducted	120,000	121,200	133,320	146,652	161,317.2	MFL NTC
Promote production of fingerlings	Rehabilitate and operationalize Muoyo fish nursery	360,000	GRZ	Muoyo fish nursery Rehabilitated and operationalized				360,000		MFL NTC
Objective: To promote access to financing to enhance fisheries and livestock production and productivity by 2034										
Strategy	**Project/Activity**	**Cost (ZMW)**	**Proposed Source of Funding**	**Project Output**	**Target Year**					**Responsibl e Institution**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Enhanced farmer Support	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme	26,850,00 0	GRZ Donor	Comprehensive agriculture support programmes provided	5,370,00 0	5,370,00 0	5,370,000	5,370,00 0	5,370,000	MFL MOA
Improve Extension Service Delivery	Conduct training in sustainable fisheries and livestock production	2,442,040	GRZ Donor	Adequate and quality fisheries and livestock extension services delivered	400,000	440,000	484,000	532,400	585,640	MFL NTC

Objective: To promote sustainable livestock production and productivity										
Strategy	**Project/Activity**	**Cost (ZMW)**	**Proposed Source of Funding**	**Project Output**	**Target Year**					**Responsible Institution**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Promotion of climate smart technologies	Promote pasture and forage production	1,250,000	GRZ Donor	Pasture and forage production promoted	100,000	230,000	300,000	300,000	320,000	MFL

4.3 Health Services Sector

Table 54: Capital Investment Programme for Health Services Sector

Goal: To improve the health status of the people in Nalolo District, in order to contribute to increased productivity and socio-economic development.										
Objective: To provide equitable access to cost-effective, quality health services, as close to the family as possible, Leaving No One Behind.										
Program:										
Strategy	**Activity**	**Cost (ZMW)**	**Proposed Source of Funding**	**Project Output**	**Target Year**					**Responsible Institution**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Strengthening health services delivery toWards attainment of Universal Health Coverage.	Conducting Capacity building of HCWs & CBVs in various programs of service delivery.		GRZ and Corporative partners	HCWs and CBVs trained in various programs of Health	4	4	4	4	4	DHO
	Holding Community Engagement Meetings and community sensitization meetings with Influential Leaders (Area Indunas, Church Leaders, Civic Leaders, etc) on various service delivery programs.	101, 347.09	GRZ and Corporative partners	Community engagement meetings, Mobilization and Sensitization meetings held.	12	12	12	12	12	DHO

	Conducting integrated outreach services	395, 542.73	GRZ and cooperative partners	Monthly outreach sessions held						DHO
To provide availability of essential equipment, commodities and supplies at all levels of service in the district (essential medicines and medical supplies, medical and non-medical equipment and essential commodities and supplies)	Procurement of Medicines and Medical Supplies	158, 217.09	GRZ	All required essential medicines and medical supplies procured	12	12	12	12	12	DHO
	Procurement of Non-Medical Commodities and Supplies.	52, 080.50	GRZ	All required non-medical commodities and supplies (cleaning materials, stationery procured.	12	12	12	12	12	DHO
	Procurement of Non-Medical Equipment	106, 604.48	GRZ	All required non-medical equipment procured	12	12	12	12	12	DHO
	Procurement of life saving medical equipment	8, 125.00	GRZ	All required lifesaving medical equipment procured	12	12	12	12	12	DHO
To increase the availability and access to health	Construction of Maternity annexes in health facilities	30, 600, 000.00	CDF	17 maternity annexes constructed	4	4	4	3	2	Local Authority
	Construction of mothers waiting shelters	5, 200, 000.00	CDF	13 mother's shelter constructed	3	3	3	2	2	Local Authority
	Construction of low-cost houses in all health facilities	36, 900, 000.00	CDF	82 Low – cost staff houses constructed	17	18	19	18	10	Local Authority

infrastructure and transport by 2034	Renovation of staff houses in all health facilities	6, 250, 000	CDF	25 Low-staff houses renovated	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	Local Authority
	Construction of full-fledged Mini hospital in the district		GRZ	One mini-hospital at Nambwae constructed	1					MoH
	Construction of full-fledged health facilities in the district	6, 600,000.00	CDF	6 Health Post constructed	2	1	1	1	1	Local Authority
	Rehabilitation of health facilities	7, 040, 000.00	CDF	13 health facilities rehabilitated	3	3	3	3	1	Local Authority
	Complete construction of the district hospital to a full-fledged level one Hospital (Male, Female, children, Maternity and Isolation Wards, Mental health and Incinerator		GRZ	5 Wards, 25 Medium cost houses and 1 incinerator for the district hospital constructed	1					MoH
	Procurement of an Ambulance for emergency referrals	2, 000, 000	CDF	One Ambulance procured	1					Local Authority
	Fleet management	316, 434.18	GRZ	Ambulance and utility vehicles repaired and serviced	4	4	4	4	4	DHO

4.4 Education Services Sector

Table 55: Capital Investment Programme for Education Services Sector

Objective 1	**Improve learning achievements by 2034**									
Programme	ECE/Primary/Secondary Education									
Strategy	**Project/Activity**	**Cost (ZMW)**	**Proposed Source of Funding**	**Project Output**	**Target Year**					**Responsible Institution**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Strengthen Education Provision	Conduct community sensitization training in all five zones	750 000	MOE/cooperating partners	ECE Centres Established	150 000	150 000	150000	150000	150000	Nalolo DEBO/Appropriate Cooperating Partners/NGOs
	Establish annex ECE Centres-11	165,000.00	MOE/cooperating partners	ECE Centres Established	90, 000.00	75,000.0	0	0	0	Nalolo DEBO/Appropriate Cooperating Partners/NGOs
	Construct ECE Hub Centres-5	7,500,000.00	MOE/ZEEL/CDF/cooperating partners	ECE Hub Centres Constructed	4500000	1500000	1500 000	0	0	Nalolo DEBO/CDF/Appropriate Cooperating Partners/NGOs
Strengthen provision of teaching and learning materials	Procure age-appropriate playpark, teaching and learning materials -63 centres	3,150,000.00	MOE/cooperating partners	age-appropriate teaching and Learning materials procured -Monitoring Reports	630 000	630 000	630000	630000	630000	Nalolo DEBO/Schools/Cooperating partners/NGOs

Procurement/lobby for learning equipment	Procurement/lobby for learning equipment 63 centres	3,150,000.00	MOE/cooperating partners	Teaching and Learning materials procured	630 000	630 000	6300 00	6300 00	6300 00	Nalolo DEBO/Schools/Cooperating partners/NGOs
Mainstream ICT education at all levels	Install ICT equipment in all Schools-68	10,350,000	MOE/ cooperating partners	schools installed with ICT facilities	207 0,00 0	207 0,00 0	2070 ,000	2070 ,000	2070 ,000	Nalolo DEBO/Schools/Cooperating partners/NGOs

Objective 2	**Increase access and participation in Education by 2034**									
Programme	ECE/Primary/Secondary Education									
Strategy	**Project/Activity**	**Cost (ZMW)**	**Proposed Source of Funding**	**Project Output**	**Target Year**					**Responsible Institution**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Promote provision of Free Education	Enroll ECE learners -63 schools	1,575,000.00	MOE/cooperating partners	ECE learners enrolled	315 000	315 000	3150 00	3150 00	3150 00	Nalolo DEBO/Schools
	Enroll Primary learners -63 schools	1,575,000.00	MOE/cooperating partners	Learners enrolled in grade one.	315 000	315 000	3150 00	3150 00	3150 00	Nalolo DEBO/Schools
	Enroll Secondary learners-28 schools	2,250,000.00	MOE/cooperating partners	secondary school learners enrolled at grade 8 and grade 10	450, 000	450, 000	450, 000	450, 000	450, 000	Nalolo DEBO/Schools
	Train Teachers in various aspects of pedagogy -68	100,000.00	MOE/cooperating partners	teachers trained	200 00	200 00	2000 0	2000 0	2000 0	Nalolo DEBO/Schools
Review and scale-up School feeding	Promote appropriate diet through feeding in learning Institutions-63 schools	17,220,875.76	MOE/cooperating partners	No. of schools providing	3,44	3,44	3,44	3,44	3,44	Nalolo DEBO/Schools

program				appropriate diet	4,17 5.15	4,17 5.15	4,17 5.15	4,17 5.15	4,17 5.15	
	Promote/revamp production unit in Schools to enhance School feeding programme-68 schools	945,000.00	MOE/cooperating partners	No. of schools engaged in Production Unit	189 000	189 000	1890 00	1890 00	1890 00	Nalolo DEBO
Promote School health and menstrual hygiene	Provide age appropriate and inclusive WASH facilities -68 schools	315000	MOE/CDF?cooperating partners	No. of schools with WASH facilities	630 00	630 00	6300 0	6300 0	6300 0	Nalolo DEBO/Schools/Corperating Partners/Nalolo Town council
Provide and maintain appropriate and adequate facilities for development and delivery of education	Construct specialized rooms-30 • Computer laboratory-`10 • Science laboratory-10 • HE room-10 • D & T Room-5	29,707,650 .00	MOE/CDF?cooperating partners	No. of specialised rooms constructed	5,94 1,53 0.00	5,94 1,53 0.00	5,94 1,53 0.00	5,94 1,53 0.00	5,94 1,53 0.00	Nalolo DEBO/Cooperating Partners/Nalolo Town council
Enhance learner education support frameworks and mechanisms	Establish Boarding Schools-2	20,000,000 .00	MOE/CDF?cooperating partners	Boarding schools Established	1 0,00 000 0	10,0 00,0 00	0	0	0	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town council/ Cooperating Partners

Objective 3	**To enhance Human Resource Capacity to zero shortfall by 2034**									
Program	ECE/Primary/Secondary Education									
Strategy	**Project/Activity**	**Cost (ZMW)**	**Proposed Source of Funding**	**Project Output**	**Target Year**					**Responsible Institution**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	

Review and operationalize the organization structure	Recruit LSEN Teachers at all levels - 100 teachers	310,000 0.00	MOE/s cooperating partners	Special ECE teachers recruited	620 00	620 00	6200 0	6200 0	6200 0	Nalolo DEBO
	Recruit ECE Teachers and Caregiver -214	310,000 0.00	MOE/ cooperating partners	ECE teachers and Care givers recruited	620 00	620 00	6200 0	6200 0	6200 0	Nalolo DEBO
	Recruit Primary Teachers -163 teachers	310,000 0	MOE/ cooperating partners	primary school teachers recruited	620 00	620 00	6200 0	6200 0	6200 0	Nalolo DEBO
	Recruit Secondary Teachers -180 teachers	310,000 0	MOE/ cooperating partners	Secondary school teachers recruited	620 00	620 00	6200 0	6200 0	6200 0	Nalolo DEBO
	Recruit adequate Guidance & Counselling Teachers-12 teachers	310,000 0.00	MOE/ cooperating partners	Guidance and counselling teachers recruited	620 00	620 00	6200 0	6200 0	6200 0	Nalolo DEBO
	Unfrozen all staff positions-52	310,000 0.00	MOE/ cooperating partners	Unfreezing of the positions and Confirmation of teachers that have been acting for administrative convenience on those positions for too long.	620 00	620 00	6200 0	6200 0	6200 0	Nalolo DEBO

Strengthen performance management systems	Conduct annual appraisals for all staff-1	12,500.00	MOE/ cooperating partners	Teachers APASed.	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	Nalolo DEBO/Schools
	Train ECE Teachers and Caregivers on pedagogy annually -126	100000	MOE/ cooperating partners	ECE teachers and care givers	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	Nalolo DEBO
	Implement CPD for Teachers annually -69 schools	125 000.00	MOE/ cooperating partners	CPDs conducted at each school	25000.00	25000.00	25000 .00	25000.00	25000.00	Nalolo DEBO
Enhance Continuous Professional Development (CPD)	Conduct training needs assessment annually-69 schools	125000.00	MOE/ cooperating partners	trainings conducted	25000.00	25000.00	25000.00	25000	25000	Nalolo DEBO
	Development and update a professional development plan annually	12,500.00	MOE/ cooperating partners	Availability of CDP plans in all the schools	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	Nalolo DEBO
	Train School Administrators in School management annually -69	125,000.00	MOE/ cooperating partners	school managers trained	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	Nalolo DEBO
Strengthen implementation of disciplinary processes	Conduct disciplinary committee meetings	12,5000.00	MOE/ cooperating partners	-Disciplinary Committees orientation meetings conducted -Minutes/meeting reports	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	Nalolo DEBO

Objective 4	**Improve Educational infrastructure and equipment by 2034**									
Program	ECE/Primary/Secondary Education									
Strategy	**Project/Activity**	**Cost (ZMW)**	**Proposed Source of Funding**	**Project Output**	**Target Year**					**Responsible Institution**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Develop and implement a School infrastructure development and maintenance plan	Conduct an inventory on educational infrastructure in the Schools annually -69 schools	125,000.00	MOE/ cooperating partners	Availability of infrastructure Inventory at the district	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council
	Develop an infrastructure plan -69 schools	25,000.00	MOE/Local Govt. / cooperating partners	Availability of infrastructure development plan	25000.00					Nalolo DEBO
	Construct age–appropriate ECE School infrastructure with resting room -63	53,473,770.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	age appropriate Rooms Constructed.	10694,754	10694,754	10694,754	10694,754	10694,754	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Construct Primary School infrastructure-84x1x3crb	109,200,000.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	Classroom blocks constructed	21,840,000.00	21,840,000.00	21,840,000.00	21,840,000.00	21,840,000.00	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Construct Secondary School infrastructure -16No. 1x3crb	20,800,000.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	secondary school classrooms constructed	4,160,000.00	4,160,000.00	4,160,000.00	4,160,000.00	4,160,000.00	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners

	Construct Science Laboratories-16 N0. 1x3blocks	20,800,000.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	science laboratories constructed	4,160,000.00	4,160,000.00	4,160,000.00	4,160,000.00	4,160,000.00	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Construct ICT laboratories-20N0. 1x3blocks	16,975,800	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	ICT laboratories constructed	3395160.00	3395160.00	3395160.00	3395160.00	3395160.00	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Construct School Administration blocks -10	7,564,575.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	administration blocks constructed	1,512,915.00	1,512,915.00	1,512,915.00	1,512,915.00	1,512,915.00	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Construct School feeding kitchens/shelters -63 shelters	2,205,000.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	school feeding Kitchens/shelters	441,000.00	441,000.00	441,000.00	441,000.00	441,000.00	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Construct ablution blocks in all Schools - 209 No. 1x5 toilets blocks	52,250,000.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	Ablution blocks constructed	10,250,000.00	10,250,000.00	10,250,000.00	10,250,000.00	10,250,000.00	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Construct water schemes -46	11,500,000.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	Water reticulation systems constructed and installed	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriat

										e Cooperating partners
	Construction of 1 No. Trades Training Institute on the West Bank-1	10,000,000.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	Training institutes constructed	5.000,000.00	5000,000.00				Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Upgrading and construction of boarding facilities for selected day secondary Schools -2	10,000,000.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	Day secondary schools upgraded to boarding schools		5.000,000.00	5000,000.00			Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Construction of Special School units -2	1,697,580.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	Special units constructed		848,790.00		848,790.00		Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Construction of District Resource Centre and stand-alone DEB Office	2,148,790.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	Resource Centre/DEB office constructed		2,148,790.00				Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Construction of District Library-2	1,697,580.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	School libraries constructed	848,790.00	848,790.00				Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Construct ECE playparks -63	3,150,000.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	No. of ECE play parks constructed	630,000	630,000	630,000	630,000	630,000	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town

										Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Construct Staff houses in all Schools-434	282,100,000	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	Staff houses constructed	56,420,000	56,420,000	56,420,000	56,420,000	56,420,000	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Construct sports facilities and provide equipment in Schools -68	5,100,000.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	Schools provided with sports facilities and equipment	1,020,000.00	1,020,000.00	1,020,000.00	1,020,000.00	1,020,000.00	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Establish appropriate infrastructure and facilities for learners with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (LSEND) at all levels -2 centres	1,697,580.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	Aappropriate facilities/infrastructure for special learners constructed		848,790		848,790		Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Establish community based ECE satellite Centres -5	6,500,000.00	MOE/ZEEL /CDF/cooperating partners	ECE satellites established	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Rehabilitate learning institutions -67	3,350,000	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	learning institutions rehabilitated	670,000.00	670,000.00	670,000.00	670,000.00	670,000.00	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners

Promote ICT provision in Schools	Schools Connection to National grid/solar 55	61,600,000.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	schools connected to the National Grid.	1,120,000.00	1,120,000.00	1,120,000.00	1,120,000.00	1,120,000.00	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
Promote provision of conducive learning environment in Schools	Procurement of desks - 10326	12,907,500.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	Desks procured and distributed to schools	3,607,500.00	2,325,000.00	,325,000.00	,325,000.00	,325,000.00	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Rehabilitation of School desks -3350	1,005,000.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	Desks rehabilitated	201,000	201,000	201,000	201,000	201,000	
Improve efficiency in the districts participation in Co-curricular activities and other education programs outside the district.	Procurement of District Education bus	1,300,000.00	MOE /CDF/cooperating partners	Bus procured	0	1,300,000.00	0	0	0	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners

4.5 Water Development, Supply and Sanitation Sector

Table 56: Capital Investment Programme for Water Development, Supply and Sanitation Sector

Objective 1	To improve access to clean and safe water supply by 2034									
Programme	Water supply and sanitation									
Strategy	Project/Activity	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Project Output	Target Year					Responsible Institution
					1	2	3	4	5	
Increase the number of water points	Construction of boreholes equipped with hand pumps	12,810,524	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	100 boreholes drilled and equipped with hand pump	1,900,000	2,185,000	2,512,750	2,889,662	3,323,112	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Construction of piped water systems	10,113,572	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	30 piped water systems constructed	1,500,000	1,725,000	1,983,750	2,281,313	2,623,509	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Rehabilitation of boreholes equipped with hand pumps	5,393,905	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	100 water points equipped with hand pumps rehabilitated	800,000	920,000	1,058,000	1,216,700	1,399,205	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Rehabilitation of piped water systems	1,213,629	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	15 piped water systems rehabilitated	180,000	207,000	238,050	273,758	314,821	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners

	Upgrading of boreholes equipped with hand pumps to piped water systems	2,427,257	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	20 water points equipped with hand pump upgraded to piped water systems	360,000	414,000	476,100	547,515	629,642	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
Improve water points functionality	Operationalize SOMAP shop and procurement of seed stock	200,000	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	Liliachi SOMAP shop operationalized and seed stock procured	200,000					Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Establishment of tool kit centers and procurement of tool sets	539,391	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	20 tool kits centers established, and tool sets procured	80,000	92,000	105,800	121,670	139,921	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
Objective 2	To enhance community participation in the provision of safe drinking water by 2034									
Programme	Water supply and sanitation									
Building capacity at sub district level	Community engagement meetings	101,136	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	60 community engagement meetings conducted	15,000	17,250	19,838	22,813	26,235	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Formation and Training water user committees	217,817	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	355 water points committees formed and trained	80,000	27,600	31,740	36,501	41,976	Local Authority MWDS

										Cooperating partners
	Training of area pump menders on operation and maintenance of water supply infrastructure	269,695	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	63 area pump trained in operation and maintenance of water supply infrastructure	40,000	46,000	52,900	60,835	69,960	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
Objective 3	To improve access to sanitation and hygiene by 2034									
Increase access to sanitation and hygiene	Sanitation and hygiene behavior change promotion	404,543	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	30,000 people sensitized in sanitation and hygiene	60,000	69,000	79,350	91,253	104,940	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Construction of sanitation facilities in public institutions	2,022,715	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	25 ablution blocks constructed in public institution	300,000	345,000	396,750	456,263	524,702	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Training masons	370,831	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	60 masons trained	55,000	63,250	72,738	83,648	96,195	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Construction of toilets demonstration centers	101,1357	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	12 demonstration facilities constructed	150,000	172,500	198,375	228,131	262,351	Local Authority MWDS

										Cooperating partners
	Construction of permanent handwashing facilities	1,213,629	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	20 permanent hand washing facilities constructed	180,000	207,000	238,050	273,758	314,821	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
Objective 4	To improve water harvesting and storage by 2034									
Enhance water harvesting and storage	Promote rainwater harvesting	101,136	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	60 rainwater harvesting promotion meetings conducted	15,000	17,250	19,838	22,813	26,235	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Construction of dams	20,000,000	MWDS	1 Dam constructed		20,000,000				MWDS
	Construction of weirs	29,552,786	MWDS	89 Weirs constructed	6,250,000	4,312,500	3,306,250	9,125,256	6,558,780	MWDS
	Construction of ponds	38,413,540	MWDS	115 Ponds constructed	7,200,000	5,520,000	6,348,000	10,950,300	8,395,240	MWDS
Objective 5	Improve information management system by 2034									
Enhanced information management system	Creation of dashboard, website	90,000	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	District WASH dashboard created		90,000				Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Capacity building on water data	46,000	Local Authority MWDS	1 capacity building		46,000				Local Authority MWDS

	management and analysis		Cooperating partners	training conducted						Cooperating partners
	Procuring data collection and analysis tools	80,000	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	Data collection and analysis tools procured		80,000				Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	WASH data surveys	134,8476	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	4 WASH surveys conducted	200,000	230,000	264,500	304,175	349,801	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
Objective 6	To enhance research and development by 2034									
Strengthen research and development	Develop hydrological maps	60,000	MWDS	Hydrological maps developed		60,000				MWDS
	Surface water monitoring	139,868	MWDS	5 surface water monitoring conducted	40,000	20,000	23,000	26,450	30,418	MWDS
	Ground water monitoring	134,848	MWDS	5 ground water monitoring conducted	20,000	23,000	26,450	30,418	34,980	MWDS
Objective 7	To improve high iron content in water by 2034									
Reduce high iron content in water	Installation of iron removal filters	202,272	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	10 iron removal filters constructed	30,000	34,500	39,676	45,626	52,470	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners

	Replacement of galvanized iron pipes with PVC/stainless steel pipes	101,1360	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	50 boreholes replaced with PVC/stainless steel pipes	150,000	172,500	198,380	228,130	262,350	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
Objective 8	To procure appropriate tools and equipment for water resources management and development by 2034									
Availability of water resources management and development tools and equipment	Procuring drilling rig and accessories	7,000,000	Local Authority MWDS	1 drilling rig and accessories procured		7,000,000				Local Authority MWDS
	Portable water quality testing kit and accessories	209,934	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners	1 portable water quality testing kit and accessories procured	160,000	10,000	11,500	13,225	15,209	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Water depth recorder	25,000	Local Authority MWDS	1 water depth recorder procured		25,000				Local Authority MWDS
	Geophysical survey tool PQWT resistivity meter	70,000	Local Authority MWDS	1 geophysical survey tool PQWT resistivity meter procured		70,000				Local Authority MWDS

4.6 Community Development and Social Welfare

Table 57: Capital Investment Programme for Community Development and Social Welfare

Objective	**Enhancing inclusive basic Social Protection**									
Programme	**Food Security Pack**									
Strategy	**Project/Activity**	**Cost (ZMW)**	**Proposed Source of Funding**	**Project Output**	**Target Year**					**Responsible Institution**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Improved Food and Nutrition	Identification of beneficiaries	K500,000	Govt/ NGOs	FSP beneficiaries identified	K100,000	K100,000	K100,000	K100,000	K100,000	COMM DEV / AGRIC
	Training beneficiaries best agricultural practices	K150,000	GRZ/NGOS	FSP beneficiaries trained	K30,000	K30,000	K30,000	K30,000	K30,000	COMM DEV AGRIC
	Training beneficiaries in food processing, and value addition.	K150,000	GRZ/NGOS	FSP beneficiaries trained in food processing and value addition	K30,000	k40,000	K50,000	K60,000	K70,000	COMM DEV AGRIC
Increased Coverage of Basic Social	Formation and training of saving	K200,000	NGO/GOVT	Saving groups trained	K40,000	K40,000	K40,000	K40,000	K40,000	COMM DEV/CDF

Protection for Beneficiaries.	groups across the district									
Improved Literacy Levels Among the community Members	Training of literacy instructors	K180,000	GOVT/NGOS	Improved Literacy Levels Among community members	K35,000	K40,000	K40,000	K30,000	K35,000	COMM DEV/ MOE
	Procurement of learning and teaching Materials	K2000,000	GOVT/NGO	Learning and teaching materials procured	K40,000	K40,000	K40,000	K40,000	K40,000	COMM DEV
Improved staff accommodation	Construction / Rehabilitation of staff accommodation	K500,000		Staff houses constructed	K100,000	100,000	100,000	K100,000	K100,000	COMM DEV
Constructed Self-help Community Hall,	Construction of community Self Help Hall.	3,500,000	GRZ/	Construction of Community Self-help Hall.	K700,000	K700,000	K700,000	K700,000	K700,000	COMM DEV/ CDF
Improved safety and protection of GBV Survivors	Construction of safe home for GBV Survivors and victims	1,700,000	GRZ	Safe home GBV survivors and victims of	K500.000	K500.000	K500,000	K500,000	K500,000	MCDSS/ ZP

	of child abuse			Child Abuse constructed						
Improved life Skills among the vulnerable s	Construction of skill Centre	TA	GRZ	Skills Centre constructed	TA	TA	TA	TA	TA	MCDSS/CDF
Provision of infrastructure	Construction of shelter for old people's home.	TA	GRZ	shelter for old persons constructed	TA	TA	TA	TA	TA	MCDSS
Provision of magistrate court of law.	Magistrate court of law construction.	TA	GRZ	magistrate court of law for dealing with juveniles in conflict with the law constructed.	TA	TA	TA	TA	TA	MCDSS/Judiciary
Provision of services for keeping girls in school	Payment of funds for vulnerable girls in School		GRZ/NGOS	Funds for Juveniles in School Paid	TA	TA	TA	TA	TA	MCDSS//MOE
Provision of social cash transfer to the vulnerable	Enumeration of beneficiaries	750,000	GRZ/NGOS	cash transfer beneficiary Enumerated	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	MCDSS

	Payment of social cash transfer to the vulnerable.	14,400,000	GRZ/NGOS	cash transfer beneficiaries receive their money	K2,880,000	K2,880,000	K2,880,000	K2,880,000	K2,880,000	MCDSS/

5.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan is a crucial component of Nalolo District's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2024-2034. This plan outlines the framework for tracking progress, assessing effectiveness, and making informed decisions to achieve the district's development goals. Organized by key sectors - Education, Agriculture, Health Services, Livestock and Fisheries, Water and Sanitation, among others - the M&E tables provide a comprehensive overview of the district's development trajectory. Through carefully selected Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), this plan ensures accountability, transparency, and continuous improvement in program implementation, ultimately driving progress toWard a brighter future for Nalolo District

5.1 Agriculture Sector

Table 58: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Agriculture Sector

OBJECTIVE	**To improve the efficiency of extension provision**									
Strategy	**Key Activities**	**Target Location**	**Target**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/Mov**	**Responsible Institution**
			Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**			
Infrastructure Development	Constructing Farmer Training Centre (FTC)	01 Liliachi		1				Monthly	Number of FTCs	**MOA/NTC**
	Construct Storage Facilities	3 in Litoya Block Liliachi Block Sinungu Block	1	1	1			Monthly	Number of Storage facilities	**MOA/NTC**

	Construct Camp Houses	8 in; Muoyo, Namabunga, Likulwe Sipungu, Mukukutu, Nanjucha Ukolo, Sumi	3	3	2			Monthly	Number of camp house constructed	**MOA/NTC**
	Rehabilitation of Camp Houses	8 Muoyo, Kataba, Kaungalueti, Mapungu, Sinungu, Liliachi, Nasilimwe	3	3	2			Monthly	Number of houses rehabilitated	**MOA/NTC**
	Construct Office Block	1 Liliachi		1				Monthly	Number of Office Block constructed	**MOA/NTC**
	Construct and develop mini-irrigation schemes	5 in Sipungu Lushushwa, Suu, Muoyo, Litoya	1	1	1	1	1	Monthly	Number of mini-irrigation schemes	**MOA/NTC**

	Electrify Camp houses (Zesco/ Solar)	9 camps Kataba, Kaungalueti, Mapungu, Sinungu, Liliachi, Nasilimwe Suu Lushushwa	3	3	2			Monthly	Number of houses electrified	**MOA/NTC**
	Water Reticulation for Camp Houses	9 camps Muoyo, Kataba, Kaungalueti, Mapungu, Sinungu, Liliachi, Nasilimwe Suu Lushushwa	3	3	3			Monthly	Number of houses with water reticulation	**MOA/NTC**
	Procurement of Transport for District staff	3 Vehicles	1	1	1			Monthly	Number of Vehicles	**MOA/NTC**

	Procurement of Transport for Camp Extension Officer	7 Namabunga, Mapungu, Sinungu, Likulwe, Lushushw, Nasilimwe Sipungu	7				Procurement of Transport for Camp Extension Officer	Monthly	Number of motorbikes	**MOA/NTC**
Objective	To Increase Crop Production and Productivity									
Climate Smart Agriculture	Training of farmers and Staff in CSA technologies and practices	3250 in All 13 camps	650	650	650	650	650	Monthly	Number of Farmers trained Number of training reports	MOA
	Early warning (Weather) Produce and disseminate fortnightly weather forecast report	260 in all the 13 Camps	24	24	24	24	24	Fortnightly	Number of early warning messages disseminated Number of weathers produced bulleting	MOA

	Early warning (Pests and Disease) Conduct surveillance for pests and diseases	260 in all the 13 Camps	24	24	24	24	24	Fortnightly	Number of early warning messages disseminated Number of weathers produced bulleting	MOA
	Construct and Rehabilitation of Weather Stations	1 Litoya 1 Kataba	1	1				Monthly	Number weather stations	MOA/NTC
	Promotion of Climate resilient crops (Sorghum, Millet, Cassava, Cowpeas)	1500 in All the 13 Camps	300	300	300	300	300	Monthly	Number of famers adopting climate resilient crops Quarterly reports	MOA
	Crop production Demonstrations	130 Demos in all the camps	26	26	26	26	26	Quarterly	Number of crop production demos established Quarterly reports	MOA

	Conduct Field days	130 field Days in all the camps	26	26	26	26	26	Monthly	Number of field days held Quarterly reports	MOA
Objective	To Increase Crop Production and Productivity									
Crop Diversification Promotion	Promote Wetland production of vegetables, winter maize and wheat	3250 in all the 13 camps	650	650	650	650	650	Monthly	Number of farmers adopting wetland production of winter maize, vegetables, wheat, and cashew Quarterly reports	MOA/NTC
	Enhanced Disaster Risk management (Pest and Disease outbreak) Procurement of Pesticides	6500 in all the camps	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	Monthly	Number of pesticides distributed Distribution List Quarterly reports	MOA/NTC
	Promotion of cashew production and citrus fruits	5000 in all camps	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	Quarterly	Number of farmers adopting	MOA/NTC

									production of cashew Quarterly reports	
Enhanced Food and Nutrition	Food Utilization demonstrations	1500 in all camps	300	300	300	300	300	Quarterly	Quarterly reports Back to office reports	MOA
	Food processing Demos	1500 in all camps	300	300	300	300	300	Quarterly	Quarterly reports Back to office reports	MOA
	Promotion of keyhole gardens	1500 in all camps	300	300	300	300	300	Quarterly	Quarterly reports Back to office reports	MOA
Sustainable Land Management	**Objective: To improve land management and soils**									
	Clearing of canals and making weirs	500 In all the 13 camps	100	100	100	100	100	Monthly	Number of canals cleared Quarterly reports	MOA
	Promotion of Soil amendment	5000 in all camps	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	Quarterly	Number of farmers	MOA

	Technologies (Use of Organic manure and bio slurry)								adopting soil amendments technologies Quarterly reports	
	Promotion of Conservation Agriculture (CA)	5000 in all the camps	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	Monthly	Number of farmers adopting CA Quarterly reports	MOA
	Promote the use of herbicides	1300 In all the Camps	260	260	260	260		Monthly	Number of farmers adopting herbicides use Quarterly reports	MOA
Agribusiness promotion	Objective: To improve the efficiency of agricultural input and output markets									
	Market linkage facilitation	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly	Number of Market linkages established Quarterly reports	MOA

	Development of rice value chains and processing plants	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly	Value chains established Quarterly reports	MOA
	Development of Cashew value chain and processing plants	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quartely	Value chains established Quarterly reports	MOA
Enhanced Farmer Support	Objective: To improve the efficiency of agricultural input and output markets									
	Farmer input support programs	5,000 all camps	700	1000	2000	1000	1300	Montly	Number of farmers benefiting Quarterly reports	MOA
	Sustainable Agricultural Financing Facility (SAFF)	125 in all the camps	25	25	25	25	25	Monthly	Number of farmers benefiting Quarterly reports	MOA
	CDF Grants (Farmers) CDF Loans	125 in all the camps 75 in all the camps	25 15	25 15	25 15	25 15	25 15	Quarterly	Number of farmers benefiting	MOA

									Quarterly reports	
Irrigation Development	Objective: To promote the use of irrigation and mechanization									
	Irrigation management training	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly	Number of farmers irrigation technologies Training reports Quarterly reports	MOA
	Irrigation Training	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly	Number of irrigation technologies adopted Training reports Quarterly reports	MOA
	Promotion of mechanized rice production	2500 in all the camps	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	Quarterly	Number of Mechanization	MOA

									technologies adopted Training reports Quarterly reports	
Support to Extension Services	Objective: To improve the efficiency of extension provision									
	Facilitate the training of all officers in latest farming practices and technologies	13 officers	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly	Training report Quarterly reports Number of farmers adopting latest farming technologies	MOA
	Staff and farmer training (Farmer Field Schools)	125(All camps)	25	25	25	25	25	Quarterly	Quarterly report Training reports	MOA

Strengthening Agricultural Information Dissemination	Objective: To Improve the dissemination of Agricultural Information									
	Radio Farm Forums groups	26 in all the camps	5	5	5	6	5	Quarterly	Quarterly report Number of radio listening groups established	MOA
	Radio and Tv Documentaries Feature Stories	50	10	10	10	10	10	Quarterly	Number of radio / TV documentaries aired Quarterly report	MOA
	Agricultural Shows and Fares	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly	Number of agricultural shows/ fares held	MOA

5.2 Education Sector

Table 59: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Education Sector

OBJECTIVE 1	Improve learning achievements by 2034									
			TARGET (YEARS)							
Strategy	**Key Activities**	**Target Location**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/Mov**	**Responsible Institution**
Strengthen Education Provision	Community sensitization trainings	11 ECE Centres Across the district	2	2	2	2	2	Bi-annually	Training reports Attendance lists	Nalolo DEBO/Appropriate cooperating Partners/NGOs
	Establish ECE Centres	11 ECE Centres Across all zones	6	5				Annually	Monitoring Report No. of ECE Centres Established	Nalolo DEBO/Appropriate Cooperating Partners/NGOs
	Construct ECE Hub Centres	Zonal Centres (Muoyo, Likuma, Silowana, Sinungu and Kalamba)	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly	Monitoring Reports Quality ECE Hub Centres Constructed	Nalolo DEBO/CDF/Appropriate Cooperating Partners/NGOs
Strengthen provision of teaching and	Procure age appropriate play, teaching and	63 ECE Centres	55	57	59	61	63	Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports	Nalolo DEBO/Schools/

learning materials	learning materials								-Increased age-appropriate teaching and Learning materials procured	Cooperating partners/NGOs
Procurement/lobby for learning equipment	Procurement/lobby for learning equipment	68 Schools	20	13	10	10	10	Quarterly	Monitoring Reports Increased teaching and Learning materials procured	Nalolo DEBO/Schools/ Cooperating partners/NGOs
Mainstream ICT education at all levels	Install ICT equipment in all Schools-68	68 Schools	20	13	10	10	10	Quarterly	Monitoring Reports No. of schools installed with ICT facilities	Nalolo DEBO/Schools/ Cooperating partners/NGOs
OBJECTIVE 2	**Increase access and participation in Education by 2034**									
Promote provision of Free Education	Enroll ECE learners	All ECE Centres	55	57	59	61	63	Annually	No. of ECE learners enrolled	Nalolo DEBO/Schools
	Enroll Primary learners	All Primary schools	63	63	63	63	63	Annually	No. of learners enrolled in grade one.	Nalolo DEBO/Schools

	Enroll Secondary learners	All secondary schools and schools with junior secondary grades	28	28	28	28	28	Annually	No. of secondary school learners enrolled at grade 8 and grade 10	Nalolo DEBO/Schools
	Train Teachers in various aspects of pedagogy	All schools	20	15	15	15	10	Quarterly	No. of teachers trained	Nalolo DEBO/Schools
Review and scale-up School feeding program	Promote appropriate dietary in learning institutions	All schools on SFP 63	63	63	63	63	63	Quarterly	Increased No. of schools providing appropriate diet -Monitoring Report	Nalolo DEBO/Schools
	Promote/revamp production unit in Schools to enhance School feeding program	63 Schools	63	63	63	63	63	Quarterly	No. of schools engaged in Production Unit	
Promote School health and menstrual hygiene	Provide age appropriate and inclusive WASH facilities	All 68 schools	15	15	15	15	8	Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -No. of schools with WASH facilities	Nalolo DEBO/Schools/ Cooperating Partners/Nalolo Town council

	Provide water reticulation in Schools	Selected s46 Schools without clean source of water	10	10	10	10	6	Quarterly	-No. of schools provided with water reticulation systems -No. of Water reticulation systems	
Provide and maintain appropriate and adequate facilities for development and delivery of education	Construct specialized rooms (Computer laboratory, Science laboratory, HE room, D&T Rooms and equipment and machinery to support teaching & learning	All Secondary schools	5	5	5	5	5	Quarterly	No. of specialised rooms constructed	Nalolo DEBO/cooperating Partners/Nalolo Town council
Enhance learner education supports frameworks and	Establish Boarding Schools	Nanjucha and Makoka Wards	1	1	0	0	0	Quarterly	Monitoring reports Evidence of Quality works	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town council/ Cooperating Partners

mechanisms										
OBJECTIVE 3	**Enhance Human Resource Capacity by 2034**									
Review and operationalize the organization structure	Recruit LSEN Teachers at all levels	100 teachers	20	20	20	20	20	Annually	- Recruitment Report -No. of special ECE teachers recruited	Nalolo DEBO
	Recruit ECE Teachers and Caregiver	88 ECE Teachers and 126 care givers (153) for all the 63 ECE Centres.	33	30	30	30	30	Annually	Recruitment Report -No. of ECE teachers and Care givers recruited	Nalolo DEBO
	Recruit Primary Teachers	Across all Primary schools	35	32	32	32	32	Annually	- Recruitment Report -No. of primary school teachers recruited	Nalolo DEBO
	Recruit Secondary Teachers	Across all secondary schools	90	25	22	22	22	Annually	No. of Secondary school teachers recruited	Nalolo DEBO

	Recruit adequate Guidance & Counselling Teachers	Across all Secondary schools	12	0	0	0	0	Annually	-Recruitment Report -No. of Guidance and counselling teachers recruited	Nalolo DEBO
	Unfrozen all staff positions	All 52 frozen positions in 29 schools	52	0	0	0	0	Annually	Unfreezing of the positions and Confirmation of teachers that have been acting for administrative convenience on those positions for too long.	Nalolo DEBO
Strengthen performance management systems	Conduct annual appraisals for all staff	69 schools once per year	1	1	1	1	1	Annually	No of teachers APASed.	Nalolo DEBO/Schools
	Train ECE Teachers and Caregivers on	126 teachers		72	89	106	126	Bi-annually	No. of ECE teachers and care givers	Nalolo DEBO

	pedagogy annually									
	Implement CPD for Teachers annually	69 Schools		69	69	69	69	Quarterly	No. of CPDs conducted at each school	Nalolo DEBO
Enhance Continuous Professional Development (CPD)	Conduct training needs assessment annually	All five zones (Matauka, Yeta, Lueti, Simatoko and Ilubala)		1	1	1	1	Annually	No. of trainings conducted	Nalolo DEBO
	Development and update a professional development plan annually	All schools annually		1	1	1	1	Annually	Availability of CDP plans in all the schools	Nalolo DEBO
	Train School Administrators in School management annually	69 school administrators	Schoo l	67s	69	69	69	Quarterly	No. of school managers trained	Nalolo DEBO
Strengthen implementation of disciplinary processes	Conduct disciplinary committee meetings	25 meetings, One per zone per year		5	5	5	5	Quarterly	-No. of Disciplinary Committees orientation meetings conducted - Minutes/meeting reports	Nalolo DEBO

OBJECTIVE 4	**Improve Educational Infrastructure and Equipment by 2034s**									
Develop and implement a School infrastructure development and maintenance plan	Conduct an inventory on educational infrastructure in the Schools annually	69 Schools	67	67	69	69	69	Bi-annually	Availability of infrastructure Inventory at the district	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Develop an infrastructure plan	All schools	1	1	1	1	1	Bi-annually	Availability of infrastructure development plan	
	Construct age–appropriate ECE School infrastructure with resting room -1x2CRB	Across all 63 schools	15	12	12	12	12	Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -Quality of age appropriate structures Constructed.	
	Construct Primary School infrastructure - 1x3CRB	Across all schools	15	16	16	16	16	Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -Quality of Classroom blocks constructed	
	Construct Secondary	Across all zones	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly	No. of secondary school classrooms constructed	

	School infrastructure - 1x3CRB									
	Construct Science laboratories	50, minimum of 5 at each school	10	10	10	10	10	Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -No. of science laboratories constructed	
	Construct ICT laboratories	Across all secondary schools	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports Quaality of laboratories constructed	
	Construct School Administration blocks	Across Secondary schools	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -Quality of administrati on blocks constructed	
	Construct School feeding kitchens/shelters	63 schools on SFP	15	15	15	15	8	Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -No. of school feeding Kitchens/sh elters	
	Construct ablution blocks in all Schools	209 ablution blocks (1x5	41	41	41	41	45	Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -No. of ablution	

		toilets) in all the schools							blocks constructed	
	Construct water schemes	In 46 schools	10	10			6	Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -No. of Water reticulation systems constructed and installed	
	Construction of 1 No. Trades Training Institute on the West Bank	Liliachi-Boma Area		1				Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -No. of training institutes constructed	
	Upgrading and construction of boarding facilities for selected day secondary Schools	2 (Nambwae Secondary and Likuma Day secondary)		1	1			Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -No. of Day secondary schools upgraded to boarding schools	
	Construction of Special School units	2 (Sianda Primary & Sinungu Primary))		1		1		Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -No. of special units constructed	

	Construction of District Resource Centre	1 (Liliachi-Boma Area)		1				Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -Resource Centre constructed	
	Construct ECE playparks	All 63 ECE Centres	55	57	59	61	63	Quarterly	No. of ECE play parks constructed	
	Construct Staff houses in all Schools	434	100	100	100	100	34	Quarterly	No. of staff houses constructed	
	Construct sports facilities in Schools (selected schools)	Across the five zones	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly	No. of schools provided with sports facilities and equipment	
	Establish appropriate infrastructure and facilities for learners with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (LSEND) at all levels	2 (Sinungu and Sianda)		1		1		Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -sNo. of appropriate facilities/infrastructure for special learners constructed	
	Establish community	5 Satellites, One in each zone (Matauka, Yeta,	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly	No. of ECE satellites established	

	based ECE satellite Centres	Lueti, Simatoko, Ilubala)								
	Rehabilitate learning institutions	67 Schools	15	15	15	15	7	Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -No. of learning institutions rehabilitated	
Promote ICT provision in Schools	Connection of Schools to National grid/solar	55 schools that are not connected to the National grid	10	15	10	10	10	Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -No. of schools connected to the National Grid.	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
Promote provision of conducive learning environment in Schools	Procurement of desks	10326	2886	1860	1860	1860	1860	Quarterly	-Monitoring Reports -No. of desks procured and distributed to schools	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners
	Rehabilitation of School desks	3350	670	670	670	670	670	Quarterly	No. of desks rehabilitated	

Improve efficiency in the district's participation in Co-curricular activities and other education programs outside the district.	Procurement of District Education bus	1-DEB	0	1	0	0	0	Quarterly	Bus procured	Nalolo DEBO/Nalolo Town Council/Appropriate Cooperating partners

5.3 Water And Sanitation Sector

Table 60: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Water and Sanitation Sector

Objective 1	To improve access to clean and safe water supply from by 2034									
Strategy	**Key Activities**	**Target Location (By Priority)**	**Target (Years)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/ MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Increase the number of water points	Construction of boreholes equipped with hand pumps least 4 historical heritage sites	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	20	20	20	20	20	Annual	Number of boreholes equipped with hand pumps constructed	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Construction of piped water systems	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	6	6	6	6	6	Annual	Number of piped water systems constructed	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners

	Rehabilitation of boreholes equipped with hand pumps	12 Wards (Kambai, Muoyo, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka, Silowana, Nanjucha, Lubosi, mukukutu, Ukolo, Kataba, Likulwe)	20	20	20	20	20	Annual	Number of Boreholes equipped with hand pumps rehabilitated	Local Authority MWDS Cooperati ng partners
	Rehabilitation of piped water systems	12 Wards (Muoyo, Nanjucha, Silowana, Mukukutu, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka, Kambai, Lubosi, Kataba, Ukolo, Likulwe)	3	3	3	3	3	Annual	Number of piped water systems rehabilitated	Local Authority MWDS Cooperati ng partners
	Upgrading of boreholes equipped with hand pumps to piped water systems	12 Wards (Kambai, Muoyo, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka, Silowana, Nanjucha, Lubosi, mukukutu, Ukolo, Kataba, Likulwe)	4	4	4	4	4	Annual	Number of boreholes equipped with hand pumps upgraded	Local Authority MWDS Cooperati ng partners
Improve water points functionality	Operationalize SOMAP shop and procurement of seed stock	Makoka Ward	1					Annual	Number of procured spare parts	Local Authority MWDS Cooperati ng partners
	Establishment of tool kit centers and procurement of tool sets	12 Wards (Kambai, Muoyo, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka,	4	4	4	4	4	Annual	Number of tool kit centers established	Local Authority MWDS

		Silowana, Nanjucha, Lubosi, mukukutu, Ukolo, Kataba, Likulwe)							and procured tool kits	Cooperating partners
Objective 2:	To enhance community participation in the provision of safe drinking water by 2034									
Building capacity at sub district level	Community engagement meetings	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	12	12	12	12	12	Annual	Number of engagement meetings	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Formation and Training water user committees	355 communities in various Wards (Kambai, Muoyo, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka, Silowana, Nanjucha, Lubosi, mukukutu, Ukolo, Kataba, Likulwe)	71	71	71	71	71	Annual	Number of water user committees Formed and trained	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Training of area pump menders on operation and maintenance of water supply infrastructure	63 area pump menders in the district	12	12	13	13	13	Annual	Number of area pump menders trained	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
Objective 3	To improve access to sanitation and hygiene by 2034									
Increase access to sanitation and hygiene	Sanitation and hygiene behavior change promotion	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela,	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	Annual	Number of people reached with	Local Authority MWDS

		Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)							sanitation and hygiene behavior change promotion	Cooperating partners
	Construction of sanitation facilities in public institutions	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	5	5	5	5	5	Annual	Number of sanitation facilities constructed	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Training of masons	60 masons (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	20	20	20			Annual	Number of masons trained	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Construction of toilets demonstration centers	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	3	3	3	3		Annual	Number of demonstration centers constructed	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Construction of permanent hand washing facilities	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela,	4	4	4	4	4	Annual	Number of permanent hand washing	Local Authority MWDS

		Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)							facilities constructed	Cooperating partners
Objective 4	To improve water harvesting and storage by 2034									
Enhance water harvesting and storage	Promote rain water harvesting	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	12	12	12	12	12	Annual	Number of meetings conducted	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Construction of a dam	Shekela Ward		1				Annual	Number of dams constructed	MWDS
	Construction of weirs	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu, Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)	25	15	10	24	15	Annual	Number of weirs constructed	MWDS
	Construction of ponds	12 Wards (Lyamakumba, Silowana, Makoka, Shekela, Muoyo, Likulwe, Lubosi, Mukukutu,	30	20	20	30	20	Annual	Number of ponds constructed	MWDS

		Nanjucha, Kambai Kataba)								
Objective 5	Improve information management system by 2034									
Enhanced information management system	Creation of dashboard, website	Nalolo district		1				Annual	Number of created dashboard	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Capacity building on water data management and analysis	Nalolo district		1				Annual	Number of capacity building conducted	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Procuring data collection and analysis tools	Nalolo district		1				Annual	Number of tools procured	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	WASH data surveys	Nalolo district	1	1	1	1	1	Annual	Number of surveys conducted	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
Objective 6	To enhance research and development by 2034									
Strengthen research and development	Develop hydrological maps	Nalolo district		1				Annual	Number of hydrological maps developed	MWDS
	Surface water monitoring	Nalolo district		1	1	1	1	Annual	Number of monitoring conducted	MWDS

	Ground water monitoring	Nalolo district		1	1	1	1	Annual	Number of monitoring conducted	MWDS
Objective 7	To improve high iron content in water by 2034									
Reduce high iron content in water	Installation of iron removal filters	12 Wards (Kambai, Muoyo, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka, Silowana, Nanjucha, Lubosi, mukukutu, Ukolo, Kataba, Likulwe)	2	2	2	2	2	Annual	Number of iron removal filters installed	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Replacement of galvanized iron pipes with PVC/stainless steel pipes	12 Wards (Kambai, Muoyo, Lyamakumba, Shekela, Makoka, Silowana, Nanjucha, Lubosi, mukukutu, Ukolo, Kataba, Likulwe)	10	10	10	10	10	Annual	Number of boreholes installed with PVC/stainless steel pipes	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
Objective 8	To procure appropriate tools and equipment for water resources management and development by 2034									
Availability of water resources management and development tools and equipment	Procuring drilling rig and accessories	Nalolo district		1				Annual	Number of drilling rig procured	Local Authority MWDS
	Portable water quality testing kit and accessories	Nalolo district	1					Annual	Number of water quality testing kit and accessories procured	Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners
	Water level depth recorder	Nalolo district		1				Annual	Number of water level depth recorder	Local Authority MWDS

										Cooperating partners
	Geophysical survey tool PQWT resistivity meter	Nalolo district		1						Local Authority MWDS Cooperating partners

5.4 Health Services Sector

Table 61: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Health Services Sector

Objective 1:	To increase the proportion of pregnant women attending the first Antenatal Care (ANC) within the first trimester from 18% in 2023 to 60% by 2034									
Strategy	**Key Activities**	**Target Location**	**Target (Years)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Strengthen community participation/mobilization for maternal and reproductive health.	Community meetings in all Neighborhood on importance of early Antenatal booking	107 NHCs in all Health facilities	107	107	107	107	107	Quarterly	NHCs Reports, CHA Reports CBV Reports, HF Reports and M & E Reports	DHO
	Capacity building for Community based Volunteers (CBVs) and Safe Motherhood Action Groups (SMAGs) in ANC	500 CBV Trained community health package	100	100	100	100	100	Bi-Annual	Training Reports	DHO
Strengthen communication between communities and the health care system	Hold quarterly Health centre/ Health post committees (HAC meetings)	80 HAC Meetings	80	80	80	80	80	Quarterly	HAC Minutes, PA reports and HIMS Reports	DHO
Incentives for CBVs and SMAGs.	Provision of incentives to community-based							Quarterly	CBVs Report	DHO

	volunteers (CBVs)	500 CBVs supported with Incentives						HF Reports	

Objective 2: To increase the percentage of institution deliveries in the district from 39% in 2023 to 65% by 2034									
Strategy	**Key Activities**	**Target Location/group (By Priority)**	**Target (Years)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Strengthen capacity for skilled delivery by 100% scaling up and institutionalizing Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) and EMoC for all health workers that conduct deliveries	Scale-up Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) training	Nurses Middle Wifes Clinical Officers						Bi-Annual	Training reports	DHO
	Train Health Care Workers in EMoC	Midwives Clinical Officers						Bi-Annual	Training reports	
Expand infrastructure of maternity annexes	Construct Maternity annexes in health facilities	17 maternity annexes constructed in seventeen health facilities	4	4	4	3	2	Quarterly	Quarterly Reports, PA Reports, CDF quarterly Reports and M&E Reports	DHO/Town Council

Sensitization of communities on benefits of institutional deliveries	Community Sensitization meetings in all Neighborhood	107 NHC Meetings held	107					Quarterly	NHC Minutes CHA Reports	DHO

Objective 3: To increase the proportion of women attending Post-natal Care (PNC) within 48 hrs of delivery from 40% in 2023 to 65% by 2034										
Strategy	**Key Activities**	**Target Location**	**Target (Years)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsibl e Institution**
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Strengthen of integrated reproductive and maternal health services at facilities level	Construct of mothers waiting shelters	13 mother's shelter constructed	3	3	3	2	2	Quarterly	Quarterly Reports, PA Reports, CDF quarterly Reports and M&E Reports	DHO/Town Council

Objective 5: Objective: Reduce malaria incidence from 470.3 cases per 1,000 population in 2023 to 300 cases per 1,000 population by 2034										
Strategy	**Key Activities**	**Target Location**	**Target (Years)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Enhanced Surveillance at all levels	Provide systems to support timely submission of data for action and decision making	All Health Facilities and CBVs						Quarterly	TSS Reports HIMS	DHO
Implement High impact interventions; vector control (IRS, LLINS, LSM), SBC	Community sensitization on prevention and early medical seeking behaviour	All 107 NHCs						Quarterly	Monthly Reports, CHA Reports	DHO
	Conduct IRS in Malaria Hot spots	Kaunga Lueti, Malombe, Mapngu, Sililoti, Nakatwelenge and Litoya						Bi-Annual	HIMS	DHO
	Conduct mass LLINs Distribution	All NHCs in he district							Activity Reports HIMS	DHO
Objective 6: Reduction of malaria deaths from 3 deaths per 100,000 population in 2023 to less than 1 deaths per 100,000 population by 2034										
Strategy	**Key Activities**		**Target (Years)**					**Frequency**		

		Target Location/group (By Priority)	1	2	3	4	5		Performance Indicator/MoV	Responsible Institution
	Train more CBVs in ICCM	250 CBVs							Activity reports	DHO
Strengthen facility and community-based case management	Provide incentives to community-based volunteers	250 Incertives						Quartery	Monthly Reports, CHA Reports	DHO
	Provide testing kits (RDTs) and anti-malaria drugs	RDTs and anti-malaria drugs							Dispatch notes	ZAMSA
Objective 7: To increase the percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status from 93%% in 2023 to 100% in 2034										
Strategy	**Key Activities**	**Target Location/group (By Priority)**	**Target (Years)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Strengthen universal HIV testing at all points of health service delivery.	Conduct Peer/social network testing for key populations	All eligible populations						Monthly	HIMS CoAg monthly reports	DHO/CDC - CoAg/DAP

Strengthen targeted HIV testing including using newer technologies such as self-testing for key and priority populations including adolescents and young people.	Distribute self-testing kits to key populations (especially young people, adolescent and Men)	All key populations						Quarterly	HIMS CoAg monthly reports	DHO/CDC CoAg/ DAP
Scaling up of Index Testing; Index Partner testing / partner notification	Conduct elicitation trace contacts to all new positive and high VL cases	New HIV positive clients and clients with high viral load						Monthly	HIMS CoAg monthly reports	DHO/CDC CoAg/ DAP
Objective 8: To maintain the coverage of ART for those living with HIV at above 95% through 2034										
Strategy	**Key Activities**	**Target Location/group (By Priority)**	**Target (Years)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Strengthen patient tracking and follow up systems	Follow up of lost to follow clients	All lost to follow clients						Monthly	HIMS CoAg monthly reports	DHO/DAP/ CDC-CoAg
Strengthen ART retention and follow up differentiated service delivery model (DSD).	Follow up and defaulter tracing	All defaulter clients						Monthly	HIMS CoAg monthly reports	DHO/DAP/ CDC-CoAg
Objective 9: To increase the percentage of the people living with HIV on ART with suppressed viral from 86% in 2021 to 96% in 2034										

Strategy	Key Activities	Target Location/group (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Frequency	Performance Indicator/MoV	Responsible Institution
			1	2	3	4	5			
Scale up the viral load coverage especially in areas with low viral load coverage and suppression	Implement monitoring and evaluation for viral load	PLWHA						Monthly	HIMS CoAg monthly reports	DHO/CDC -CoAg
	Conduct Viral Load Campaigns	PLWHA						Quarterly	HIMS CoAg monthly reports and Activity reports	DHO/CDC -CoAg
Objective 10: To reduce Tuberculosis incidence from 214/100,000 in 2023 to 81/100,000 population by 2034										
Strategy	**Key Activities**	**Target Location/group (By Priority)**	**Target (Years)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Introduce and scale up program quality and efficiency for increasing TB case detection in health facilities.	Procure 1 Gene-xpert machine to improve detection at Muoyo RHC	One GeneXpert		1				Annually	GRN, Procurement reports	CIRDZ/ PHO
Strengthen TB services at community level.	Implement systematic and routine contact investigations for all TB cases	TB Cases						Monthly	Activity reports, Mothly CoAg reports & HIMS	DHO/CDC -CoAg
	Conduct Insified Case Finding	TB hot spot health facilities						Quarterly	Activity reports, HIMS and	DHO/CDC -CoAg

									CoAg mothlt reports	
Objective 11: To increase the treatment success rate for drug sensitive TB from 95% in 2023 to at least 100% in 2034										
Strategy	**Key Activities**	**Target Location/group (By Priority)**	**Target (Years)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Strengthen management of TB patients	Provide enablers for all TB treatment supporters	All TB treatment supporter in the district						Quarterly	HIMS Quarterly Report	DHO
	Follow-ups all TB patients on treatment	All TB patients in the district						Monthly	Activity reports HIMS	DHO
Ensure appropriate TB treatment for all detected patients.	Provide microscopes to all facilities for monitoring TB patients	All health facilities in the district						Annually	GRNs,	MoH/Partners
Objective 12: To increase the health workforce from 55% of the establishment in 2023 to 70% by 2034										
Strategy	**Key Activities**	**Target Location/group (By Priority)**	**Target (Years)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Improve staff accommodati on and reduce health care patient ratio in health facilities	Construction of low-cost houses in all health facilities	82 Low – cost staff houses in health facilities	17	18	19	18	10	Quarterly	M & E Report Procurement minutes, procurement reports	DHO/ Town Council

	Renovation of staff houses in all health facilites	25 Low-staff houses all health facilities	9	6	4	3	3	Quarterly	M & E Report Procurement minutes, procurement reports	DHO/ Town Council

Objective 13: To construct new health facilities and equip them with modern equipment to improve on access to quality health care by 2034

Strategy	Key Activities	Target Location/group (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Frequency	Performance Indicator/MoV	Responsible Institution
			1	2	3	4	5			
Construct new health facilities and other health associated infrastructure	Construction of full-fledged Mini hospital in the district	One mini-hospital at Imbwae area	1					Quarterly	M & E Report Procurement minutes, procurement reports	DHO/ PHO/MoH
	Construction of full-fledged health Post	6 Health Post constructed		1	2	3		Quarterly	M & E Report Procurement minutes, procurement reports	DHO/ Town Council
	Rehabilitation of health facilities	13 health facilities	3	3	3	3	1	Quarterly	M & E Report Procurement minutes, procurement reports	DHO/ Town Council
	Complete construction of the district hospital to a fullfledged	5 Wards at district hospital						Monthly/Quarterly	M & E Report Procurement minutes,	DHO/PHO/MoH

Expand, upgrade and modernize hospitals and health associated infrastructure	level one Hospital (Male, Female, children, Maternity and Isolatio Wards. Theatre, Radiography, Physiotherapy, Dental, Mental health and Incinarator)									
									procurement reports	
		25 Medium cost houses for the district hospital	5	5	5	5	5	Monthly/Quarterly	M & E Report Procurement minutes,	MoH/PHO
		1 Incinarator constructed at district hospital	1					Quarterly	M & E Report Procurement minutes,	MoH/PHO
	Construction GBV on stop centre	2 GBV stop centres constructed	1	1				Monthly/Quarterly	M & E Report Procurement minutes,	MoH/Parners
Provision of Essential medical equipment at all levels of service in the district	Procurement of Medical Equipment	All required medical equipment procured						Monthly	GRN, Asset verification reports	DHO

Objective 14: To strengthen and equip the national surveillance system to generate timely, high-quality data about all nationally notifiable and priority diseases										
Strategy	**Key Activities**	**Target Location/group (By Priority)**	**Target (Years)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Strengthen the integration of health promotion, and disease prevention, control, and surveillance in all community level programmes	Follow up of Notifiable Diseases and Emerging Issues (Outbreaks) using ODK	All Notifications and outbreaks	All	All	All	All	All	Daily, Weekly, Monthly & Quarterly	ND1 and ND 3 reports	DHO
Strengthen analysis and use of surveillance data at district and facility levels	Conduct quarterly epidemic preparedness/ stakeholder meetings on public health threats	20 quarterly Epidemic preparedness meetings/Stakeholders meetings	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly	Epidemic preparedness minutes	DHO
Strengthen implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change in healthcare	Construction of incinerators in some selected health facilities	12 Incinerators constructed in selected health facilities	3	3	2	2	2	Quarterly	M & E reports Procumbent minutes and reports	DHO/Town council
	Construction of Placenta pits in all 20 health facilities	20 placenta pits constructed in all health facilities	4	4	4	4	4		M & E reports Procumbent minutes and reports	DHO/Town council
Objective 15: To improve availability of well-maintained fleet to ensure mobility for service delivery										

Strategy	Key Activities	Target Location/group (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Frequency	Performance Indicator/MoV	Responsible Institution
			1	2	3	4	5			
Improve availability of transport in the sector	Procure a land cruiser hard top	One Land Cruiser	1					Annual		
	Procure Ambulances for emergency referrals	One Ambulance	1					Annual	GRN & Asset annual report	Town Council
Review and strengthen the fleet management plan	Implement a quarterly maintenance schedule	Two ambulances and two utility vehicles	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly	Job cards, Vehicle assessment reports	DHO

5.5 Community Development and Social Welfare

Table 62: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Community Development Sector

GOAL: **To effectively and efficiently facilitate the provision of equitable social protection services to communities in order to contribute to sustainable Human development**

Objective 1: ENHANCE INCLUSIVE BASIC SOCIAL PROTECTION

Strategy	Key Activities	Target Location/group (By Priority)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Frequency	Indicators	Responsible institution
Improved Food and Nutrition	- Identifications of beneficiaries. - Training beneficiaries best agricultural practices. -Training beneficiaries in food processing, and value addition.	FSP beneficiaries in 19 CWACs		1				yearly	monitoring number of beneficiaries trained.	MCDSS /MOA
		FSP beneficiary 19 CWACs			1					
		FSP beneficiary in 19 CWACs				1				
Construction of community hall	-To facilitate food banks development, and - build capacity among the beneficiaries, stakeholders, and	women clubs CWACs members.	1		1	1	1	yearly	Construction of Community Hall conducted	MCDSS/CDF

	traders in entrepreneurship skills, post-harvest handling and marketing skills.									
Improved safety and protection of GBV Survivors	Construction of safe home for survivors GBV and child abuse.	3 safe homes for survivors 1 in Nalolo east and 2 in Nalolo west.		1	1	1		yearly	Construction of Community Hall conducted	MCDSS/CDF VICTIM
Magistrate court of Law	To deal with juveniles in conflicts with the law.	construction of 1 juvenile court in Liliachi boma		1				yearly	construction of Magistrate court completed	MCDSS/ Judiciary CDF

Improved life skills among the Vulnerable.	Construction of skills center	construction of 1 skills center at Liliachi			1			yearly	Construction of 1 skills Centre completed.	MCDSS/CDF
Provision of Infrastructure	Construction of office block at Liliachi boma	construction of 1 old people's home home at Liliachi		1				yearly	Construction of 1 skills Centre completed	CDF MCDSS
Provision of Social cash transfer support for the vulnerable	payment of school grants to vulnerable pupils.	payment of school fees for 3000 children in Nalolo district.						quarterly	payment of school for children under KGS done	MCDSS/ MOE

5.6 Fisheries And Livestock Sector

Table 63: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Fisheries and Livestock Sector

: To improve fisheries and livestock infrastructure development by 2034									
Key Activities	**Target Location or Group (by priority)**	**Target (Year)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Construct livestock service centres	12 (1 in each Ward)	2	1	1	1	2	Monthly	Number of livestock service centres constructed	
Completion and Operationalization of Nambwae livestock service Centre tier 2	Lyamakumba Ward – Sinungu camp	1					Monthly	Number livestock service centre tier 2 completed in Nambwae	MFL NTC
Construct livestock slaughter facilities	1 slaughter slab in Muoyo 1 abattoir in Liliachi	1				25 %	Monthly	Number laughter slab constructed, Construction of an abattoir started	MFL NTC
Construct animal quarantine centre	1 in Muoyo camp		1				Monthly	Number of animal quarantine centres constructed	MFL NTC
Establish a fish nursery in	1 in Muoyo camp		1				Monthly	Number of fish nurseries established	MFL NTC
Construct and rehabilitate camp houses	11, (new constructions in all existing camps, rehabilitate Muoyo, Nanjucha, Sinungu,	2	2	2	2	3	Quarterly	Number of camp houses constructed and rehabilitated	MFL NTC

	Kaungalueti and Liliachi camps houses)								
Procurement and installation of cold chain facilities	7 in all existing camps	2	1	1	1	2	Monthly	Number of solar fridges procured and installed	MFL NTC Donor
Procurement motor vehicles and motor bikes	1 district vehicle 10 motor bikes		5	1	5	1	Quarterly	Number of motor vehicles and motor bikes procured	MFL NTC
Construct MFL Office block	1 office block in Liliachi		1				Quarterly	Number of office blocks constructed	MFL NTC
To strengthen the capacity to prevent, control and/or eradicate animal diseases									
Key Activities	**Target Location or Group (by priority)**	**Target (Year)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
		1	**2**	3	4	5			
Improve disease control, prevention, surveillance and treatment	Vaccination of livestock against CBPP, FMD, Anthrax Newcastle Disease and other diseases in all Wards	5	5	5	5	5	Monthly	Number of vaccination of livestock against Disease Number of surveillance and treatments conducted in all camps	MFL NTC Donor
To establish a fisheries and livestock information management system									
Key Activities	**Target Location or Group (by priority)**	**Target (Year)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			

TV and radio programmes, and radio farm forum	10 programmes to cover all Ward	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly	TV and radio programmes, and radio farm forum showcased	MFL NTC
Market data collection and publications	60 publications on fish and livestock market data	12	12	12	12	12	Monthly	Market data collection and publications conducted	MFL NTC
To promote sustainable fish production and productivity by 2034									
Key Activities	**Target Location or Group (by priority)**	**Target (Year)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Provide sensitizations and training in sustainable fish production	100 sensitization and training to fishers along the Zambezi and conducting land and water patrols	20	20	20	20	20	Quarterly	Number of sensitization and training to fishers conducted Number of land and water patrols conducted	MFL NTC Donor
Rehabilitate and operationalize Muoyo fish nursery	1 fish nursery Rehabilitated operationalized in Muoyo		1				Monthly	Number of fish nurseries rehabilitated and operationalized	MFL NTC
To promote access to financing for enhance fisheries and livestock production and productivity by 2034									
Key Activities	**Target Location or Group (by priority)**			**Target (Year)**			**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**			
Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme	CDF Loans	25	25	25	25	25	Quarterly	Number of farmers accessing financing facilities	MFL NTC MOA
	CDF Grants	15	15	15	15	15			

Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target (Year)					Frequency	Performance Indicator/MoV	Responsible Institution
	Sustainable agriculture financing facility (SAFF)	50	50	50	50	50			
	Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP)	500	500	500	500	500			
To strengthen fisheries and livestock extension service delivery by 2034									
Key Activities	**Target Location or Group (by priority)**	**Target (Year)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
		1	2	3	4	5			
Conduct training in sustainable fisheries and livestock production	196 training offered to farmers in all camps	28	28	28	28	28	Quarterly	Number of training courses conducted, and reports produced	MFL Donor
To promote sustainable livestock production and productivity									
Key Activities	**Target Location or Group (by priority)**	**Target (Year)**					**Frequency**	**Performance Indicator/MoV**	**Responsible Institution**
		1	2	3	4	5			
Promote pasture and forage production	115 farmers recruited in all camps	15	20	20	30	30	Quarterly	Numbers of farmers recruited in all camps	MFL Donor

6.0 LOCAL AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL PLAN

6.1 Overview

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

The Local Authority's financial plan has been made using public finance best practices which define financial forecasting and long-term financial planning.

Table 65 shows an assessment of the revenue streams from 2021 to 2023. Nalolo Town Council revenue base is **K908,329.33** averagely on Locally Revenue collection. From the analysis of different revenue streams, it was evident from the comparison made between the budget amount and the actual collections are almost correlated. However, the Council did not meet all the budgeted amounts for revenue streams despite having only seven Revenue Collectors who are on permanent establishment.

The five-year financial plan is a component of a comprehensive effort by the Local Authority to improve its financial management and Planning and is revealed on an annual basis for a period of ten (10) years. It identifies the strengths and weaknesses in revenue collection and determines strategies for improving Own Source Revenue (OSR) generation and collection.

Table 64: Financial Analysis for 2021-2023

S/N	DESCRIPTION	2021			2022			2023		
		Annual Budget	Actual Revenue Collected	Variance	Annual Budget	Actual Revenue Collected	Variance	Annual Budget	Actual Revenue Collected	Variance
		Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha
1	Local taxes	115,000	150,870	**131%**	259,960	291,840	**112%**	9,960	13,260	**133%**
2	Fees and Charges	1,122,618	133,699	**12%**	991,900	165,228	**17%**	494,720	113,918	**23%**
3	Licences	2,500	1,250	**50%**	2,250	1,670	**74%**	2,500	1,450	**58%**
4	Levies	322,646	29,142	**9%**	88,465	30,040	**34%**	134,850	277,355	**206%**
5	Permits	500	100	**20%**	500	200	**40%**	1,000	200	**20%**
6	Local Government Equalisation Fund	8,584,060	8,581,496	**100%**	10,984,061	10,855,318	**99%**	10,984,061	10,693,518	**97%**
7	Constituency Development Fund	1,600,000	1,600,000	**100%**	25,700,000	23,998,411	**93%**	28,300,000	27,366,075	**97%**
8	Other Grants	-	84,401	**0%**			**0%**	250,000	217,586	**87%**
9	Other Receipts	-	-	-	-	728,068	**0%**	125,000	702,297	**562%**
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	**11,747,324**	**10,580,958**	**90%**	**38,027,136**	**36,070,775**	**95%**	**40,302,091**	**39,385,658**	**98%**

Source: NTC Finance Dept, 2024

The main revenue streams for Nalolo Town Council include Local Taxes, Fees and Charges, Licenses, Levies, Permits, and Other Receipts. Further analysis revealed that there has been an increase in the budgeted amount, in 2022 and 2023, the council budgeted to collect K11,747,324 in 2021, in **2022** it budgeted to collect K38,070,775 and in **2023** it budgeted to collect K40302,091. The increase in budgeted amounts was because of the council being able to collect more than what was budgeted and the increase in the Constituency Development Fund (from 1.6 million to 25.7 million and to 28.3 million) in 2022 and 2023 respectively. The budgeted amounts above include national support grants.

Table 65 above shows that in 2021 the Local Authority collection efficiency was at 90%. In 2022 the council collection efficiency stood at 95% while in 2023 it was at 98% of the budgeted amount representing overall average performance in the last 3 years of 94.33%.

6.2 Revenue potential

Nalolo Town Council has the potential to raise additional revenue as it has several revenue streams. As such there is a need to ensure that some measures are put in place so that the revenue base is improved. To enhance revenue collection, Nalolo Town Council intends to build a Filling Station, an Abattoir and Feed lotting, purchase of a bus and Truck for public transport and hiring of transport respectively, training of Revenue Collectors to enable them to be more effective in the collection of revenues, maintain updated revenue databases for all revenue streams, modernize the revenue collections methods to incorporate modern technology such as email billing, Bulk SMS system and mobile money which is linked directly to the Council Account, have regular meetings with the tax payers to sensitize them on the benefits of paying various taxes to the Local Authority and identification of additional possible revenue collection points within the district.

Table 65: Own Source Revenue at Nalolo Town Council

S/N	Income	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	Local taxes	15,015	16,216	17,513	18,915	20,428
2	Fees and Charges	109,990	118,789	128,292	138,556	149,640
3	Licences	12,600	13,608	14,697	15,872	17,142
4	Levies	525,696	567,752	613,172	662,226	715,204
5	Permits	11,305	12,209	13,186	14,241	15,380
6	Local Government Equalisation Fund	12,652,060	13,664,225	14,757,363	15,937,952	17,212,988
7	Constituency Development Fund	30,886,642	33,357,573	36,026,179	38,908,274	42,020,935
8	Other Grants	11,894,632	12,846,203	13,873,899	14,983,811	16,182,516
9	Other Receipts	126,400	136,512	147,433	159,228	171,966
TOTAL RECEIPTS		**56,234,340**	**60,733,087**	**65,591,734**	**70,839,073**	**76,506,199**

Source: NTC Finance Dept, 2024

6.3 National Support

The analysis of the budget revealed that national support has been consistent and always above 95%. The national support amounts reported in ***table*** _____ includes Grants and Local Development Fund which were collected at 101% in 2021, 96% in 2022 and 97% in 2023 respectively. From the budget, it is revealed that there was an increase in Local development funds from K715,338.33 in 2021 to K915,338.42 in 2022 and K915,338.42 on monthly funding as shown in the table below.

Table 66: National Support at Nalolo Town Council

S/N	DESCRIPTION	2021			2022			2023		
		Annual Budget	Actual Revenue Collected	Variance	Annual Budget	Actual Revenue Collected	Variance	Annual Budget	Actual Revenue Collected	Variance
		Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha
1	Local Government Equalisation Fund	8,584,060	8,581,496	**100%**	10,984,061	10,855,318	**99%**	10,984,061	10,693,518	**97%**
2	Constituency Development Fund	1,600,000	1,600,000	**100%**	25,700,000	23,998,411	**93%**	28,300,000	27,366,075	**97%**
3	Other Grants	-	84,401	**0%**			**0%**	250,000	217,586	**87%**
TOTAL RECEIPTS		**10,184,060**	**10,265,897**	**101%**	**36,684,061**	**34,853,729**	**95%**	**39,534,061**	**38,277,178**	**97%**

Source: NTC Finance Dept, 2024

Table 67: National Support Financing for the First Five Years of the Implementation Plan

S/N	Income	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	Local Government Equalisation Fund	12,652,060	13,664,225	14,757,363	15,937,952	17,212,988
2	Constituency Development Fund	30,886,642	33,357,573	36,026,179	38,908,274	42,020,935
3	Other Grants	11,894,632	12,846,203	13,873,899	14,983,811	16,182,516
TOTAL INCOME		**55,433,334**	**59,868,001**	**64,657,441**	**69,830,036**	**75,416,439**

Source: NTC Finance Dept, 2024

As shown in table ***68*** above, Nalolo Town Council projects an increase in Local Government Equalization Fund and Constituency Development Fund (CDF) grant and Other Grants each year.

6.4 Identification of Revenue Base for the first five years of the Implementation Plan

To finance the plan in the first five years, Nalolo Town Council intends to improve its collection efficiency on local taxes, fees and charges and levies as presented on ***table 69*** below. The council will also focus on Levies, Fees & Charges and Permits. During the first five years of the IDP implementation, the local revenue is anticipated to increase by 8% each year.

Table 68: Locally Generated Revenue for the First Five Years of the Implementation Plan

S/N	Income	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	Local taxes	15,015	16,216	17,513	18,915	20,428
2	Fees and Charges	109,990	118,789	128,292	138,556	149,640
3	Licences	12,600	13,608	14,697	15,872	17,142
4	Levies	525,696	567,752	613,172	662,226	715,204
5	Permits	11,305	12,209	13,186	14,241	15,380
6	Other Receipts	126,400	136,512	147,433	159,228	171,966
TOTAL RECEIPTS		**801,006**	**865,086**	**934,293**	**1,009,037**	**1,089,760**

Source: NTC Finance Dept, 2024

As presented in ***table 69 above***, Nalolo Town Council intends to collect K801,006.00 in the first year, K865,086.00 in the second year, K934,293.00 in the third year, K1,009,037 in the fourth year and K1,089,760 in the fifth year. The increase in financing will be attributed to the interventions to be put in place on revenue enhancement.

6.5 Revenue Mobilization Strategies

The Revenue Mobilization Strategies for Nalolo Town Council for the first five years (2024 – 2028) are as follows:

a) Formation of a revenue Task Force on revenue collection
b) Training and Capacity building of the revenue collectors to enable them to be more effective in the collection of revenues
c) Setting collection Targets each month
d) Bulk Short Messaging System (sms) system to notify the customers and clients of the amount due.
e) Introduction of staff Loans. Interest to be used as income
f) Updating the Council database to ensure the revenue planned is collected
g) Carrying out monitoring and reviews of performance by the revenue taskforce
h) Close supervision of all revenue collectors
i) Email billing and demand notices to increase efficiency in the billing system
j) Conduct sensitization campaigns on the importance of paying property rates

6.6 Revenue Enhancement Strategies

a) Maintaining up to date revenue databases.
b) Sensitizing the community on the need or importance of paying taxes.
c) Creating awareness to the community, in advance, on new taxes, levies, fees, charges and rates before the actual implementation.
d) Rotation of revenue collectors working at revenue collection points
e) Setting collection targets, carrying out monitoring and reviews on a continuous basis.
f) Sending bills and reminders to debtors on time.
g) Involving all the departments of the Local Authority in revenue collection by forming quarterly Revenue collection Taskforce to enforce revenue collection within the district.
h) Close supervision of staff involved in revenue collection – frequently checking on revenue collectors at various collecting points.
i) Development of digital payment platform
j) Improving infrastructure at revenue collecting points e.g., provision of barriers; putting up signposts to warn the public that they were approaching a check point; providing security lights at check points.
k) Maintain good public relation with the community – budget feedback.
l) Being innovative by exploring other sources of revenue.
m) Budget review meetings to assess our position with the budgeted revenue.
n) Quarterly orientation/Training of revenue collectors on what is expected of them and Target setting **Implementation plan**

7.0 Conclusion

The development of the Nalolo Integrated Development Plan (IDP) marks a significant milestone in the district's pursuit of sustainable development and improved livelihoods for its citizens. This comprehensive plan, built on extensive stakeholder engagement and rigorous analysis, provides a roadmap for addressing the district's most pressing challenges and leveraging its unique opportunities.

The IDP's focus on inclusive and sustainable development, aligned with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Zambia's Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), demonstrates Nalolo's commitment to evidence-based planning and decision-making.

Guided by its vision to become "A thriving, sustainable, and resilient community with equitable access to quality services, infrastructure, and opportunities by 2034," Nalolo District has adopted the integrated growth areas and development corridor scenario as its preferred spatial development framework. This approach promotes balanced and inclusive development by linking growth areas with development corridors, ensuring that benefits are shared equitably among communities, with a focus on vulnerable populations.

The IDP addresses the interconnected challenges facing Nalolo District through a comprehensive approach that prioritizes key development areas. These areas include agriculture, water and sanitation, health, education, infrastructure, and governance, as well as improving telecommunication connectivity, Tourism, and Transport infrastructure. By addressing these critical sectors, the IDP aims to stimulate economic growth, enhance competitiveness, attract investments, and ensure equitable access to services and opportunities for all citizens. Furthermore, the plan incorporates environmental sustainability principles, promoting the conservation of natural resources, protection of biodiversity, and adoption of eco-friendly practices to ensure a resilient and sustainable future for the district.

Implementation of the IDP will require sustained commitment and collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations, traditional leaders, and the private sector. It will also necessitate innovative financing mechanisms, capacity building, and continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the plan's objectives are achieved.

Ultimately, the Nalolo IDP represents a bold vision for a prosperous, equitable, and resilient district, where all citizens have access to opportunities, services, and resources necessary to thrive. Its successful implementation will not only transform the lives of Nalolo's citizens but also contribute to Zambia's broader development goals.

8.0 References

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9.0 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix A – The IDP Approval Form

APPROVAL FORM

NALOLO DISTRICT

APPROVAL OF THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The NALOLO Integrated Development Plan was submitted to the Minister Responsible for Local Government and Rural Development by:

1. **Nalolo Town Council**

Ms. Monde F Shimwanga
Acting Council Secretary .... Signature

Mr. Kolyokolyo Limakazo
Council Chairperson .... Signature

2. **Nalolo District Administration**

Ms. Namatama Mutandi Mupo
District Commissioner .... Signature

3. **Provincial Administration – Western Province**

Mr. Kufuna Seke
Executive Secretary
Western Province Planning Authority .... Signature

Mr. Simomo Akapelwa
Permanent Secretary
Western Province .... Signature

Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

Hon. Gary Nkombo (MP)
Minister of Local Government and Rural Development .... Signature

9.2 Appendix B – Public Notice for inspection of the IDP

Form IV
Regulation 10 (4)

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

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

The urban and Regional Planning (Development Plan and exempted Development classes) Regulations 2023

WESTERN PROVINCE PLANNING AUTHORITY

PUBLIC NOTICE

PREPARATION OF NALOLO DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 40 & 41 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, Nalolo District has prepared an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for a period of Ten (10) years from 2024 to 2034.

The draft IDP is the principal strategic planning instrument which will give an overall framework for development in Nalolo district and shall guide and inform planning, budgeting, management and decision-making by all sectors in the district. It places a greater emphasis on the integration of socio-economic planning and spatial planning.

The draft IDP is available for inspection at Nalolo Town Council. Submissions or objections may be made to the draft IDP in writing specifying the terms and grounds of objection/amendments within a period of **Sixty (60) days** from the date of publication of this notice.

Contact Nalolo Town Council Planning Department on +260 977 927 735 or +260 971 125 105. Submissions can be made electronically via email to: nalolotowncouncil@gmail.com or Nalolo.t@yahoo.com

The date of publication of this notice is **9th September 2024** ending on **8th November 2024.**

Mr. Kufuna Seke
Executive Secretary/Provincial Planner
Western Province

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
WESTERN PROVINCE
PLANNING AUTHORITY
09 SEP 2024
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
P. O. BOX 910135, MONGU
WESTERN PROVINCE

9.3 Appendix C – Land Use Map for Nalolo Township Area In Liliachi