



SHANGOMBO DISTRICT

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024 - 2034



“Prosperity and urbanization through leveraging local natural resources sustainably, by 2034”

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ABBREVIATION LIST /LIST OF ACRONYMS

8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
BRE	Barotse Royal Establishment
CBD	Central Business District
CBV	Community Based Volunteer
CDA	Community Development Assistant
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIP	Capital Investment plan
CS	Council Secretary
CWAC	Community Welfare Assistance Committees
DC	District Commissioner
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
DEBS	District Education Board Secretary
DHO	District Health Office
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LGEF	Local Government Equalization Fund
LSRHFLBS	Life Skills, Reproductive Health, Financial Literacy and Business
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MoGEE	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment
MOH	Ministry of Health
MLFV	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

MWDS	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation
MSME	Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHC	Neighborhood Health Committee
NRWSSP	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program
NWFPS	Non-Wood Forest Products
PDCC	Provincial Development Coordinating Committee
PS	Permanent Secretary
STC	Shangombo Town Council
SWL	Support Women Livelihood
URP	Urban and Regional Planning Act
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WWSSC	Western Water Sanitation and Sewerage Company

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FOREWORD

The Shangombo District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2024-2034) is a comprehensive blueprint, strategically crafted to guide the sustainable growth of Shangombo district. Crafted using prevailing data provided through both technical and community participation, the document **prioritized local participation** in the sustainable economic transformation of the district over the next decade.

Premised on the important role communities play in the development process, the IDP has been developed with the development of the public health sector (education, health, community development) taking centre stage in determining the type and quality of service created in the district.



To increase the district's economic status, the IDP has also **placed greater emphasis on the utilization of the rich natural and human capital resource** the district has to improve the overall economic activity in the district. Through this, investment in development key service points offering agriculture, livestock, fisheries and tertiary services has been adopted, all aimed at improving the performance of key economic sectors in the district.

Recognizing the paramount importance of human capital, the **plan emphasizes the enhancement of educational and skill development initiatives**. Strategies include modernizing school infrastructure, enhancing teacher training programs, and promoting technical and vocational education to meet the evolving needs of the job market.

Additionally, premised on changing the district's public image, the IDP places emphasis on the development of quality infrastructure, improved transportation networks through better roads, utilizing the water bodies and quality communication, as vital tools in the economic transformation of the district. As such, the development of the district's communication and technology industry, inter and intra roads, comes center stage in the quest for overall district development.

Further, the IDP, as a district development guide, will not operate alone, but will greatly work alongside various government department, community group and donor performance document in the overall quest for sustainable development in the district.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'I. Mubika', written over a light-colored background.

Inonge Mubika
Council Chairperson

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, allow me to express my sincere gratitude to the Republican President, His Excellency Mr. Hakainde Hichilema for the tremendous work he is doing to ensure that the country's overall wellbeing is improved. I thank him for improving the structure, framework and funds in the Constituency Development Fund (CDF).



The improvement in this component has enabled the district to implement significant capital, expenditure and skills improvement programs that will serve as conduit for economic transformation of Shangombo district.

Allow me also to thank the Constituency Member of Parliament (MP), Mr. Mubika Mubika for his excellent representation and leadership in ensuring that the Development of the IDP narrates the aspiration of the people of Shangombo and in line with the Presidential directives.

Further, I thank the heads of government institutions, stakeholders, traditional leaders and the technical team that worked tirelessly to ensure that this document is produced and highly reflects the prevailing condition in the district, whilst ensuring that people's desires and views are included. To all involved, thank you.

The development of any country highly hinges on implementation of programs following laid down plans. Such plans, designed by technical teams, help implementing sectors/institutions prioritize and implement activities in a manner that enables regular review and assessments to gauge progress on desired goals. The District Integrated Development Plan, IDP, is such a document. It is designed to be the framework through which all government programs will be led. It will serve as a conduit for the development of Shangombo district through implementation of public programs via public and donor funding, to ensure the improvement of lives and livelihood in the district.

The development of this document has been achieved through a transparent engagement with the public to ensure agreement in the prioritization of programs. To ensure the success of the document, I urge my fellow municipal leaders and the traditional leaders to strongly advocate for community ownership of the document and programs therein contained. Without the community owning this, it becomes futile and the district status quo will remain.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mubita Siyamana'.

Mubita Siyamana

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude and deep regard to the Office of the Permanent Secretary - Western Province, the Steering Committee, the Barotse Royal Establishment (BRE) Representative and the Provincial Planning Authority's Representatives for their exemplary guidance and encouragement throughout the process of developing the Integrated Development Plan for Shangombo.



The Office of the Director in the Department of Physical Planning and Housing played a critical role in the technical guidance of the report preparation, mobilization of resources and other logistics as well as coordination of activities without which this Report could not have been produced.

I also take this opportunity to thank the members of the Provincial Technical Team, for their cordial support, valuable information and guidance which has helped in the development of the Integrated Development Plan for Shangombo.

I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to members of the District Development Coordinating Committee of Shangombo District and other stakeholders for the valuable information they provided by them in their respective fields. I'm grateful for their cooperation during the development of the Shangombo IDP.

May I acknowledge the fact that the development of the Shangombo Integrated Development Plan is yet another milestone in fostering coordinated development in line with the aspirations of the decentralized system of Governance as outlined in the decentralization policy.

In conclusion, may I thank the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) for providing logistical support through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MoLGRD) which made the production of this Integrated Development Plan possible.


Exilda Anayawa Kabutu
Council Secretary

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Shangombo district is a rural district, located in the South-western part of Zambia's Western province. It covers an area almost 8,259.17km² and lies between Sikongo district to the West, Nalolo due North, to North-West and Sioma to the North, to North-East.

The district, famous for the perceived poverty, mostly due to the negative media connotations that surrounded it in the 90s, has continued to lag behind the rest of the country due to limited investment in capital and human skills to advance it.

To drive sustainable development in the district, government was providing public goods and services through different ministries, all working to achieve government's overall goal of 'achieving a middle-income status by 2030'. Working in individual sectors, challenges and successes were rarely shared at district level but individually recorded via ministerial headquarters (HQ). This limited the implementation on an integrated local management process to monitor and track the implementation of activities on a local scale and ensure that all sectors were moving in the same direction.

Against this background, government initiated and adopted the use of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MoLGRD) to guide and lead the sustainable development processes, at district level. This would enable each district to individually manage the development process, as a team, to achieve government's overall objective.

Shangombo district first created an IDP in 2012, for the period 2012-2022 to guide processes to achieve set targets in the district, when it was still one with Sioma. Implementation was done with noticed challenges that noted as lessons for future development.

Against this background, the district created the IDP 2024-2034 to serve as a step towards the achievement of economic and social development in the district and focuses on best practices to achieve this status.

1.1 LEGAL CONTEXT

Local Authorities in Zambia are mandated to use "integrated development planning" as a method to plan for future development in their areas. Lack of integrated planning gives rise to cities and towns that have sprawling informal settlements and make service delivery difficult. An Integrated Development Plan is a super plan for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in an area.

Shangombo district has formulated a Ten (10) year integrated development plan (IDP) to run from 2024 to 2034 as a principal strategic planning instrument. The IDP will work as an overall

framework for development of the district to guide and inform planning, budgeting, management, and decision-making by all sectors in the local authority area. The IDP places a greater emphasis on the integration of socio-economic and spatial planning. This is in line with the urban and regional Act No. 3 of 2015 which requires all districts in Zambia to have an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as its principal planning instrument. In reference to guidelines, Council under minute number [OC/11/08/22](#) during the ordinary Council meeting, resolved to commence the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan. Publication to the Community was done through print media and posters which were stuck in strategic areas in the district, for the community to be aware of the preparation of the IDP. An IDP team which comprised the District Departmental Heads, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and other key stakeholders was constituted to co-ordinate and facilitate the formulation of the IDP.

Since its establishment by an order of the President No. 97 of 1997 and the subsequent creation of the council by Statutory Instrument No 197 of 1997 to provide services to the communities in the district, Shangombo district has had no development plan that government and other stakeholders could use to effectively foster physical, social and economic development, as well as controlling orderly township development in the district. This has resulted in inadequate provision of services. This IDP was thus developed as a guide to establish an organized urban settlement, outlining areas offering a wide range of services and facilities to the members of the public. It has been developed in line with the Eight National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022–2026 aimed at accelerating development efforts towards Vision 2030 without leaving any one behind.

1.2 HISTORICAL / POLITICAL PROFILE

Parliamentary, the district is made up of one parliamentary Constituency with an elected Member of Parliament and 12 Ward Councilors elected to represent each of the 12 wards in the district. The wards are: Beshe, Mulonga, Namono, Keyana, Kaunga-Mashi. Mambolomoka, Simu, Mulangu, State ranch, Sipuma, Lilondo and Nalitengeya.

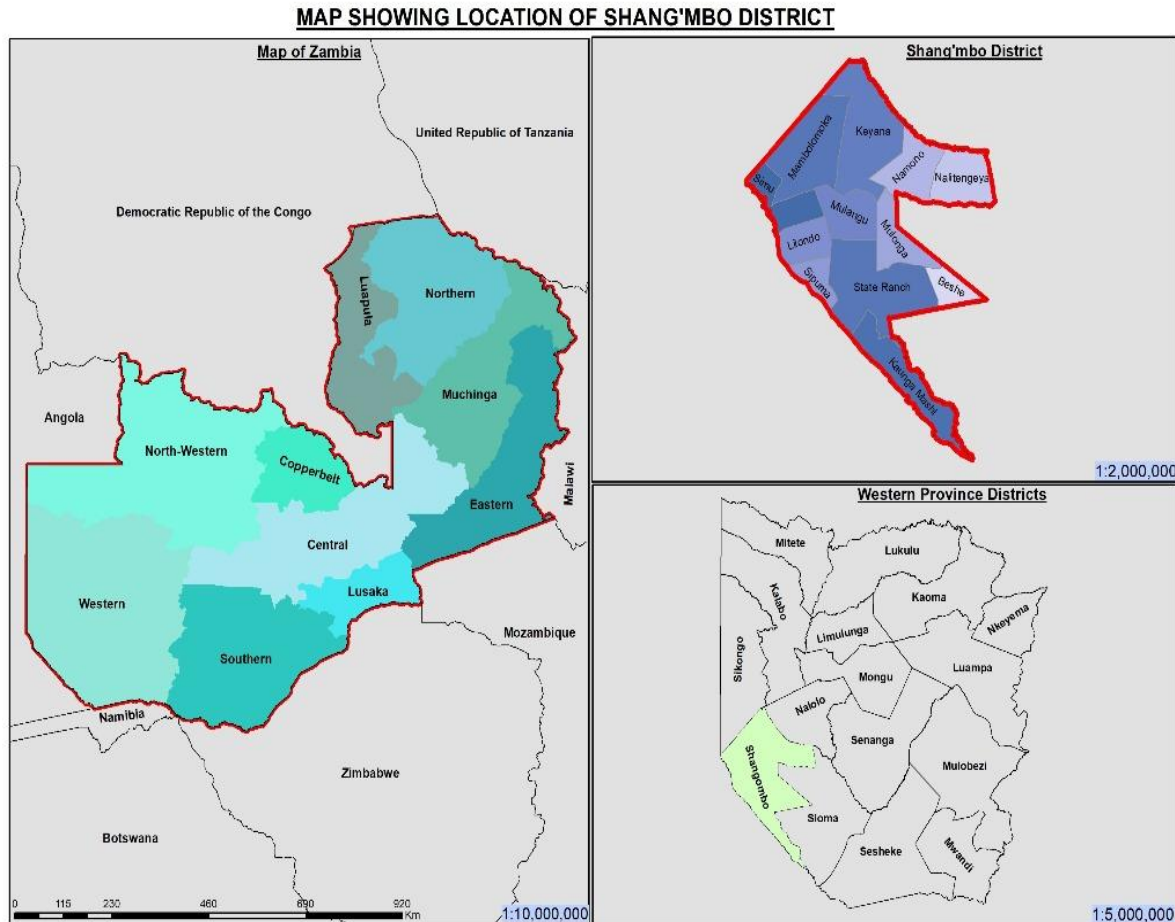
The district like all others in the province fall under the traditional leadership of His Highness the Litunga of the Barotse Royal Establishment. Under him and within the district are two chiefs Muluti and Mulangu. The former's jurisdiction only being in Mambolomoka ward and stretching into Sikongo district and the latter's covering the other parts of the district. Helping them are several village men, traditionally known as "Indunas".

1.3 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Geographically, lying between longitude 22° and 25°30" East and latitude 13°45" and 17°45" South and covering approximately 8,259.17km², Shangombo is located 385km southwest of the provincial capital, Mongu and is one of 16 districts in the province. It's bordered by Sikongo on the northwest, Nalolo on the east and Sioma in the South. Being a border district, it shares its border with Angola in the West, a border marked and demarcated by a river, Kwandu.

Similarly, its internal border with Sikongo district is marked by a river, Lueti. The boundary of the district is declared under the Provincial and District Boundaries Act Cap 286.

Figure 1: Shangombo District's Location



Source: SHTC (2024)

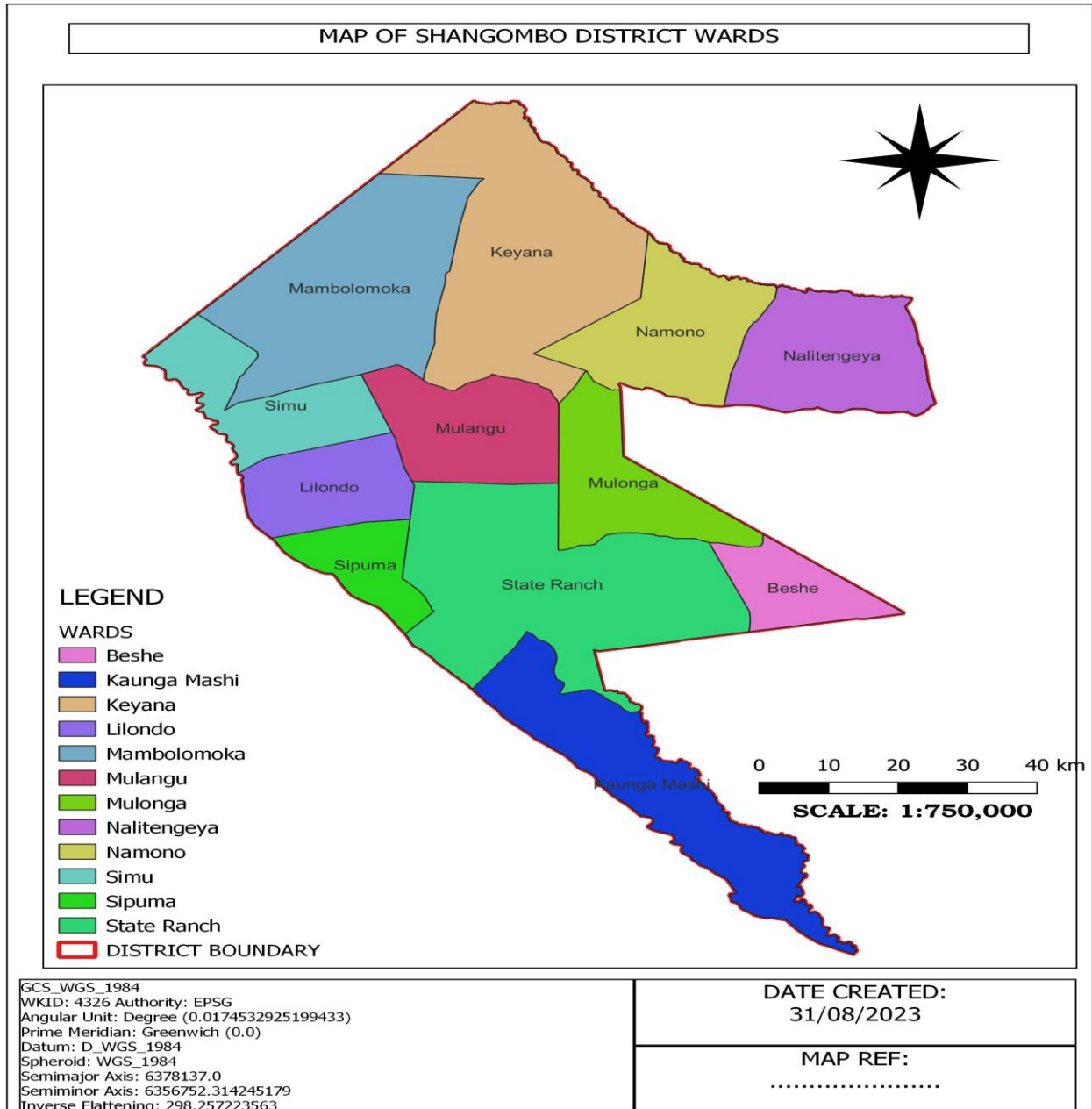
1.4 ADMINISTRATION

Like any other district, it has two (2) types of Governance structures i.e., the District Administration operating under the office of the President and the Local Authority (LA) under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MoLGRD). These structures play vital roles in the provision of services on behalf of Government.

The District Administration is headed by the District Commissioner (DC), appointed by the Republican President to manage central government activities, while at Local Government level the management of the LA is divided in two (2) levels; the Political level and the technical level. His Worship the Council Chairperson is in charge of the Political level and is elected by the electorates while the Council Secretary heads the technical level as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Local Authority.

The district programs are further coordinated through a District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) which is co-chaired by the DC and CS. The reports and resolutions from the DDCC are submitted to the PDCC chaired by the Permanent Secretary (PS).

Figure 2: District Wards



Source: SHTC (2024)

This section provides highlights of issues prevailing in the district that will form a basis for the development of interventions and programs that will be contained in the document.

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1 POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

Shangombo District, remotely located, spans a substantial surface area of 8,259 square kilometers. This expansive district is home to a population of about 78,622 people, according to the 2022 National Census conducted by ZamStats. Over the years, Shangombo has experienced a steady population growth rate of 3.2% annually since 2010, indicating a gradual increase in the number of residents within the district. This growth is indicative of broader demographic trends that may be influenced by natural population increase and possibly migration patterns within the region.

The gender distribution within Shangombo District reveals that women make up a slightly larger proportion of the population. Of the total population, 42,131 individuals, or 54%, are female, while 36,491, or 46%, are male. This gender balance is fairly typical, yet the slightly higher number of females could have implications for the types of services and resources that are prioritized within the district. Additionally, a significant portion of the population is young, with 28,071 residents under the age of 14. This youthful demographic highlights the need for robust educational facilities, healthcare services, and youth-focused programs to cater to the needs of the district's younger residents.

The lack of proper urbanized centers in Shangombo District is a significant factor influencing the quality of life and access to services for its residents. Without established urban centers, the district struggles to provide essential services such as healthcare, education, and commerce at the scale needed to support its population. The rural nature of the district also suggests that residents rely heavily on agriculture and other subsistence activities, further emphasizing the need for targeted development initiatives that can address the unique challenges faced by this largely rural population. As Shangombo continues to grow, there will be a critical need for strategic planning and investment to enhance infrastructure, improve access to services, and foster economic development across the district.

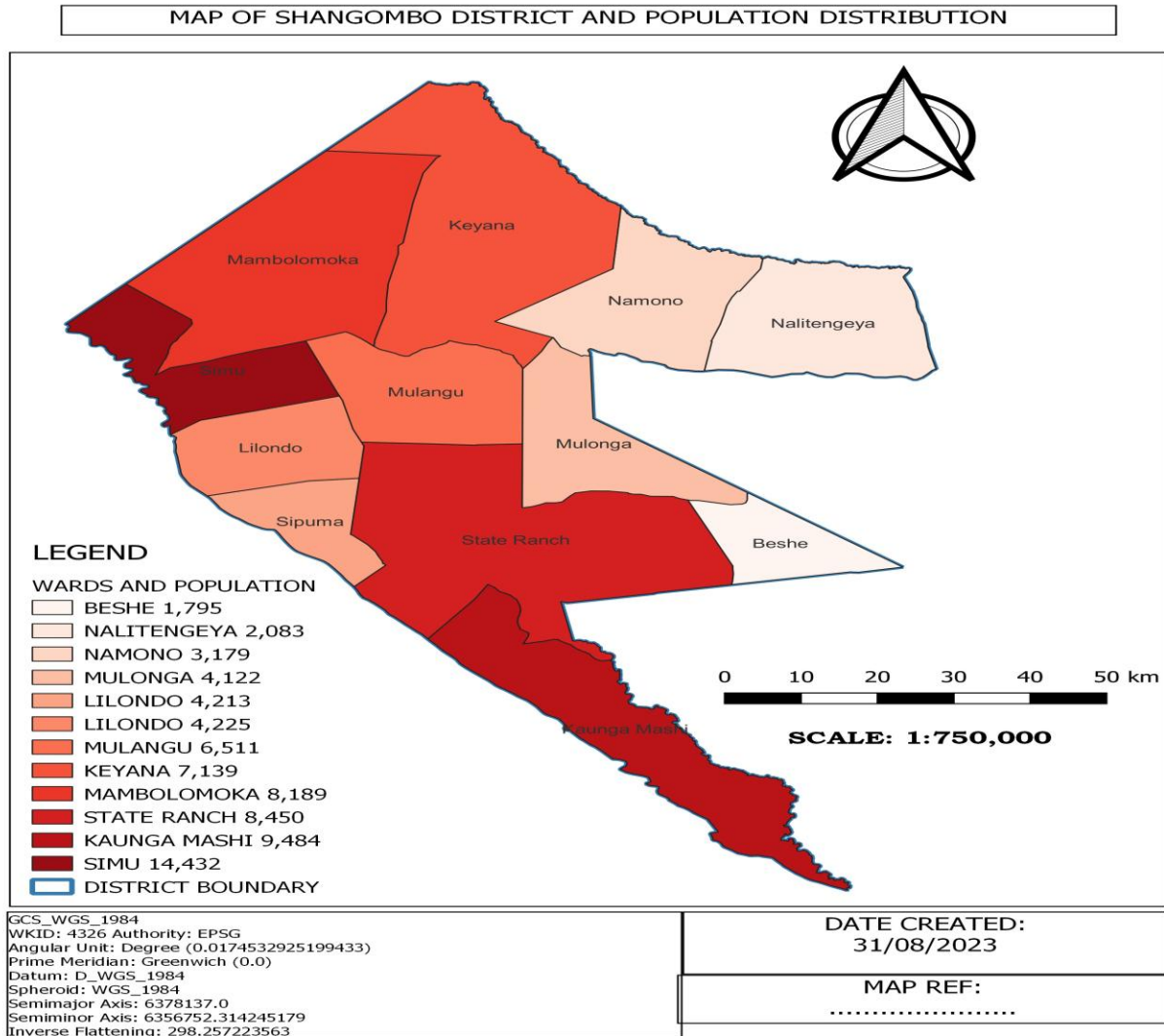
2.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

2.3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The district's remote location profoundly impacts its settlement patterns. Only 4% of the population, which translates to approximately 2,599 individuals, live in areas classified as urban. This small urban population underscores the district's lack of developed urban centers, which typically serve as hubs for economic activities, services, and infrastructure. The overwhelming majority of Shangombo's residents, 96%, live in rural areas. These rural

communities are likely spread across vast distances, presenting challenges in terms of service delivery, infrastructure development, and economic opportunities.

Figure 3: Population Distribution



Source: SHTC (2024)

The map above clearly shows that most people abode in Simu, Kaungamashi, State Ranch and Mambolomoka wards. Being the district boma, Simu has the most people as it coincidentally has more infrastructural development, compared to the other wards.

2.4 SETTLEMENTS AND STRUCTURE

The district is characterized by two distinct types of settlements: the township and the village. The townships, located on state land, has been systematically demarcated and marked with boundary beacons, making it a focal point for land developers. This planned settlement has seen a significant influx of people, with the current population exceeding three thousand

residents (3000) and located in only 1 ward, Simu. The growth of the township is expected to continue as new development projects are underway, attracting more settlers to the area. The township's development is guided by the Local Authority, which ensures that the structures erected are permanent and follow a well-organized layout, contributing to the urbanization of the area. The map below shows state land use in Simu ward.

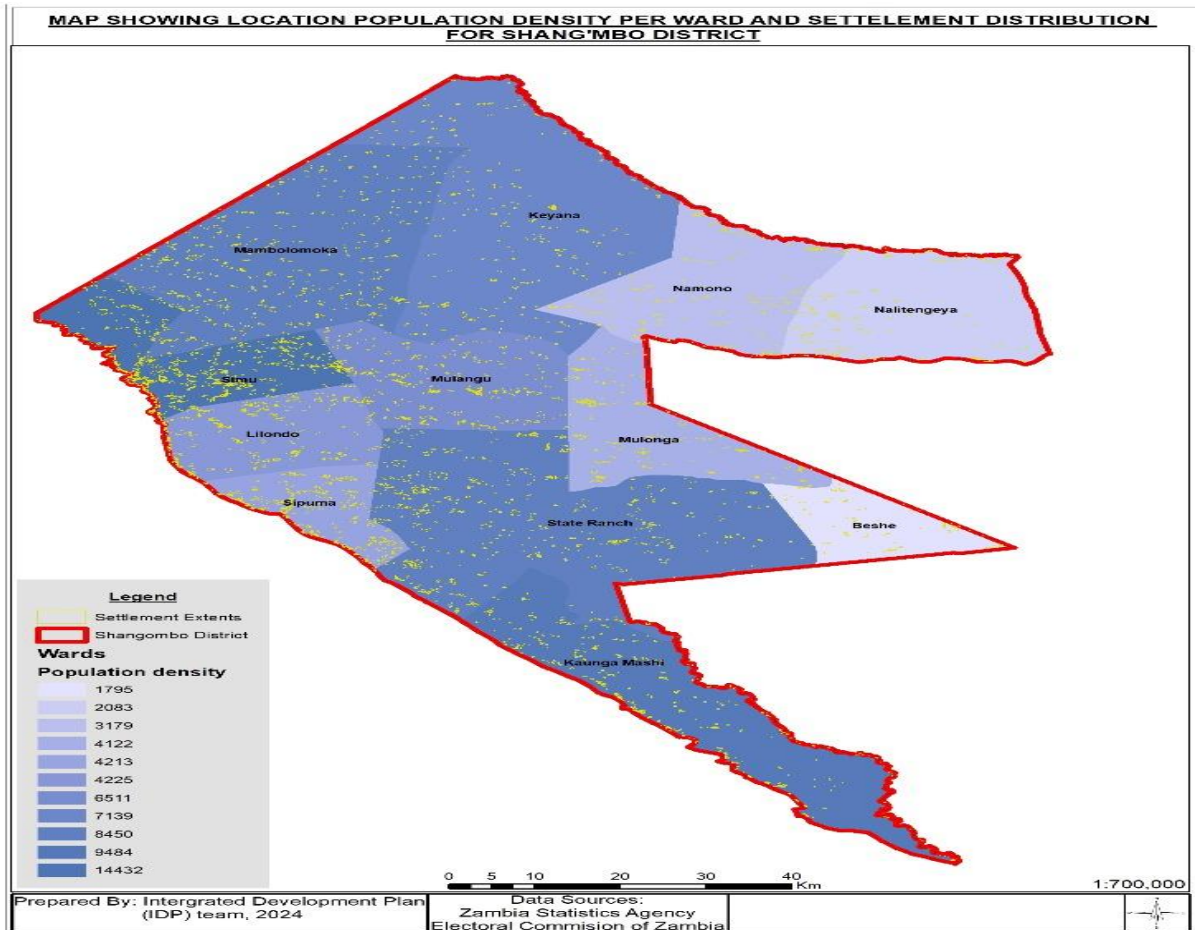
Despite the township's planned development, there are still temporary structures within its boundaries, primarily belonging to the indigenous people who originally owned the land. These communities generously handed over their land to the government for the township's development. Although their traditional, temporary structures remain, they are gradually being phased out as the local population integrates into the more formalized urban environment. This transition reflects the ongoing shift from traditional to modern living standards as the township expands and evolves.

In contrast, the village settlements in Shangombo District are scattered across traditional land, with a notable concentration along major roads and the Kwando River. These villages are deeply rooted in cultural and familial ties, with clusters of homes belonging to extended families. The village structures are typically temporary, constructed from materials like thatch and mud. The use of these materials, while traditional and cost-effective, means that the homes require frequent rebuilding and maintenance, especially given the harsh environmental conditions that can affect their longevity.

The widespread distribution of villages across the district reflects the traditional land use patterns that have persisted for generations. The proximity of villages to the main roads and the Kwando River suggests that these areas are strategically chosen for their accessibility to transportation routes and water resources, essential for the communities' subsistence activities. However, the reliance on temporary building materials poses challenges for the sustainability and durability of these homes, necessitating regular reconstruction efforts.

As the district continues to develop, the contrast between the planned, permanent structures in the township and the traditional, temporary homes in the villages highlights the diverse living conditions within the region. The ongoing urbanization of the township is likely to bring about further changes, influencing not only the physical landscape but also the social and economic dynamics of the district. Balancing the preservation of traditional village life with the demands of modern development will be a key challenge as Shangombo moves forward, ensuring that all residents benefit from progress while maintaining their cultural heritage.

Figure 5: Population Density and settlement distribution



Source: SHTC (2024)

3.0 PROJECTED POPULATION LIKELY CHARACTERISTICS

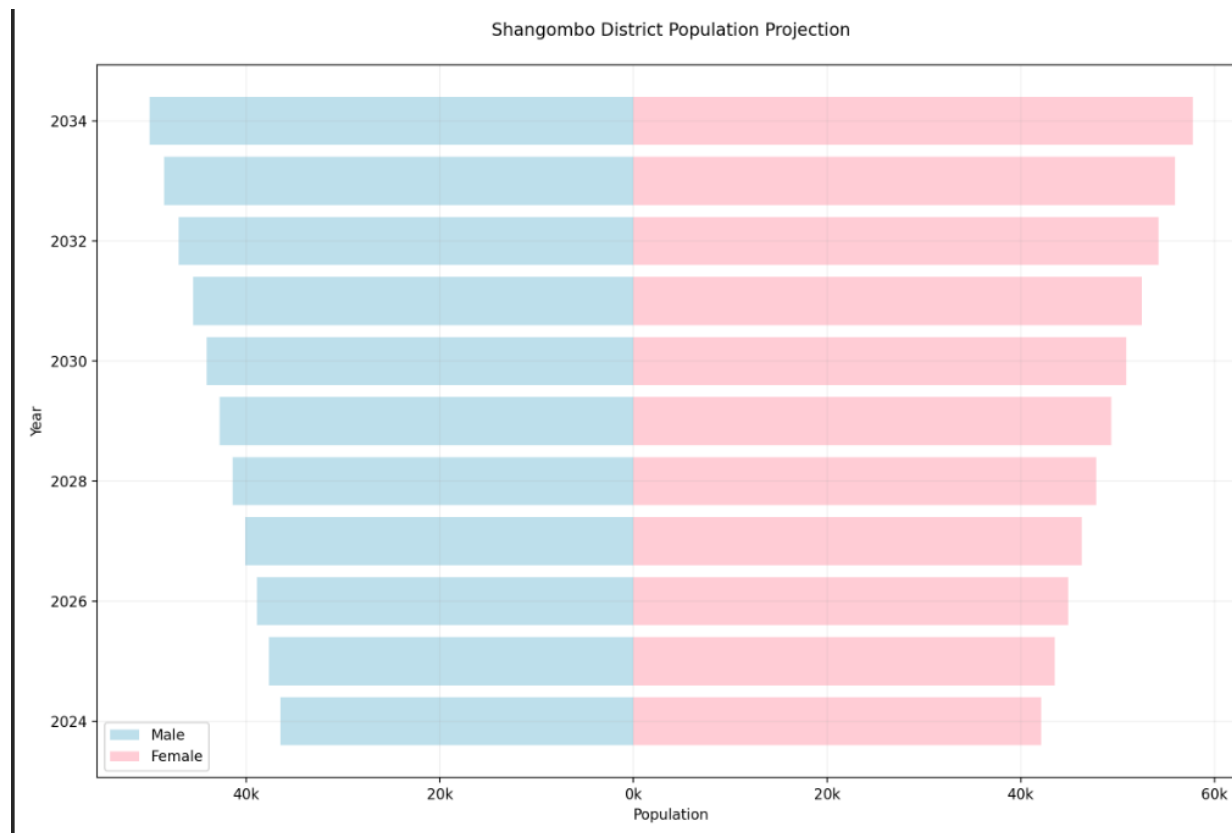
With an annual growth rate of 3.2%, as reported by Zamstats in 2022, the population of the district is on a steady upward trajectory. This consistent increase in population size reflects broader demographic trends within the district, suggesting a continuing rise in the number of residents over the coming years.

Based on this growth rate, the population of the district is projected to increase by approximately 29% over the next decade. This significant growth will likely impact various aspects of life in the district, including demand for resources, infrastructure, and public services. As more people settle in the area, the need for effective planning and resource management will become even more critical to ensure sustainable development.

The table below provides a detailed projection of the district's population over the next 10 years, starting from 2024. This forecast will be instrumental for local authorities and

stakeholders as they plan for future developments, including the expansion of infrastructure, education, healthcare, and other essential services to accommodate the growing population.

Figure 6: District Population Projection



Source: SHTC (2024)

The table presents the projected Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) for the district, with a focus on gender distribution based on the existing 54-46 female-to-male ratio. This demographic split is crucial in understanding the population dynamics within the district. The projections are particularly significant as they inform planning and resource allocation, especially in sectors that are directly influenced by gender and age distribution, such as healthcare, education, and social services.

A substantial portion of the district's population is young, with 47% (34,696 individuals) below the age of 14, and 20% (14,764) being children under the age of one. Additionally, 22% of the population comprises women of childbearing age. This demographic structure indicates a high dependency ratio, where a large segment of the population is reliant on the working-age population for support. The prevalence of young children and women of childbearing age underscores the need for robust maternal and child healthcare services, as well as education and childcare facilities to cater to the growing youth population.

Despite the district's current Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 3.2%, the actual population figures are expected to surpass these projections. This anticipated increase is largely attributed to the effects of migration, as more people move into the district, drawn by expanding economic opportunities. The district's economic landscape is poised to benefit from ongoing developments, such as regular road maintenance and the enhanced availability of Constituency Development Funds (CDF), which are likely to drive economic activities and, consequently, attract more residents.

Additionally, the gender dynamics in the district are expected to shift, with the population of males relative to females projected to decrease, continuing a trend observed between 2010 and 2021. This reduction in the male population, coupled with an increase in the number of women, is likely to lead to higher fertility rates. As a result, the district could see a significant rise in the number of children under five and teenagers in the coming years. This shift will further emphasize the need for expanded educational facilities, pediatric healthcare, and youth development programs.

The anticipated population increase in the district will bring with it a range of positive benefits. A larger population can contribute to a more vibrant local economy, as increased demand for goods and services stimulates business growth and job creation. This economic vitality can lead to improved living standards, with more people able to access better housing, education, and healthcare. Additionally, a growing population can enhance the district's cultural and social life, fostering a more dynamic and diverse community.

Moreover, as the population expands, the district is likely to see greater investments in infrastructure and public services. The influx of people and the subsequent economic growth can (will) lead to improved transportation networks, better healthcare facilities, and enhanced educational institutions. These developments not only support the current residents but also make the district a more attractive destination for future migrants, further reinforcing the district's growth and development trajectory.

4.0 MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

Owing to the routine works carried out of the main road linking the district to Sioma and the province, the district has experienced significant changes to its population and distribution on the ground.

The improvements in the road network over the past years has seen a number of people coming into the district for business and work, resulting to an increase in the district population. As the population increases, settlements have been sprouting in major villages / places along the road.

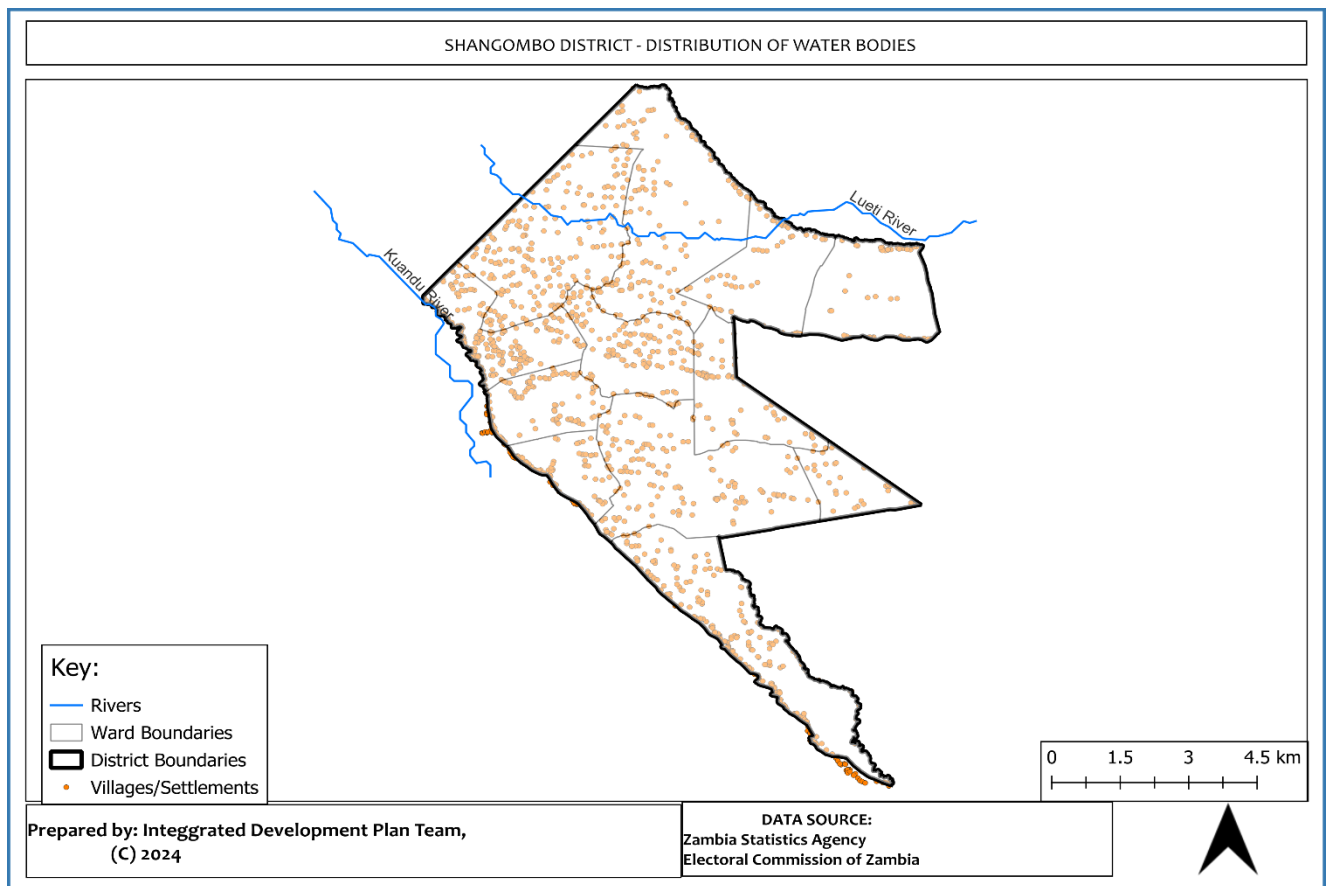
In addition, places along the road that were once small settlement have experienced rapid improvement in the structures and services being carried out. To this, Shangombo, Natukoma and Sivelewele have massively benefited and are now better than before.

In addition, the effects on population posed by the porous international border, resulting in easy entry of Angolans, will also exert positive pressure on the district’s population.

4.1 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF WATER BODIES

The district is blessed with the presence of two rivers, *Lueti* which runs from the Zambezi River in Nalola to the north, to somewhere in Namono ward, in the district. As a result of seasonal flooding of the *Kuandu* River, a mash has formed between the border of the two countries and runs a considerable length. To improve transportation between the two countries, a 7km canal was dug and opened some time in 2016.

Figure 7: Distribution of Water bodies



Source: SHTC (2024)

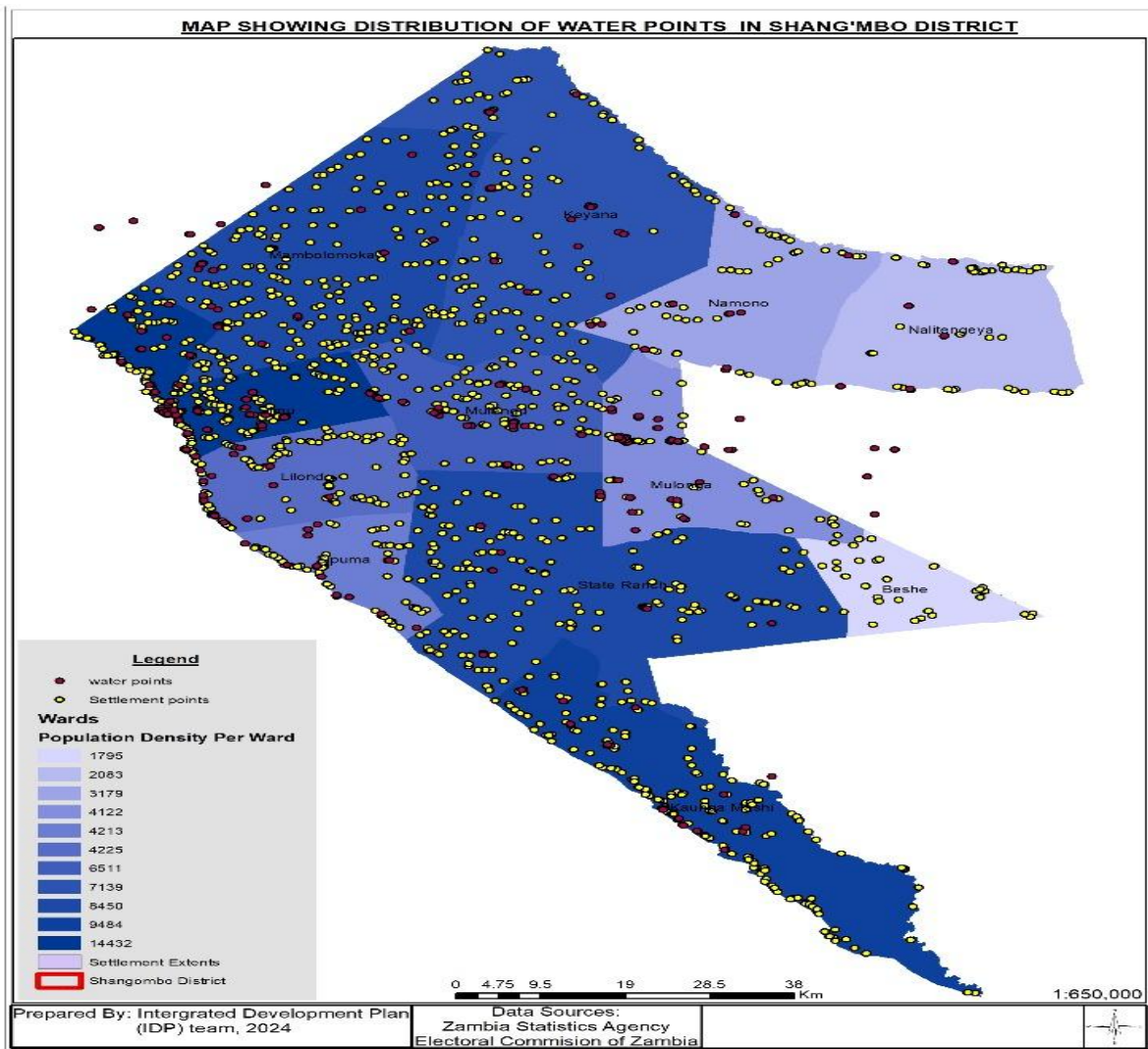
4.2 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF WATER POINTS

Access to improved water supply in the district is at two levels, the urban population (the CBD) at Natukoma in Mulonga ward and most of Simu ward) is supplied by Western Water Sanitation and Sewerage Company (WWSSC) while the rural population access water largely underground water through handpumps and shallow wells. A total of 309 boreholes have

been sunk in the district to provide safe drinking water to settlements not provided for by WWSSC.

The district also has a Solar Powered Water Reticulation System in Mambolomoka and a Solar Powered Piped Water Scheme at Natukoma. The district also has a number of solar powered boreholes in a number of communities under dotted all around the wards.

Figure 8: spatial distribution of water points



Source: SHTC (2024)

4.3 DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES

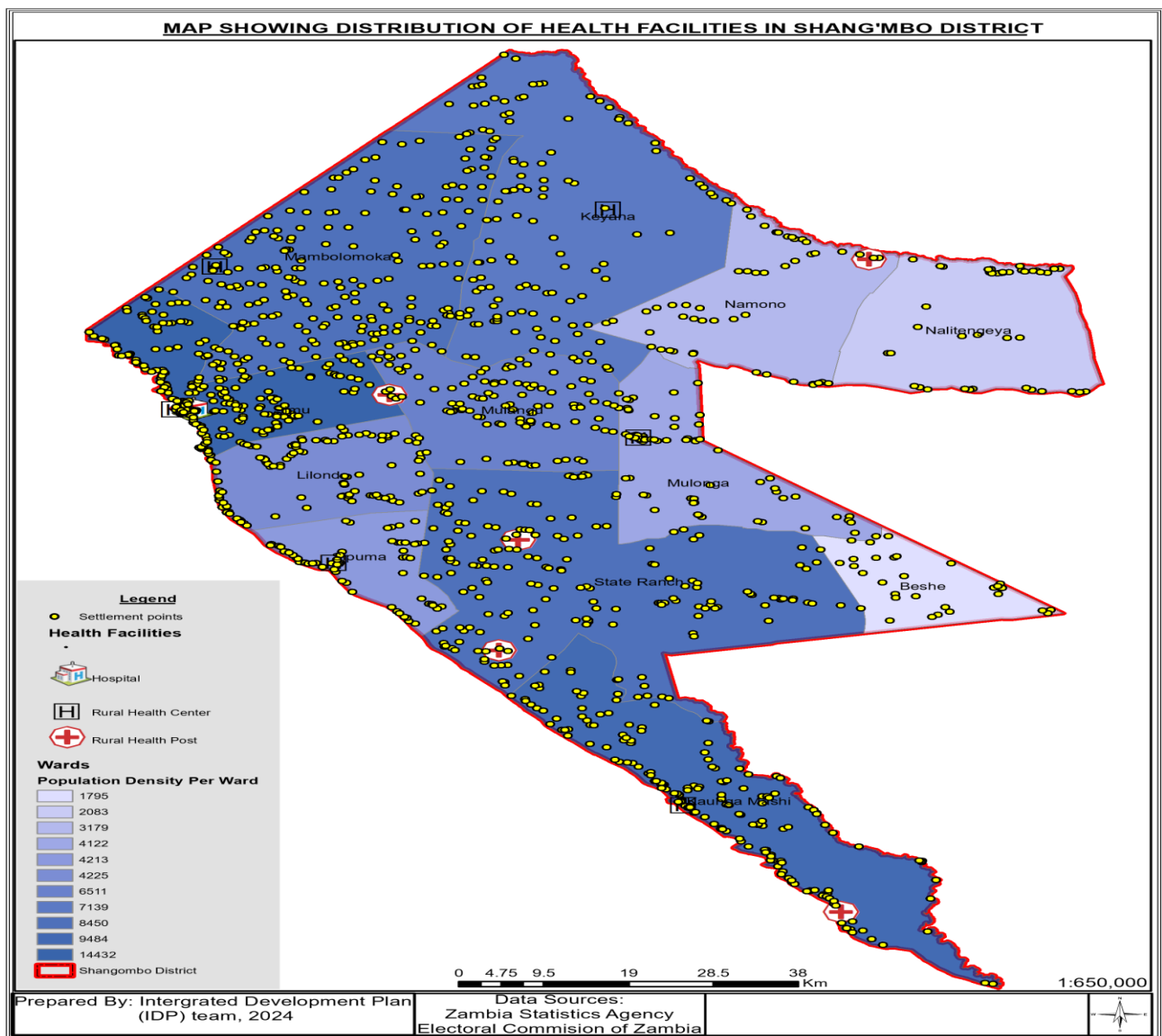
To provide quality primary health services to the people, Shangombo has a total of 12 health facilities: 1 level one hospital (Shangombo District Hospital), 8 health centers (Kaungamashi,

Keyana, Mambolomoka, Mbanda, Mulonga (being upgraded to mini-hospital), Shangombo, Sipuma and Siwelewele) and 3 health posts (Lupuka, Maweleya and State Ranch).

Of the 12 wards, Simu ward and State Ranch each have two facilities each (Shangombo District Hospital and Shangombo health center in the former ward, State Ranch and Lupuka health posts in the latter).

Further, only Nalitengeya and Lilondo wards do not have functional health facilities. It is important to note however that currently, 3 health posts have reached over 50% construction completion in State Ranch, Nalitengeya and Mulonga wards. Construction of two more facilities is being planned for in Lilondo and Keyana wards.

Figure 9: Distribution of Health facilities



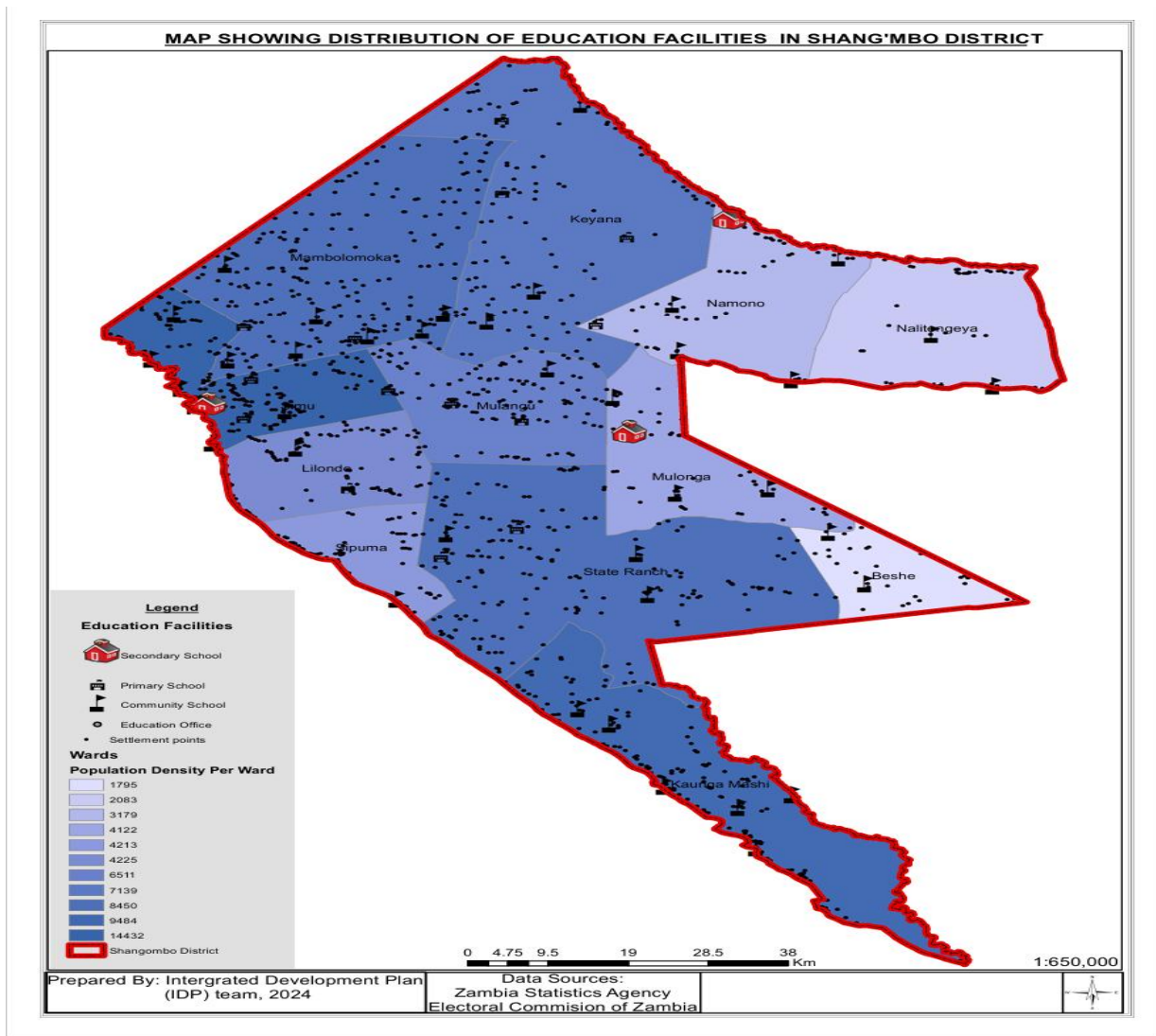
Source: SHTC (2024)

4.4 DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION FACILITIES

The district has a total of 73 education institutions. Of these, 2 are secondary schools, 62 offer grade 1 through 7 services and 10 offer 1 through 9 services. Gazetted primary schools are 28 while 43 are community schools. Of the institutions, 16 offer Early Child Education services. The district has 1 resource center located at Natukoma Combined School.

However, the district does not yet have either a boarding school or a youth training facility / college offering tertiary education services.

Figure 10: Distribution of Education Facilities



Source: SHTC (2024)

5.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

5.1 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS/OUTLOOK

Shangombo district though misunderstood as ‘the remotest’ district in the country has a lot of potential to become an economic power-house that can significantly contribute to the attainment of the country as a mid-to-high income status by the year 2030. This is highly dependent on the efficient use of available land, resources and other factors of production. This section presents Shangombo district from an economic perspective. Unfortunately, no prior official economic analysis of the district has been done before. Even with that however, the analysis presented herein is based on observed trends, opportunities and behavior.

Firstly, business operations in the district are expensive owing to the poor intra and inter road network. Primarily, the road connecting the district to other parts of the country is poor and businesses incur high costs of transporting goods from wholesale points to the local markets. Similarly, the transportation of goods out of the district to markets around the country is highly unattractive owing to the high costs to transport the goods. Retail prices of the goods is mostly lower than the total costs to transport the goods from the district to targeted markets, discouraging many traders.

The poor state of intra district roads has also negatively affected the development of businesses in other wards. Due to the main publicly available mode of transport being ox-carts, economic activities that most community members can actively engage in, given their skills and knowledge have suffered. Activities like small scale vegetable farming, fresh fish mongering, mushroom growing, fresh milk mongering etc. have suffered as most go bad before they are transported to areas where they are highly demanded. Others have been sold at lower than desired prices due to reaching their destined markets in poor conditions.

Exacerbating this, the lack of network in most parts of the district has also detrimentally affected the district. The success and efficiency of any markets highly depends on the ease to link sellers to buyers. With poor network in the district, most sellers have to resort to the old and cumbersome method of “foot-marketing” in search of buyers. As a result of this time-consuming method, most goods are sold below market prices as (1) they have to be sold before they become bad or (2) the buyer is worn out and tired. Even for the few lodges available, most clients have to ‘walk’ to the lodges to assess whether accommodation is available or not. As such, profitable lodges are those that are already known and those along the main road.

The district has a fairly youthful population of which approximately 70% are in the age range 12 – 40. Even with limited education advancement, the population offers an attractive labor source for activities. With limited formal employment opportunities, most youth are engaged in informal activities to earn a living. Common activities most engage in are short-term activities (piece-work), informal ferrying of goods and people across Zambia and Angola.

The restructuring of CDF in 2022 has enabled the local authority to send a considerable number to skills development programs across the province and country. It is hoped that the new 'skilled' individuals will venture into small-scale businesses whose economies of scale will greatly improve the welfare of communities in the district.

As a direct result of high unemployment, the district has a high economic dependency ratio as the few locals employed in gainful employment have a large number of dependents to look after. Exacerbating this, only a few are in the middle to high income bands to effectively sustain this.

The seasonal weather patterns coupled with the geographic characteristics in the marshlands of the district creates an opportunity to farmers and fish mongers alike. With loamy soils enriched with cow dung from cattle that grazes and drinks from ponds, farmers utilize the marsh to grow rice during floods (and maize in non-flood parts) while fish mongers utilize the areas to catch, store and sale fish especially cat-fish.

With over half the population situated in major centers in Simu, Kaungamashi, Mulangu, Beshe and Mulonga wards, the most common economic activity is small scale grocery store operations. The business is highly attractive due to the ease to operate and manage. In addition to retailing household consumption goods, some individuals have integrated that with the sale of beverages and cosmetics, highly.

In addition to grocery stores, its common to now find small-scale restaurants in markets in the most wards. Just as the case for grocery stores, most individuals consulted cited the ease to manage and operate and ease to start the business, as reasons for starting the businesses.

An opportunity exists for further investment in bakery business in the district as it only has 2 bakeries, all located in the Simu ward CBD. As a result of this, communities in other wards rarely consume bread and other flour (bakery) products due to the high expenses involved in opening such a business and the high cost of transporting the products without compromising the quality and state of the products.

Shangombo district has the greatest potential for investment in agricultural activities as the district has vast amounts of land suitable for sugar cane, rice cultivation and livestock ranching. Huge swaths of land in Mambolomoka, Mulangu, Mulonga, Keyana and some parts of State Ranch wards are highly suitable for rice cultivation, as they occasionally flood during rainy seasons. Areas in Simu, Sipuma, State Ranch, Kaungamashi, Mulonga, Mulangu and Namono wards are highly favorable for livestock ranching.

The suitability of the district for cattle ranching was greatly utilized by locals who invested in small-scale cattle ranching, most of which are currently being massively bought by Termites and Zambeef, for butcheries in Mongu and Senanga.

5.2 ROAD, AIR AND WATER TRANSPORT

5.2.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at A Local Level

A sound transport system is fundamental to the development and growth of any district and with the potential in Shangombo for economic growth, there is demand for an adequate transportation infrastructure to cater for this growth. The provision and maintenance of roads to facilitate movement to and within the district is therefore of significant importance.

The National Road Fund Act No. 13 of 2002 created the NRFA, which is responsible for administering and managing all financial resources in the road sector. The NRFA has additional responsibilities to co-ordinate and manage various donor-financed programs, including the management of the ten-year Road Sector Investment program (ROADSIP) which is the NRFA's most ambitious program.

Two other agencies, Road Development Agency (RDA) and Road Transport and Safety Agency (RTSA), have emerged from the road sector reform process. The role of RDA, as stipulated in Public Roads Act 2002, is to provide for the care, maintenance and construction of public roads in Zambia: and to regulate maximum weights permissible for transmission on roads. Section 73 of the Public Roads Act allows the Agency to delegate authority to other institutions. RTSA was also created through the Road Traffic Act No. 11 of 2002.

5.2.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

5.2.2.1 Availability of Service

Shangombo district has a network of 50km of township roads out of which 10km is graveled. The road network in Shangombo District is in two categories, namely township and feeder roads. In addition to township roads, the district has over 500km of feeder roads connecting the district wards.

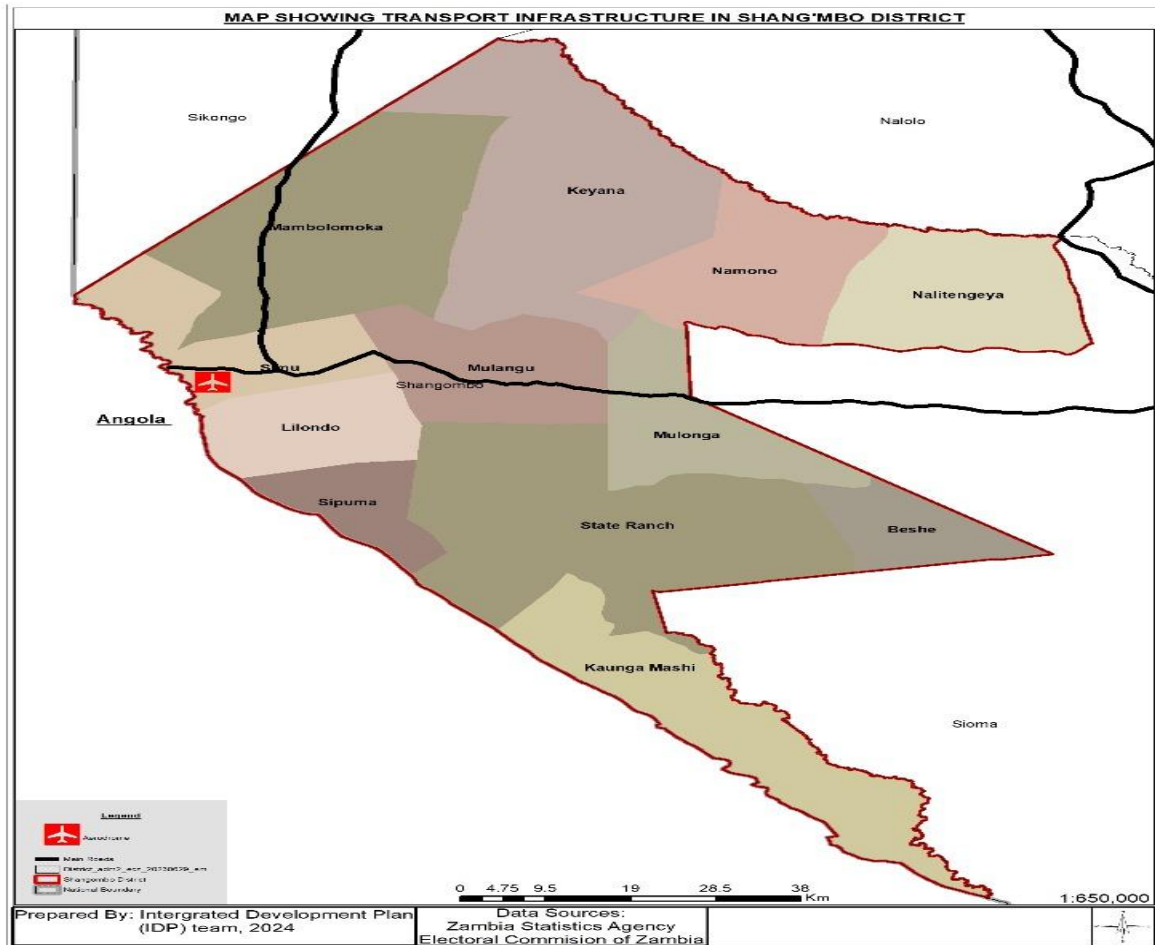
In addition to the road, the district has a private airstrip, owned and operated by a private company, Clay Disposal. The facility was highly active pre-2016 when the canal was being developed. With major works suspended in 2018, use of the facility halted.

Further, the district has an 8km canal, connecting it to Rivungu district, across in Angola. The canal is used functionally used both for commercial (transportation of goods across the two countries) and subsistence purposes (small-scale fishing by locals).

5.2.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The greatest drawback to development in the district has been the poor state of roads. The main road connecting the district to other districts (Sioma, Nalolo, Sikongo) is still not tarred. Lack of investment in the district's road network has directly contributed to the poor road network in the district. Notably, the main Matebele road is gravel, impassible in many places during the floods. Its status is highly compromised once heavy-duty vehicles for timber and grocery mongers who frequently use it.

Figure 11: Transport Infrastructure



Source: SHTC (2024)

Similar to the main road, and even worse, the intra-ward roads (feeder) are ‘non-existent’. To access the wards, locals utilized pathways using oxcarts, expanding the width of the paths. Over time, these became designated as “feeder” and vehicles further expanded and demarcated them. Unfortunately, only one (Simu-Sipuma) has ever been worked on to improve access to the wards. Overall, the quality of the road infrastructure in the district is extremely poor.

With construction works on the canal halted, use of the airstrip halted and the facility currently lies, dilapidated and unusable. Similarly, the constructed canal is being used below its potential with limited revenue coming in via docking fees. The canal has substantial potential however, which can primarily be unlocked once its fully completed.

5.2.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

The major issues that arose during the public participation was the deplorable state of the roads that exacerbates poor living conditions in the district. With the main road dilapidated,

the district experiences challenges in accessing goods and services from other districts. Further, intra-district (inter-ward) trading is also affected by the difficulty to transport goods and services.

In addition, the lack of roads connecting the district stands out amongst the challenges outlined, as it repudiates the efficient transportation of goods between districts and also the logistical management and transfer of public logistics like medicine, farming inputs.

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

An increase in population correlates to an increase in the demand for both public and private goods and services. With this, the need to increase sites of government service provision arises. Without, proper transport networks, such is greatly hindered.

In addition, recent improvement in health, education, energy (ZESCO & REA) and water have resulted to communities moving near to points where they can access these services. As a result, populations are now increasing in sites on investment for the above sectors. This will increase the need to create and maintain proper road to enhance sustainable and conducive development of the areas.

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

Climate change has not spared the roads sector of Shangombo District as many areas of the district become unreachable due to Floods. The district is on record of being cut off in times when heavy rains flooded the main road, making it impassable. With floods, Mambolomoka, Kaungamashi and Keyana wards are usually completely cut off and unreachable while pasts of Namono, State Ranch, Lupuka and Beshe wards are also cut off.

5.2.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Road development eases the transportation of goods and services in the district, directly contributing to either the increase or reduction in the price of the said. With lack of investment in improving the district road infrastructure, transportation and provision of goods and services has been negatively affected, resulting to usage by those able to. Adversely, the vulnerable e.g. disabled, children are not able to easily access the provided goods and services.

5.2.7 Sectoral Summary

The main issues arising for the sector are:

1. Poor state of the main road
2. Lack of inter-ward roads
3. Poor state of feeder roads
4. Lack of proper water transport (on the canal)
5. Lack of standard equipment at the local air strip

5.3 TELECOMMUNICATION AND POSTAL SERVICES

In an era of fast-speed online cutting-edge technology, the development of this sector is a huge determinant of development and progression for both the public and private sector. The section presents the telecommunications and postal status in the district.

5.3.1 Key Government Priorities Being Implemented and to be Implemented

The development of this sector highly hinges on the policy guidelines and regulations provided for Zambia Information and Communication Technology Authority (ZICTA). In an effort to develop the sector to, the agency ‘remotely’ regulates and licenses the provision of telecoms and postal services in the district.

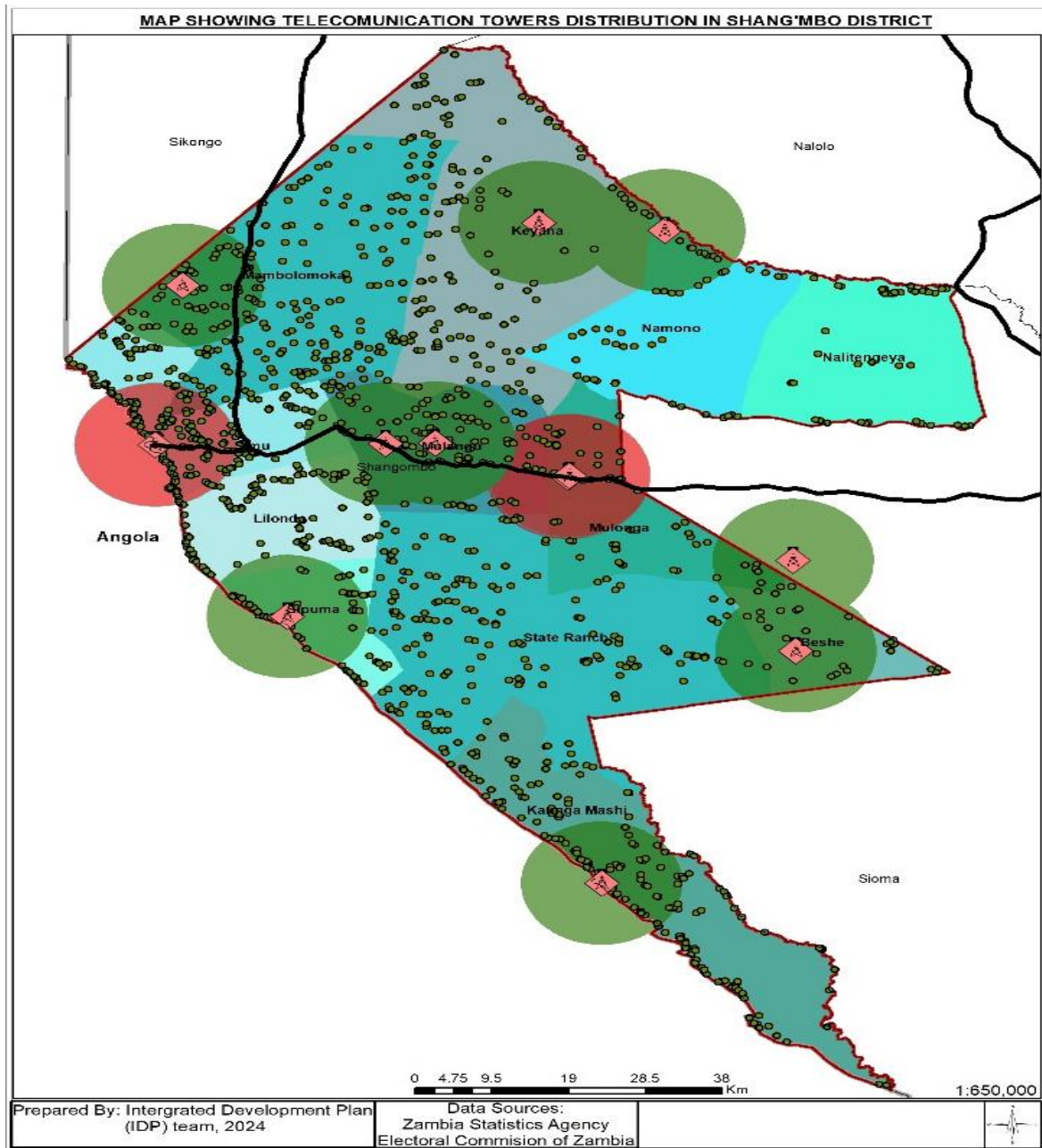
5.3.2 Description Of the Existing State of Development

5.3.2.1 Availability Of Service

The provision of postal services in the district is done through two major stations, one in Mulonga, at Natukoma and the other in Simu ward. Through these two facilities, postal services e.g. package delivery.

For telecoms, the district has 2 major network providers, Zamtel, Airtel and MTN operating in various places. The table below shows the provision of mobile masts (and postal stations) in the district.

Figure 12: Communication Towers



Source: SHTC (2024)

5.3.2.2 Quality of the Service

With only 2 of 12 wards having easy access to postal services, 'trusted' transportation of small goods and services is inefficiently being provided. Coupled with poor road network, this is further impeded and currently there's little utilization of postal services in the district.

For telecoms, the district has a total of 12 network masts providing MTN (2: Simu, Mulonga), Airtel (2: Simu, Mulonga) and Zamtel (10: Simu, Mulonga, Mulangu, Beshe, Namono, Keyana, Kaungamashi, Sipuma, Mambolomoka and Mulonga). Apart from the shared MTN/Airtel masts in Simu and Mulonga, that provide LTE network, all Zamtel masts provide 2G network that though provides adequate voice call service, they all provide 2G services.

5.3.3 Issues arising from public participation

Given the poor state of the communication equipment in the district, it was unsurprising that the main issues that came out during the public participation process were the need to increase the available network coverage in large parts of the district and to also improve in the quality of the available network.

In addition, there is need to improve on the services provided for under the postal services and also to increase its presence in all the wards.

5.3.4 Sectoral Summary

Key items sited where:

1. Limited available network in most parts of the wards (no network masts)
2. 3G/LTE network towers only in 2 wards
3. Post offices only in 2 wards

5.4 ENERGY

To effectively develop, any place requires access to efficient, environmentally friendly energy sources. Zambia's most common source of commercial energy is electricity produced through hydro power plants. This energy is then used by households and business houses alike.

Similar to many districts in the province, Shangombo lacks a power generation installation in the district. The nearest power generation installation, the Sioma-Ngwezi Hydro Plant is located over 130km away. As such, over 90% of the district is not connected to the 'connected grid' lines operated by either the Zambia Electricity Supply Cooperation Ltd (ZESCO) or the Rural Electrification Authority (REA).

5.4.1 Description of the Existing State of Development

In the district administrative centre however, ZESCO set up a Thermal power plant that provides electricity to that part of the district. With an installed capacity of 1.7mVA, available capacity of 1.3mVA, and a customer base of 653 units consuming about 375kVthe district still has potential to supply more units.

5.4.1.1 Quality of the Service

Being a thermal generating station, Shangombo ZESCO runs 20hrs per day to reduce on fuel costs during off-peak hours. As such, the station provides power from 05:00 AM in the morning to 23:59PM.

5.4.2 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

5.4.2.1 Availability of Service

Owing to operating within a 4 km radius and only covering a negligible proportion of the district, the greatest need identified was the extension of supply capacity to all wards of the district. In addition, the need to have power supplied 24hrs / day was also echoed as the current provision, hinders efficient operation of business.

5.4.2.2 Quality of the Service

Given the demand, the provision of energy in the district is low as only under 5% have access to electricity due to the provision line that extends to a radius of 3km. This has sadly resulted on mostly civil servants and a handful of locals accessing this.

The sad state of development of the sector has not helped reduce the high dependence on charcoal, a feature highly prevalent in the district. With only less than 5% of people accessing the supply, the rest utilize the harmful but affordable charcoal for energy.

5.4.3 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next 10 years

5.4.3.1 Population Change

For profit-oriented supply sectors like energy, an increase in the population offers an opportunity to increase profits through increased supply. Once the solar plant project is fully realized and most parts of the district connected to power lines, the increase in the population will increase the demand for electricity.

5.4.4 Existing and Proposed Investments and Development Programs

Having realized the potential and need to supply more houses in the district, The Ministry of Energy, working together with ZESCO management implemented a feasibility study to assess the best way to produce electricity locally in order to increase supply. As a result of the study, a solar plant to be located in the district administrative center was agreed upon. In addition to providing electricity to the district, some will be exported to nearby Rivungu in Angola, earning the country foreign exchange.

Similarly, REA has also implemented a feasibility study to assess the potential to connect parts of the district far from ZESCO points. They identified Beshe, Kaungamashi, Mulonga and Nalitengeya wards as possible entry points, pending conclusion of the feasibility study.

5.4.5 Sectoral Summary

Key issues coming out of the sector are:

1. Limited coverage (5km supply line)
2. High usage of environmentally 'harmful' energy sources e.g. charcoal

5.5 INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA

The overall mission of the sector is to promote and facilitate the growth of a sustainable media industry, capable of enhancing the free flow of information, freedom of expression and national development. In addition to the 8NDP Strategy number 3: Strengthen Transparency and Accountability Mechanisms, the Government is expected to scale-up interventions to promote transparency and accountability. To this effect, the Government will enhance access to public information by undertaking media reforms. In addition to the new access to information law signed by President Hakainde Hichilema, every Zambian citizen can now request unclassified information from the government on any issue of public interest. Thereby, providing the right to access information according to the United Nations (UN) African Charter on Human and people's Rights.

i. Information and Media Policy

The sector is guided by the Information and Media Policy. The aim of the Information and Media Policy is to make the media in the district more effective regarding gathering and dissemination of information to the public while at the same time providing a consultative mechanism for policy monitoring and evaluation in order to continuously give direction to the operations of the media in the district.

ii. National ICT policy

The policy is meant to promote the growth of the sector to enhance profitable investments. Following this policy, the sector has witnessed the increase from one telecommunication tower in the district to the current 12 towers. Although this may not be where the district should be in terms of towers, it's a sure step in the right direction. Therefore, in line with the policy there is need for the sector to enhance the number of telecommunication towers in the district in order to achieve a country-wide coverage.

iii. 8NDP-5.4.9 Strategy 9: Enhance Digital Capacity

The integration of digital technologies into business processes will be key to enhancing efficiency and productivity for economic transformation in the district. To advance the digitalization agenda, the Government will continue with the roll-out of digital communications infrastructure such as telecommunications towers, including the launch of a satellite. This will also ensure that citizens in rural areas like Shang'ombo district are connected to socio-economic services through mobile phones and other electronic devices. Further, the Government will facilitate additional investments in building digital skills, especially among the youth to provide a sound foundation for innovation, including in science and technology. As a result, internet penetration is targeted to increase to 80 percent by 2026 from 52.9 percent.

5.5.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local level

The overall goal is to achieve country wide media coverage for a well-informed public, by enhancing Communication through a vibrant information and communication sector; a key to development as it will foster speedy transfer of information to a large swath of people. Even in the era of internet communication, highly characterized by fast communication through email and social media, ICT through radio and TVs is still better than the former. To achieve the above highlighted goal, the following are the key government priorities of the sector in the district.

- Interpret Government policies by providing accurate and comprehensive information to the public in order to solicit their support and participation in national development.
- Promote free flow of information
- Facilitate and provide public address awareness
- Enhance access to information in the district
- ICT infrastructure development

5.5.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

5.5.2.1 Availability of Service

Currently, the district does not have any locally based radio station or television network. Primary sources of radio and TV services are through Pay-Per-View (PPV) services like Multi-Choice, Star-Times, all that also offer the national broadcaster, the Zambia National Broadcasting Network (ZNBC) as channels with the fee bouquets while radio 1 services are available in some parts of the district.

Table 1: shows the available service (SHTC, 2024)

	Station	Status	Physical office
1.	ZANIS	Available office Station and PPV	Available office Station
2.	Community Radio Station	Proposed	Available
3.	ZNBC radio 1 and 2		Not Available
4.	ZNBC TV 1 & 2	Available on PPV	Not Available
5.	PRIME TV	Available on PPV	Not Available
6.	Parliament TV	Available on PPV	Not Available
7.	Camnet TV	Available on PPV	Not Available
8.	Diamond TV	Available on PPV	Not Available

9.	Crown TV	Available on PPV	Not Available
10.	KBN TV	Available on PPV	Not Available
11.	Power TV	Available on PPV	Not Available

Source: SHTC (2024)

The Zambian government began reforming its telecommunications sector in the late 1990's. It is regulated by the Zambia Information & Communication Technology Authority. Zamtel being the largest operator in the country with over 2.5 million subscribers. It is a key player providing access to mobile services in rural areas and has proved so in the Shang'ombo district telecommunication infrastructure despite the major gaps in telecommunications towers.

5.5.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The lack of local radio and TV operators coupled with the high costs to subscribe to PPV services, greatly hinders efficient transfer of information. With only a few being able to access PPV TV services, the majority who live below the poverty line are deprived of this service.

The district currently has no community radio station. Information is scarcely transferred through the public broadcaster's radio 1 and 2 when there is signal.

It must be noted that while the district may have two public broadcasting radio stations in the district, access to these radio stations is almost non-existence as the district has no access to the radio stations due to lack of signal.

5.5.4 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

Table 2: Availability of Service

Issue	Action Needed	Place/Location
Inadequate access to ICT, Quality equipment, research and Information units.	Establishment of research centers Availability of modern computers.	District.
Lack of access to information Law knowledge at grass-root level.	Distribute the access to information law at all levels in local language.	District.
Inadequate number of communication towers.	Establish more communication towers in the district.	District.
Poor internet	Improve connectivity.	District.

Lack of community radio station	Establish public, private and community radio stations.	District.
Lack of Professional Media production units.	Provide Camera equipment, through high end studio infrastructure for hire Establish Photographic Section	Shangombo and Natukoma
Limited access to information.	Establishment of Newspapers.	Shangombo District CBD and Natukoma
	Establishment of recording studios.	Natukoma sub center and Shangombo

Source: SHTC (2024)

5.5.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

5.5.5.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

With the current district population projected by Zambia Statistics Agency through the 2022 general CENSUS at 73, 822. The future demand for services and facilities will drastically affect the face of the district as demand increases revenue maybe lost due to lack of service provision such as no radio station or TV stations in the district.

With Population increase in the district coupled with high illiteracy levels there will be a need to have an efficient communication mechanism that can reach the masses at the same time. Looking at other districts, local radio and TV services have proved to be an effective mechanism. Radio services afford the masses to an avenue to actively participate in national development issues.

In addition, given the current challenges experienced by government departments, resulting to low utilization of public services, the anticipated increase in population poses a continued risk of government increasing its expenditure, to match the population increase, but yielding results below the expected minimum due to inadequate information.

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

Giving the continued migratory and clustered manner settlement system in rural wards, a need to provide a cheap, reliable, all-round medium (radio) raises. With low household income, most houses not able to afford the PPV TV services will need to be provided a free service through which vital information can be accessed.

5.5.7 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

Information, Communication and Technologies (ICTs), are significant to analyze as well as monitor short and long-term climate trends, raise awareness, enhance risk reduction and management. The media is also significant not only for entertainment but informing, educating the masses on current trends in real time. As such, issues of climate change are often discussed through the media as it correlates to the district extreme drought or flood events with the view of advocating for immediate interventions or policy change.

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

The impact on climate change and human activities on the environment is an issue of growing concern and matter of urgency. As a result of the effects of climate change in the district, implications are easily and directly seen through extreme weather changes as experienced in the current drought being experienced in the district.

Extreme changes in weather have the potential to damage and cause connectivity issues (such network and signal interruption during floods).

Residents and people in general are knowledgeable about climate change from the various communication channels from different sectors in the district.

However, with the basic knowledge acquired by residents due to inadequate information and Media communication channels in place risk reduction, preparedness and management mechanisms in addition to advocacy are affected due to inadequate communication channels in the district.

5.5.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The policies of the sector do not give or provide segregative approaches to access to information. Therefore, every individual has equal rights to access of information and participation regardless of gender, status, and vulnerability.

However, the lack of development surrounding the sector has limited and affected the ability to access knowledge on needed services in the district.

5.5.10 Sectoral Summary

Information and media sector is critical in promoting and facilitating the growth of a sustainable information, media and telecommunication industry, capable of enhancing the free flow of information, freedom of expression and national development in the district

Core issues:

1. Inadequate Telecommunications towers.
2. Lack of community radio, Print and Television station

5.6 MINISTRY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

5.6.1 Description of The Existing State of Development

5.6.1.1 Availability Of Service

Shangombo district has benefited a lot from the of Ministry Small and Medium Enterprise through its services that are currently available on the ground such as:

1. Cooperative formation and registration
2. Cooperative sensitization and promotion programs
3. SME Empowerment facilitation through CEEC and CDF
4. Education and training programs
5. Market linkage facilitation
6. Monitoring and evaluation of cooperative programs
7. Cooperative audits and inspection
8. Cooperative and MSME capacity building

Shangombo district had a total of 20 cooperative by 2020 it now has a total of 84 registered cooperatives as at 2023. However, 64 of the total cooperatives are still at organizational stage. These cooperatives have certificates without running enterprises. The district has fifteen (15) viable cooperatives that have potential to become enterprising and emerge to successful category. The sectors in which the cooperatives are involved in include but are not limited to crop agriculture, livestock, tailoring, financial, grain milling and fishing.

Table 3: Status of cooperatives in Shangombo district (MSME, 2024)

Successful	Emerging	Non-Enterprising	Defunct	TOTAL
2	15	64	0	84

Source: SHTC (2024)

5.6.2 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance:

The quality of the services that the department of cooperatives and entrepreneurship is offering in the Shangombo district in terms business development is good in helping individuals MSMEs and cooperatives develop their businesses and contribute to economic transformation through creation of jobs, access to business opportunities and government/NGO Services.

Key indicators of performance include:

1. Number of cooperatives registered and issued with certificates
2. Increase in the number of cooperative businesses emerging to become enterprising (business expansion)
3. Increase in the number of jobs created
4. Increase in the number of small and medium enterprise (SMEs) businesses for individuals/partnerships
5. Increase in participation in terms of number of value chains e.g. tourism, mining, tailoring, processing, manufacturing etc.
6. Increase in the number of business and market linkages

5.6.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

5.6.3.1 Availability Of Service

As a result of making the business services available there has been increased public access to CEEC Loans/ grants and CDF grants/loans for both individuals and cooperatives. Since 2020 the cooperative general membership in terms participation has risen from 406 to 1,387 and the number of cooperatives has risen from 20 to 84 registered cooperatives.

5.6.4 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The department has developed a data base to monitor significant statistical changes in contacts, membership, gender, jobs created, youth participation and empowerment programs. In order to offer quality service, the department has put in place a new district cooperative union centrally located in terms of leadership to attend the vast administrative needs of cooperatives in the district. The ministry has developed online registration of cooperatives at district level to allow more participants register cooperatives and reduce expensive costs of travelling and accommodation.

5.6.5 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

5.6.5.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Number of participating populations in cooperative and entrepreneurship activities is expected to increase by 37.4% every year due to increased demand in cooperative and SME business services below is a projected table:

Table 4: Projected participating populations in cooperative and entrepreneurship activities (MSME, 2024)

Years	2020-2023	2024-2026	2027-2030
General membership	406 to 1387	1632 to 2,123	2368 to 3,103

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

Impacts of existing trends in the cooperative and entrepreneurship sector can have a lasting effect on the economic activities, land use and population distribution. Most of the cooperatives are located centrally in Shangombo CBD, Lilondo–Lyamaya and Natukoma Agricultural camps. Farmers in these cooperatives use their certificates to access Fertilizers, seed and pesticides from the Farmer Input Support Programme FISP under the Ministry of Agriculture and later on from FSP-Under the Ministry of Community development and social services.

The more farmers use the cooperative certificates to access the above inputs the more the land use in terms farming and economic impact they will have in the district. More farmers are able to get access to farming inputs in far areas such as Kaungamashi where two cooperatives were registered for the first time in since the camp was created. Camps such as state-ranch have a record of twelve (12) cooperatives servicing farmer farmers for the first time since 1964. Access to these inputs will improve the use of land for agriculture purposes and transform the district economically. So far (250) farmers access FISP Inputs in Shangombo this number is likely to increase as farmers in the newly registered cooperatives are being targeted for the 2023/24 farming season.

5.6.7 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

As a result of access to agriculture inputs and CDF grants and loans management of agriculture landscapes becomes important farmers are taught not cut down all the trees during land preparation in order to avoid negative impacts of climate change. Farmers in their respective cooperatives are trained in conservation farming techniques to increase their yields and retain the fertility of the soil through minimal soil disturbance.

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

Shangombo however has been affected by climate change droughts in 2019 and dry spells in the 2022/23 farming season hence farmers in their respective cooperatives are being encouraged to engage in other value chains such as fish farming, goat farming, sorghum & millet. Farmers are strongly being encouraged to diversify their crop production by planting other drought resistant varieties/crops such as cassava, sorghum and millet to avoid negative impacts of climate change such as drought, floods and dry spells.

5.6.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

There has been an increase in women and youth participation in cooperative and entrepreneurship programs. As a result of increased CDF Loans and grants including CEEC loans and grants women and youth participation has increased.

Table 5: 2022 Statistics of cooperatives in Shangombo District (MSME, 2024)

1	TOTAL NO. OF COOPERATIVES BEFORE CDF INCREMENT	32
2	Cooperatives registered after CDF increment	34
3	Current total of cooperatives in Shangombo	66
4	Youth cooperatives	08
5	Women Lead Cooperatives	03
6	Financial Cooperatives	01

Source: SHTC (2024)

Table 6: 2023 Statistics of cooperatives in Shangombo District (MSME, 2024)

1	Total No. Of Cooperatives Before CDF increment	66
2	Cooperatives Registered After CDF increment	18
3	Current Total of Cooperatives in Shangombo	84
4	Youth Cooperatives	08
5	Women Lead Cooperatives	12
6	Financial Cooperatives	01

Source: SHTC (2024)

5.6.10 Consideration Of the Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified.

Core Problems in the sector

1. Lack of transport within the department to drive economic activities timely and efficiently
2. Minimal funds to both buy office equipment for the Department and the same time implement activities
3. Lack office space for the Department
4. Lower Funding at district level
5. Lack of public private partnership to drive economic programs
6. Complaints of the cooperative registration online system taking too long
7. Too many SMEs/Cooperatives missed out on the 2022 CEEC loan empowerment products
8. The repayment process by SMEs on Busio CEEC loan repayments is not encouraging
9. Cooperatives are complaining of a biased approach to receiving CDF empowerment programs especially CDF loans.

5.6.11 Sectoral Summary

In summary the cooperative and entrepreneurship sector in Shangombo district has improved drastically. It plays an important role in economic transformation of the district without its economic development would move at a slow pace, access to certain economic inputs would not be possible

5.7 HEALTH SERVICES

The sector is mandated to provide quality healthcare services to the people of the district. This provision done via health facilities, aims at ensuring the health of the population “in order for them to contribute to the economic activities in the district and country”. To carry out its’ mandate, various policy documents developed by the ministry guide it.

5.7.1 Key Government Policies being Implemented and to be implemented

i. 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”. 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.

ii. 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 guidelines that the sector follows to ensure that active disease surveillance is maintained and appropriate actions taken when noticed.

iii. 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 by providing interventions and procedures to follow in addressing the pandemic.

iv. 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.

v. 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.

vi. National Adolescent Health Strategic Plan 2022 – 2026

With a quarter 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.

vii. 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 achieve the 90-90-90 disease point.

viii. Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

As an operation guide, the sector produces Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs), rolling plans that guide activity implementation, for the sector. This document outlines how the sector marries and localizes national plans to the IDP area.

Given the above guiding documents, key government policies to be implemented by the sector will include the following:

5.7.2 Existing State of Development

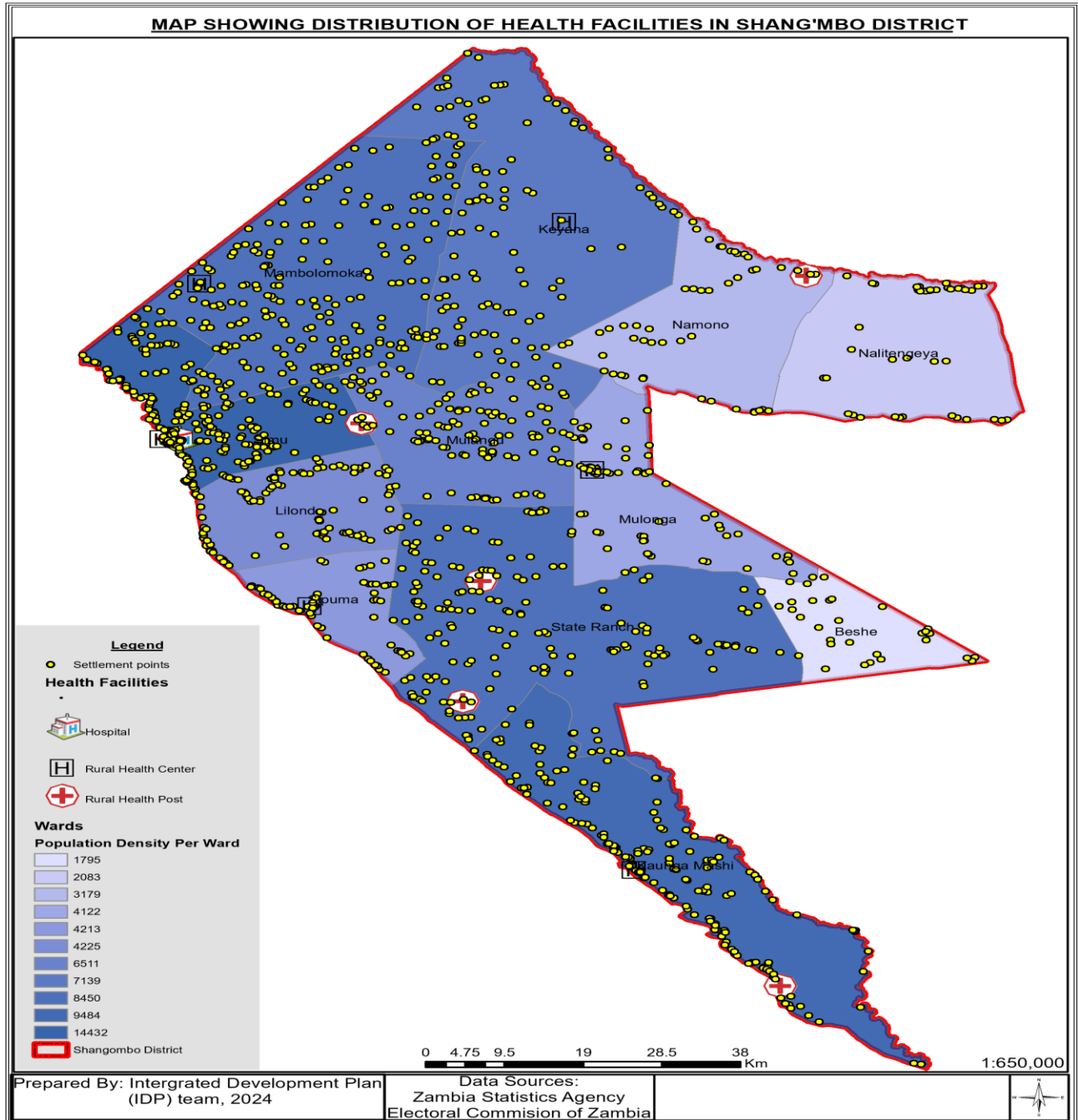
This section outlines the current state of health services in the district. It first presents the proximity of services offered and then describes the quality of the services, as measured by provided standards.

5.7.2.1 Availability of service Delivery

The district is administratively divided into 12 wards; Beshe, Kaungamashi, Keyana, Lilondo, Mambolomoka, Mulonga, Mulangu, Namono, Nalitengeya, Sipuma, State Ranch and Simu.

Similarly, the district has a total of 12 health facilities distributed in 10 wards. The Map below shows the distribution and status of HR in the facilities.

Figure 13: Health Facilities



Source: SHTC (2024)

Table 7: Health Facilities and staffing (MOH-HRIS, 2024)

s/ n	Facility Name	Type	Ownership	Ward	# Staff Housing	HRH									
						Dr .	Dr -E	C/ O	C/O -E	M W	MW -E	RN	RN -E	EH S	EHS -E
1	Kaungamashi	RHC	GRZ	Kaungamashi	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	0
2	Keyana	RHC	GRZ	Keyana	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	2	1	0
3	Lupuka	RHP	GRZ	State Ranch	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	2
4	Mambolomoka	RHC	GRZ	Mambolomoka	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	2	1	0
5	Maweleya	RHP	GRZ	Namono	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	2
6	Mbanda	RHC	GRZ	Beshe	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	2	1	1
7	Mulonga	MH	GRZ	Mulonga	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	5	2	1	1
8	Shangombo	RHC	GRZ	Simu	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	5	2	1	1
9	Shangombo	1 Hos	GRZ	Simu	15	4	5	8	10	6	14	30	40	6	2
10	Sipuma	RHC	GRZ	Sipuma	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	2	1	1
11	Siwelewele	RHC	GRZ	Mulangu	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
12	State Ranch	RHP	GRZ	State Ranch	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	2

Key = Dr: Available Doctor

Dr-E: # of Dr according to establishment

C/O: Clinical Officer

C/O-E: # of C/Os according to establishment

RM: Midwife

RM-E: # of RM according to establishment

RN: General nurse + Public Health Nurse

RN-E: # of RN according to establishment

ENS: Environmental Health Staff.

ENS-E: # of ENS according to establishment

As evidently visible, Lilondo and Nalitengeya wards still do not have health facilities in the areas. During preparation of the document however, 3 new facilities 1 in State Ranch, 1 in Nalitengeya and 1 in Mulangu wards were under construction. This evidently points to the existence low facility utilization.

A key determinant of the number of qualified/trained staff the department is able to send in the facilities highly depends on two factors (1) the number of staff available and (2) the number of staff houses available to conducive for abode.

The table below presents the department’s status with regards to available houses for staff for each facility.

Table 8: Staff accommodation needs assessment (MOH-SH, 2024)

Facility	# of House	Needed	Shortage	Comments
Kaunga Mashi Rural Health Centre	3	3	3	Available structures dilapidated and almost falling
Keyana Rural Health Centre	1	3	2	Only 1 staff house being shared
Lupuka Health Post	1	3	2	Only 1 staff house being shared
Mambolomoka Rural Health Centre	3	3	3	Available structures dilapidated and almost falling
Maweleya Health Post	1	3	2	Only 1 staff house being shared
Mbanda Rural Health Centre	3	3	3	Available structures dilapidated and almost falling
Mulonga Rural Health Centre	3	3	3	Available structures dilapidated and almost falling
Shangombo District Hospital	15	30	15	Available structures being shared
Shangombo Rural Health Centre	2	5	3	Only 2 structures in need of renovation
Sipuma Rural Health Centre	3	3	3	Available structures dilapidated and almost falling
Siwelwele Health Post	1	3	2	Only 1 staff house being shared
State Ranch Health Post	1	3	2	Only 1 staff house being shared

Source: SHTC (2024)

With limited available housing in the facilities, the high patient-nurse ratio cannot be reduced by increasing the number of staff in the facilities as they would not be comfortably accommodated by available structures.

With most of the population in rural areas and highly characterized by migratory tendencies that stem from prevailing geographic patterns, there’s an impetus to increase the number of facilities so as to reduce the distances that populations travel, regardless of their current place of abode.

Further, with only 1 (soon to be 2) hospitals, the sector faces tremendous challenges in ensuring the safe, efficient and smooth referral of patients to higher levels of care. As such, a need to construct more mini-hospitals in the district, to reduce the referral distance and time, exists.

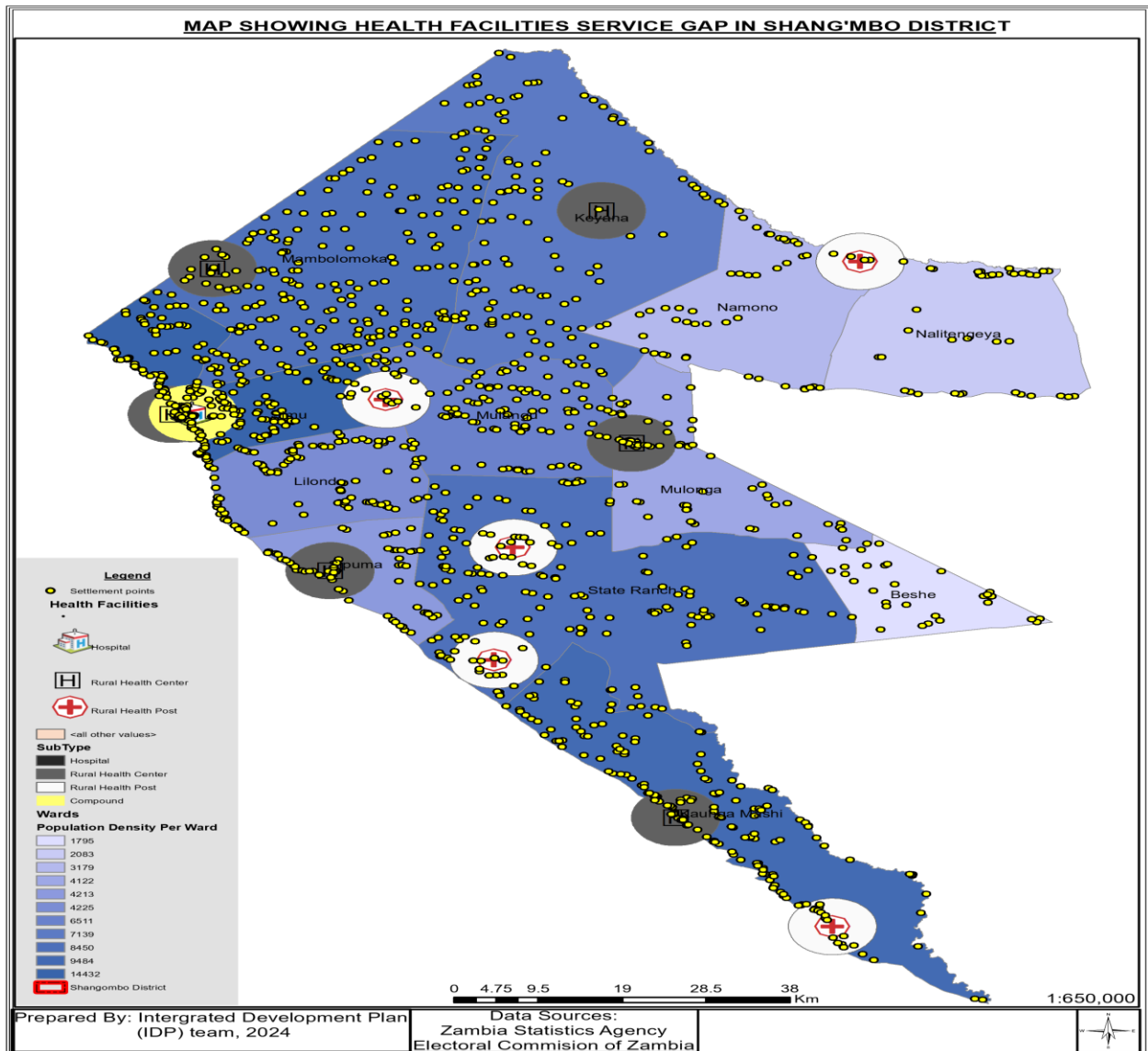
5.7.3 Quality of Service and Key Performance Indicators

The quality of healthcare services offered in any place is primarily measured by the quality of the healthcare practitioner offering the service and the tools they have. As such, the measurement of the quality of the service being offered in the facilities has been done through assessing whether a qualified staff mans the station or not.

Of the 11 health facilities (clinics minus hospital), all are manned by qualified health workers, either nurses, midwives or clinical officers who are skilled enough to offer the entire continuum of health service package. To always improve their competence and proficiency, regular capacity building is always done in addition to regular provision of guidelines and operation standards.

In addition to this, the sector operates under criteria for distance communities have to travel from their homes/communities to the facilities and the number of healthcare providers available to offer the services to the communities. The following map representing figure 14 illustrates the health service gap of the available health centres against the settlements in the district.

Figure 14: Health Service Gap



Source: SHTC (2024)

From the above scenario, it clearly shows that there is a huge health service gap in relation to the dotted settlements across the district. This implies that some of the communities in the district are either not receiving health services or inadequate health services.

Table 9: Showing approximate distance from major communities (villages) to nearest clinics in KMs (brackets) (MOH-SH, 2024)

Kaungamashi RHC	Keyana RHC	Lupuka RHP	Mambolomoka RHC	Maweleya RHP	Mbanda RHC	Mulonga RHC	Shangombo RHC	Sipuma RHC	Siwelewele RHC	State Ranch RHP
Natushulu (25)	Takalu (20)	Lyoya (24)	Kasisi (6)	Central	Nalitengaya (28)	Mulangu (18)	Central (5)	Shalimba (19)	Kakula (36)	Kanyau (15)
Kapoola (20)	Sanze (18)	Kambunja (25)	Central	Ikamwele (30)	Kalili (25)	Mulapo (28)	Make (7)	Lilondo (16)	Mungulo (17)	Tukololo (23)
Shilukoma I (21)	Keyana Sch (5)	Muushi (28)	Kanga (15)	Naman'gomba (15)	Namakongolo (24)	Ngandwe (20)	Lihonge (8)	Sibuku (13)	Matunda (10)	Nalunga (22)
Shilukoma II (18)	Tukelemo (18)	Siboya (38)	Kapusu (8)	Namono (20)	Mengo (13)	Nalwamba (24)	Liyuwayuwa (8)	Sipuma West (6)	Njanonge (13)	Eya (18)
Kasisi (12)	Sebumbu (25)	Central	Kashiku (6)	Ndembwa (30)	Central	Kashesha (15)	Musa (4)	Fuo (10)	Camp 9 (10)	Matemweno (10)
Sibungu (12)	Kakonge (50)	Mafuta (32)	Maongo (12)	Sikalu (30)	Nalusheke (15)	Mukenge (12)	Namatanda (24)	N'gombwe (14)	Mungomba (14)	Sabelo (28)
Liluzi (9)	Shika (34)	Namianda (26)	Lisisi (10)		Masunda (10)	Sikatondo (18)	Kasima (30)	Manwi (9)	Kasa (28)	Central
Namatanda (10)	Limbwata (25)	Lisiu (20)	Lyasa (11)		Situnda (20)	Libala (20)	Mboiwa (10)	Camp 8 (12)	Kashesha (34)	Kapapama (15)
Nalwashi (20)	Matanda (Ctl)		Mabuku (28)		Kashukwa (14)	Namalongo (10)	Katukula (9)	Lyamaya (13)	Central	Camp 7 (18)
Lweenge (14)	Nali (45)		Mabula (28)		Soote (38)	Mbumba (14)	Shalitata (12)	Central	Makema (11)	
Mwime (12)	Makalati (40)		Makoko (8)		Kataba (25)	Nasibanduu (14)	Kabunguu (11)			
	Lutomo (50)		Makulubiya (38)		Munembe (27)	Central	Shandambi (11)			
			Mao (9)		Mahongo (26)	Sana (25)	Likwangaluu (6)			
			Namupanda (14)		Lisitwe (12)		Kashabati (3)			
			Sinyanganya (15)		Lisheko (11)					
			Tembwe (31)							
			Mashushu (28)							

The table above shows the approximate distance from communities to health facilities and reveals a major gap in service delivery as the distance recommended by the ministry and accepted as maximum radius within which communities are supposed to travel are 5km for health posts (RHPs) and 10km for RHC.

Table 10: Number of nurse and midwives in facilities against the catchment population (MOH-SH, 2024)

Facility	# of Nurses and Midwives	Population / Nurse	Expected Preg / Nurse	Expected Deliveries / Nurse
Kaunga Mashi Rural Health Centre	2	3,703	387	380
Keyana Rural Health Centre	3	2,183	342	336
Lupuka Health Post	2	968	101	99
Mambolomoka Rural Health Centre	4	1,591	333	326
Maweleya Health Post	2	1,586	166	163
Mbanda Rural Health Centre	4	2,259	472	463
Mulonga Rural Health Centre	4	2,516	526	516
Shangombo District Hospital	50	1,310	68	
Shangombo Rural Health Centre	7	1,912	699	686
Sipuma Rural Health Centre	3	2,253	353	347
Siwelewele Health Post	2	4,443	464	456
State Ranch Health Post	2	2,535	265	260

Based on data shown in the table, the district nurse ratio currently stands at approximately 924:1 way to high for the recommended 700:1.

This sector presents the analysis of the district's health status with a strong focus on morbidity and mortality.

Table 11: Top 10 Causes of Morbidity (all ages)

No.	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
1	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	439.6	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	391.7	Res. Inf. non-Pneumonia	292.8
2	Malaria	430.9	Malaria	304.5	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	131.2
3	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	126.9	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	128.1	Mus. Skeletal and connective tissues	118.6
4	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	116.6	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	123.1	Digestive system (not infectious)	67.0
5	Digestive system: (not infectious)	69.8	Digestive system: (not infectious)	64.3	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	32.4
6	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	35.7	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	36.4	Dental Carries	32.4
7	Dental Carries	30	Dental Carries	33	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	31.2
8	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	18.8	Allergic Conjunctivitis	24.4	Allergic Conjunctivitis	29.1
9	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	18.4	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	19.5	Res. Inf. Pneumonia	20.3
10	Chicken Pox	12.1	Throat Diseases	13.8	Purulent Conjunctivitis	19.6

Source: HMIS (2022)

Respiratory Infection – non-pneumonia incidence rates of 292.8 has been leading as top ten causes of morbidity for the past three years, followed by diarrhea incidence rates at 131.2 per thousand populations in 2020.

Table 12: Top 10 Causes of Morbidity (Under 5s)

No.	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
1	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	774.7	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	661.3	Res. Inf. non-pneumonia	553.2
2	Confirmed malaria incidence in population	480.1	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	403.9	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	402.4
3	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	357.1	Confirmed malaria incidence in population	359.5	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	54.1
4	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	69.1	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	68.8	Digestive system (not infectious)	38.4
5	Digestive system: (not infectious)	44.8	Digestive system: (not infectious)	36.9	Respiratory infection: pneumonia	37.4
6	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	41.9	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	30.7	Trauma: other injuries, wounds	28.8
7	Pulmonary Diseases Non-Infectious	34.2	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	25.7	Muscular skeletal	22
8	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	33.9	Intestinal worms	18.1	Ear Disease	20
9	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	22	Dysentery	17.8	Throat Disease	15.2
10	Chicken Pox	21.2	Pulmonary Diseases Non-Infectious	15.9	Dysentery	14.6

Source: HMIS (2022)

Table 13: Top 10 Causes of Mortality (All ages)

No.	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths /1000
1	Meningitis	500	Acute flaccid paralysis (suspected poliomyelitis)	100	Cryptococcal meningitis	750
2	Poisoning	143	Dysentery	300	Other Diseases	333.3
3	Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	125	Digestive system:(not infectious)	125	Meningitis	250
4	Severe Diarrhea with dehydration	103	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	100	Mental Health (Psychosis)	250
5	Trauma: Burns, other injuries	50	TB	100	Throat Diseases	250
6	Malaria	40	Anemia	74	Hypertension	238.1
7	Severe Malnutrition	29	Respiratory infection: pneumonia	65	Severe malnutrition	142.9
8	TB	24	Severe Diarrhea with dehydration	63	Severe Diarrhea with dehydration	100
9	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	24	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	34	Anemia -	62.5
10	Res. Infection (pneumonia)	23			Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	44.8

Source: HMIS (2022)

Table 14: Top 10 Causes of Mortality (Under 5s)

No.	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Deaths/1000 Adm	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths
1	Sickle cell anemia	250	Dysentery	667	Poisoning	181.8
2	Severe Diarrhea with Dehydration	67	Severe Diarrhea with dehydration	105	Severe malnutrition	166.7
3	Malaria	51	Resp. Infection: Pneumonia	87	Severe Diarrhea with dehydration	153.8
4	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	40	Malaria	37	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	56.6
5.			Anemia	0	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	42.6
6.			Measles	0	Anemia	0
7.			Skin Disease	0	Asthma	0
8.			Diarrhea non-bloody	0	Cardio-Vascular Diseases	0
9.			Poisoning	0	Ear Diseases	0
10.			Throat diseases	0	Throat diseases	0

Source: HMIS (2022)

The table below, shows outbreaks experienced in 2022 in the key notifiable diseases.

Table 15: Notifiable Diseases

Notifiable Disease	2020	2021	2022
Dysentery	523	500	428
Anthrax	22	0	9
Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)	11	3	1
Meningitis	4	1	2
Rabies	1	5	0
Measles	0	2	0
Neonatal tetanus	1	0	0
Typhoid fever	1	0	0

Source: HMIS (2022)

The table above shows the notifiable diseases recorded in the district in the past 3 completed years. For 2022, it shows a decrease in the number of notifiable diseases recorded (4 against 5 recorded in 2021). In addition, it shows a reduction in dysentery cases from 500 in 2021 to 428. It's worth noting that anthrax cases in 2022 were higher compared to 2021 (9 against 0).

The number and cases of notifiable diseases in the district have been reducing due to a strong response from the department's public health section which has been actively implementing surveillance and response activities. Among activities carried out included but were not limited to:

- Case investigation and follow up of AFP, Measles and Dysentery cases
- Disease surveillance and notification based on WHO/CDC Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response strategy
- Holding of District Epidemic Preparedness Committee meetings
- Holding of Rapid Response Committee meetings
- Ebola, yellow fever and anthrax sensitization to District stake holders and schools

Novel Corona Virus (covid19)

Up to early 2021, the district had been free of nCov19 due to restricted movements imposed by both the Zambian and Angolan governments and combined effort of district stakeholders to mount a testing and detection site at various entry points into the district.

As the year progressed on however, a cumulative total of 28 cases were detected at health facilities (mostly health staff). The district health office (DHO) intensified testing and case detection and even follow up to suspected community cases but no community positives were detected.

Table 16: Health Service Coverage

Indicator	2020		2021		2022	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
% under 1-year children fully immunized (0-11 months)	2389	73%	2350	126%	2102	78.1%
% BCG coverage	2389	136%	2350	112%	2341	93.3%
% new family planning acceptors	13137	25%	12924	52%	7884	52%
% pregnant women who received ANC 1+	3225	109%	3172	122%	2741	44%
% pregnant women who received focused ANC	3528	19%	3854	21%	1612	40%
Delivered by skilled provider	3105	33%	3055	48%	1925	51.7%
% of pregnancy complications treated at B-EmONC facilities		3%		5%		4%
% of women attending postnatal care visit within 6 days and 6 weeks	3105	118%	2996	74%	2019	72%
% infants born to HIV + mothers receiving cotrimoxazole prophylaxis at six weeks	83	90%	47	83%	60	77%

Source: HMIS (2022)

The table above shows the coverage trend on some of the key performance indicators for the past three years. Fully Immunized coverage increased from 73% in 2020 to 126% in 2021. The coverage drastically decreased from 126% in 2021 to 78.1% in 2022. The percentage of pregnant women who received focused ANC has been increasing in the past three years from 19% in 2020 to 21% in 2021 and in 2022, it was at 40%. First ANC coverages drastically decreased from 122% in 2021 to 44% in 2022. While Deliveries by skilled personnel has steadily been increasing in the past three years from 33% in 2020 to 48% in 2021 and 51.7% in 2022. Family Planning coverage also increased from 25% in 2020 to 52% in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

Table 17: Health Facilities and utilization in the district (MOH-SH, 2024)

Type of Facility	Government		Mission		Other (specify)	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
Hospitals/beds	1	136	0	0	0	0
Stage 1 Health Centres	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stage 2 Health Centres	4	26	0	0	0	0
Health Posts	6	4	0	0	0	0

5.7.4 Public Participation Process

The ministry identifies and appreciates communities as key strategic partners in the delivery of health service. As demanders of the service, their owning of the facilities guarantees their active participation in health decision making, through evidence-based service-utilization reports.

To be as close to the communities as possible, the ministry’s community strategy has resulted to the creation of Neighborhood Health Committees (NHCs), manned by Community Based Volunteers (CBVs) as primary health points. Managing these are NHC members composed of local community citizens.

This has resulted to the creation of a total 113 NHCs in the district operating directly under 11 facilities. Via these, ‘certain’ services and health promotion activities are usually provided to communities at these sites. Most communities having owned the NHCs have invested in the construction of standard pole-mud structures.

Even with that several issues emerged during the public engagement as major factors that negatively affecting the utilization of services. Among them are:

a). Long distances communities have to travel to use the services: Even with the huge surface area the district covers, it only has 12 health facilities. This results to communities travelling long distances just to access the services. As a result, service utilization is still low.

b). In addition to the previous bulletin, the state of supporting infrastructure in the facilities is extremely discouraging. Of the 11 clinics, only 1 Mulonga (converted to mini hospital) has a standard mother's waiting shelter. The rest are depending on pole and mud structures that are below standard. Further, no facility (not even the hospital) has a relative shelter to accommodate those that escorted patients for treatment. The effects of this are that many times lives are lost as people do not wish to take relatives for treatment due to uncertainties with regards their accommodation. This is usually worse during the rainy season.

c). Health facility staff rarely visit the communities to implement preventive health activities as they are also far from the communities and do not have adequate transport. As such preventive health activities like food inspections, water quality monitoring, community disease surveillance that are supposed to be regularly implemented, are rarely done.

5.7.5 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

5.7.5.1 Population Change

With a projected annual average growth rate (AAGR) of 3.2%, the population of the district is expected to have added a minimum 28% of its current figure in ten years times. This will exert pressure on the existing health supply and has to be met by increasing both the number and distribution of facilities and number of primary care points.

If the supply side (service provision) is not increased to meet the anticipated increase in demand (population increase), the then existing health supply will not be adequate enough to guarantee 'head' immunity to the population, as per standard.

In addition to this, emphasis should be placed on improvement in cross border disease surveillance activities to protect the district from disease threats, emanating from Angola.

Compared to the 2010 Census, the 2022 Census revealed an increase in the number of women in the district, split 54-46 males to female compared to 52-48 recorded in 2010. With this, it is anticipated that in the next 10 years, the ratio of women to men might increase resulting to a demand for more female friendly health services.

5.7.6 Existing and Proposed Investments

To better take advantage of the calculated population increase, investments in both Human Resources for Health (HRH) and capital investments in health services should be prioritized so that the increased numbers are utilized as both sources for human capital and clients for service utilization.

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

As the district undergoes rapid changes in land use and population distribution patterns, the landscape of healthcare services is profoundly impacted. These shifts, driven by factors such as urbanization, industrialization, and agricultural intensification, have far-reaching consequences for access to healthcare, the distribution of healthcare resources, and the overall health outcomes of populations.

In places experiencing urbanization trends, like Simu and Mulonga wards, the concentration of populations in urban centers leads to both challenges and opportunities for healthcare services. On one hand, these areas often benefit from better infrastructure and a higher concentration of healthcare facilities, offering greater access to specialized medical care and resources. However, the influx of people into these places can strain healthcare systems, leading to overcrowded facilities, longer wait times, and disparities in access to care, particularly for marginalized communities living in urban slums or informal settlements.

Meanwhile, in least developing wards, like Namono and Mambolomoka, where agricultural and land use patterns persist, healthcare services face a different set of challenges. The dispersion of populations across vast rural landscapes can result in geographical barriers to accessing healthcare, especially for those living in remote or isolated communities. Limited

healthcare infrastructure and workforce shortages further compound these challenges, leaving rural residents with inadequate access to essential medical services and preventive care.

Moreover, the continuation of existing land use trends, such as deforestation, pollution through wildfires and agricultural expansion, can have detrimental effects on public health. Environmental degradation contributes to air and water pollution, soil contamination, and habitat destruction, leading to an increase in respiratory illnesses, waterborne diseases, and vector-borne infections. These environmental health hazards disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, including children, the elderly, and low-income communities, exacerbating existing health disparities.

In response to these challenges, healthcare services must adapt and innovate to meet the evolving needs of populations. Strategies such as increasing the number of facilities, mobile clinics, and community health outreach programs can help bridge the gap between such areas, bringing essential healthcare services to underserved populations. Additionally, there is a growing recognition of the importance of integrating environmental health considerations into healthcare delivery, with initiatives focusing on promoting sustainable land use practices, mitigating environmental risks, and addressing the social determinants of health.

5.7.8 Environmental Impact and climate change analysis

The health sector has not been immune to effects of climate change and global warming. to begin with, with most areas of the district experiencing prolonged flooding during rains, most facilities are usually cut off from the referral point/hospital. As such referrals of critical pregnant women and clinical cases are usually compromised and referrals that normally take a few hours end up taking over 15 hours. The geographical characteristic of the soil and vegetation in the district prevents the use of boats as some places are shallow, muddy whilst others are deep.

Secondly, also as a direct result of the flooding, stagnant flood water is conducive for the breeding of mosquitoes which tends to increase the incidence rate of malaria in the district. Preventive measures like Indoor Residual Spraying and the mass distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) have been implemented yearly with success but the migration of communities during floods renders IRS useless as communities abandon sprayed structures for new unsprayed ones. Similarly, as they move away from facilities monitoring of adherence usage of LLINs is low and it has come to light that misuse is high. These combined negate the intended purpose of the two programs.

The effects of droughts on healthcare services are similar to the effects on droughts in that it too reduces the utilization of health services though increasing the prevalence of diseases. With crops failing and livestock perishing, families face increased financial strain and food insecurity. As staple crops wither away, malnutrition becomes a harsh reality for many, especially vulnerable groups such as children and the elderly. Malnutrition weakens immune systems, leaving individuals more susceptible to illnesses and infections. Consequently, healthcare facilities experience a surge in patients presenting with malnutrition-related complications, infectious diseases, and dehydration.

Moreover, the scarcity of water exacerbates hygiene and sanitation issues, creating breeding grounds for waterborne diseases like cholera and typhoid. The lack of clean water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene leads to a spike in diarrheal diseases, further burdening healthcare facilities already struggling to cope with the increased demand.

5.7.9 Issues relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups

In crafting a healthcare system that truly serves all individuals, regardless of gender or vulnerability, it's essential to adopt a holistic approach that addresses the unique needs and challenges faced by marginalized groups. The provision of healthcare services in the district always prioritizes this above all else.

The sector envisions a healthcare system where the guiding ethos is one of inclusivity and respect for diversity. One where when patients step through its doors, they are met not with

judgment or discrimination but with empathy and understanding. Gender-sensitive care is woven into the fabric of every interaction, ensuring that individuals receive treatment that is tailored to their unique needs and experiences.

At the heart of gender-sensitive healthcare lies the recognition that gender is more than just a biological characteristic—it encompasses a spectrum of identities, roles, and experiences that shape an individual's health and well-being. Healthcare providers are trained to approach each patient holistically, taking into account not only their medical needs but also the social, cultural, and economic factors that influence their health outcomes.

For women, this means creating a safe and supportive environment where they feel empowered to make informed decisions about their health. It involves providing comprehensive reproductive healthcare services, including family planning, maternal care, and access to contraception. Moreover, it entails addressing gender-based violence and discrimination, ensuring that survivors receive the care and support they need to heal and rebuild their lives.

Similarly, healthcare services must be responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, and sexual minorities. This requires adopting an intersectional approach that recognizes the overlapping forms of discrimination and marginalization faced by these populations. It involves designing healthcare programs and interventions that are accessible, culturally competent, and responsive to the diverse needs of marginalized communities.

Key to this approach is community engagement and partnership, which ensures that healthcare services are co-designed with the input and participation of those they seek to serve. By centering the voices and experiences of marginalized groups, healthcare providers can gain valuable insights into the barriers they face and develop strategies to overcome them.

Furthermore, healthcare systems must prioritize equity and social justice, addressing the root causes of health disparities and working to dismantle systemic barriers to access and care.

This involves advocating for policy changes that promote gender equality, protect the rights of vulnerable groups, and ensure universal access to quality healthcare services.

5.7.10 Sectoral Summary

The provision of health services in the district is offered via 12 existing facilities, all manned by qualified health workers. The number of both facilities and qualified staff in the district is still low to guarantee quality healthcare services, as per recommendation. As such, utilization of health services is still low, given the population as most communities still reside outside the operational radius for health facilities.

In addition, there is:

1. Limited number of health facilities
2. Lack of quality infrastructure for the provision of quality healthcare services
3. Lack of adequate housing for staff

5.7.11 Consideration Of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Major issues emanating from various factors identified in this section are mostly due to lack of adequate qualified staff in the facilities (due to limited staff and limited housing available for staff), the limited number of facilities in the district resulting to long distances between facility and communities, limited resources to enhance provision of community led interventions, inadequate transport for continued cooperation between facility and communities.

5.8 EDUCATION

The following is an analysis of the Education sector in Shangombo District. It is one of the major sectors driving development in the district, and is primarily overseen by the District Education Board Secretary (DEBS), under the Ministry of Education (MoE). The mandate of the Education sector is the provision of quality inclusive early, primary and secondary education in the district, as well as the implementation of policies in Education.

5.8.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented

i. The 8th NDP 2022-2026

The Ministry is contributing to Strategic Development Area number two on Human and Social Development associated with developmental outcome No. 1 which entails ‘improved education and skills development.’ The human and social development pillar has been identified and recognized as one of the critical developmental areas in the socio-economic transformation agenda to improve livelihoods and enhance economic development. In order to actualize the above developmental outcome, the Ministry responds to the following strategies in the 8NDP:

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

ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 4)

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all.

iii. Ministry of Education: Strategic Plan 2022-2026

The following strategic objectives will be deployed to fulfil the Ministry’s mandate in the district:

- a. Improve learning achievements;
- b. Increase access and participation in education;
- c. Improve education financing and management;
- d. Enhance management systems;
- e. Improve human resource capacity;
- f. Enhance the education regulatory framework; and
- g. Improve education infrastructure and equipment.

h. Description of the Existing State of Development

5.8.2 Availability Of Service

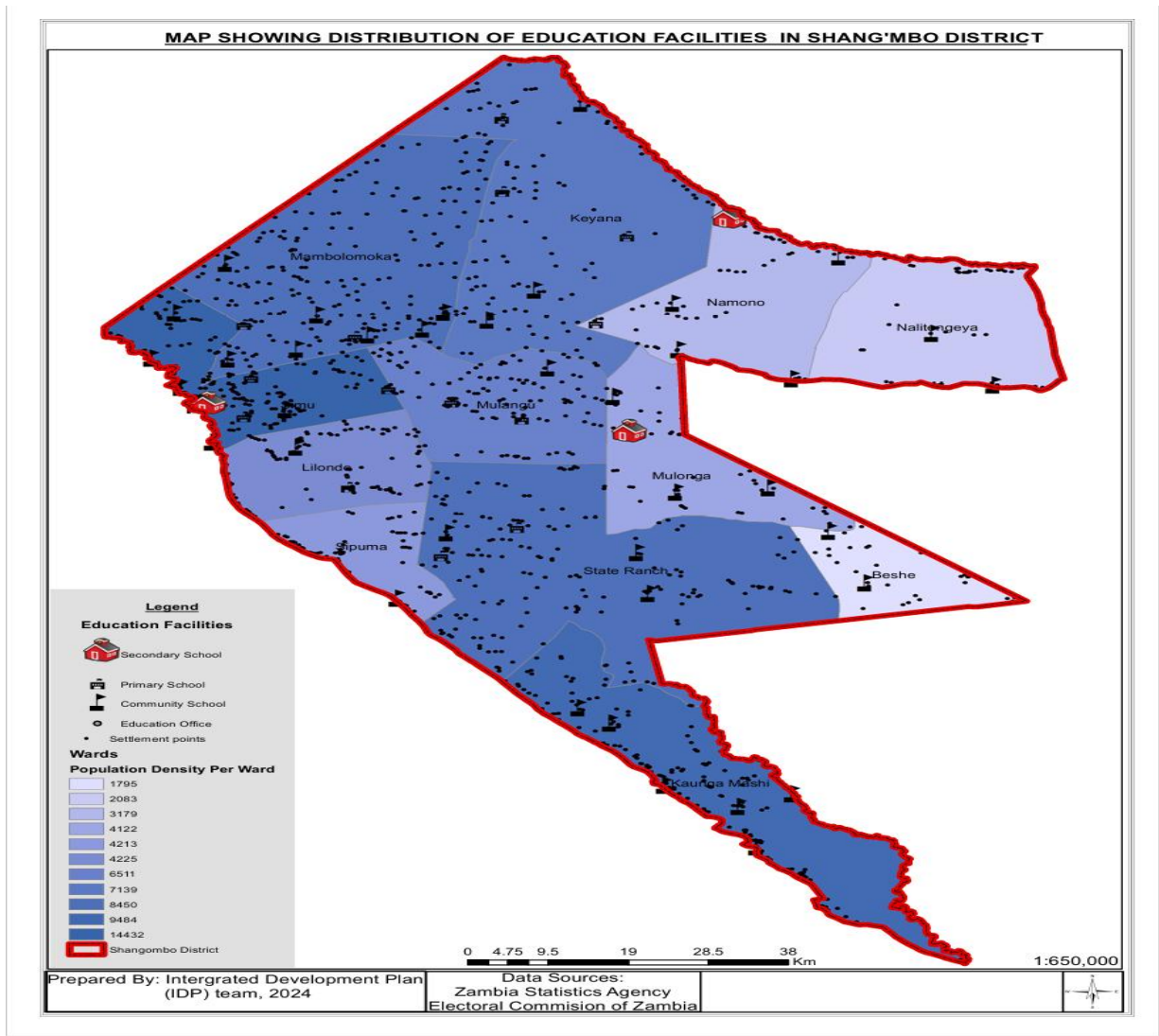
Shangombo district has a total of 85 learning institutions comprising 33 primary schools, 3 GRZ Day Secondary Schools and 49 community schools. The district has a total of 70 ECE centers of which 3 are stand-alone and 67 are annexed to the existing schools. All the institutions fall under 14 educational zones as indicated in the table below.

Table 17: Educational Zones

S/N	ZONAL SCHOOL NAME	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
1	Shangombo Primary	13
2	Beshe Primary	5
3	Mulangu Primary	6
4	Kaunga Mashi Primary	7
5	Keyana Primary	5
6	Lupuka Primary	5
7	Nalitengeya Primary	4
8	Namono Primary	5
9	Natukoma Primary	6
10	Ngandwe Primary	6
11	Shilukoma Primary	4
12	Sipuma Primary	7
13	Siwelewele Primary	7
14	State Ranch Primary	5
TOTAL		85

Source: District Education Office, Ministry of Education, 2023

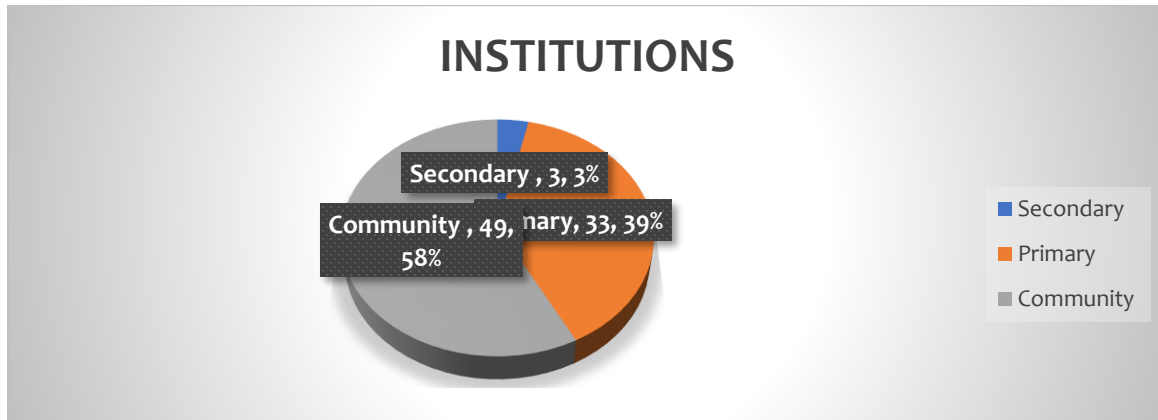
Figure 15: Education Facilities



Source: SHTC (2024)

The pie chart below shows the distribution of institutions in the district

Figure 16: Type of Education facilities in the district



Source: District Education Office, Ministry of Education, (2024)

Only 3% of the institutions are secondary schools. This makes the pupils to access secondary education from outside the district.

5.8.2.1 Enrollment

The total enrolment for the district stands at 24,617 learners of which 11,762 are boys and 12,850 are girls. The table below shows enrolment for each sector by gender.

Table 18: School Enrolment

CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ECE	1287	1421	2708
Primary	9514	10305	19819
Secondary- Junior	618	793	1411
Secondary- Senior	348	331	679
TOTAL	11,767	12850	24,617

Source: District Education Office, Ministry of Education, (2024)

5.8.2.2 Staffing

The district has a total of 380 teachers of which 245 are teachers at primary 32 at ECE and 103 are secondary school teachers.

Table 19: Staffing Levels

CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ECE	11	21	32
Primary	127	118	245
Secondary	55	48	103
TOTAL	193	187	380

Source: District Education Office, Ministry of Education, (2024)

5.8.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Quality of service provided is determined by a number of factors. These factors include; availability of good school infrastructure (Classrooms, desks, staff houses and laboratories), availability of qualified teaching staff and availability of teaching and learning materials. The district’s Pupil Teacher ratio at ECE is 85:1 as opposed to the standard 25: 1 and Pupil Teacher ratio at primary is 81:1 as opposed to the standard 40:1. The high pupil teacher ratio both at primary and ECE sections compromises on the quality of the service as teachers are overwhelmed with work load and do not have adequate time to give individual attention to learners. Despite the number of secondary teachers, the district has inadequate teachers trained to teach Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) related subjects. With the current pupil population at primary and community, the district requires a total of 282 classrooms. Out of this, 147 are available creating a shortfall of 135 classrooms. At ECE sector, 70 ECE classrooms are needed and out of this, 7 are available, creating a shortfall of 61 classrooms. At Secondary section, the districts need 53 classrooms and out of this 12 are available, creating a shortfall of 41 classrooms. In terms of laboratory facilities, only 1 of 3 secondary schools has a laboratory. The district has also insufficient number of desks. The inadequate infrastructure negatively affects the quality of education services being provided. Out of the 85 schools, only 35 have payroll establishment. This information is shown in the table below.

Table 20: The schools with payroll establishment

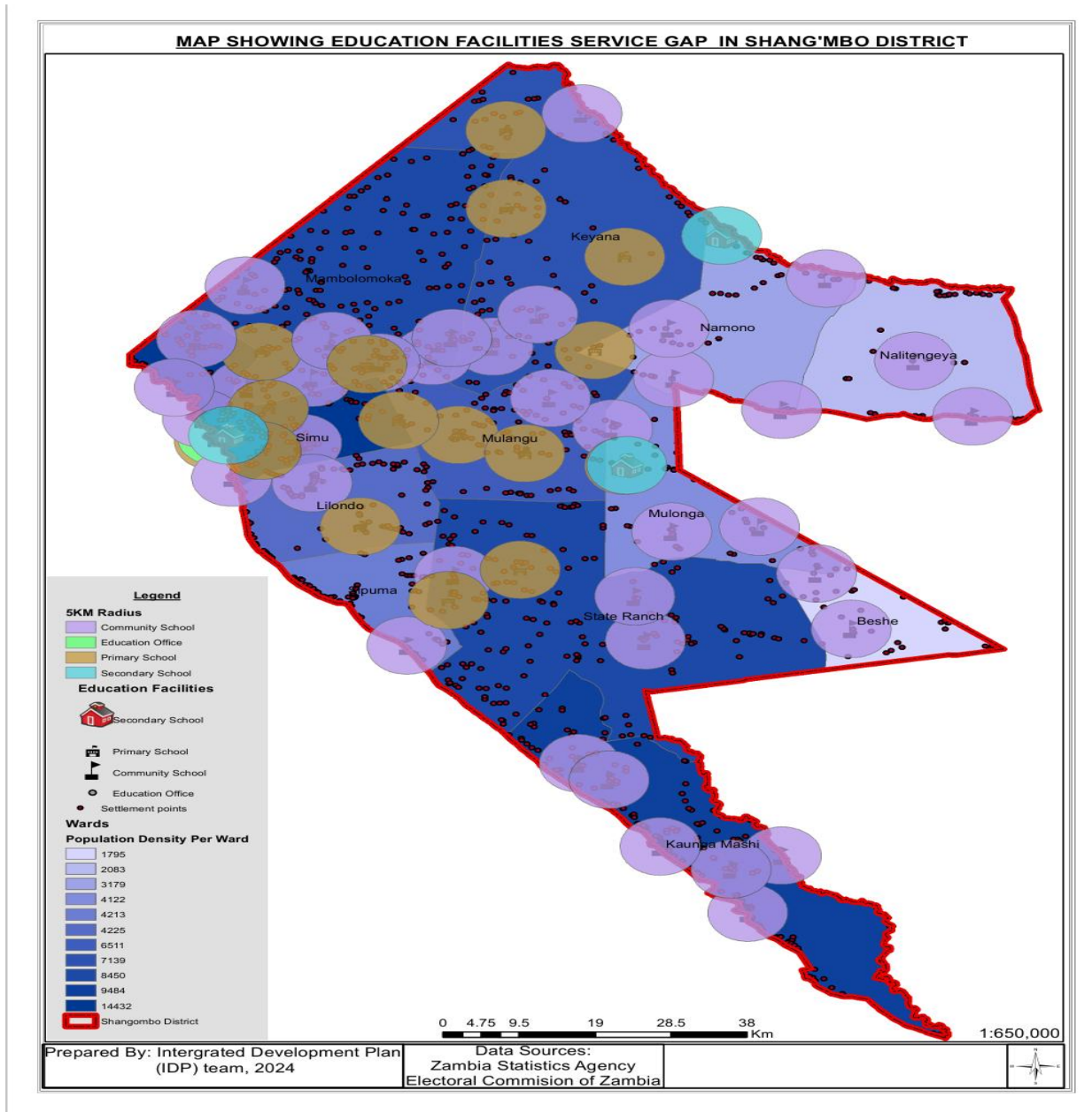
S/N	SCHOOL TYPE	No. with payroll Establishment	No. without payroll Establishment
1	PRIMARY	32	50
2	SECONDARY	3	0
TOTAL		35	50

Source: District Education Office, Ministry of Education, (2024)

35 out of 85 schools representing 41.2% have payroll establishment. This means that the 50 schools without treasury authority cannot be used to recruit or promote teachers.

The Map below shows the service gap

Figure 17: Education Service Gap



Source: SHTC (2024)

5.8.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

5.8.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Over the next ten years, demand for education services will increase as the district population continues to grow. This will necessitate expansion of existing infrastructure and establishment of more schools, teacher’s houses and roads in all areas of the district in order to accommodate the growing demand. There will also be need for more staff to be trained

locally or deployed to the district, thereby increasing demand for other essential services such as water and electricity.

Enhancing private sector participation in matters of education in the district will promote competition and improve standards in the sector. It will also lessen the burden on government in terms of providing education infrastructure in all areas in the district.

Enhancing access to skills training for the district's youthful population will empower more people to start up local businesses thereby creating more sustainable livelihoods, enriching local industry, promoting enterprise, creating employment and local skills transfer. This will further lead to creation of wealth and value in the district, therefore reducing vulnerability among those who would otherwise have little access to wealth creation opportunities. This will especially be beneficial for empowerment of businesses which are mostly run by women.

5.8.5 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs

The following are the existing and proposed investment and development programs in the sector.

- Construction of classroom blocks and staff houses under CDF.
- Construction of boarding facilities at two secondary schools- Shangombo and Natukoma Day Secondary schools.
- Construction of ECE hub centers at Nalitengeya primary school and Beshe primary school by World Bank under ZEEL project.
- Construction of a full boarding secondary school at Kaunga Mashi and full day school at Mboiwa by World Bank under the ZEEP project.
- Home grown school feeding program supported by government and WFP.
- Keeping Girls in School initiative under the GEWEL project.
- ECCDE project under save the children where 23 schools in four zones are benefitting.

5.8.6 Issues Arising from public participation

In many schools across the district, the infrastructure remains severely underdeveloped. Classrooms are often overcrowded, with insufficient desks and chairs to accommodate all students. In some cases, learners are forced to sit on the floor or share desks (beyond the number that should use a desk), making it difficult for them to focus on their studies. Additionally, essential facilities such as science laboratories are either non-existent, limiting students' opportunities to engage in practical, hands-on learning, which is crucial for understanding complex concepts.

Access to secondary education is another significant challenge in the district. With only three secondary schools serving the entire area, many students face long commutes or are unable to attend secondary school altogether. This limited access hampers the overall educational development of the district, as many students are either forced to drop out after primary

school or attend schools far from their homes, which can be both costly and physically exhausting.

The shortage of teaching staff further exacerbates the issues within the educational system. Many schools are understaffed, with one teacher often responsible for multiple subjects or classes. This overburdened teaching force cannot provide the individual attention learners need to thrive, leading to a decline in the overall quality of education. Moreover, the lack of specialized teachers in subjects such as science, mathematics, and languages leaves students at a disadvantage compared to their peers in more adequately staffed schools.

In addition to the lack of teaching staff, the scarcity of teaching and learning materials is a major concern. Many schools do not have enough textbooks, writing materials, or educational resources, forcing students to share books or go without essential learning tools. This lack of materials hinders the effective delivery of lessons and limits students' ability to study independently, further widening the educational gap between different regions.

Finally, inadequate transport infrastructure compounds these challenges. Many students and teachers must travel long distances to reach their schools, often on poorly maintained roads or through difficult terrain. The lack of reliable transportation options can lead to high absenteeism rates, as students and teachers struggle to make the journey to school each day. In some cases, the distance and difficulty of travel deter students from attending school regularly, further undermining their educational opportunities.

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

The impact of the continuation of existing trends on land will be an increase in the demand for land as the provision of these facilities will require natural resources such as land, sand, and water. There are no major negative impacts on land-use expected from growth in the education sector and transfer of knowledge on climate change and environmental sustainability will be beneficial to the district.

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

The existing trends have an impact on the Environment and climate. The increase in the demand for school infrastructure and other facilities as a result of population growth will demand for more land and this will result in environmental degradation and climate change. Policies on environmental protection will be implemented to reduce on the impact on the environment and climate.

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

Environmental degradation and climate change issues negatively impact the sector in a number of ways. Drought has resulted in the district experiencing hunger as the majority of people are farmers. This hunger negatively affects the sector as pupils fail to attend lessons.

Floods as a result of climate change also negatively affects the education sector in that when the areas get flooded, access to school becomes a challenge. The learners fail to go to school and the district staff fail to access the schools. With school infrastructure, climate change has made the school building to get exposed to strong winds and these result in blown off roofs. When this happens, pupils do not access the classrooms and both teaching and learning is negatively affected.

5.8.10 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Girls

In Shangombo, just like most of the districts, the enrolment at lower primary is that there are more girls than boys. As the girls progresses to higher grades at primary and Secondary levels, they become vulnerable to pregnancies and early marriages. The effect of this vulnerability is that the number of girls at secondary is less than the number of boys.

5.8.11 Sectoral Summary

The education sector has the mandate to provide life-long inclusive quality education to all in the district. However, it faces challenges in terms of inadequate quality infrastructure, understaffing and inadequate teaching and learning materials. With support from the government, cooperating partners and the private sector, the sector will be able to positively contribute to human development in the district.

5.8.12 Consideration Of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Core Problems in The Sector

- i. Inadequate infrastructure in all schools (Classrooms, desks, laboratory etc.)
- ii. Inadequate access to secondary school (The district has only three (3) secondary schools)
- iii. Inadequate teaching staff
- iv. Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- v. Inadequate transport

The above core problems result into compromised education service provision in most schools in the district.

5.9 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Environment is mankind's basic life support system. Environmental resources are finite, therefore, living in harmony, and maintaining a perfect balance between the natural and human environment is of utmost importance and the only way to sustainability. Conservation and preservation of environmental components vulnerable to degradation, pollution and exploitation in order to promote sustainability for economic development in the district cannot be over emphasized.

Zambia's vision of attaining a prosperous middle-income status by 2030 emphasizes development that is anchored on sustainable environment, ecosystems and natural resource management principles.

5.9.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented

The Forestry Department in Shangombo District is mandated to ensure proper management of forestry resources in the district. To ensure sustainable flow of wood and non-wood forest products and services while at the same time ensuring protection and maintenance of biodiversity.

The core government priorities for the local level include:

- Promotion of built and sustainable communities through environmental education (communities and schools) and financing paths to green growth in ecosystem management.
- Developing techniques to create more accurate Data through District Forest inventories (remote sensing and geospatial analysis)
- Promoting community forests and initiatives that facilitate investments through public-private forestry and other natural resources;
- Promoting alternative livelihoods in communities adjoining forests in order to reduce deforestation and forest encroachments;
- Supporting local entrepreneurs in value addition to wood and non-wood forest products;
- Facilitating the engagement of local communities in bee-keeping as a business through production of clusters, Market Linkages; and Waste to Energy Enterprises within the Forestry Value Chain.
- Protecting, conserving and restoring forests as a business in the mitigation of climate change.

5.9.2 Review of policies and plans

The National Policy on Environment

The policy seeks to provide a framework that allows the implementation of existing, and future initiatives and opportunities in a more coordinated manner, while providing a long-term vision to achieve sustainable development in the district. It further provides a framework for attracting finance and investments to achieve sustainable development goals in the district (The National Policy on Environment, 2007)

The Forest Act

The Forestry Department under the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment is established under Forest Act No. 4 of 2015. The Act repealed the Forestry Act, Cap. 311, of the laws of Zambia.

It provides for the establishment and management of national and local forests, the conservation and protection of forests and trees and licensing and sale of forest products.

National Policy on Wetlands

The Policy preserves and conserves wetland resources and protect the wetland environment to protect plant varieties, and livestock breeds (National Policy on Wetlands, 2018)

The Forests (community Forest Management) Regulations

Statutory Instrument No. 11 of 2018 Community Forest Management Regulation; provided for community forest management as an initiative to further improve Joint Forest Management which is the management of forests and forest products by Government in collaboration with communities living adjacent to the Forests.

The Forest (Carbon Stock Management) Regulations

The Forest (Carbon Stock Management) Regulations aimed at managing and regulating carbon stocks within the country's forests. These regulations are designed to address issues related to carbon sequestration, forest conservation, and sustainable management practices, with the goal of mitigating climate change and promoting environmental conservation.

5.9.3 Description of the Existing State of Development

5.9.3.1 Availability of Service

The district is endowed with a variety of lucrative timber species that provide a diversity of ecosystem services and goods. The local people derive wood and non-wood forest products that they use for food, construction materials, nutrients and aesthetic value among others. Additionally, they generate income from the existing forests through the sale of forest produce such as honey, timber, caterpillar, mushroom, and medicine.

The Department is facilitating community engagement in the management of the forestry resources through the formation of community forestry management Groups which will be engaged in Carbon trade through Public Private forestry initiatives.

Furthermore, the department has incorporated environmental education in its extension programs so as to increase awareness and understanding of sustainable environmental practices at an early age.

Developing techniques to create more accurate Data through District Forest inventories (remote sensing and geospatial analysis)

Currently the District is Promoting alternative livelihoods in non-wood forest products (NWFPs) processing were community-based enterprises will process edible oil from *ricinodenron rautanenii* (Mungongo)

Currently the department has gaps in supporting local entrepreneurs in value addition thus Facilitating the engagement of local communities in bee-keeping and as a business through production of clusters, Market Linkages; and Waste to Energy Enterprises within the Forestry Value Chain. Protecting, conserving and restoring forests as a business in the mitigation of climate change. In order to develop techniques to create more accurate data through District Forest inventories, the district is developing a District Forest management plan that will ensure accurate data.

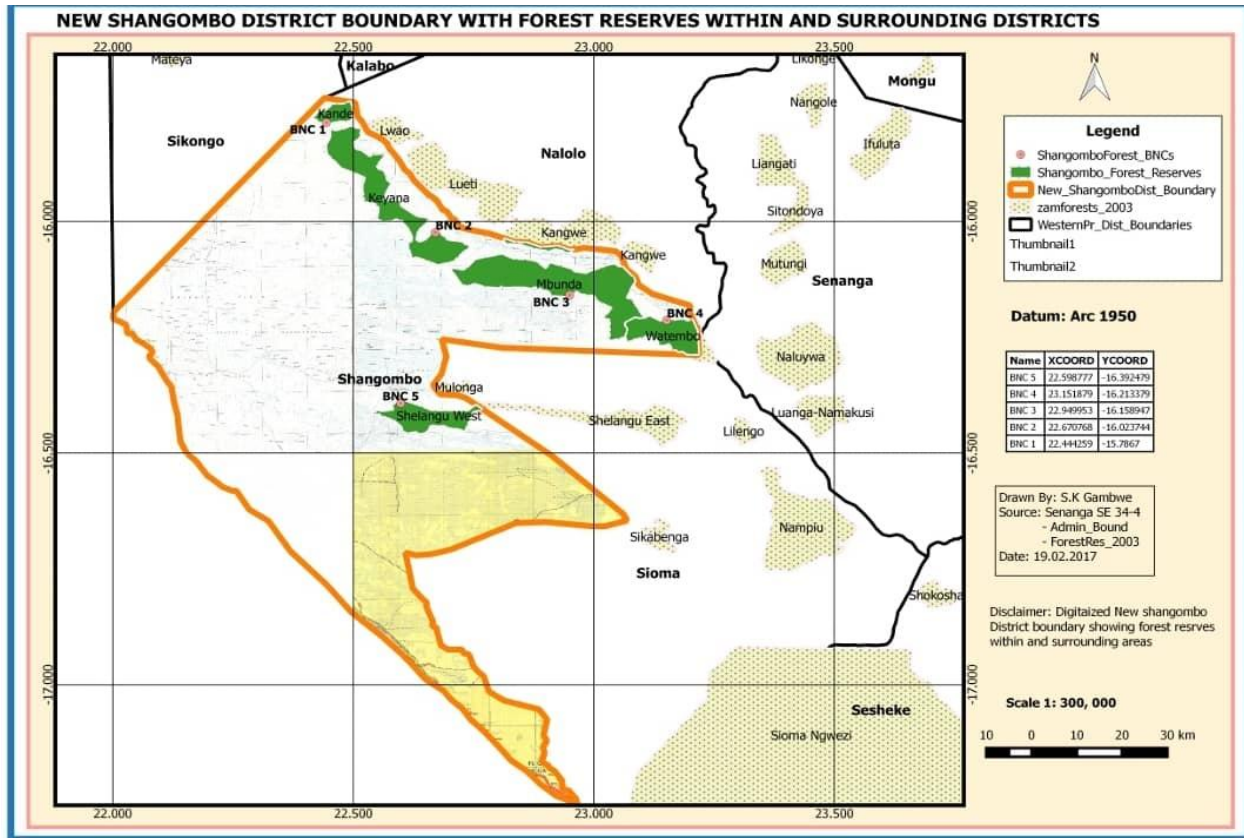
Shangombo District has a total of 69,236 hectares of Forest reserves under Protection as highlighted in the table below.

Table 21: Status of Protected Forest Reserves in Shangombo District

S/N	Reserve #	Forest Name	Statutory instrument No.	Size (Ha)	Status
1.	F. 386	Shelangu National Forest	Sl. 71/80	12,980	0.5 % encroached and threatened
2.	F. 387	Keyana National Forest	Sl. 68/80	24,250	1% encroached and threatened
3.	P. 253	Mbunda National Forest	Sl. 145/73	31,770	0.5 %encroached and threatened
4.	P.419	Mulonga Plain	Sl. 210/74	236	0.5 %encroached and threatened
			TOTAL	69, 236	

Source: DFO, (2024)

Figure 18: Forest Reserves



Source: SHTC (2024)

The potential resources available for development in the district are the non-wood and wood forest products. The non-wood forest products include mushrooms, Honey, wild fruits and medicinal herbs. Whilst timber makes up wood forest products.

5.9.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Sustainable forest management can be best attained by involving key stakeholders that include Traditional authorities and local communities living adjacent to the natural resource.

It is believed that any conservation approach that does not involve traditional leadership and local people is likely to fail.

Currently, inclusion in community natural resource use has been haphazard as there has been a challenge regarding inadequate number of human resources and motorized vehicles to ensure the natural resource base in the district is effectively managed. As a result, there is a peculiar situation in the district where use of the natural resources has not been regulated leading to over exploitation.

Additionally, where natural resources are exploited in an unsustainable manner women and minority groups are excluded from benefitting from common pool resources. This is further exacerbated by distance to these resources.

The Department of Forestry offices are centrally located in Shangombo CBD. The district does not have satellite offices. Communities as a result continue to unsustainably exploit resources without engagement of the relevant offices.

5.9.5 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

5.9.5.1 Availability of Service

According to the National Strategy to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, Zambia has an estimated deforestation rate of 250,000 to 300,000 hectares per year. Drivers of deforestation range from wood fuel, agriculture expansion, mining, and timber extraction, bush fires to land and infrastructure development. The unsustainable exploitation of natural resources in Shangombo District is evidenced through deforestation and forest degradation, land degradation, encroachment of protected areas, unsustainable production and consumption patterns.

Biocarbon Partners (BCP) is one of the Nongovernmental Organizations operating in the district though in its infancy stage with its key areas of interest being the formation of Community Forest Management groups and carbon trading

At District Level, the current staffing levels can not sufficiently respond to the need for Forest reserve Management, the District has one (01) Forest range Guard against four (04) Forest reserves in the district.

Most of the forests in the district are threatened by human activities thus intensifying into the tragedy of the commons. whereas, the boundary is slowly being encroached by agricultural activities, charcoal production, illegal and unsustainable harvesting of tree species of value.

5.9.5.2 Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance

Sustainable forest management can be best attained by involving key stakeholders that include Traditional authorities and local communities living adjacent to the natural resource.

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5.9.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The district is likely to exhibit an exponential increase in demand for forest products as it seems to be the most immediate source of income as opposed to other available sources This will likely exert more pressure on our Forests which is already encroached and threatened.

5.9.7 Population Change - Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The prevailing demand for forest products and service Provision in the district, is in two folds, one being of the pressure exerted on the forest as a result of utilization and the need for a Motor vehicle owing to the Vastness of the District and forest cover being managed. Population increase coupled with High Poverty rates has triggered an adverse effect on the existing forest resource. The increased demand has conversely affected the stability of the forests in the district. With an increase in population there is likely to be a sharp rise in demand for natural resources and if measures to manage these resources are not put in place there is a possibility of a shortage of natural resources. This will lead to the exacerbation of the effects of climate change, drying up of streams and rivers and indeed loss of arable land.

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

Continuation of existing trends can have a significant impact on land use and population distribution patterns. These trends are influenced by various factors such as urbanization, technological advancements, economic shifts, environmental considerations, and social dynamics.

The district is facing the consequences of overexploitation of forest resources, particularly wood forest products. This has led to a decline in forest cover and disrupted population distributions as local communities seek to reside closer to these resources, posing significant challenges to conservation efforts.

To address these urgent challenges posed by deforestation, non-governmental organizations should implement projects to improve sustainable land management, diversify livelihoods options available to Local rural communities, including climate-smart agriculture and forest-based livelihoods, and reduce deforestation in the district, it is anticipated that deforestation will reduce, and the effects of climate change will be mitigated.

5.9.9 Environment And Climate Change Analysis

Climate change is one of the foremost global challenges facing human life and it is caused by anthropogenic activities taking places mostly in industrialized countries. However, the impacts of climate change are felt mostly by developing countries, mainly due to their inadequate resources to respond to effects of climate change.

Climate change increases the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events that can result in to Loss of Life and over dependence on Natural resources. It is evidently clear that necessary adaptation measures should be taken.

5.9.10 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change is a critical concern that has far-reaching consequences for a district Like Shangombo and its inhabitants. Several key trends contribute to environmental degradation and climate change, exacerbating the challenges the district is facing. Deforestation releases significant amounts of greenhouse gases (GHGs) like carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere. These gases trap heat, leading to global warming and climate change. The impacts include rising temperatures, flooding, more frequent and intense heatwaves, and changes in weather patterns.

The clearing of forests for agriculture and logging reduces the country's carbon sequestration capacity and biodiversity. Forests act as carbon sinks, absorbing CO₂ from the atmosphere. Deforestation not only releases stored carbon but also decreases the Earth's ability to absorb CO₂, contributing to climate change.

Human activities, including habitat destruction, pollution, and climate change, are driving species extinction at an alarming rate. Biodiversity loss disrupts ecosystems, reduces resilience to environmental changes, and affects food chains and ecosystem services like pollination and water purification.

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

Natural Resources management and Protection is vulnerable to the impacts of environmental and climate change issues due to its direct dependence on natural ecosystems, climate patterns, and biodiversity.

Climate change can lead to more frequent and severe wildfires due to prolonged droughts, higher temperatures, and increased fuel availability. Uncontrolled wildfires can damage or destroy forests, impacting timber resources, biodiversity, and ecosystem services.

As temperatures rise, certain tree species may migrate to higher elevations or latitudes in search of suitable climates. This can disrupt established forest ecosystems and lead to changes in species composition, affecting both timber production and ecosystem functions.

Forests play a crucial role in sequestering carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Climate change impacts like deforestation, wildfires, and pest outbreaks can release stored carbon back into the atmosphere, contributing to further warming.

To address these challenges, the forestry sector must embrace sustainable forest management practices that prioritize ecosystem health, climate resilience, and the well-being of both the environment and local communities. This includes promoting reforestation, afforestation, agroforestry, and the conservation of biodiversity-rich areas. Additionally, integrating traditional ecological knowledge and modern technology can enhance the sector's ability to adapt to the changing environment and contribute to global climate change mitigation efforts.

5.9.12 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Women and girls

Many vulnerable groups are dependent upon natural resource extraction and consumption for their livelihoods. However, as these resources continue to deplete, these marginalized groups are further made vulnerable thereby negatively affecting their ability to provide basic needs for themselves and their families. Additionally, women's control over forest resources is limited to the use of fuelwood, food and other non-timber products leaving them disadvantaged in benefit sharing of more lucrative businesses like timber harvesting. Women also walk long distances in forest areas to source materials and this has negative effects on their time, income and personal safety.

5.9.13 Sectoral Summary

Natural Resource Management and Protection is crucial for achieving a balanced and sustainable approach to development. It seeks to harmonize economic growth with environmental preservation, fostering a resilient and healthy future for the district.

An Integrated Development Plan that will encompass all the spheres of sustainable development will inadvertently meet the needs of the general Population in the District.

5.9.14 Consideration Of the Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

Core Problems in The Sector

- Tragedy of the commons; this occurs when people behave in their self-interest while having access to public resources, leading to the depletion of the resources in this setting Natural resources.
- Threatened encroachment of the protected forest reserves which have ecological significance to the district.
- Effects of climate change on the forestry sector include, uncontrolled fires, forest ecosystem change, leading to changes in tree growth, species composition, and forest distribution.

- Deforestation through illegal logging and soil degradation through reduction in tree cover

5.10 SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The sector is responsible for the provision and promotion of quality social welfare services aimed at alleviating poverty, reducing destitution, promoting family values and reducing juvenile delinquency.

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

- 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.
- National Ageing policy: the policy aims at promoting and protecting the rights of the ageing population to enable them lead a productive, fulfilled and dignified life.
- National Disability policy: oversees the implementation of programs aimed at attaining equality full participation and empowerment of persons with disabilities in society.

5.10.1 Description of the Existing State of Development

5.10.2 Availability of Service

5.10.2.1 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 comes 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 responds 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.

5.10.2.2 non-statutory services

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

- i. Public welfare assistance scheme - encompasses a number of that focus on the provision of basic needs and services including shelter, family tracing, life skills, repatriation and reintegration for the most vulnerable in society including victims of trafficking and Gender Based Violence and stranded migrants among others. Other activities focus on community-based and institutional care for orphans and vulnerable children.
- ii. 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.
- iii. Livestock pass-on initiatives – This aims at helping households initiate 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,

5.10.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The district is served through a network of 100 Community Welfare Assistance Committees (CWACs), which are spread across the 12 wards. This network, contributes to some extent, to easy provision of services to the community, and has given users the chance to get an input, more quickly despite the inadequate field staff.

- i. Implements Social Cash Transfer whose caseload is 13017 but we are currently serving 11132
- ii. Provide probation services were need arise
- iii. Child protection services
- iv. Provide public welfare assistance scheme services
- v. Provide livestock pass-on initiative

5.10.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

5.10.4.1 Availability of Service

These services are responsible for providing social care to the targeted vulnerable population that are served in the district, and qualified social workers in this setting work within a detailed policy and legislative framework.

- i. Social Cash Transfer program available in most of the areas but the number of beneficiaries is not adequately catered for (Caseload of 13, 017 but currently the activity reaches out only to 11132 beneficiaries due to inadequate financial resources).
- ii. The cash grants to the vulnerable being k200.00 monthly while the disabled are provided with k400.00 which is inadequate to the current economy

- iii. Public Welfare Assistance Scheme, Child protection and Juvenile Justice available but inadequate number of field staff to offer extension services as well as lack of safe homes.

5.10.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

5.10.5.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

According to the demographic study in part one, the population shift that is predicted over the next ten (10) years will increase demand for goods and services, which will eventually result in an increase in the cost of living. Social ills including crime, sex labor, and gender-based violence will increase in cost of living in a setting with limited resources. Furthermore, if there is no increase in money for social safety, the result is likely to put the majority of households in poverty.

Future demand for services and facilities results in increasing the number of beneficiaries on Social Welfare programs. The current beneficiaries will improve their livelihood and become self-sustainable. In order to implement social welfare programs successfully this sector requires safe facilities for children of care for instance:

- i. Orphanages (Children homes)
- ii. Home based care
- iii. Safe place for Juvenile delinquency.
- iv. The department also required a place of Home of the aged for those neglected or have no relatives.

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

As the district continues to empower the weak and women, it has notice that the beneficiaries engage themselves in the agricultural activities for their economic survival. However, the land ownership among the most targeted beneficiaries leaves much to be desired as a lot of them don't own land especially women.

5.10.7 Environment and Climate Change Analys

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

The social protection sector promotes programs and initiatives that are climate resilient and ecologically sustainable. However, the majority of empowered recipients frequently work in the charcoal and timber industries; also cutting of trees and burning for farming activities, which is detrimental to forest preservation and eventually has a negative influence on climate change.

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

The departmental social protection services primarily focus on the community's most disadvantaged households. Women, girls, the elderly, people with disabilities, and small-scale farmers who are nevertheless able to make a living are among the major beneficiaries of social security programs.

5.10.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The district's social protection services primarily focus on the community's most disadvantaged households. Women, girls, the elderly, people with disabilities, and small-scale farmers who are nevertheless able to make a living are among the major beneficiaries of social security programs. Programs like Girl Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL), targets the same households who are on social cash transfer which provides financially disadvantaged but viable women with the means to better their standard of living, focused at empowering the underprivileged to ensure their social and economic status at household level are improved.

5.10.9 Summary

Enhancing the implementation of the Key Government priorities in empowering low capacity/incapacitated individuals and households in the Social Sector will contribute to the reduction of extreme poverty through improved productivity and livelihoods.

5.10.10 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The district faces a significant challenge in dealing with the high levels of poverty among the beneficiaries and the rising demand for social protection services.

- i. The cooperating partners must see importance in networking with the social sector bearing in mind that we target the same audience with multiple social needs
- ii. Public Welfare Assistance Scheme must be fully funded for it to function efficiently and effectively
- iii. Local Social Protection Studies should be conducted with adequate funding in order to address feasible root cause of poverty in the district.
- iv. Social Cash Transfer funding should increase to cater for all qualifying or legible households on the district
- v. Animal pass-on project must be funded and implemented at local community level

5.10.11 Summary – Core Problems

- i. High/increasing poverty levels
- ii. Lack of funding for the PWAS program
- iii. Lack of extension officers to provide extension services amicably at local community level

5.11 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The Department of Community Development is responsible for the socio-economic empowerment of the poor and vulnerable but viable households with various Social Protection interventions to enhance their livelihoods for self-sustainability and poverty reduction. This is done through the implementation of the various livelihoods and empowerment enhancing programs in all the 12 wards across the district. The approach to Community Development is one that is community driven and people centered to enhance the human development and ultimately the socio-economic development of the targeted beneficiary households.

Community Development therefore is Government's resolve and instrument to reduce 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.

Mandate

The Department is mandated to enhance the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable but viable people through the collective efforts to improve the social, economic and cultural conditions of the communities for sustainability, poverty reduction and national development.

5.10.1 Key Governmental priorities being and to be implemented at a local level

The portfolio function for the Department as set out in Gazette Notice No. 90 of 2021 are as follows;

- i. 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.
- ii. Community Development policy: the policy aims at bringing people together to work towards a common goal, improve 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 take action.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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

5.11.2 Description of the existing state of Development:

5.11.2.1 Availability of Services

- i. Food security pack program provides farming inputs to vulnerable but viable farmer households in the selected CWACs. It has so far support over 3,062 farmer households of which 2000 weaned off but 1,062 farmer household are currently being support. The department is planning to enroll 1,800 farmer household beneficiaries within second and third quarter of 2024 on emergence wetland farming program
- ii. Livelihoods and Empowerment Support Schemes 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 1,983 from 3 to 5.
- iii. Community Training is proving to the targeted beneficiaries according to the identified needs. So far, all women (1,983) on the SWL initiative have been trained in life skills, reproductive health, financial literacy and business (LSRHFLBS). Some 40 leaders of some the registered women clubs of Simu and Natukoma wards they were also trained in LSRHFLBS. The follow up mentorship training are ongoing whenever need arise.
- iv. 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.
- v. Function Literacy program is being undertaken at local where that targeted beneficiaries whose illiteracy 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.
- vi. 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.
- vii. Skills Development: Despite not having skills development center at the district level, the department has the vocational skills Centre at the provincial level which is functional. To this effect, the sectors at the district level has been adverting and encouraging community willing and interested to pursue vocational training in tailoring, bricklaying, plumbing and so forth.
- viii. Staff Establishment at the district office the establishment is for 3 officers but there are just two officers providing service with one vacant position.
- ix. Field Officers are three (3) against the 12 wards with only two gazetted sub-centers which include Simu and Natukoma.

Table 22: Community Development and Social Services Sub -Centers (MoCDSS-SH, 2024)

S/N	DISTRICT	WARDS	CWACS CODES	CWACS
	SHANGOMBO	SIMU	7	KAMBUNGU
			12	KASIMA
			13	KATUKULE
			16	LIKWANGALUI
			18	LIHONGE
			22	LIYUWAYUWA
			25	LYASA
			27	MAKE
			33	MBOIWA
			40	MUSA
			52	SHALITATA
			53	SHANDAMBI
			54	SHANGOMBO CENTRAL
		120	SIMU	
		MAMBOLOKA	60	KANGA
			62	KAPUSU
			71	KASHIKA
			195	KASISI
			15	KELETTWA
			64	LIKULUKELO
			21	LISISI
			61	MABUKU
			190	MABULA
			58	MAKOKO
			63	MAKULUBIA
			28	MAMBOLOMOKA
			57	MAO
			47	NAMUPANDA
			75	NANG'ANDU
			77	NUMBELE
			47	NAMUPANDA
			112	SIKUYU
		78	SINYANGANYA	
			NAMONO	
		KEYANA	4	KAKONGE
			14	KEYANA CENTRAL
			19	LIMBWATA
			30	MATANDA
			55	SHIKA
			82	TEMBWE
			175	TUKELEMO
			NALITENGEYA	
	MULONGA	94	KALILI	
		95	KANDIANA	
		66	LIBALA	
		67	MENGO	
		36	MULAPO	
		73	MUKENGE	
		130	MULONGA	
		37	NATUKOMA CENTRAL	
		48	NGANDWE	
	MULANGU	104	CAMP 9/ MAKEMA	
		5	TAKALU	
		105	KASA	

			111	KASHESHA
			106	MATUNDA
			102	MULANGU
			107	MUNGOMBA
			108	MUNGULO
			110	NALUNGA
			109	SIWELEWELE
		STATE RANCH	100	CAMP 7
			9	KANYAU 1.
			101	LUPUKA
			99	STATE RANCH A.
			125	STATE RANCH B.
			98	TUKOLOLO
		SIPUMA	3	FUWO
			59	SIPUMA CENTRAL
			49	NOMBWE
		LILONDO	56	SIBUKU
			24	LYAMAYA
			17	LILONDO
		MBANDA BESHE	20	LISHEKO
			29	MASUNDA
			32	BESHE CENTRAL
			74	MUNEMBO
			43	NALUSHEKE
			140	SITUNDA
			135	SOOTE
			88	MAWELEYA
			92	NALITENGEYA
			44	NALWAMBA
			85	NAMANGOMBA
			86	NAMONO
			90	NDEMBA
			50	SANZE
			87	SIKALU
			89	SIKATONDO
			91	TAKALU
		KAUNGAMASHI	180	KAPOOLA
			170	KASHUKWA
			1	KAUNGAMASHI CENTRAL A.
			115	KAUNGAMASHI CENTRAL B.
			165	LISIU
			160	MWIME
			155	NALWASHI 3
			150	NAMATANDA
			145	NATUSHULU
			69	SHILUKOMA 1
			70	SHILUKOMA 2

Table 23: Number of sub-centers gazetted and those that are manned(MCDSS-SH, 2024)

S/N	SUB CENTRES	GAZZETED	PROPOSED	COMMENT
01	Shangombo Central	gazetted	Gazetted	Manned
02	Natukoma	gazetted	Gazetted	Manned
03	Beshe		proposed	Manned but not gazetted
04	Sipuma		Proposed	not gazetted
05	State ranch		Proposed	not gazetted
06	Kaungamashi		Proposed	not gazetted
07	Mulonga		Proposed	not gazetted
08	Mulangu		Proposed	not gazetted
09	Namono		Proposed	not gazetted
10	Nalitengeya		Proposed	not gazetted
11	Keyana		Proposed	not gazetted

5.11.3 Quality of Services including key indicators of performance

- i. Food Security Pack program being implemented in 10 CWACs against 100 CWACs in the attire district.
- ii. SWL project running in 51 CWACs against 100 CWACs
- iii. A good number of women clubs have been registered
- iv. 2 district Officers available with the short fall of 1 officer and operating in the limited office space
- v. 3 field officers (Community Development Assistants) available against 12 wards in the sector activities are being implement with no housing available as well as mode of transport/ no office infrastructure
- vi. The 2 gazetted sub-centers are manned, though there is need to gazette more
- vii. From the adult literacy program, 3 classes are at inception stage where each sub center officer is having a class in their respective areas but there is no infrastructure available and no funding available for this program

5.11.4 Issues Arising from the public participation process

The district faces significant challenges in supporting vulnerable yet viable farmer households under the Food Security Pack program. The inadequate supply of farming inputs means that not all eligible farmers can benefit from the program, leaving many without the necessary resources to enhance their agricultural productivity. This shortfall undermines the program's goal of ensuring food security, as many households remain unable to improve their crop yields or sustain their livelihoods.

Funding for the Support Women Livelihood project is also insufficient, limiting the program's reach and impact. With inadequate financial resources, many women who could benefit from livelihood support are left without the necessary assistance. This situation hampers efforts to empower women economically and reduce poverty within the district, as the program cannot meet the needs of all eligible participants.

The shortage of staff to implement essential services is a critical issue. Out of 12 wards in the district, only 3 have field staff, leading to an overwhelming workload for the few available

officers. This severe understaffing means that many areas go underserved, and the quality of services provided is compromised. The lack of personnel not only affects the delivery of services but also hinders the overall effectiveness of various development programs in the district.

In addition to staffing challenges, the lack of transport for field staff further exacerbates the situation. Without adequate transportation, officers struggle to reach all the wards and provide necessary services. This limitation significantly reduces the field staff's ability to monitor and support programs effectively, leading to gaps in service delivery and reduced outcomes for the communities they serve.

The empowerment of women and youth through access to funds is another area where the district falls short. The number of women and youth clubs receiving empowerment funds is inadequate, leaving many groups without the financial support needed to start or expand income-generating activities. This lack of empowerment opportunities contributes to the persistence of poverty, as these groups remain unable to break the cycle of economic hardship.

Moreover, the district has seen only a few households weaned off from the Food Security Pack program and linked to other social protection programs like the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP). This slow transition hinders the long-term sustainability of food security efforts, as many households remain dependent on aid rather than progressing to self-sufficiency through alternative support mechanisms.

The situation is further compounded by the absence of housing units or structures for field staff. Without proper accommodation, field officers face additional challenges in their work, including long commutes and the lack of a stable base from which to operate. This lack of infrastructure undermines staff morale and productivity, making it difficult to attract and retain skilled personnel in the district.

Moreover, there are no operational structures in place for both district and field officers, which severely hampers their ability to coordinate and deliver services effectively. The absence of proper offices or meeting spaces limits communication and collaboration among staff, leading to inefficiencies in program implementation and oversight.

Lastly, the operational radius for a field staff member is 16 kilometers, which, given the low staffing levels, worsens their working conditions. The extensive area that each officer must cover, combined with the lack of transport and support, leads to burnout and reduced effectiveness. This wide operational radius further complicates efforts to deliver timely and consistent services across the district, leaving many communities underserved.

5.11.5 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years.

The inadequate supply of farming inputs under the Food Security Pack program will become increasingly problematic as the number of vulnerable households rises. With more families

reliant on agriculture for their livelihoods, the demand for farming inputs will outpace supply, further straining the already limited resources. This could lead to widespread food insecurity as more households fail to produce sufficient crops to meet their needs, potentially resulting in increased poverty and malnutrition in the region.

The inadequate funding for the Support Women Livelihood project will also have more severe consequences as the population grows. With more women in need of economic support, the limited funds available will become even more insufficient. This could lead to a deepening of gender disparities and higher poverty rates among women, particularly those who are unable to access alternative income-generating opportunities. The lack of empowerment for women will hinder overall economic development and contribute to persistent poverty in the district.

The shortage of staff to implement essential services will worsen as the population expands, increasing the strain on the few available field officers. With more wards and households to serve, the workload for each staff member will become unmanageable, leading to a decline in the quality and reach of services. This could result in a growing number of communities being left without adequate support, further entrenching inequality and slowing progress in key areas such as education, health, and agriculture.

As the population increases, the lack of transport for field staff will become an even more critical issue. The growing demand for services across a larger geographic area will make it increasingly difficult for field officers to reach all the communities they serve. This could lead to longer delays in service delivery, reduced oversight of programs, and a widening gap between those who receive support and those who do not. The inability to effectively monitor and assist vulnerable populations could exacerbate existing social and economic disparities.

The inadequate number of women and youth clubs receiving empowerment funds will have more pronounced effects as the population grows. With more individuals seeking financial support to start or expand their businesses, the limited funds available will only cover a smaller percentage of the population. This could result in increased frustration and disillusionment among women and youth, potentially leading to higher rates of unemployment, poverty, and social unrest as economic opportunities remain out of reach for many.

As the number of households reliant on the Food Security Pack program continues to grow, the slow transition to other social protection programs like FISP will become increasingly problematic. A larger population dependent on food aid without progressing toward self-sufficiency will place a heavier burden on the district's resources. This could lead to a situation where the district is unable to meet the needs of all vulnerable households, resulting in rising levels of food insecurity and dependency on external aid.

The absence of housing units or structures for field staff will become more pressing as the district's population grows. The increasing demand for services will require more field officers, yet the lack of proper accommodation could deter skilled personnel from taking up or

remaining in these roles. This could lead to a further decline in the quality of services, as the district struggles to attract and retain the staff necessary to meet the needs of a growing population.

The lack of operational structures for district and field officers will become even more problematic as the district's population expands. With more people to serve, the need for efficient coordination and communication among staff will become critical. The absence of proper offices or meeting spaces will hinder the effective delivery of services, leading to greater inefficiencies and a decline in the overall impact of development programs.

Finally, the operational radius for field staff, already a challenge, will become even more unmanageable with population growth. As the number of households and communities increases, the distance that each field officer must cover will expand, further straining their ability to deliver services. This could lead to a significant decline in the frequency and quality of support provided to communities, leaving many areas underserved and exacerbating existing social and economic challenges. The growing population will intensify these issues, leading to a cycle of increasing needs and declining capacity to address them.

5.11.6 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years Population Change-

Need to improve on staffing levels, construction of operational office infrastructure of both field and districts, construction of housing as well as increasing funding to meet the service demand at local community level, this will contribute positively reducing poverty among the affected communities in the district.

5.11.7 The impact of the continuation of existing trends on land Use and population Distribution patterns

With a growing population, the pressure on land resources will intensify. Agricultural land will likely expand as more households rely on farming for their livelihoods, particularly under programs like the Food Security Pack. This expansion may lead to the conversion of forested areas, wetlands, or other ecologically sensitive zones into farmland, which could have adverse environmental impacts such as deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and soil degradation. The increased need for land to build warehouses, welfare offices, and infrastructure for social protection services will further reduce the availability of arable land, creating competition between agricultural use and infrastructure development.

Urbanization trends, even in rural districts, might lead to the gradual expansion of small towns and trading centers as people move closer to areas where services are concentrated. This shift could result in more intensive land use around these centers, with a corresponding decline in available agricultural land in these areas. The construction of new facilities like adult literacy classrooms, welfare offices, and social protection infrastructure will require careful planning to avoid conflicts over land use and to ensure that these developments are sustainable.

As the population increases, there will likely be a more uneven distribution of people across the district. Those seeking better access to services such as education, healthcare, and social protection may migrate toward wards with better infrastructure and more accessible services. This movement could lead to population clusters around specific areas, creating densely populated centers surrounded by sparsely populated rural areas.

In areas where services remain scarce, out-migration may occur, particularly among younger populations seeking opportunities in urban areas or better-served regions. This could leave behind an aging population in the more remote parts of the district, potentially leading to a decline in agricultural productivity and an increase in poverty rates in these areas. The uneven distribution of population might also strain community development services, as densely populated areas require more resources and infrastructure, while sparsely populated regions might struggle with service delivery due to logistical challenges.

The pressure on land and the changing population distribution patterns will necessitate a more strategic approach to community development services. Planners will need to consider how to balance the competing demands for land between agriculture, housing, and infrastructure. They will also need to address the growing disparity between well-served and underserved areas by improving access to services in more remote regions and ensuring that infrastructure development is inclusive and equitable.

Overall, if existing trends continue, the district will face significant challenges in managing land use and population distribution in a way that supports sustainable development and equitable service delivery. Without proactive planning and investment, the district could see increasing inequality, environmental degradation, and a decline in the overall quality of life for its residents.

5.11.8 Environment and climate change analysis:

The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change Environment and climate change cause challenges due to changed rainfall pattern which affected communities.

- i. The poverty level increased and vulnerability level also increased in the district due to lack of productivity.
- ii. Environmental and climate change impacts negatively on the socio-economic development. The increased temperatures and rainfall results in increased difficulties in the control and management of pests and diseases, leading to loss of crops, and reduced livestock production and the consequent food insecurity.
- iii. Food insecurity increases the vulnerability of individuals and households resulting in high poverty levels.
- iv. The increased, mortality rate as a result of climate changes leads to increase in number of orphaned and vulnerable children, female and child headed households which will overburden the government support to people on various social safety-net continuously.

- v. Inadequate clean drinking water leading to competition with animals (animal human conflict).

5.11.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups.

- Enhance the Involvement of women in communities during the implementation of activities in the district.
- Various vulnerable groups shall be identified to be put on social protection programs.
- Deliberate policies are put in place to empower women economically and socially

5.11.10 Summary-core problems in the sector.

- i. High poverty level
- ii. Poor services delivery
- iii. Low productive and poor harvest
- iv. High illiteracy level among women
- v. Inadequate staff both field officers and district staff
- vi. Lack of transport for field staff
- vii. Lack of storage facilities for farm inputs affecting the timely distribution of inputs
- viii. Inadequate classes for adult literacy program
- ix. Poor road infrastructure hindering the ease transportation and distribution of inputs, farm products to markets.
- x. Communication platforms formed for farmers to be updated on market trending prices.
- xi. Consider employing 2 DCAs per ward for quality timely service delivery.
- xii. Consider office/accommodation construction at WARD level for quality service delivery.
- xiii. Consider revising the Adult literacy curriculum to space age level.

5.12 FISHERIES, LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY SERVICES

The sector operates under the mandate to provide extension services on fisheries, livestock and veterinary in the district. This is in order to increase productivity as well as production in order to contribute towards food security and to the national gross domestic product (GDP). Over the past decades the agriculture sector including Fisheries and livestock is known to have contributed about 8.2 percent of the GDP out of which the livestock subsector contributes about 42 percent (Livestock Survey, 2022).

With the increase in population, it is believed that the demand as well as consumption of livestock products will increase to about 50% by 2030. In the past years many farmers had considered this sector to be less important with more emphasis to crop production and other types of farming; however, the livestock sector and Fish farming have proven to have potential to turn the fortunes of the rural communities and the nation at large. This sector contributes 50% of employment to the local people in rural areas (Livestock Survey, 2022)

Currently Shangombo has a capacity to supply around 450 cattle to the abattoirs per month which based on the prevailing market price of about K32.00 per kilogram of dressed meat at an average of 180kg dressed weight of local traditional cattle it interprets to an income of K2, 592,000.00 per month though rearing of other livestock species is done, its contribution is not well documented. This is an income directly attributed to local farmers of the district as the district has no commercial farmers (Shangombo Veterinary Department Annual Report, 2023).

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

To help the sector achieve its mandate, the following services are offered; Animal disease control and surveillance, public health, Regulation and control, Stocking and restocking of livestock, Livestock production and productivity, Fish surveillance, Fish farming and Fish capture. These policies are guided by the National Livestock Development Policy of 2022.

The sector is mandated to offer disease control and surveillance by providing vaccinations, early diagnosis, treatment and stock movement control. Among the major vaccinations include Vaccinations against anthrax done annually from April to May, Black quarter done from April to June annually, Foot and mouth Disease vaccination and Newcastle Disease Vaccination. Controlled animal movement also helps in controlling the spread of animal diseases (Animal Health Act No 27 of 2010).

Among other policies include; strengthening the adoption of good animal nutrition practices, promoting technologies for forage conservation and utilization, and promoting sustainable communal grazing management systems and community participation in establishing watering points for livestock development. The sector has a policy to encourage collaboration with the Zambia metrological department in collecting information on climate change and early warning.

The sector is also promoting aquaculture and encouraging of sustainable fish capture by controlling fishing in breeding seasons as guided by the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy of 2023.

5.12.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

Delivery of extension services is directly affected by the availability of extension officers on the ground, existing infrastructure and availability of necessary technologies. For example, under the department of veterinary services, the Central Veterinary Research Institute produces a number of vaccines which are available to small scale farmers to easily receive vaccinations against management diseases such as Black quarter and Newcastle disease but are not able to find these services because of lack of cold storage facilities.

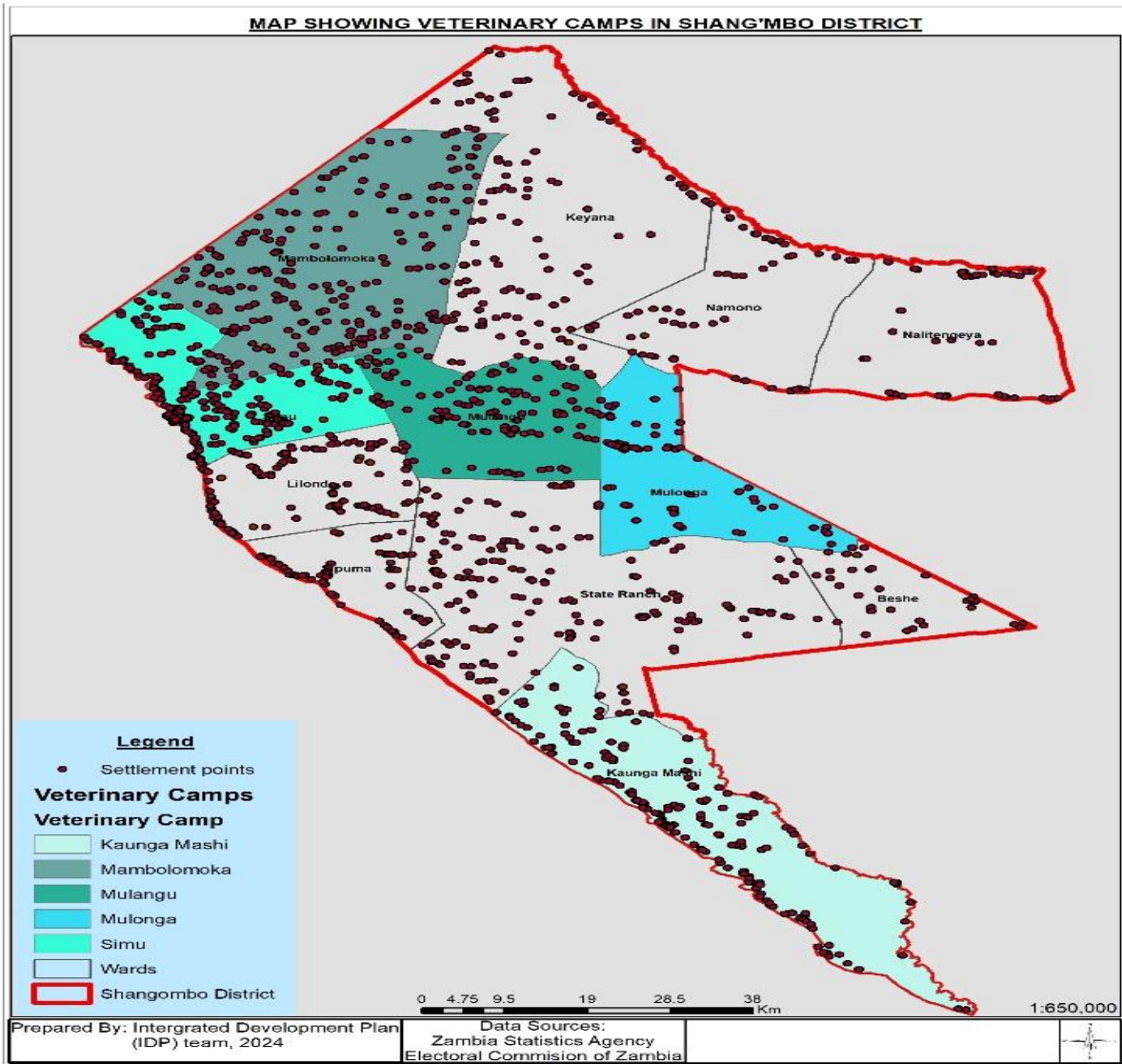
5.12.2.1 Availability of Service

The sector has 12 camps where veterinary and livestock extension services are offered to farmers. Each ward is supposed to be manned by a livestock extension officer and Veterinary

extension officer who are supervised by district staff. The map below indicates the Camps aligned to wards as per decentralized Veterinary Atlas.

Fisheries extension services are offered directly from the district with both the Fish capture assistant and Aquaculture assistants sitting at the district.

Figure 19: Veterinary and Livestock Service



Source: SHTC (2024)

The following table describes the status of the camps/wards with existing infrastructure and human resource.

Table 24: Status of veterinary camps (MoLFV-SH, 2024)

S/N	VETRINARY CAMP	STATUS	STAFF AVAILABLE	STAFF NEEDED	ACCOMODATION AVAILABILITY	ACCOMODATION NEEDED (TO BE CONSTRUCTED)	COMMENTS
1	Shangombo Central	Manned	1	2	6	0	Extension services offered to farmers but there is need to employ one livestock extension officer and one laboratory assistant
2	Mambolomoka	Manned	1	1	2 houses, 1 in bad state and needs rehabilitation.	0	Extension services are offered to farmers.
3	Beshe	Manned	1	1	0	2	Extension services are offered to farmers.
4	Natukoma (Mulonga)	Manned	1	1	1	1	Extension services are offered to farmers.
5	Kaunga Mashi	Manned	1	1	1	1	Extension services are offered to farmers.
6	Siwelewele (Mulangu)	Manned	1	1	0	2	Poor extension services due to non-availability of infrastructure.
7	Sipuma	Vacant	0	2	0	2	Poor extension services due to non-availability of infrastructure.
8	Lilondo	Vacant	0	2	0	2	Poor extension services due to non-availability of infrastructure.
9	State Ranch	Vacant	0	2	1	1	Poor extension services due to non-availability of infrastructure.
10	Keyana	Vacant	0	2	0	2	Poor extension services due to non-availability of infrastructure.
11	Namono	Vacant	0	2	0	2	Poor extension services due to non-availability of infrastructure.
12	Nalitengeya	Vacant	0	2	0	2	Poor extension services due to non-availability of infrastructure.

In order to improve the availability of fingerlings for aquaculture development, the sector has developed a fish hatchery with the help of Scaling up Nutrition phase II Program.

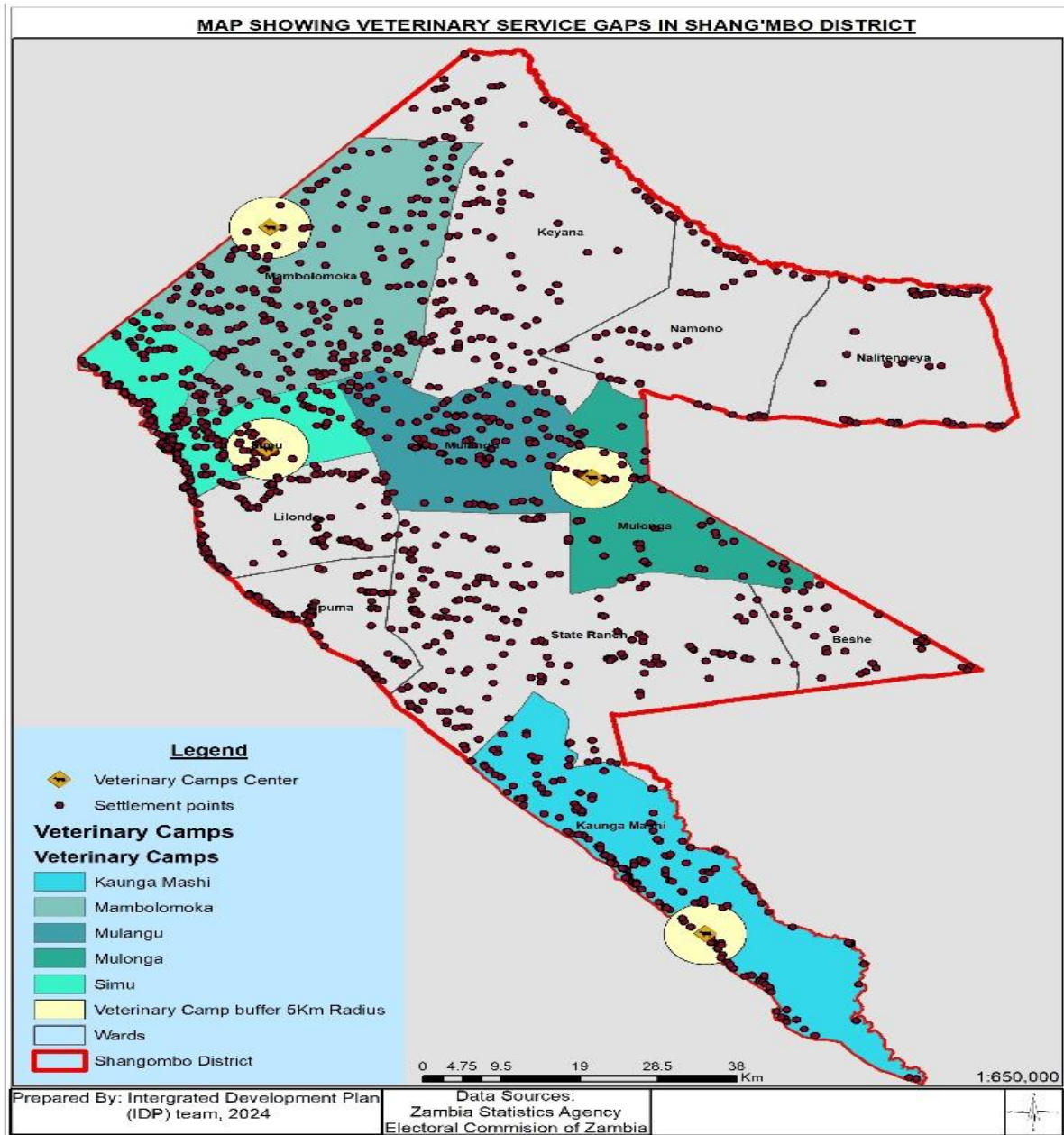
Capture fisheries is done on the Kwandu, Kaunga-lweti, as well as Lagoons. Shangombo has great potential for fish farming because of availability of water bodies in the district such as lakes and lagoons to be used as water sources. Fish farming has great potential in the district but is still at low level due inadequate investment in this subsector.

5.12.3 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of service offered to the people of Shangombo district is around 50% of what should have been offered under normal circumstances due to non-availability of infrastructure and in some cases shortage of staffs.

In order to deliver standard services, it is recommended that one extension officer such as veterinary assistants, livestock assistants be able to serve 400 farmers within the coverage area (Camp). However, due to shortage of staff, the officers in Shangombo are offering services at a higher ratio of one officer to about 2000 farmers compared to the recommended which is compromising the quality-of-service delivery. Other camps are left without any extension officer to offer services as indicated below.

Figure 20: Veterinary and Livestock Service Gap



Source: SHTC (2024)

The government through the sector has also put-up measures to improve animal health service delivery through strengthened institutional collaboration on primary health care, routine vaccinations and surveillance of livestock diseases.

5.12.4 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

The public has not received adequate provision of services such as disease control through animal vaccinations, livestock extension services and empowerment through provision of improved breeds of animals. There is also a huge gap for local farmers to conserve pasture for their animals due to inadequate resources to grow cereals and legumes for cattle and other ruminants. At local level people have not done much in line with fish farming due to lack of resources to start fish farming.

Most smallholder livestock farmers and small-scale producers of livestock and Livestock by-products do not appreciate the importance of maintaining standards and quality of their products and by-products, leading to high non-compliance levels to set standards and consequently to poor development of the industry.

Animal identification and traceability as guided by the Animal Identification and Traceability System Act No. 28 of 2010 has not been embraced by some farmers which has a setback on disease control as well as proper management of livestock for proper growth of the subsector.

All the above concerns are attributable to inadequate extension services due to poor infrastructure development and shortage of staff to deliver services as per mandate.

5.12.5 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The following the anticipated changes to be made in the next ten years in order to respond to the demand for services and reach some standard of development required the sector.

- i. Construction of 8 veterinary camp houses in order to serve all the camps in wards effectively.
- ii. Construction of 1 camp house at Mengo check point to effectively control livestock movements and disease control.
- iii. Development of a livestock Centre at Natukoma of Mulonga ward fully equipped with services including artificial insemination.
- iv. Employment of more Veterinary Assistants to have all the 12 camps manned.
- v. Construction and procurement of district mini laboratory infrastructure for quick diagnosis, processing and packaging of laboratory samples and
- vi. To provide vaccines to control DNAEI every year according to the veterinary calendar.
- vii. Construct of 12 fish ponds at least 1 per ward for demonstrations.
- viii. Construction of a house for a fisheries officer at Natukoma and assigning an officer thereafter.
- ix. To construct 11 livestock service centers at least one per ward.
- x. To purchase bulls from cattle improved breeds to cross with local breeds at least 1 bull per livestock service center.

- xi. Re-establishment of the cordon line for biosecurity and stock movement control.

5.12.6 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Due to increase in population and the demand of food products and other livestock by products, there is need to increase the provision of services as well as infrastructure in order to meet the demand of services and required products. It is estimated that by the year 2030, the demand of livestock products will increase to more than 50% of the current demand and therefore all aspects of development for the subsector must respond to this demand.

The table below indicates the anticipated increase in productivity in order to be able to respond to the increase in demand.

Table 25: Livestock Productivity (MoA-SH, 2024)

Species	Baseline (2021)	2030
Cattle	0.2	0.5
Goats	0.2	0.5
Sheep	0.2	0.5
Pigs	0.2	0.6
Chickens	0.2	0.85

5.12.7 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs

The table below indicates the existing and suggested adjustments in infrastructure in order to respond to the increase in demand of services as well as to the needs to offer quality services. All suggested infrastructure should have solar powered installation and mini cold chain facilities in order to manage vaccines and drug storage for disease control and prevention.

Table 26: Existing and proposed infrastructure investment (MoA-SH, 2024)

S/N	Infrastructure	Existing/Proposed	Comments.
1	Beshe Vet Camp House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the Veterinary extension staff.
2	Nalitengeya Vet Camp House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the Veterinary extension staff.
3	Namono Vet Camp House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the Veterinary extension staff.
4	Keyana Vet Camp House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the Veterinary extension staff.
5	Siwelwele (Mulangu) Vet camp House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the Veterinary extension staff.
6	State Ranch Vet Camp House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the Veterinary extension staff.

7	Sipuma Vet Camp House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the Veterinary extension staff.
8	Lilondo Vet Camp House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the Veterinary extension staff.
9	Beshe Livestock Staff House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the livestock extension staff.
10	Nalitengeya Livestock staff House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the livestock extension staff.
11	Namono Livestock House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the livestock extension staff.
12	Keyana Livestock House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the livestock extension staff.
13	Siwelewele (Mulangu) Livestock House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the livestock extension staff.
14	State Ranch Livestock House	Existing	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the livestock extension staff.
15	Sipuma Livestock House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the livestock extension staff.
16	Lilondo Livestock House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the livestock extension staff.
17	Mengo Check point	Proposed	Poor extension services due to non-availability of infrastructure.
18	Natukoma livestock House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the livestock extension staff.
19	Natukoma Vet House	Existing	Needs Rehabilitation
20	Kaungamashi Vet House	Existing	Needs Rehabilitation
21	Kaungamashi Livestock House	Proposed	Infrastructure needed to accommodate the livestock extension staff.
22	Natukoma Livestock Centre	Proposed	Needed for livestock development activities.
23	Mambolomoka Vet House 2	Existing	Needs Rehabilitation
24	Shangombo Vet houses 6	Existing	Needs Rehabilitation
25	Fisheries Aquaculture Development Centre	Proposed	Infrastructure needs to be constructed.

In order to provide quality services, there is need for development of the mini lab at the district office to be able to do simple laboratory processes including packaging of samples for reference to regional laboratory or specialized laboratory for quick diagnosis and disease control.

The establishment of Mengo permanent check point as well as re-establishment of the cordon line will help in provision of biosecurity and prevention of disease spread. This in a long run will improve productivity for the livestock sector.

Below is a picture of the old cordon line that was once used in disease control under the department of Veterinary Services.

Figure 21: Cordon Line



Source: SHTC (2024)

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

It is imperative that all aspects of land development should consider the aspect of livestock development. There is need to ensure livestock productivity and production move hand in hand with population growth in order to supply the needed food security, needed by products such as leather and source of income for the people. This demand for the custodians of land to allocate a substantive amount of land to develop livestock farming blocks, also introduction of intensive livestock farming to maximize land use for high livestock production.

5.12.9 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

5.12.9.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

As the demand for livestock products increases, there is need to encourage farmers to practice sustainable ways of livestock farming. Livestock farming may demand for heavy use of natural resources such as timber which may directly lead to deforestation. Browsing

animals as well as overstocking may also lead to soil erosion which in turn may have result in diseases outbreaks such as anthrax.

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

The sector is highly affected by environmental changes and climate change. Mostly dry spells and droughts may result in an increase in animal diseases like anthrax, black quarter, foot and mouth disease, nutritional related diseases due to poor grazing pastures and lack of water for livestock. Fish also need abundance of clean fresh water for growth and breeding. At the same time floods may increase chances of diseases such as yellow fever and lift valley fever transmitted by mosquitoes.

5.12.10 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Livestock production is male dominated. The female folk have a 25% share over the decade. To reduce this bias, the Government has a deliberate Policy to increase the participation of women and youth in livestock development programs. Gender mainstreaming is constrained by limited land tenure for women, low awareness levels among stakeholders, inadequate expertise, cultural practices, and Traditions (National Livestock Development Policy, 2022).

5.12.11 Summary for the sector

Improved service provision to the Fisheries and livestock sector will have a multiplier effect on production and productivity of fish and livestock. This is only possible if there is adequate infrastructure and available staff to enhance extension service delivery.

Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the issues identified.

The underlying factors contributing to the issues identified have been highlighted in bullets listed below.

- i. All stake holders should see value in livestock and fish farming.
- ii. Animal disease control should be funded adequately.
- iii. Sponsor the delivery of mind set change messages to livestock farming as a business.
- iv. Fish survey and aquaculture should be funded adequately.
- v. Livestock department will need more resources for stocking/re-stocking of livestock.

Core problems in the sector.

The core problem of the sector is low productivity contributed by; lack of adequate infrastructure, Lack of resources and shortage of extension staff needed to provide the required extension services. The other identified core problem is failure by stakeholders including farmers to recognize the importance of livestock production, Fish farming and the sector as a whole.

5.13 AGRICULTURE

5.13.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at A Local

Shangombo district is in western province of Zambia in the agro-ecological zone 1 receiving the rainfall below 800mm annually and temperature of about 40oc. Soil fertility is patchy ranging from fertile to relatively infertile sandy soils, with moderate levels of productivity. The primary means of livelihoods in the district is subsistence farming done by the small-scale farmers, making it a classic agricultural livelihood area. All crops are rain-fed, with only a single production season following the October to March rains. Crops grown by farmers can be categorized into cereals, legumes, tubers, horticultural. Cereals are mainly composed of millet, sorghum, maize, legumes are cowpeas, ground nuts, and cultivated tubers are cassava and sweet potatoes while horticultural crops are tomatoes, vegetables, cabbage, oranges, and cashew nuts, enhancing this sector would promote development of the town as well as contribute to regional and national development.

Increasing agriculture production and productivity, income and improve the nutrition through agriculture and economic diversification is a long-term goal of the sector. Shangombo district has prioritized the implementation of agriculture policy, ministry strategic plan through offering extension services to the farmers.

For the sector to improve the agriculture production and productivity and in turn improve food security, the sector will broaden the agriculture extension services from field production, post-harvest management and agro processing and management. This will be achieved through promotion of irrigation systems, intensified agricultural mechanization, increasing the area under cultivation and the number of farmers participating in production and driven by enhanced extension service delivery and increased private sector participation. The sector will also support farmers to access affordable loans through sustainable agriculture finance facility, constituency development funds and CEEC which have been put in place by the government.

Some of the immediate needs in the sector include;

- i. A diversified and export-oriented agriculture sector;
- ii. Enhanced research and development.
- iii. Productivity-enhancing technology development;
- iv. Farm block development;

- v. Irrigation development;
- vi. Agriculture input supply management;
- vii. Aquaculture development;
- viii. Research and development promotion (crops, livestock and fisheries);
- ix. Early warning systems development; and
- x. Farm power and mechanization enhancement.

5.13.2 Description Of the Existing State of Development

5.13.2.1 Availability Of Service

The Ministry of Agriculture office in the district offers extension services to all the farmers through a well-defined structure. At district level, the sector has two main department namely marketing & development department and agriculture development.

5.13.2.1.1 Marketing and Development Department

The marketing and development department manages the following:

- i. Farmer Input support Programs
- ii. The district has 200 beneficiaries on the programs and they are given 3 x 50kg bags of D-compound and 3 x 50kg bags Urea and 10kg of Maize seed. Furthermore, the beneficiaries are allowed to choose between 25kg of soya bean and 20kg of Groundnuts.
- iii. Sustainable Agriculture Finance Facility
- iv. The government has introduced the sustainable agriculture finance facility to help farmers access the loans with low interest rate. The program gives loans to small scale farmers at K10, 000 per hectare and 12% interest rate. Farmers are allowed to get the loans from 1 hectare to five hectares. The payment for the loans is one off after harvesting. Currently the SAFF is only supporting the Maize and soyabean crops. The department has conducted the sensitization to farmers on the requirements there is high expectation that farmers will be able to access the loans from the banks through the ministry for 2024/2025 farming season.
- v. Training of farmers and cooperatives in entrepreneurship
- vi. The department also training farmers and cooperatives in entrepreneurship skills and promoting saving and loans among the farmers and cooperatives. They also help to facility the registration of the cooperatives and savings groups by working together with line ministries and departments
- vii. Collecting of market prices of agriculture produce and products

The department also collect market prices for different prices of crops and its produce and conduct the market analysis.

5.13.2.1.2 Agriculture Development

The agriculture department has agriculture specialists at the district level and agricultural supervisors and agriculture assistants at the sub district level who mans the agriculture blocks and agricultural camps respectively. Currently the ministry has 10 agricultural camps and 3 agricultural blocks to services more than the farming community is estimated at 20,643 farmers (not households), majority of which are subsistence farmers, cultivating less than five (5) hectares mainly through shifting cultivation small scales farmers.

The agricultural department carries out extension services delivery based on the principles of communication and adult learning psychology, Under Participatory Extension Approach extension and advisory services are further distinctively delivered under four main paradigms namely;

- i. **Technology Transfer:** by which Extension is a means of proactively changing voluntary behavior in the form of the adoption of externally developed, tested or proven technology or management practice. This is achieved by convincing people of the value of adoption through the use of agricultural shows, field demonstrations, field days, extension materials and presentations.
- ii. **Problem solving:** by which Extension is a means of assisting individuals to find solutions to technological or management problems which arise and are inhibiting their desire to improve unit performance and productivity.
- iii. **Education:** by which Extension is a means of proactive informal education which seeks to assist individuals and groups to better understand their situations, and to be able to make choices and take actions to improve their situations.
- iv. **Human Development:** by which Extension is a means to facilitate and stimulate individuals and communities to take the initiative in problem definition and seeking solutions to individual and societal concerns. The assumption is that given an opportunity and interactive framework, individuals and communities will best improve their situation.

5.13.3 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Shangombo district has seen an increase in the farmer population with increased demand for agricultural extension services without a corresponding increase in the number of extension workers at district and sub-district levels. In addition, the rate of addressing the high extension worker turnover has not been adequate. This has resulted in the current extension worker to farmer ratio of up to 1:2580 against the recommended 1:600. This means that the extension staff in the district is inadequate to attend to all farmers in the district. Furthermore, the district has only 10 agriculture camps (i.e. Namono, Beshe, Kaungamashi, Sipuma, Lilondo, State Ranch, Siwelewele, Natukoma, Shangombo Central and Mambolomoka) out this only 8 are manned against farming community estimated at 20,643 farmers (not households). The

district office is also under staffed as it only has 5 officers against 15 who are supposed to be there.

The district doesn't have the offices and uses three roomed camp house which is not adequate. Accommodation for camp officers continues to pose a challenge as 6 out of 10 camps have houses.

In terms of transport, the district has only one project vehicle for cashew investment development project and motorbike for camp officers keeps breaking down and maintenance is a challenge as the ministry receives limited funding.

The district also lacks farmer training center and some infrastructures such as storage sheds.

On Farmer Input Support Program, the 200 number of beneficiaries is too low and needs to be increased up to 10,000 farmers so that more farmers can be able to access quality agriculture inputs which has potential to increase agriculture production and productivity for the district. Both FISP and SAFF need be broaden and allow farmers to get different types of crop seed, chemicals and implement than the current status which only promote maize, groundnuts and soyabean. This will help the farmers to do crop diversification and improve food and nutrition security.

Crop production and productivity

The tables 1 and 2 highlights the status of production and productivity in the district and projected targets

Table 27: Crop Production (Metric Tons) (MoA-SH, 2024)

Crop	2021/2022	2022/2023	Target by
Maize	12,198	552	41,700
Rice	16.5	5	45
Millet	936	551	2500
Sorghum	956	109	2500
Groundnuts	340	12	970
Cow peas	130	24	500
Sweet potatoes	18	76	40
Cashew nut	1.0	0.7	5

Table 28: Crop Productivity (Metric Tons/Ha) (MoA-SH, 2024)

Crop	2021	2022/2023	Target by
Maize	0.585	0.04	2.0

Rice	0.733	0.04	2.0
Millet	0.374	0.09	2.0
Sorghum	0.591	0.03	2.5
Groundnuts	0.701	0.06	2
Cow peas	0.702	0.12	1.2
Sweet Potatoes	2.118	0.31	3.5
Cashew nut	0.009	0.006	1

5.13.4 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

5.13.4.1 Availability Of Service

The late delivery of agriculture inputs for FSP and other project such as scaling up nutrition affects the crop production in the district. the giving out of maize, groundnut and soyabean to farmers under direct support needs to revised and put the farmers of electronic voucher (E-voucher) so that farmers may be to access the agriculture input and implements which they require and prefer.

Limited number of extension officers to the farmers, lack of farmer training center and infrastructure such as bulking sheds affected the availability of services to the farmers.

5.13.5 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Quality of service is highly affected due to limited number of extension staff both at district level and camp level. There is a need to demarcate the more agricultural camps and employe more extension officers.

5.13.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years due to population change

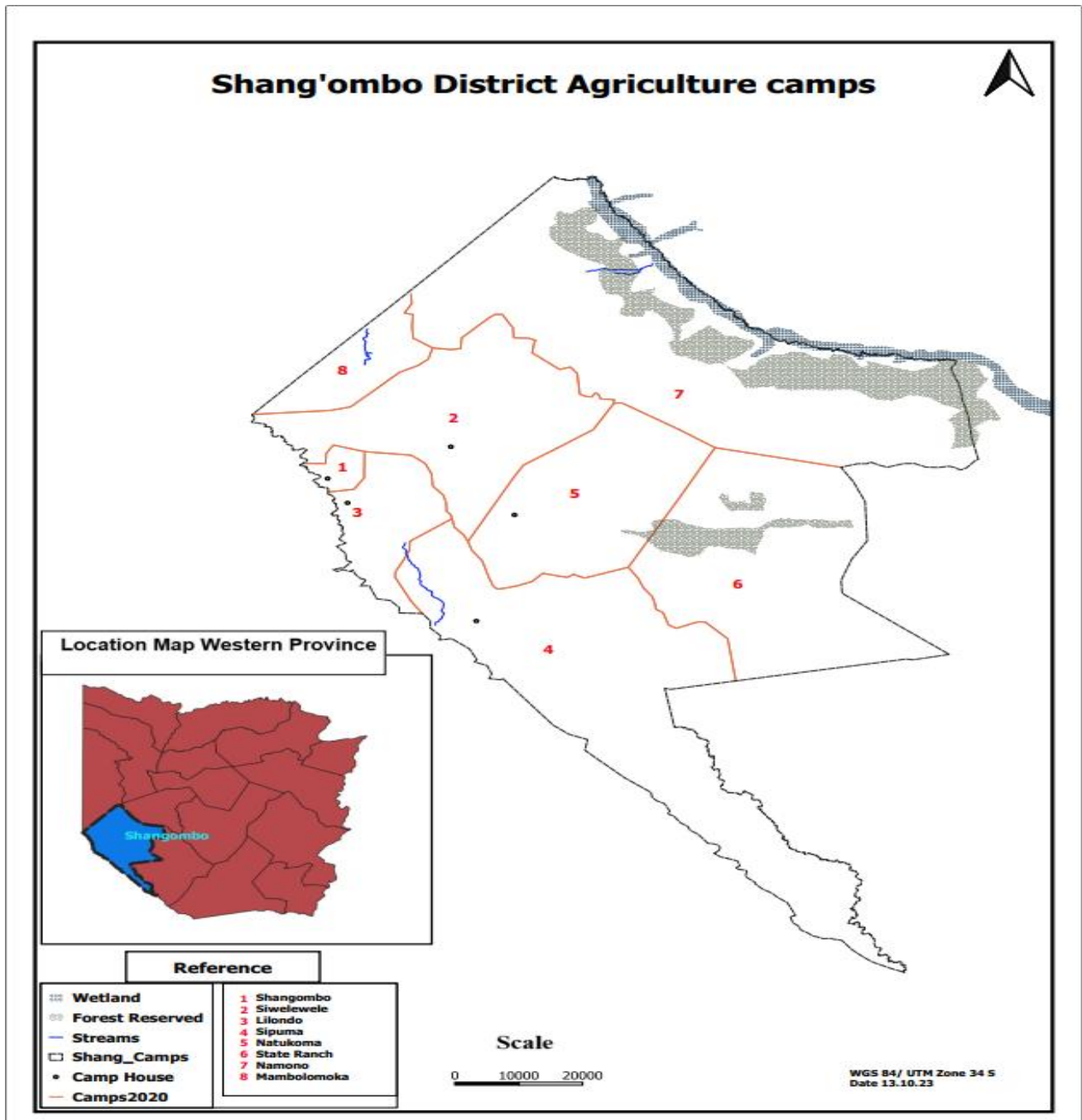
The district will experience a change in the number of farmers in next 10 years. With a projected annual average growth rate (AAGR) of 3.2%, the population of farmers in the district is expected to grow with a minimum 28% of its current figure in ten years times.

5.13.7 Existing Development Programs

Demarcation of the camps

The ministry has demarcated the district into 24 agricultural camps and realigned them to the ward boundaries. The new map has been produced and submitted to the ministry headquarter approval, once approved the district will see the increase of camp extension officer from 10 to 24 and agricultural blocks from 3 to 5. Below is the developed map.

Figure 22: Agriculture Camps



Source: SHTC (2024)

Rehabilitation of agriculture camp houses

Currently the ministry of agriculture is rehabilitating 4 in Beshe, Natukoma, Siwelewele and Shangombo central out of 6 agriculture houses, and hoping that with the support of

Constituency Development Fund the other 2 in Namono and Sipuma camps can also be done next year in 2025.

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

The district is prone to the effect of climate change. The main hazards affecting the agriculture sector due to climate change are floods, droughts, heat waves and high infestation of pest and diseases.

Floods

Crop production is highly affected by floods especially maize, millet, sorghum and cowpeas. The floods occur nearly every year resulting in crop failure and yields reduces from 70% to 90% if it is severe.

Drought

For the past two (i.e. 2022/2023 and 2023/20240) farming season the farmers in Shangombo district have been affected with droughts and dry spell resulting in farmers losing their yield between 75% to 100%. This has resulted in food and nutrition insecurity and high-cost food in the district.

Heat

In the recent years the district as experienced high temperature accompanied with intensity heat wave resulting in burning of field crops and vegetables. This also has reduced the yields.

Pest and diseases

The farmers have witnessed the high infestation of pest and diseases in crops. Some of the pests are Locust and grass hoppers affecting the cereal crops and fall army warms affecting the maize.

5.13.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The ministry of agriculture doe involves all the farmers in the implementation of its activities and programs. Both men, women, youths, elderly and people living with disabilities are considered especially during the selection of beneficiaries and lead farmers for any programs and activities.

5.14 WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The overall objective of the 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 Vision 2030 and the 8NDP.”

5.14.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local level

The sector has guiding policies and programs that determine the service delivery. These include National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program. National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Program as well as National Water Policy etc.

The central focus and priorities of these programs and policies being;

- i. Develop and implement strategies to increase and improve water supply infrastructure in the district.
- ii. Develop and implement strategies to achieve appropriate household sanitation to eradicate open defecation on a sustainable basis.
- iii. Groundwater exploration in the district
- iv. Technical assessment and geophysical investigations in the district to ensure adequate water is available to meet gender equality needs.
- v. Aquifer mapping – Production of hydrogeology maps for Land use decision making in the district.
- vi. Dam and reservoir surveys, Dam inventory, Dam design and construction, Dam rehabilitation and Maintenance to sustain in the district
- vii. Building climate resilience water resources interventions with the participation of the communities of the district
- viii. Environmental Sustainability in the maintenance and rehabilitation of groundwater recharge areas in the district.
- ix. Ensure gender inclusive participation in the construction of water supply and sanitation infrastructure at community level in order to facilitate their decision making in the sector
- x. Promote public-private partnerships with NGOs, FBOs, etc.

The following are the sectoral policies and strategies that govern services provision;

National Water Policy

The national water policy (2010) ensures that, within the district there is a development of a comprehensive framework for water resources management and protection with the

consultation and involvement of stakeholders. To optimally harness water resources for the efficient and sustainable utilization of this natural resource to enhance economic productivity and reduce poverty.

Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

The Eightieth National Development Plan (2022-2026) works to accomplish the enhancement of rainwater harvesting and catchment protection, and supply of adequate safe water and sanitation in the district.

National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP)

The overall objective of the NRWSSP 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 contribute to achievement of sustainable Development Goal for water.

Zambia Water Investment Programme

Zambia Water Investment Programme (2022-2030) aims to optimally harness water resources for the efficient and sustainable utilization of this natural resource to enhance economic productivity and reduce poverty.

5.14.2 Existing State of Development

The section below gives description on the existing of development in Shangombo district.

5.14.2.1 Availability of Service Provision

The service provision under water and sanitation sector in the district is the amount of water quality supply for consumption and the water supply coverage. The outline below provides the presentation of sector service provision for both urban and rural parts of the district. The Sector, with the support from Government and cooperating partners, has been spearheading both urban and rural water supply and sanitation services provision.

The sector composed of three key specific thematic areas, which include:

- i. Urban water supply and sanitation,

- ii. Rural water supply and sanitation; and
- iii. Water resources development and management

Water supply and Sanitation oversees the provision of safe and quality water, and ensures upholding the standards for sanitation. The issues outlined below provide a review on existing policies and plans that govern the performance of the sector in the district. While the water resources development and management operate with a mandate to manage and coordinate the development of water resources infrastructure projects/ programs in order to improve accessibility and sustainable utilization of water in the district.

5.14.2.2 Urban Water Supply

Urban water supply and sanitation is facilitated by the Western Water Sanitation and Sewerage Company and its services are mainly concentrated in the Shangombo's central business and Natukoma sub centre located in Simu ward and Mulonga Wards respectively. However, the areas are as well supplemented with nine (9) boreholes equipped hand pumps and Four (4) boreholes equipped with hand pumps respective. To this fact 1500 households and 500 households are directly connected to the water reticulation networks respectively representing 2.7% coverage of the population. The two centres are fast growing beyond current capacity of the existing infrastructure. This has resulted in a big gap between demand and supply of these services.

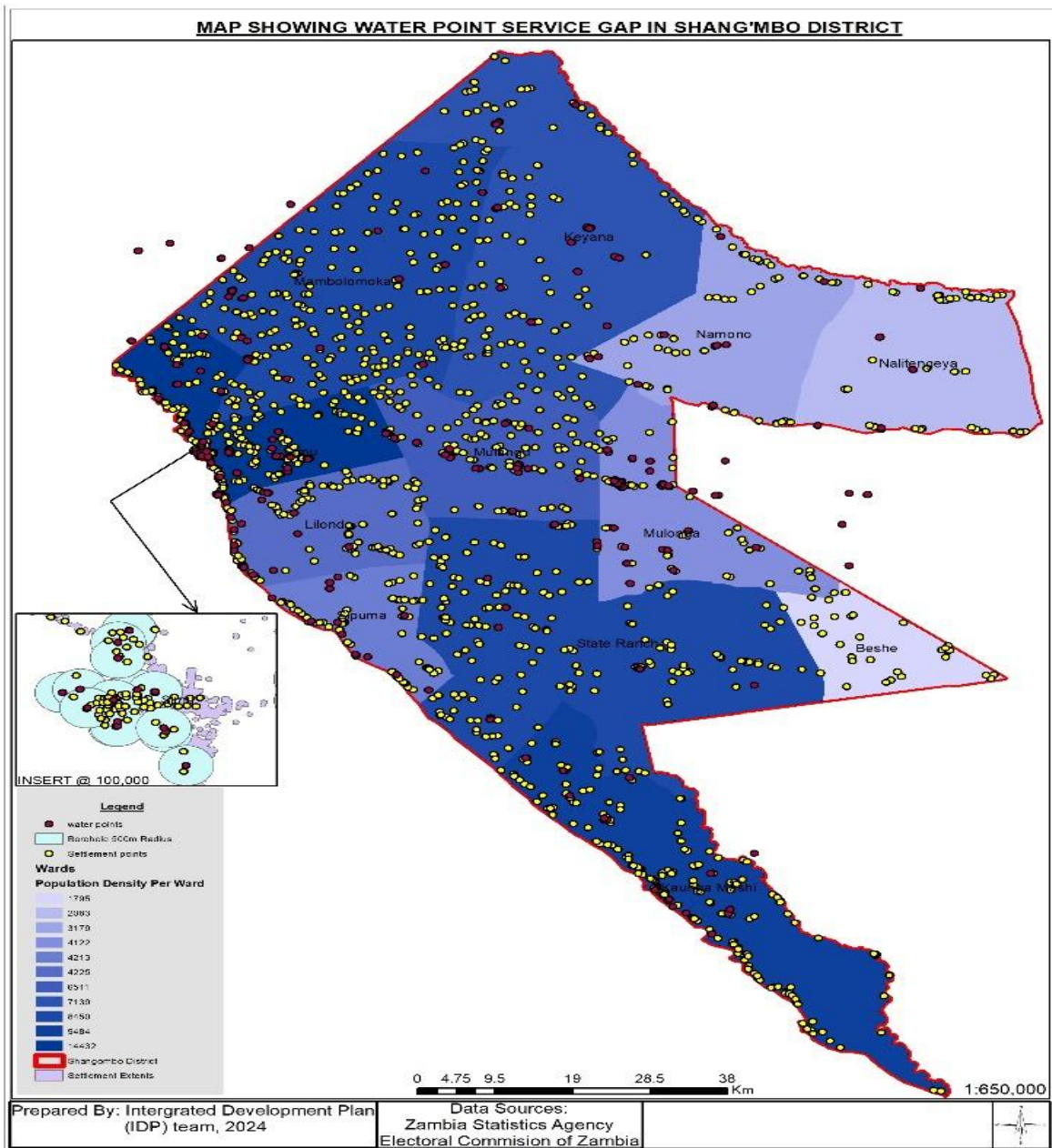
5.14.2.3 Rural water supply

Settlements in the outskirts of Shangombo Central Business District and Natukoma sub centre rely on boreholes as the main source of water. The local authority through the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) Section have had the responsibility to oversee and coordinate water supply and sanitation to rural communities. A total of 310 water supply infrastructure categorised as 20 hand dug wells, 219 Boreholes equipped with hand pumps and 71 equipped with submersible pumps as small piped water schemes have been supplied to various communities through help from Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation as well through the increased Constituency Development Fund and cooperating partners such as UNICEF, World Vision and Hope Church etc. These boreholes have helped provide clean and safe drinking water to the communities and thereby lessening the likelihood of contracting

waterborne diseases at the current average coverage of 31% making the total district average coverage of 34%. Given the borehole population standards of 1 to 250 people, the functional boreholes given equal distribution can serve a total population of 77, 500 ways beyond total district population of 73, 822 (ZAMSTATS, 2022). Unfortunately, due to settlement pattern, the current installed water supply covers about 23, 250 resulting to inadequate water points in communities.

Rural water supply coverage is still limited even to areas near main socio-economic activities, such as schools, health posts and main roads. Other communities still have challenges in accessing safe and clean drinking water. Additionally, some of the already established water points have become non-functional over time. This has forced people to resort to getting water from unprotected sources of water, such as streams and shallow wells. In other cases, people have had to travel long distances to fetch water with women and children being forced to bear that burden. Such water sources are often drinking points for wildlife and domestic animals. This leads to waterborne diseases, such as diarrhoea and dysentery. Below are maps showing the 310 boreholes, distribution and the gaps in the service provision;

Figure 23: Water Supply Gap



Source: SHTC (2024)

The map above highlights the distribution of water supply in the district.

5.14.2.4 Urban and Rural Sanitation

The Open Defecation Status defines the sanitation levels of every society. To this fact, the presence of trachoma and other related diseases are direct impact of poor sanitation facilities,

coupled with the inadequate hygiene knowledge and practices which give clear evidence of high Open Defecation levels among the majority communities of in the district. Hence, the district is known as open defecation district as the majority of the households have very limited sanitation services and 100% households use on-site sanitation such as traditional pit latrines. This could result in ground water contamination and could consequentially be detrimental to human health.

5.14.3 Quality of Service Provision

The quality-of-service provision in the water and sanitation sector in relation to water supply and sanitation is below average. This is with reference to the performance indicators in the areas of concern which shows that approximately 34 percent of households have access to water supply and 26.6 access sanitation coverage. (WASH Baseline report 2017).

The water service delivery in the district is mainly hampered with the iron content or salinity geologic formations. In most cases boreholes drilled will either yield saline water or water with iron contents. Generally, water supply service is inadequate in the district standing at 43% signifying that the majority population access water from unprotected shallow wells. The sector has put in place repair work mechanisms to ensure functionality of the water supply infrastructure through training of local community members as Area Pump Minders to administer day to day repair of dysfunctional infrastructures.

In addition, the district lacks proper sanitation and arising from the fact that mainly traditional latrines are used and are not meeting the adequacy parameters and ODF requirements. It must be noted also that while traditional latrines may be present in few communities or Households, the majority do not have signifying high levels of open defecation. The sector has equally put measures to ensure continuous promotion of proper sanitation and good hygiene by training local community members as champions who facilitate household engagement and sensitization.

5.14.4 Public Participation Process

5.14.4.1 Availability of Service

The major issue arising from the public participation process is that; the district has uneven distribution of water points. This created a situation where wards with low salinity levels have more water points leaving the highly saline wards with inadequate water points.

Table 29: WASH Action needed and locations

Issue	Action Needed	Place/Location
Inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water in some areas of the district	Drilling of more boreholes.	All wards in the district
	Expand the existing water supply infrastructure by drilling 2 more boreholes	Shangombo Boma township
	Extent the current network water system to meet the demand	Natukoma Sub center
Lack of/ low Ownership of water resources infrastructure at community level	Continuous capacity building at community level and traditional leaders	All the communities
Social Conflict at community with respect water resources infrastructure	Engagement of traditional leaders/communities	All the communities
Lack of proper sanitation	Continue community engage and sensitization through CLTS approach	All the communities

Source: SHTC (2024)

It should be noted that water supply services are demand driven by the community through the upfront contributions toward establishing new water supply infrastructure. Mainly the 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 services

depend on behavior change and acceptance of approaches in place. Currently there is low behavior change and acceptance of CLTS approach being used.

5.14.5 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

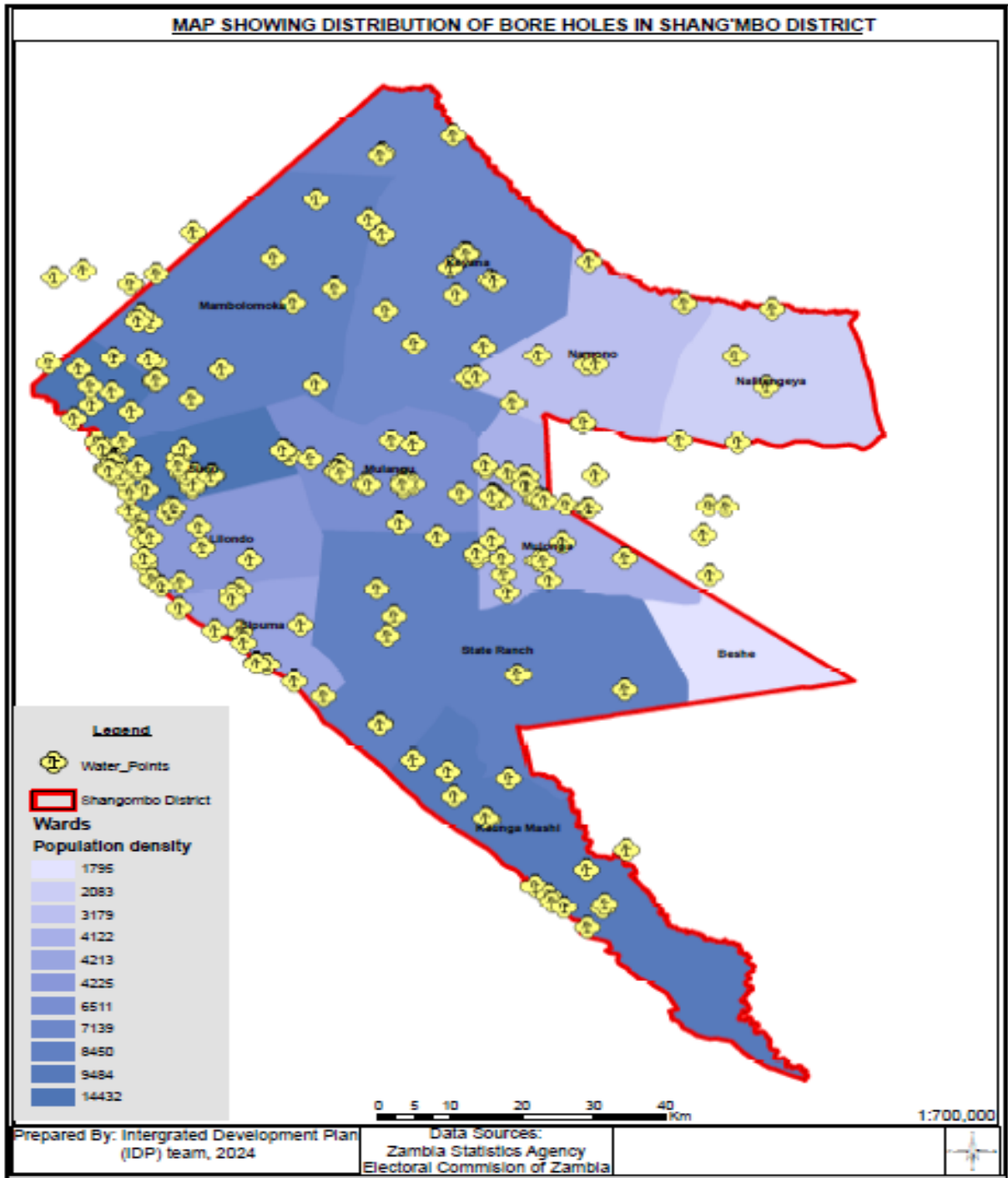
Arising from the key issues highlighted from the public participation in the services delivery process. The water supply and sanitation service delivery has lagged behind over the years despite the significant efforts being employed. Furthermore, Poor/ or Lack of proper operation and maintenance mechanisms of water supply and Sanitation infrastructures at local communities significantly contribute to compromise in the service delivery. Some of these poor mechanisms include, failure to mobilize user fees towards toward maintenance of existing water supply infrastructures by respective communities.

5.14.6 Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services

It is true that in every society population increase is eminent, and Shangombo district will experience population change and the change will increase demand for more water point facilities all across the district expanding the current inadequate coverage gap to imaginable levels. Therefore, the population increase will demand for continuous and increased investment for both construction and rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure. Specifically, the population change will impact the sector in the following areas;

- **Consumption:** With more people, there's a greater need for water for drinking, sanitation, cooking, and other household uses. This puts pressure on existing water supply system.
- **Agriculture:** A growing population translates to a demand for more food, which requires more water for crop production irrigation, and drinking water for animal production. This is a challenge for Shangombo District with limited water resources.
- **Industry:** Industrial activities also consume a significant amount of water. As populations and economies grow, industrial water demand will likely increase.

Figure 24: Distribution of boreholes



Source: SHTC (2024)

5.14.7 Existing Trend on Land Use and Population Distribution

Given the continuation of the existing trend in the sector development, the district will continue to record growth in agricultural and livestock activities along the established water sources. This entails that, population distribution will continue in the same pattern and demand of services will continue to increase. Here's a breakdown of some potential consequences:

i. Land Use Changes:

- a. **Desertification:** In areas experiencing water scarcity due to overuse, rising temperatures, or both, fertile land could turn into deserts. This would reduce the amount of land suitable for agriculture, and may result in the displacement of populations.
- b. **Intensification of Agriculture:** To maintain food production with limited water resources, farmers might resort to intensive agricultural practices. This could involve increased use of fertilizers and pesticides, potentially leading to soil degradation and water pollution.

ii. Population Distribution Shifts:

- a. **Conflict:** Water scarcity can exacerbate existing tensions and even lead to conflict between communities competing for limited water resources in the district.

iii. Potential Impacts by Region:

- a. **Arid and Semi-Arid Regions:** Shangombo district is already vulnerable to water scarcity and is likely to experience the most severe consequences of continued water resource trends. Which may leave certain areas of the district bear and dry like a desert.

5.14.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

5.14.8.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

Given the continuation of the existing poor sanitation trend, the district will record high levels of environmental pollution. This will in turn contaminate the soil, ground and source water and ultimately compromise the human and animal life. Generally, climate change affects the access to many environmental determinants of health i.e. clean air, sufficient food and shelter shaping how humans are affected. And water supply and sanitation has not been spared. The

service delivery efficiency by sector depends on water resource availability and development mechanisms. Availability and sustainability of water resource in the district depend on rainfall as the major recharge to water holding fractures within the underground hydrogeological formation called the water table and then aquifer. This means climate change risks and disasters such as floods and droughts. These may directly and indirectly affect the service delivery leading to reduced availability of the water resource in the district. However, the sector in the district responds to such effects by adapting to suitable technologies in handling and minimizing the impacts associated. Existing trends, if left unchecked, have a significant negative impact on the environment and contribute to climate change. Here's a breakdown of some key trends and their consequences:

5.14.8.2 Environmental Trends Affecting Water

Deforestation: Chopping down trees disrupts the natural water cycle. Forests act like sponges, soaking up rainwater and releasing it slowly. Deforestation leads to increased surface runoff, soil erosion, and ultimately, less water infiltrating the ground to replenish aquifers.

Land Degradation: Overgrazing, unsustainable agriculture, and deforestation contribute to land degradation. This reduces the land's capacity to hold water, leading to increased flooding and decreased groundwater recharge. This, in turn, reduces the overall availability of freshwater.

Pollution: Industrial waste, agricultural runoff laced with fertilizers and pesticides, and improper sanitation practices all contribute to water pollution. Contaminated water bodies become unusable for drinking, irrigation, and aquatic life.

5.14.8.3 Climate Change's Impact on Water

Rising Temperatures: Increased temperatures lead to higher evaporation rates, reducing water availability in boreholes, rivers, and streams crucial source of freshwater in the district, may also be depleted.

Altered Precipitation Patterns: Climate change disrupts precipitation patterns, leading to more frequent and intense droughts, and increased flooding in the Shangombo district. This unpredictability makes water management more challenging.

Finally, acknowledging the interconnectedness of these trends and taking a holistic approach, work must be towards a future where water resources are managed sustainably and climate

change is mitigated. This will ensure food security and ownership of water resources for future utilization.

5.14.9 Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Gender takes center stage in the sector as the sector classify it as one of the three cross cutting issues along HIV and AIDS as wells environmental managements and sustainability. In this vein, the sector promotes 50% gender participation at every service delivery channel to ensure inclusive decision making. On the hand, People living with HIV & AIDS are deemed priority as such status demand for increased water supply and enhanced sanitation services. It is in the policy of the sector that design of water supply and sanitation infrastructures are inclusive taking into account as well people living with disability. And the sector in the district is alive to this fact. On the other hand, increased water supply infrastructure in the district helps in reducing the burden of women and the girls moving long distances to access clean and safe water to drink. The provision of clean water has enhanced hygiene practices in both men and women, especially the girl child with regard to menstrual hygiene.

5.14.10 Summary

There is a need to promote climate change adaption methods in line with sustainable utilization of both the groundwater and surface-water in Shangombo district. This will cut cross all the economic issues such as agricultural drought reduction, poverty reduction, and gender inclusion in self-development, and public community ownership of projects in the district.

5.14.10.1 Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues

The challenges faced by gender groups and vulnerable populations in water resource management stem from a complex interplay of underlying factors. Here's a deeper dive into some of these root causes:

i. Social and Cultural Norms:

Gender Roles: Traditional gender roles often assign water collection to women, limiting their opportunities and perpetuating inequality.

Lack of Awareness: Limited awareness about gender equality and the rights of marginalized groups can hinder progress in inclusive water management.

ii. **Economic Factors:**

Poverty: Poverty restricts access to improved water sources, sanitation facilities, and water-efficient technologies, disproportionately impacting vulnerable groups.

iii. **Institutional Factors:**

Limited Participation: Exclusion of women and marginalized communities from decision-making processes in water management overlooks their knowledge and perpetuates existing inequalities.

5.14.10.2 Core Problems in the Shangombo water sector

Some of the reasons why there is inadequate water resources development, supply and sanitation in the district include:

- i. Lack of financing to implement plans programs.
- ii. Lack of water Equipment, and transportation for aquifer mapping, wetland inventory, and reservoir and Dam site surveys
- iii. Lack of infrastructure for Offices, and Soil and Water Lab.
- iv. Lack of knowledge on the Shangombo district's groundwater and surface water resources for sustainable utilization (Lack of water integrated database management)
- v. Inadequate capacity among community members to sustain water supply infrastructure.
- vi. High iron content leading to corrosion of water facilities.
- vii. Presence of salinity hydro-geologic formations

The preceding chapter has identified the core issues that affect the sustainable growth of Shangombo district. This Chapter sets out the Development Framework which would guide the development of the district for the period 2025 to 2035. It outlines the vision, goals, objectives, strategies and programs.

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

6.0 VISION FOR THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT

The Vision for Shangombo is:

“Prosperity and urbanization through leveraging local natural resources sustainably by 2034.”

By 2034, Shangombo should have moved past its known ‘hunger/poverty’ moniker, being a well-developed district, with quality-standard public infrastructure like schools, health facilities, markets, bus terminus etc. and utilizing its natural resource endowments in the manufacturing process either through value addition or full-scale processing to ensure economies of scale accrue to the entire district community.

6.1 POLICIES TO DIRECT DEVELOPMENT

The policies that Shangombo District will take for direct development are linked to the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) and Vision 2030 which are deliberate policies for the Nation to achieve middle income status by 2030. The Vision 2030 (Vision 2030) is Zambia's first ever written long-term plan, expressing Zambian's aspirations by the year 2030. It articulates possible long-term alternative development policy scenarios at different points which would contribute to the attainment of the desirable social economic indicators by the year 2030.

The 8NDP is expected to create a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socio-economic transformation driven, among others, by agriculture. Furthermore, this Plan

responds to the Smart Zambia transformation agenda 2064 and embeds in it the economic recovery necessary for the actualization of a Smart Zambia.

In addition to the these, individual sectoral policies cited in this document (including future ones) will be key instruments in determining the direction and priorities of the IDP. With the change in any institutional (sectoral) policy, the IDP will be edited to indicated alignment to national targets and goals.

6.2 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

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

Goal	Objective	Strategy
Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation	To improve the proportion of people with access to clean water and sanitation from 34% to 75% by 2034	Installation of boreholes in key rural areas and construction of modern piped (solar-powered) systems in highly populated areas
Expand access to electricity supply	To raise the number of households connected (using) to electricity supply from 4% to 45% by 2034	(i) Expand ZESCO supply line in Simu and nearby wards (ii) Establishment of solar plant in Mulonga ward via REA
Enhance Access to Quality Healthcare	a. To increase the percentage of district residents accessing quality healthcare services from 40% to 65% by 2034. b. To reduce the average distance communities travel to access healthcare from 25 km to 5 km by 2034. c. To raise the percentage of women delivering in health facilities from 47% to 70% by 2034. d. To ensure 90% availability of essential medicines and commodities in all health facilities by 2034. e. To reduce the prevalence of communicable diseases, specifically HIV/AIDS, from 12% to 5% by 2034.	1. Improve quality service through provision of basic healthcare equipment for all facilities 2. Construction of more facilities in the district 3. Construction of maternity annexes at all facilities 4. Improved management and procuring of essential medicines 5. Increase surveillance and epidemic control response and management
Improve Access to Quality Education	To increase the proportion of learners accessing quality education services from 59% to at least 85% by 2034	Improved infrastructure for learners and teachers, recruitment of more teachers and procurement and supply of adequate learning materials

Promote Sustainable Forest Management	Implement sustainable forest management practices and conservation strategies that reduce illegal timber harvesting by 50% and prevent encroachment into protected areas by 2034	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enforcement patrols to enforce forest management 2. Promote and educate communities against forest encroachment
Develop Transport and Communications Infrastructure	To upgrade 80% of the existing road network to all-weather roads and expand mobile and internet coverage in the district from 45% to 95% by 2034.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase number of network towers in the district (providing call service as well as 3G/4G internet services) 2. Upgrade state of district roads
Reduce Poverty	To ensure that 70% of households affected by poverty achieve a minimum standard of living in Shangombo District by 2034.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of Cash support to the most vulnerable households 2. Provide farming input support to all viable-vulnerable farmer households

6.3 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The exploration of alternative spatial development scenarios offers a promising approach to addressing the challenges identified in Shangombo District and achieving government’s objectives. By considering different ways in which the district's future population and socio-economic growth could be managed, these scenarios provide a strategic framework for guiding development in a manner that is both sustainable and beneficial to the community. Each scenario is designed to tackle specific issues, such as infrastructure deficiencies, population distribution, and resource management, ensuring that future growth is aligned with the district's long-term vision.

The development of these scenarios was undertaken by the Technical Team, who employed a thorough and systematic approach to explore the various possibilities for Shangombo District's future. The team began by analyzing current trends, identifying key challenges, and predicting the demands that future growth would place on the district's infrastructure and services. Through this detailed assessment, the Technical Team was able to create several alternative spatial development scenarios, each reflecting a different strategic approach to managing the district's growth and development.

Once the scenarios were developed, the Technical Team conducted a comprehensive analysis to evaluate the potential benefits and drawbacks of each option. This analysis considered how effectively each scenario could manage population growth, stimulate socio-economic development, and contribute to the achievement of the government’s objectives. The strengths and weaknesses of the scenarios were carefully weighed, providing valuable insights into the most viable strategies for guiding Shangombo District's future development.

This evaluation process was crucial in identifying the scenarios that would best support the district's goals while addressing its unique challenges.

Finally, the comparative evaluation of these alternative spatial development scenarios led to the formulation of strategic recommendations for the district's future. By comparing the different approaches, the Technical Team was able to highlight the scenarios that showed the greatest potential for success. These recommendations provide a clear roadmap for decision-makers, offering guidance on selecting and implementing the most effective development strategy for Shangombo District. The process also underscores the importance of adaptability, continuous assessment, and collaboration among stakeholders to ensure that the chosen scenario remains responsive to the district's evolving needs and challenges.

6.3.1 Development Scenario One: Identification and Promotion of Development of Growth centers and Nodes

Shangombo is predominantly a rural district characterized by a low-density, dispersed population, which presents significant challenges in the provision and access to essential services. The scattered nature of the population makes it difficult for residents to conveniently reach services such as education, healthcare, and livestock centers. To address these issues, the development strategy focuses on fostering growth and employment by strategically placing essential services in key focal areas. This approach aims to create hubs from which development can gradually spread to other parts of the district, making it easier for rural communities to access the services they need.

Currently, the main growth poles in the district are Simu, Mulangu, and Mulonga. These areas are expected to benefit the most from anticipated development trends, as they have been identified as central locations that can drive broader regional growth. By concentrating resources and services in these areas, the district hopes to create a ripple effect that will spur development in surrounding regions, thereby improving overall access to services across Shangombo, as well as accelerating economic growth.

In addition to these growth poles, several peri-urban areas have been prioritized for development. These areas, including State Ranch, Kaungamashi, Siwelewele, Mambolomoka, and Sipuma, are expected to experience significant growth as services such as livestock centers, health facilities, and education institutions are established. The development of these services is anticipated to attract further investments and development to these regions, contributing to a more balanced and accessible distribution of services throughout the district.

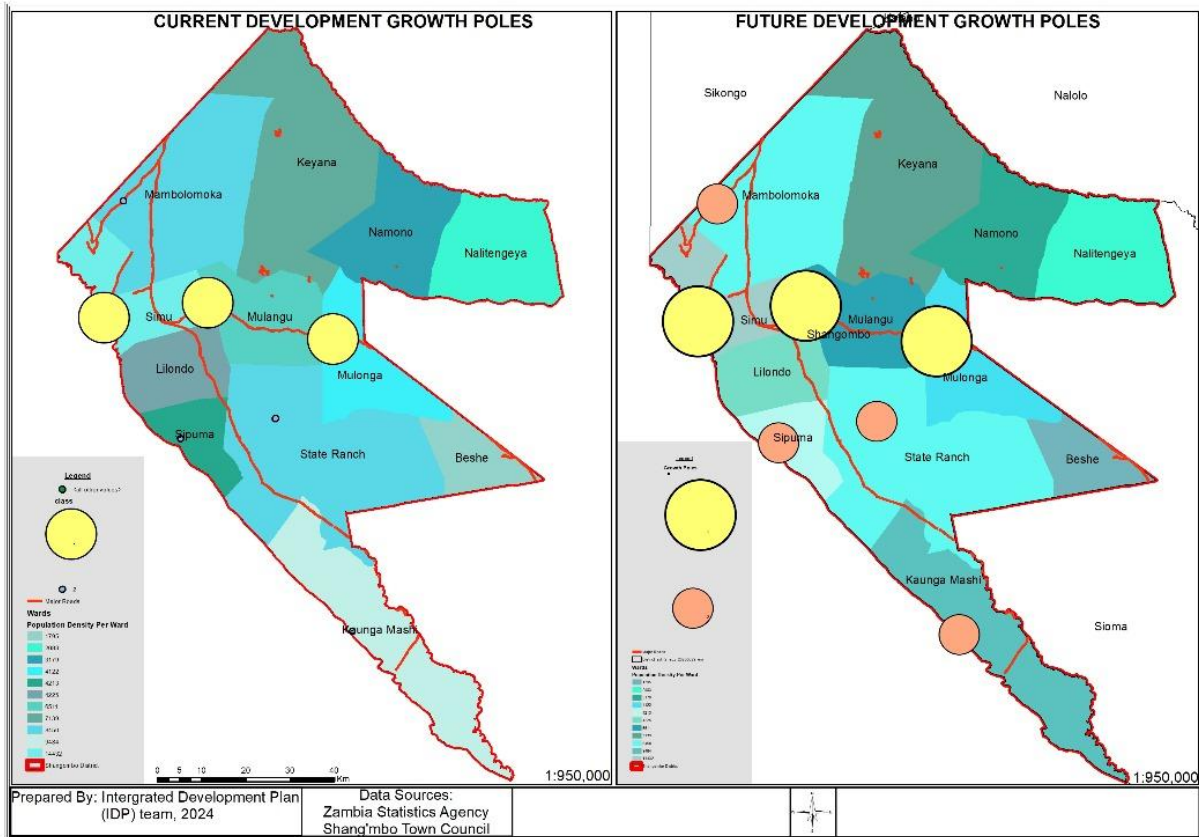
State Ranch, in particular, has been identified as an agricultural zone with high potential for livestock rearing. Once fully exploited and developed, it is expected to create jobs and attract supporting infrastructure, such as one-stop shops for farming inputs, Food Reserve Agency

(FRA) sheds, improved dip tanks, and functional dams. The development of State Ranch and similar areas is seen as a crucial step in driving economic growth and improving the livelihoods of residents in Shangombo, making the district more self-sufficient and resilient.

The strategic development of focal areas like Simu, Mulangu, Mulonga, and prioritized peri-urban regions such as State Ranch, Kaungamashi, Siwelewele, Mambolomoka, and Sipuma holds significant economic importance for Shangombo District. By concentrating essential services in these areas, the district can create economic hubs that attract businesses, investments, and skilled labor. This clustering effect is expected to stimulate local economies by increasing demand for goods and services, leading to the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and the creation of new job opportunities. As these areas develop, they will become centers of economic activity, fostering greater economic stability and resilience in the district.

Moreover, the establishment of infrastructure in these focal areas—such as livestock service centers, health facilities, and education institutions—will provide the necessary foundation for sustained economic growth. For instance, State Ranch, with its focus on livestock rearing, has the potential to become a major agricultural zone, boosting productivity and contributing to the district's food security. The development of supporting infrastructure like FRA sheds, improved dip tanks, and functional dams will further enhance agricultural efficiency and output, creating a more robust agricultural sector. This, in turn, will not only improve the livelihoods of local farmers but also generate additional revenue for the district, promoting long-term economic development and prosperity.

Figure 25: Current and Future Growth Nodes



Source: SHTC (2024)

6.3.2 Development Scenario Two: To Improving Social Infrastructure and Service Provision

The equitable provision of public services and infrastructure across all wards is essential to ensuring that all residents enjoy similar living conditions. This includes making relevant facilities and services accessible to all population groups, regardless of their location. To achieve this, a well-planned spatial and settlement pattern is necessary. Such a pattern would provide the foundation for developing infrastructure that is not only safe and efficient but also cost-effective. In rural wards, where demographic challenges are more pronounced, the sustainability of these facilities and services is particularly at risk, making strategic planning all the more critical.

The development scenario focuses on increasing access to basic services such as education, health, water, sanitation, and social protection. By enhancing the accessibility of these services, the scenario aims to improve the overall quality of life for all residents. The strategy to achieve this involves implementing a central place system, which will guide decisions on where to locate public institutions. This approach will cluster social infrastructure and services

in key locations, ensuring that residents can access them without having to travel long distances.

In rural wards, where populations are more dispersed and infrastructure is often lacking, this central place system will be particularly beneficial. By concentrating services in strategic locations, the scenario ensures that even residents in remote areas have access to essential services. This approach not only improves accessibility but also optimizes the use of resources by reducing the costs associated with maintaining widely dispersed facilities. Moreover, by clustering services, the scenario helps create more vibrant, sustainable communities that are better equipped to meet the needs of their residents.

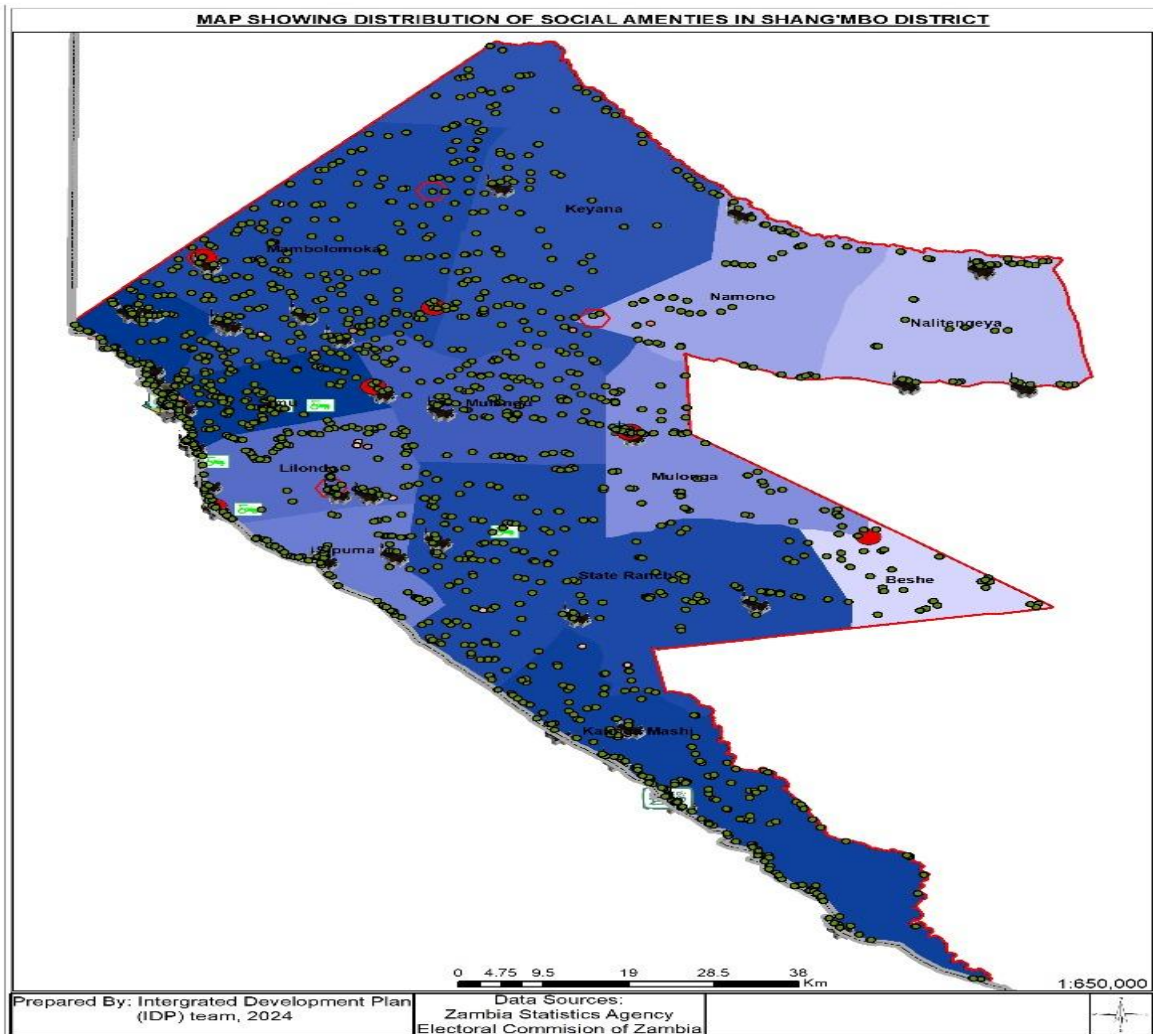
Cooperation among wards, especially across local authority boundaries, is another key component of the development scenario. By fostering collaboration, the scenario aims to strengthen the development of all wards, ensuring that no area is left behind. This cooperation is particularly important for maximizing the utilization of public service facilities, which can often be underused in rural areas. By encouraging civic engagement and collaboration, the scenario helps reduce the maintenance costs of these facilities, making them more sustainable in the long run.

The development scenario also emphasizes the importance of community involvement in the planning and implementation process. Mobilizing civic engagement ensures that the services provided align with the actual needs of the population. It also helps build a sense of ownership and responsibility among residents, which is crucial for the long-term sustainability of public services. By involving the community in decision-making, the scenario ensures that the infrastructure and services provided are both relevant and effective.

The importance of this scenario cannot be overstated. By ensuring equitable access to basic services, it directly contributes to improving the quality of life for all residents, particularly those in rural areas. This, in turn, promotes social cohesion and reduces inequalities within the district. Furthermore, by optimizing the use of resources and reducing maintenance costs, the scenario ensures that public services remain sustainable in the long term, even in the face of demographic challenges.

Additionally, the scenario's focus on cooperation and civic engagement strengthens the resilience of communities. By working together, wards can pool resources, share best practices, and support each other in overcoming challenges. This collaborative approach not only enhances the effectiveness of public services but also fosters a sense of unity and shared purpose among residents, which is vital for the district's overall development and prosperity.

Figure 26: Distribution of Social Amenities



Source: SHTC (2024)

6.3.3 Development Scenario Three: Linear Development and Connectivity

The third development scenario emphasizes the importance of networks and connectivity among the nodes and public facilities within Shangombo District. This scenario recognizes that achieving socio-economic development hinges on strengthening connections and networks, particularly around areas already designated for growth. By focusing on connectivity, the scenario aims to ensure that development is not only concentrated in key areas but also spreads its benefits to surrounding wards, fostering more balanced regional growth.

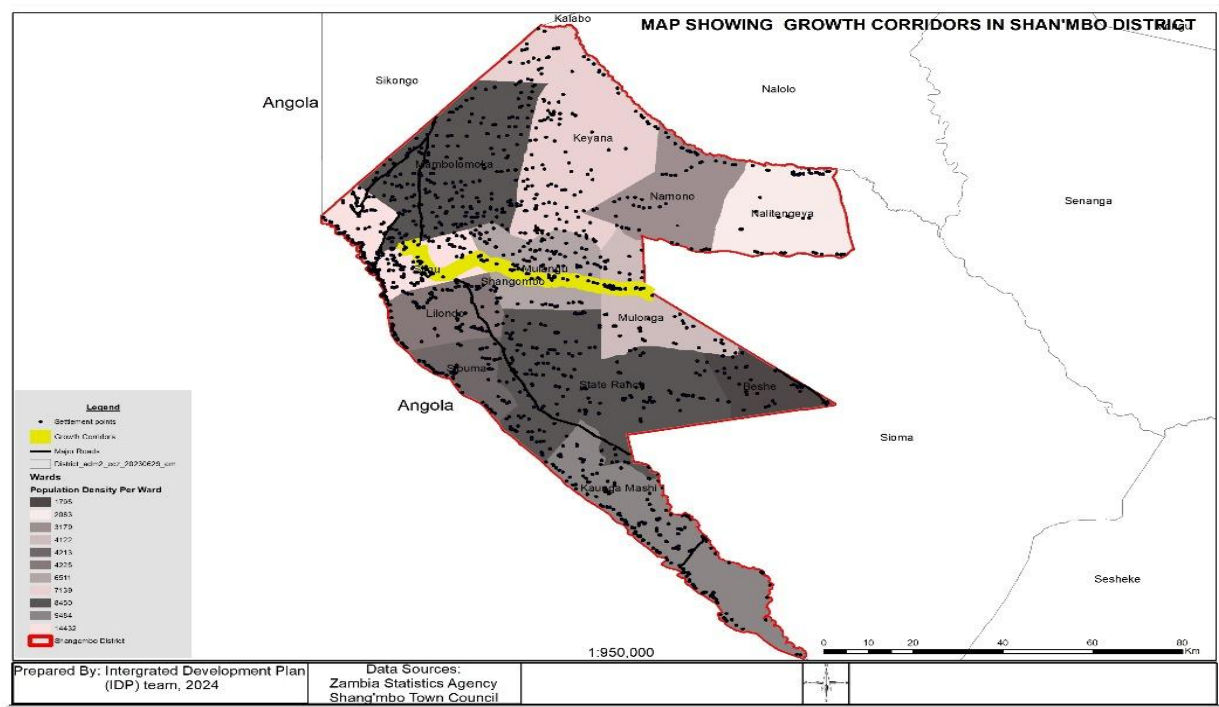
In this scenario, the wards of Simu, Mulonga, and Mulangu, which are located along the main road, are highlighted as primary areas for development. These wards are expected to have a

spillover effect, where the benefits of growth in these busy and strategically positioned areas extend to neighboring wards. The scenario underscores the need to enhance the vibrancy of these locations, making them priority sites for further development. One significant step in this direction is the allocation of a new site at Natukoma for the development of a Central Business District (CBD). This site will be developed in line with approved masterplans, ensuring a coordinated approach to infrastructure and site development.

The planned CBD at Natukoma is envisioned to play a central role in the district's economic growth. It will serve as a key office location, with new office spaces for government departments, enhancing the administrative capacity of the district. Additionally, the CBD will boost the district's retail sector by improving the quality, variety, and quantity of both comparison and convenience shops. This increase in retail provision is expected to enhance the economic vibrancy of the area, attracting more businesses and consumers, and further strengthening the local economy.

Connectivity is not limited to physical infrastructure such as roads but also extends to communication networks, which are considered a key priority in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The scenario includes plans to establish a communication network across all growth centers, ensuring that information can reach every part of the district. This connectivity will enable residents to stay informed through news, briefs, radio programs, weather reports, and other relevant communications, ensuring that no community is left behind in the district's development efforts.

Figure 27: Linear Development Growth Node



Source: SHTC (2024)

6.3.4 Selected Scenario: Identification and Promotion of Development of Growth Centers and Nodes

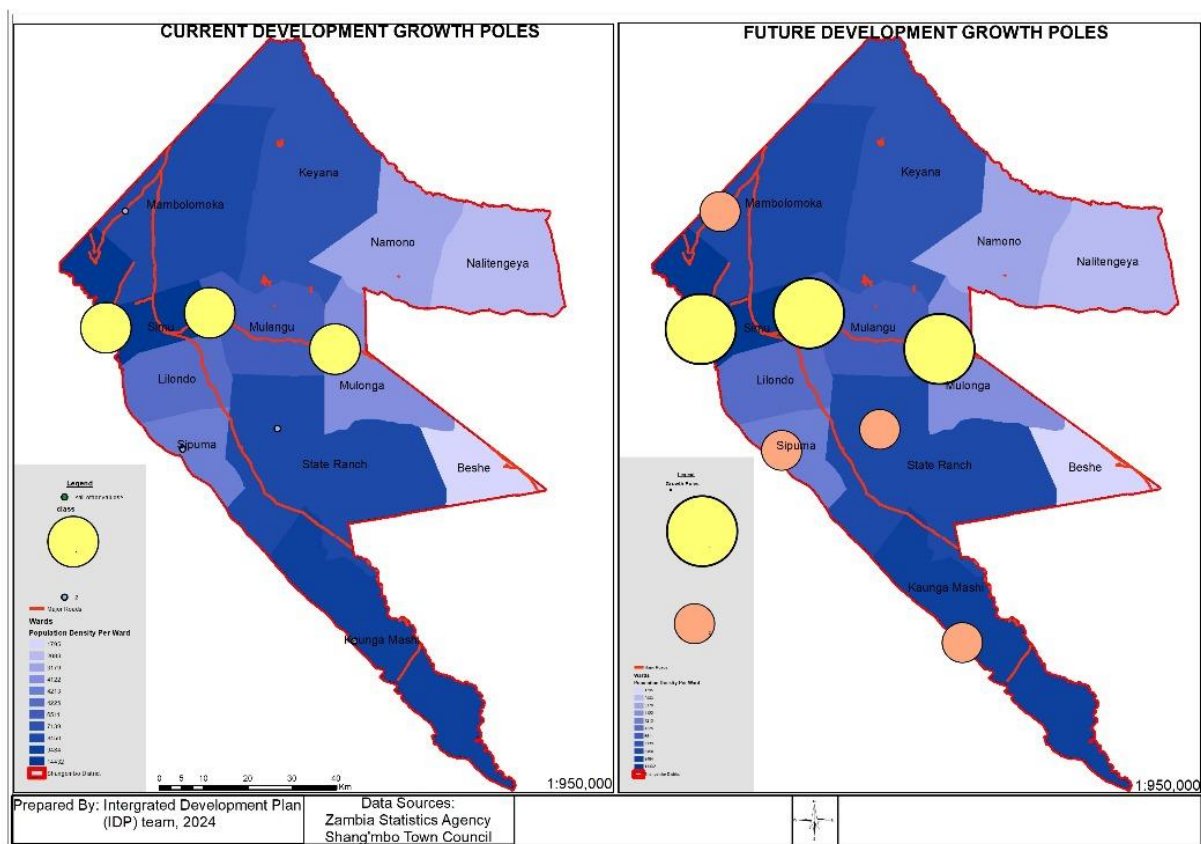
The development approach, central to Scenario One, is designed to capitalize on the existing development patterns observed in different parts of Shangombó District. The strategy focuses on creating targeted growth areas, nodes, and development corridors by strategically placing essential services and industries in key locations. By doing so, development is expected to radiate from these focal points to other parts of the district through both backward and forward linkages, effectively addressing challenges such as rural-urban migration. This approach is superior because it directly leverages current trends to catalyze broader district-wide development.

When fully developed, these growth nodes are anticipated to generate significant employment opportunities and establish critical infrastructure, including one-stop shops for farming inputs, FRA sheds, improved dip tanks, and functional dams. Scenario One is particularly advantageous because it ensures that development is not just localized but has a ripple effect, stimulating growth in surrounding areas. This systematic and strategic approach to infrastructure and job creation sets Scenario One apart by providing a clear pathway for sustainable economic development.

Moreover, the growth node concept embedded in Scenario One promotes orderly and sustainable development within the district. By concentrating growth in designated areas, this strategy fosters the creation of livable and resilient centers, where development occurs in a structured and planned manner. This contrasts with more scattered or less focused approaches, making Scenario One the most effective option for ensuring cohesive and sustainable district growth.

Finally, Scenario One is distinguished by its commitment to ensuring Shangombo District can adequately allocate land for various purposes, including residential, commercial, and agricultural uses. By planning land use within these growth nodes, the district can better accommodate its expanding population and evolving economic needs. This scenario's structured approach not only supports sustainable development but also ensures that the district remains well-organized, making it the most viable and forward-thinking option among the alternatives.

Figure 28: Preferred Growth Node



Source: SHTC (2024)

6.4 LAND USE PLANNING POLICIES AND PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE, MAINTAIN OR PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

This IDP will seek to adopt the use of Planning Agreements and Local Area Planning to ensure coordinated development in the district. The solutions to address informal development have been prescribed in the Housing (Statutory and Improvement Areas) Act and the Urban and Regional Planning Act. This IDP has employed strategies from these pieces of legislation to address the dangers of informal settlement in the district. The Shangombo IDP will address the following forms of land development, parks and greenbelt development, social development, Growth center or growth node development, etc. The IDP therefore, seeks to adopt the use of Planning Agreements and Local Area Planning to ensure coordinated development in the district

6.4.1 Land use planning policies and proposals for Areas under the jurisdiction of traditional authorities and proposed policies and proposals for those areas

Shangombo district is covered by 80% of Traditional land, therefore this IDP will focus on the use of Planning Agreements to administer and manage develop in Traditional land. Tradition Land is recognized in the Laws of Zambia, including in the Lands Act, Forestry Act, the Urban and Regional Planning Act and in various other pieces of legislation. Regardless of land been legally held as Traditional land, it shall be considered for planning and management through Planning Agreements.

6.4.2 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Specific Protection Zones, Areas of Environmental Sensitivity or Cultural and Historical Importance or Areas of Importance for Disaster Management Purposes;

In Shangombo District, the adoption of robust land use planning policies tailored to areas of environmental sensitivity is pivotal for advancing sustainable development, safeguarding biodiversity, preserving vital ecosystems, and enhancing the welfare of local communities.

To achieve this balance between economic progress, environmental conservation, and social equity, collaborative endeavors are indispensable. These efforts should engage government departments, local authorities, community representatives, and various stakeholders in crafting and executing effective land use planning initiatives.

The National Policy on Environment serves as a cornerstone in this endeavor, offering a structured framework to streamline the implementation of current and future environmental initiatives and opportunities. This policy not only provides a coordinated approach but also outlines a long-term vision aimed at realizing sustainable development goals within the district. Additionally, it serves as a catalyst for mobilizing financial resources and attracting investments essential for achieving the sustainable development objectives outlined in the policy (The National Policy on Environment, 2007).

This IDP prioritized environmental and cultural protection and was drafted with one eye primarily put on the Kuandu-Basin bearing in mind the proposal by the United Nations Education and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO) research into the basin and its importance to the area between Zambia and Angola.

6.4.3 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for The Protection of National and Regional Interests, Policies and Guidelines

Integrated Development Planning seeks to progress from planning in silos to INTEGRATING planning at all levels. The Integrated Development Plan for Shangombo District will seek to protect national and regional interests. This IDP is therefore, cognizant of national laws and policies, which have formed the basis for the plans and proposals in this document.

6.4.4 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Informal Settlements with A Description of Improvement Inputs or Other Management Responses Required and The Appropriate Building and Land Use Controls to Be Applied in Those Areas

Shangombo district's population over the past few years has undergone rapid urbanization and the major contributing factor has been the influx of people moving in from other neighboring towns and districts. It is envisaged that the growing population will exert pressure and cause expansion of existing informal settlements and creation of new informal settlements during the IDP implementation period.

Where informal settlements have already been established, it is most likely that the policy options may be challenging to be implemented by the Local Authority. The feasible options include

- i. Informal settlement upgrading-The local authority shall ensure that land that is under residential use is upgraded as in-situ informal settlement upgrading as it is believed to be the most cost-effective way to enable settlements to transform into dense and live able places.
- ii. Low-cost infrastructure or housing improvements-the local authority shall ensure that housing units that are already established are improved rather than being reconstructed.
- iii. To strengthen partnerships in urban developments in order to improve on service delivery to the majority poor in the district.
- iv. The Local authority to promote participatory planning by involving the local residents in the upgrading of the settlements in the district
- v. The local authority to promote for partnerships with the public and private sector to provide serviced land
- vi. The local authority to engage traditional leaders when lobbying for land.

The following Land Use Policies will be developed to upgrade and control development in the

informal settlements.

- i. Provide access roads.
- ii. Prohibit development in swampy areas and areas near streams.
- iii. Building storm water drainages.
- iv. Improve Health and Education Infrastructures

PART FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

To achieve its intended targets and change the economic and social status quo, a four-pronged capital management framework will be followed and implemented: 1) Capital Investment Program, 2). Shangombo Town Council Financial Plan, 3). A plan for the preparation of Local Area Plans and Other Detailed Planning Activities and 4) a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan to manage development.

7.0 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

The achievement of outlined objectives and targets highly depends on the availability and allocation of resources. The Capital Investment Plan (CIP) for Shangombo district will see a lot of resources channeled towards capital infrastructural programs through various sectors i.e., health, education, livestock and agricultural improvement and social amenities. The following tables comprehensively present the IDP CIP.

7.0.1 Capital Investment Plan

This section presents the Capital Investment Plan the IDP will adopt to fully achieve its goals and objectives.

Table 30: Health Services Capital Investment Plan

Goal	<i>Have a healthy population that contributes to economic transformation of the district</i>					
Objective	<i>Increase the percentage of district residents accessing quality healthcare services from 40% to 65% by the end of 2034</i>					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Reduce distance communities travel to access health facilities and improve quality of health infrastructure	Construct 23 new facilities (3 mini hospitals, 8 health centers and 12 health posts)	Construction site, site survey, building materials, contractor, supervising and monitoring the project to completion	100,000,000.00	CDF	Shangombo District Health Office	Shangombo Town Council / Ministry of Health

Renovate 11 old health facilities	Quotations, contractor, materials and project monitoring	11,000,000.00	CDF	Shangombo District Health Office	Shangombo Town Council / Ministry of Health
Install lighting equipment at all (15 + 23) facilities	Quotations, contractor, materials and project monitoring	23,000,000.00	CDF	Shangombo District Health Office	Shangombo Town Council / Ministry of Health
Install water and sanitation facilities at all (15 + 23) facilities	Quotations, contractor, materials and project monitoring	30,000,000.00	CDF	Shangombo District Health Office	Shangombo Town Council / Ministry of Health
Build standard mother's waiting shelters at all facilities	Quotations, contractor, materials and project monitoring	46,000,000.00	CDF	Shangombo District Health Office	Shangombo Town Council / Ministry of Health
Build relative's waiting shelters at all facilities	Quotations, contractor, materials and project monitoring	30,000,000.00	CDF	Shangombo District Health Office	Shangombo Town Council / Ministry of Health
Construct 150 neighborhood health (NHC) community structures	Construction site, site survey, building materials, contractor, supervising and monitoring the project to completion	75,000,000.00	CDF	Shangombo District Health Office	Shangombo Town Council / Ministry of Health

	Procure 30 motorbikes for routine integrated outreach activities	Finance and procurement processes	6,000,000.00	CDF	Shangombo District Health Office	Shangombo Town Council / Ministry of Health
Increase the number of trained health personnel in facilities	Construct 30 staff houses	Health facility buildings, building plans, building materials, contractor, supervising and monitoring the project to completion	21,000,000.00	CDF	Shangombo District Health Office	Shangombo Town Council / Ministry of Health
	Renovate 25 old staff houses	Health facility buildings, building plans, building materials, contractor, supervising and monitoring the project to completion	7,500,000.00	CDF	Shangombo District Health Office	Shangombo Town Council / Ministry of Health
Ensure 90% availability of essential medicines and	Timely procurement and supply of essentials medicines	Procurement and financial processes	3,000,000.00	Donors/MoH	Shangombo District Health Office	Ministry of Health

commodities in all facilities	Timely procurement and supply of nutrition commodities i.e. RUTFs, anthropometric tools	Procurement and financial processes	4,500,000.00	Donors/MoH	Shangombo District Health Office	Ministry of Health
Ensure timely referral of patients	Procurement of ambulance for each hospital (x5)	Procurement and financial processes	15,000,000.00	CDF	Shangombo District Health Office	Ministry of Health
	Quarterly service of ambulance (x6)	Procurement and financial processes	5,000,000.00	MoH / CDF	Shangombo District Health Office	Ministry of Health

Table 31: Education services Capital Investment Plan

Goal	A district where quality inclusive education services are accessible by all					
Objective	Increase the proportion of learners accessing quality education services from 59% percentage to at least 85 % by 2034, through improving school infrastructure, recruiting more teachers, and providing additional teaching and learning materials					
Strategies	Programme / Activities	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Ensure improved school infrastructure	Construction of classroom blocks (35 CRBs- 1x3)	Assorted building materials.	K42,000,000	MOE/ CDF	Shangombo District Education Board Office	Shangombo District Education Board Office
	Construction of 144 ablution blocks for 72 schools	Assorted Building materials and other construction	K50,400,000	MOE/CDF	Shangombo District Education Board Office	Shangombo District Education Board Office/ Shangombo Town Council

	Construction of 12 laboratories	Assorted building materials.	K12,000,000	MOE/CDF	Shangombo District Education Board Office	Shangombo District Education Board Office
	Construction of one semi-detached staff house at each of the 75 schools	Assorted building materials,	K75,000.00	MOE/CDF	Shangombo District Education Board Office	Shangombo District Education Board Office/ Shangombo Town Council
Ensure availability of desks	Procurement of 3000 desks	Financial resources	K1,500,000	MOE/CDF	Shangombo District Education Board Office	Shangombo District Education Board Office/ Shangombo Town Council
Increased access to secondary school	Construct 3 more secondary schools	Assorted building materials.	K30,000,000	MOE/CDF	Shangombo District Education Board Office	Shangombo District Education Board Office/ Shangombo Town Council
Ensure availability of teaching and learning materials	Procure teaching and learning materials(assorted)- text books, laboratory equipment and chemicals	Information on teaching and learning materials needed.	K1,200,000	MOE/CDF	Shangombo District Education Board Office	Shangombo District Education Board Office/ Shangombo Town Council
Ensure adequate and reliable transport for monitoring standards in schools	Procure 1 4x4 motor vehicle (Toyota Land cruiser)	Financial resource	K350,000	MOE/CDF	Shangombo District Education Board Office	Shangombo District Education Board Office/ Shangombo Town Council

Increased awareness on the importance of Education to the community	Conduct 10 sensitization meetings	Financial resources, human resource	K600,000	MOE/CDF	Shangombo District Education Board Office	Shangombo District Education Board Office/ Shangombo Town Council
Ensure adequate teaching staff	Recruit more qualified teachers	Information on shortage of staff, finances	K400,000	MOE	Shangombo District Education Board Office	Shangombo District Education Board
Teacher in-service training enhanced	Conduct 10 in service teacher training	Logistics for conducting meetings	K500, 000	MOE/OTHER STAKEHOLDER S	Shangombo District Education Board Office	MOE/ OTHER STAKEHOLDER S

Goal	To Promote sustainable forest management and conservation in Shangombo District to reduce illegal timber harvesting and encroachment					
Objective	Implement sustainable forest management practices and conservation strategies that reduce illegal timber harvesting by 70% and prevent encroachment into protected areas by 2034					
Strategies	Program	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
To stop illegal Settlements and Agricultural Fields in the Forest Reserves	Forest Protection and Management	4X4 Vehicle, fuel and human resource and finances	200,000.00	MGEE	Forestry Department	Forestry Department
To ensure compliance to applicable Forestry Law on Timber Harvesting	Forest License Inspections and Forest Patrols	4X4 Vehicle, fuel and human resource and finances	250,000.00	MGEE	Forestry Department	Forestry Department
Engage local communities in forest management and conservation	Forest Extension	4X4 Vehicle, fuel and human resource and finances	200,000.00	MGEE	Forestry Department	Forestry Department
Training forestry officers in remote sensing and geospatial analysis	Capacity building	Training facility, Human Resource and DSA's	150,000.00	MGEE	Forestry Department	Forestry Department
Increased awareness and education on sustainable forest fire management	Forest Extension	Training Aids, Food for community training, Human Resource and Allowances	150,000.00	MGEE	Forestry Department	Forestry Department

Increased awareness and education on sustainable forest fire management	Forest Extension	Training Aids, Food for community training, Human Resource and Allowances	200,000.00	MGEE	Forestry Department	Forestry Department
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Table 32: WASH services Capital Investment Plan

Goal	To enable sustainable Extraction and Utilization of Water Resources in Shangombo District					
Objective	To improve the proportion of people with access to clean water supply and sanitation from 34% to 75% by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Water Research	Aquifer mapping	12 Exploration boreholes in the strategic institutions of the district.	2,400,000	MWDS	Shangombo District Department Water Resources Development and the local authority	Shangombo District Department Water Resources Development and the local authority
		Capacity Building for 2 staff members				
	water source protection	4X4 Vehicle, one motor bicycle, fuel and human resource and finances	4,000,000	MWDS	Shangombo District Department Water Resources Development and the local authority	Shangombo District Department Water Resources Development and the

						local authority
Construction of a soil and water LAB and office space in Shangombo CDB area	Infrastructure development	Construction site, site survey, building materials, contractor, supervising and monitoring the project to completion	4,500,000	MWDS	Shangombo District Department Water Resources Development	Shangombo District Department Water Resources Development and the local authority
Water harvesting system	Infrastructure development	Construction site, site survey, building materials, contractor, supervising and monitoring the project to completion	12,000,000	MWDS/MLGRD	Shangombo District Department Water Resources Development and the local authority	Shangombo District Department Water Resources Development and the local authority
Reservoirs	Infrastructure development	Reservoir Construction site, site survey, building materials, contractor, supervising	48,000,000	MWDS	Shangombo District Department Water Resources Development and the local authority	Shangombo District Department Water Resources Development and the

		and monitoring the project to completion				local authority
Training of communities in land and water resources management	Youth and Adult literacy	Personnel allowances, vehicle service, fuel and finances	2,400,000.00	MWDS/MLGRD	Shangombo District Department Water Resources Development and the local authority	Shangombo District Department Water Resources Development and the local authority

Table 33: Social Services Capital Investment Plan

Goal	In all wards level of extreme poverty reduced and kept above the minimum standard of living in Shangombo District.					
Objective 1	To ensure 70% of household affected by poverty live above minimum standard of living in Shangombo district by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Increase the number of peri-urban and rural households to live above minimum standard of living.	Social Cash Transfer	Payment of SCT funds	150,000,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council
		Food shock response	72,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council
	Public welfare assistance scheme	Repatriation	5,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council

		Minor disaster response	15,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council
		Provision medical assistance/Assistive devices	60,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council
		Provision educational support i.e. uniforms	5,000,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council
		Infant social support	15,000,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council
Objective 2	To reduce child delinquency cases in the district by 50% by 2034, through the implementation of community-based prevention programs, increased access to education and youth services, and the strengthening of family support systems.					
Ensure the number of teenage pregnancies and early marriages are reduced	Child Delinquency	Community sensitization on Behavioral Change Practices and crosscutting issues	30,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council
		Administration of child justice	200,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council
		Attendance of High court procession	5,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council
		Convene exercise	10,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council

		Retrieval of children from early marriages	5,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council
Objective 3	To ensure that 90% of vulnerable families in Shangombo District have access to adequate social services by 2034					
Improve access to basic needs at household level and reduce the cost of living	Livestock pass-on project	Provision of livestock for rearing and passing on.	30,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office
	Family literacy financial management	Provide raining in life skills, reproductive health, financial literacy and business skill	18,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	Shangombo District Community Development Office Shangombo District Social Welfare Office
		Provide training in savings and village backing skills	30,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	Shangombo District Community Development Office Shangombo District Social Welfare Office
		Facilitate formation of savings groups and village baking local community level	9,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	Shangombo District Community Development Office Shangombo District Social Welfare Office

	Administration	Personnel, vehicle, fuel and finances	100,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council Shangombo District Education Board Office /Shangombo District Community Development Office	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office / Shangombo Town Council Shangombo District Education Board Office Shangombo District Community Development Office
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Table 34: Table 34: Fisheries and Livestock Services Capital Investment Plan

Goal	To increase livestock productivity across all species to above 50% in Shangombo District.					
Objective	To enhance fish and livestock production by providing comprehensive fisheries, livestock, and veterinary extension services to at least 80% of farmers in the district by 2034, including regular training, access to veterinary care, and sustainable resource management practices					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Disease Control.	Disease treatment and prevention.	Drugs	456,000 per year.	MFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.
		Vaccines				
	Veterinary Extension Services.	Fuel and materials	216,000 per year.	MFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.
Disease diagnostics, monitoring and surveillance.	Provide diagnostic tools and resources needed for disease surveillance	Procurements of diagnostic tools, Disease surveillance and monitoring.	100,000 per year.	MFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.

	and monitoring.					
Increase access to fisheries, livestock, and Veterinary extension services.	Infrastructure development under Veterinary Services,	Construction and renovation of Veterinary camp houses and installation of cold chain facilities.	7,200,000	MFL/CDF	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.
	Infrastructure development under livestock.	Construction of Livestock camp houses.	6,000,000	MFL/CDF	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.
	Infrastructure development under fisheries.	Construction of Fisheries Aquaculture Development Centre (Fish Hatchery, Fish Feed Production Line and 3 staff houses).	7,500,000	MFL/CDF	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.
	Infrastructure development under livestock.	Construction of a Livestock Development Centre.	7,500,000	MFL/CDF	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.
Animal Handling, Food safety and Quality	Public Health.	Provide Knowledge of animal handling and food safety of animal origin.	60,000 per year.	MFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.

Enhance provision of extension services.	Procurement	Procurement and repair of a Vehicle and 12 motor bicycles	3,600,000	MFL/CDF	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Shangombo.
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INCREASE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY						
OBJECTIVE	Increase the number of farmers accessing agriculture financing from 200 to over 2000 by 2034					
Strategies	Key activities	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source Information of	Responsible Institution
Increase the credit facilities for farmer	Private investment in microfinance	Construction of 5 microfinance offices Start-up capital	2,500,000	Private	Ministry of agriculture	Private sector
	Training of farmer on saving and loans associations	Stationery, meals, refreshments, fuel, allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	3,750, 000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners
	Formation of saving and loans associations	Stationery, fuel and allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	200, 000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners
Information sharing on available credit facilities	Sensitization of available finance facilitates to farmers	Fuel and allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	150, 000	Ministry of Agriculture and Banks, CDF and CEEC	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and Banks, Local Authority and CEEC
	Facilitate for sensitization of operations of Various finance institutions	14400 farmers in all the 24 Agriculture camps	100, 000	Ministry of Agriculture, Banks and microfinance	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Banks and microfinance
OBJECTIVE	Reduce the prevalence of pest and diseases by 50% by 2023					
Strategies	Key activities	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source Information of	Responsible Institution
Improve in Pest and diseases management control	Training of farmers in integrated pest management	Stationery, meals, refreshments, fuel, allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	3,750, 000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners
	Invest in agro shop closer to the farmers	Construction 10 Agro shop Start-up Capital	1,000,000	Private Sector	Ministry of Agriculture	Private Sector

	Promotion of medicinal agroforestry tree species	Procurement of agroforestry seeds, fuel, allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	1,000, 000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Responsible Agency /Dept.
Farmers improve the farming methods and practices	Setting up of Farm Block	Acquiring of land, surveying, demarcation construction of roads, supervising and monitoring the project to completion	10,000,000	Ministry of Agriculture, CDF and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners
	Train farmers in good agricultural practices and methods	Stationery, meals, refreshments, fuel, allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	3,750, 000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners
	Promote the formation of farmer field schools	Stationery, fuel, seeds and allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	250, 000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners
	Sitting up of demonstration plots for various crops	Fuel, seeds, fertilizers and allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	150,000	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs. Fertilizer and Seed Companies	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs. Fertilizer and Seed Companies
	Conduct field days	Stationery, meals, refreshments, fuel, allowances for facilitators	600,000	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs. Fertilizer and Seed Companies	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs. Fertilizer and Seed Companies
	Conduct seed fairs	Stationery, meals, refreshments, fuel, allowances for facilitators	200, 000	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs and Seed Companies	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs and Seed Companies
	Conduct study circles	Stationery, study materials, refreshments, fuel,	300,000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners

		allowances for facilitators and monitoring team				
Conduct Farm Visits	Stationery, fuel, allowances for facilitators and monitoring team	500,000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	
Conduct Farmer exposure visits	Meals, refreshments, fuel, allowances for facilitators and monitoring team	1000,000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	
Conduct Camp Agricultural shows	Construction of Venue, Meals, refreshments, fuel	9240000	Farmers, Cooperatives, women groups, agro dealers, seed and fertilizer companies, Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Farmers, Cooperatives, women groups, agro dealers, seed and fertilizer companies, Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	
Conduct Block Agricultural shows	Construction of Venue, Meals, refreshments, fuel	285,000	Farmers, Cooperatives, women groups, agro dealers, seed and fertilizer companies, Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Farmers, Cooperatives, women groups, agro dealers, seed and fertilizer companies, Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	
Conduct District Agricultural shows	Construction of Venue, Meals, refreshments, fuel	500,000	Farmers, Cooperatives, women groups, agro dealers, seed and fertilizer companies, Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Farmers, Cooperatives, women groups, agro dealers, seed and fertilizer companies, Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	
Setting up of Agriculture centers of excellences	Construction of different structures, Boreholes procurement	24, 000, 000	Ministry of Agriculture, CDF and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners	

		of seeds, implements and equipment				
Improve extension services	Demarcation, gazetting and realignment of agricultural camps and blocks to wards	Fuel and Allowances for the officers	10,000	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
	Recruitment of Agricultural Assistants for agricultural camps	Recruitment of Agricultural Assistants for agricultural camps	N/A	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
	Recruitment of Agricultural Supervisors for agricultural Blocks	Recruitment of Agricultural Supervisors for agricultural Blocks	N/A	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
	Recruitment of Agricultural staffs at District office	Recruitment of Agricultural staffs at District office	N/A	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
	Renovation of Agricultural camp houses	Building materials, contractor, supervising and monitoring the project to completion	400,000	Ministry of Agriculture, CDF and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners
	Construction of agricultural Camp houses	Construction site, site survey, building materials, contractor, supervising and monitoring the project to completion	6,400,000	Ministry of Agriculture, CDF and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners
	Construction of agricultural block houses	Construction site, site survey, building materials, contractor, supervising and monitoring the project to completion	2,000,000	Ministry of Agriculture, CDF and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners
	Construction of District agriculture offices	Building materials, contractor, supervising and monitoring the project to completion	1,200,000	Ministry of Agriculture, CDF and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners

	Procurement of new motorbikes	Procurement of new motorbikes	2,400,000	Ministry of Agriculture, CDF and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and Cooperating partners
	Procurement of motor vehicles	Procurement of motor vehicles	4,800,000	Ministry of Agriculture, CDF and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and Cooperating partners
	Procurement of agriculture extension kits	34 of agriculture extension kits, 5 for district staff, 5 for block officers and 24 for Agriculture camp officers	510,000	Ministry of Agriculture, CDF and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and Cooperating partners
	Construction of Farmer training center	Construction of different structures, Boreholes procurement of seeds, implements and equipment	5, 000, 000	Ministry of Agriculture, CDF and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Responsible Agency /Dept.
Promoting mitigation and adaptation measures	Train farmers in Conservation smart agriculture	Stationery, meals, refreshments, fuel, allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	3,750, 000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners
	Setting up of weather capturing and measuring instruments	Procurement of weather capturing and measuring instruments, fuel, allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	720,000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners
	Timely sharing of early warning messages climate to farmers	Stationery, Fuel and allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	150, 000	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners

	Training of farmers on drought tolerant crops and varieties	Stationery, meals, refreshments, fuel, allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	3,750, 000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners
	Setting up of fallow irrigation systems	Site selection, construction of fallow irrigation system, Fuel and allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	150, 000	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners
	Setting up of solar powered boreholes and drip irrigation systems	Site Selection, construction of Solar Boreholes, procurement of drip irrigation system by the contractor, seeds, implements and equipment, Fuel, monitoring.	24,000,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners
	Setting up of solar powered overhead irrigation systems	Site Selection, Land Clearing construction of Solar Boreholes, procurement of overhead irrigation system by the contractor, seeds, implements and equipment, Fuel, monitoring.	6,000,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners
	Setting up of Pivot center irrigation systems	Site Selection, Land clearing construction of Solar Boreholes, procurement of overhead irrigation system by the contractor,	24,000,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authority and cooperating partners

		seeds, implements and equipment, Fuel, monitoring.				
GOAL	IMPROVE NUTRITION					
OBJECTIVE	To ensure that 90% of households have access to a diverse range of high-quality foods by 2034					
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Responsible Agency /Dept.
Promotion of consumption of different types and quality foods	Training of farmers in crop diversification	Stationery, meals, refreshments, fuel, allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	3,750, 000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners
	Training and promotion of growing of citrus fruits, bananas and avocado trees.	Stationery, meals, refreshments, fuel, allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	3,750, 000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners
	Training of farmers in food processing and preservations	Stationery, meals, refreshments, fuel, allowances for facilitators and monitoring team.	3,750, 000	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners
	Conduct food fairs	Stationery, meals, refreshments, fuel, allowances for facilitators	200, 000	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs and Seed Companies	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs and Seed Companies

Table 39 MCDSS Capital Investment Plan

Goal	In all wards level wards of high poverty reduced and kept above the minimum standard of living in Shangombo District by 2024.					
Objective 1	To ensure high numbers of household affected by poverty live above minimum standard of living in Shangombo district by 2034.					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost(K)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Increase the number of peri-urban households	Girls Education and Women Empowerment Livelihood	Support Women Livelihood project – Grant provision	34, 959,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office	District Community Development Office / Shangombo

to live above minimum standard of living.						Town Council
		Women Club Formation and support	8,000,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office	District Community Development Office / Shangombo Town Council
Increase the number of rural households to live within/above minimum standard of living	Support Women Livelihood	Community Sensitization meeting on Income Generation Activities	1,000,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office	District Community Development Office / Shangombo Town Council
		Training of women in Life skills, Sexual Reproductive Health, Financial Literacy and Business Skills	871,380.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office	District Community Development Office / Shangombo Town Council
		Training in Village Savings and Loan Association	114,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office	District Community Development Office / Shangombo Town Council
Objective 2	To ensure that at least 80% of beneficiaries in Shangombo District are able to air their grievances and receive responses by 2034					
Ensure number of households with aired grievance are responded to and are reduced.	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Community sensitization meeting on grievance redress mechanism	57,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office	District Community Development Office / Shangombo Town Council
		Refresher Training of community focal point person on grievance redress mechanism and Gender Based Violence	108,400.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office	District Community Development Office / Shangombo Town Council
		Provide monthly talk time to community focal point person to report any GBV cases.	558,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office	District Community Development Office / Shangombo

						Town Council
Objective 3	To reduce illiteracy levels in the communities by 50% by 2034					
Ensure the number of illiteracy levels are reduced	Adult Literacy program	Conduct community sensitization on adult literacy.	57,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office	District Community Development Office / Shangombo Town Council
		Conduct formation of literacy classes in all the wards.	57,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office	District Community Development Office / Shangombo Town Council
		Secure teaching aid and learning aid materials for adult literacy.	100,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office	District Community Development Office / Shangombo Town Council
Objective 4	Ensure that at least 70% of vulnerable families have access to adequate social protection services					
Improve access to basic needs at household level and reduce the cost of living	Alternative Livelihood	Provision of livestock for rearing and passing on.	24,000,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office
	Food Security Pack Programme	Provide farming inputs – Rain Fed cropping programme	34,000,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office
		Provide farming inputs - Tradition Wetland cropping sub programme	23,800,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office
		Provide farming inputs – Emergency Wetland cropping sub programme.	34,000,000.00	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office	Shangombo District Social Welfare Office
	Administration	Personnel, vehicle, fuel and finances	100,000,000	MCDSS/ CDF	Shangombo District Community Development Office / Shangombo Town Council / Shangombo	Shangombo District Community Development Office / Shangombo Town Council/

					District Education Board Office	Shangombo District Education Board Office.
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7.1 SHANGOMBO TOWN COUNCIL FINANCIAL PLAN

Given the vast resource requirement the CIP outlines, Shangombo Town Council, in aligning itself for the anticipate monumental growth, sets a financial plan to utilize both provided grants (funds), locally generated funds and anticipated funding from cooperating NGOs and businesses to meet this demand. As such, the following financial analysis for the council is set:

7.1.1 Local Authority's Financial Plan

The purpose of the Financial Plan is to ensure that recurrent expenses for the implementation of the IDP are budgeted for. The expected output is a financial plan setting out the recurrent expenses for the implementation of strategies and programs. It relates wholly to functions of and services provided by Shangombo Town Council whilst taking into account the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

7.1.2 Assessment of Revenue collection efficiency of the Council

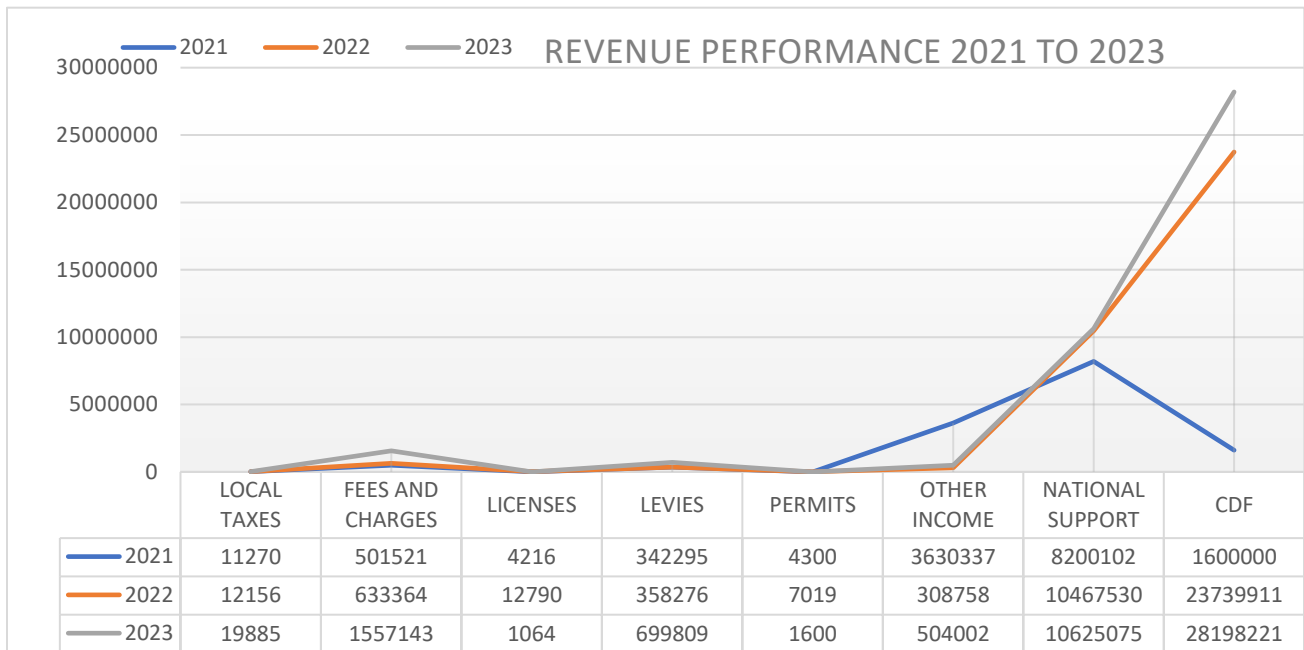
This chapter compares the budgeted with collected own source revenue for the past three years as a basis for determining the potential revenue resources available for the implementation of the IDP. It identifies the strengths and weaknesses in revenue collection and determines strategies for improving OSR generation and collection.

Table 35: Revenue Collection Efficiency of the Council 2021 – 2023 (STC, 2024)

SN	YEARS	2021			2022			2023		
		DETAILS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL BUDGET	PERCENT	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL BUDGET	PERCENT	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL BUDGET
1	Local taxes	7,500.00	11,270.00	150	11,500.00	12,156.00	106	11,475.00	19,885.00	173
2	Fees and charges	552,810.00	501,521.00	91	502,560.00	633,364.00	126	539,143.00	1,557,143.00	289
3	Licenses	7,600.00	4,216.00	55	13,700.00	12,790.00	93	8,200.00	1,064.00	13
4	Levies	378,198.00	342,295.00	91	334,382.00	358,276.00	107	359,558.00	699,809.00	195
5	Permits	6,800.00	4,300.00	63	3,500.00	7,019.00	201	5,100.00	1,600.00	31
6	Other income	12,546.00	3,630,337.00	28936	60,000.00	308,758.00	515.00	313,000.00	504,002.00	161
8	National Support	8,331,299.00	8,200,102.00	98.43	10,621,299.00	10,467,530.00	98.55	10,521,299.00	10,625,075.00	101
9	CDF	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	100.00	25,739,911.00	23,739,911.00	92.00	28,313,902.00	28,198,221.00	99.99
Grand Total		10,896,753.00	10,694,519.90	98.14	37,286,852.00	35,539,804.00	95.00	40,072,264.00	41,606,800.00	104

Source: (SHTC 2024)

Table 36: Shangombo Town Council Revenue Performance (STC, 2024)



a. Local Taxes

The collection efficiency for 2021 was 150%, this was as a result of receipt of personal levies for the years 2020 and 2021. In the year 2022 The Council planned to generate K11, 500.00 from local taxes but collected K12, 156.00 resulting in a positive performance of 106%. A favorable variance was due to the personal levies realized from the recruitments done within the year. Further, the 2023 collection efficiency was 173 % against the total budget for the local taxes. This was due to the massive civil service recruitment in the second semester of the year 2022.

b. Fees and Charges

The collection efficiency for the year 2021 stood at 91% which is lower than the 2022 performance whose collection efficiency was at 126% due to receipt of funds pertaining to the registration of clubs and groups for CDF beneficiaries. Further, in the year 2023 there was a higher margin performance of 289% collection efficiency due to mainly the sale of commercial plots.

c. Licenses

The collection efficiency for 2021 was 55 % from issuance of various licenses. This was due to non-receipt of anticipated petroleum license. In 2022 we managed to collect 93% of licenses budgeted for. This was due to compliance from business community. Further in the year 2023 the performance dropped due to non-receipt of anticipated funds from ZESCO for the current year, and this has brought about a flop with a performance of 13% against the budgeted funds.

d. Levies

The collection efficiency for the year 2021 was 91% on levies against the budgeted funds. In the year 2022 we managed to collect 107% levies against the budget. This was due to the movement of fish, livestock and Timber out of the district.

e. Permits

The collection efficiency was at 63% for 2021 against the budget. This was due to the none collection of anticipated health permits. In the year 2022 the Council collected above the planned budget on permits with a performance of 201% as collection efficiency. This was due to the high inspection rate on health compliance. However, in 2023 the performance was low due to the absence of the health inspector and fire fighter Officers. This brought about a flop on the collection of permits with the collection efficiency of 31%.

f. Other Income

The collection efficiency for the year 2021 was 28,936% against the budgeted funds. This mainly was composed of funds received from Electoral commission of Zambia for the running of the General elections and receipts from World bank for climate resilient pilot projects. Further in 2022 we had the collection efficiency of 515% on the budget. Much of the receipts were realized from the Donors for Rural water and sanitation project. In the year 2023, much of what was realized was from the Constituency Development fund loan recoveries and interest earned on the account. This has brought the collection efficiency of 161% on the estimated budget.

7.1.3 Areas Where Council Collected Below Its Forecast Revenue in The Budgets

i. Licenses

Basically, it's just the late receipt of funds from billed clients/payers on petroleum licenses and this affected the year 2023 performance.

ii. Permits

The year 2023 was the least recorded performance as compared to 2021 and 2022 due to the transfer of the Health Inspector from the station.

7.1.4 Identification of the Revenue base for the first five years of the implementation Plan

Table 37: Revenue Projection for the first five years of the Implementation Plan (STC, 2024)

YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Locally Generated Revenue	1,500,368.00	1,620,397.44	1,750,029.24	1,890,031.57	2,041,234.10
Constituency Development Fund	30,635,642.00	33,086,493.36	35,733,412.83	38,592,085.86	41,679,452.72
Local Government Equalization Fund LGEF	11,939,299.00	12,894,442.92	13,925,998.35	15,040,078.22	16,243,284.48
Devolution Marching grants	7,406,417.26	7,998,930.64	8,638,845.09	9,329,952.70	10,076,348.92
Basic Capital Grant	3,720,000.00	4,017,600.00	4,339,008.00	4,686,128.64	5,061,018.93
TOTALS	55,201,726.26	59,617,864.36	64,387,293.51	69,538,276.99	75,101,339.15

The table below shows the five-year projection on sources of revenue that will help in developing and provision of municipal services in the district:

7.1.5 Locally Generated Revenue

The district is endowed with a number of commercial species of timber and rich alluvial fertile soil which are suitable for crop production.

Therefore, the major economic activities include farming, fishing, cattle rearing/trading, timber production and tourism. All these, are done at subsistence level. As such, the revenue base is still low.

Table 38: Locally Generated Revenue (STC, 2024)

YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Local taxes	20,000.00	21,600.00	23,328.00	25,194.24	27,209.78
Fees and charges	707,230.00	763,808.40	824,913.07	890,906.12	962,178.61
Licenses	6,980.00	7,538.40	8,141.47	8,792.79	9,496.21
Levies	569,658.00	615,230.64	664,449.09	717,605.02	775,013.42
Permits	6,500.00	7,020.00	7,581.60	8,188.13	8,843.18
Other Income	190,000.00	205,200.00	221,616.00	239,345.28	258,492.90
TOTAL	1,500,368.00	1,620,397.44	1,750,029.24	1,890,031.57	2,041,234.10

7.1.6 National Support Financing

a. Constituency Development Fund

The Provision for CDF is K30,635,642 as per national budgetary allocation by Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

b. Local Government Equalization Fund

The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development has revised the LGEF upwards and fund is to be utilized on the provision of municipal services as per Local Authority mandate.

Table 39: Local Government Equalization Fund Allocation (STC, 2024)

YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
LGEF	11,939,299.00	12,894,442.92	13,925,998.35	15,040,078.22	16,243,284.48
TOTALS	11,939,299.00	12,894,442.92	13,925,998.35	15,040,078.22	16,243,284.48

c. Devolution Support matching grants

The Central Government has since devolved some functions to the Local Government with their matching resources.

Below are the five-year projected matching resources from Central Government.

Table 40: Five-year projected matching resources from Central Government

YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Health	3,173,155.00	3,490,470.50	3,839,517.55	4,223,469.31	4,645,816.24
Veterinary and Livestock	201,700.71	221,870.78	244,057.86	268,463.65	295,310.01
Community Sporting	258,620.69	284,482.76	312,931.03	344,224.14	378,646.55
Cultural Matters	10,852.48	11,937.73	13,131.50	14,444.65	15,889.12
District Archives	19,241.38	21,165.52	23,282.07	25,610.28	28,171.30
Roads	3,742,847.00	4,117,131.70	4,528,844.87	4,981,729.36	5,479,902.29

TOTALS	7,406,417.26	8,147,058.99	8,961,764.88	9,857,941.37	10,843,735.51
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d. Basic Capital Grant

The Government has secured support from the World Bank to actualize implementation of decentralization through the Zambia Devolution support Programme (ZDSP). The overall goal of the ZDSP is to strengthen the financing, institutional performance and accountability of Town Councils in Zambia for accountable and sustainable local service delivery.

Zambia Devolution support Programme (ZDSP) empower the eligible Town Councils that meets the set minimum conditions. Shangombo is one of the Town Council that has met the conditions from the year 2021 to 2023.

Table 41: Below are the five-year projected matching resources from the ZDSP

YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Basic Capital Grant	3,720,000.00	3,720,000.00	3,720,000.00	3,720,000.00	3,720,000.00
TOTALS	3,720,000.00	3,720,000.00	3,720,000.00	3,720,000.00	3,720,000.00

7.1.7 Resource Mobilization

Revenue Collection Challenges

- The finance department has no transport (vehicle) allocated to the department.
- Poor road network.
- Lack of a valuation roll as the council is still dependent on Senanga.
- Vastness of the District
- High illiteracy levels
- Political interference in revenue collection

Shangombo Resource Mobilization Strategies for Five (05) to Ten (10) Years

a) Strategies for Resource Mobilization

- Providing (trained) council police to revenue collectors.
- Providing identity cards (IDs) and uniforms to revenue collectors.
- Allocating transport (vehicles/motor cycles/bicycles) for revenue collection.
- Sensitize the community on the need to pay council fees/levies/charges.
- Provision of adequate services to the community.
- Maintain a database for all taxpayers and traders in the district
- Use of technology platforms for paying of levies, fees and charges
- To undertake routine taskforce operations
- Involvement of revenue collectors in the planning and budgeting processes.

- Providing basic training and orientation to the revenue collectors.
- Providing relevant legal documents to the revenue collectors.

b) Revenue Enhancement strategies

- Maintaining up to date revenue databases.
- Creating awareness to the community, in advance, on new taxes, levies, fees, and charges before the actual implementation.
- Setting collection targets, carrying out monitoring and reviews on a continuous basis.
- Close supervision of staff involved in revenue collection – frequently checking on revenue collectors at various collection points.
- Improving infrastructure at revenue collection points e.g. provision of barriers; putting up sign posts to warn the public that they are approaching a check point and providing security lights at check points.
- Maintain good public relation with the community – budget feedback.
- Being innovative by exploring other sources of revenue.
- Sensitizing the community on the need or importance of paying taxes.
- Rotation of revenue collectors working at revenue collection points.
- Sending bills and reminders to debtors on time.
- Involving all the departments of the council in revenue collection.
- Training of revenue collectors and forming revenue collection teams.

c) Revenue Collection Strategies

- Equip revenue collectors with revenue collection skills
- Leveraging on technology
- Stakeholder involvement in sensitization meetings on the benefits of paying for services
- Provision of transport specifically for revenue collection

Development partners

- Establish a developmental agenda which will be appealing to development partners.
- Identification of key areas that will call for the need for development partners

a) Private Sector Financing

During the Plan period, emphasis will be placed on harnessing the financing potential that the private sector has, to ensure positive contribution to national development and ease pressure on the Treasury. This will provide for a progressive way of financing development and ensure that the private sector anchors the recovery plan through utilization of PPP arrangements,

especially on infrastructure projects; thus, fully private sector financing are possible avenues that Plan implementation can engage in.

b) Public Private Partnerships

- Changes in policies and laws
- Socio –cultural changes
- Improvement of current mechanisms and process
- Financial and capital capacity building

c) Areas Where PPP Is Expected According to the Estimates

- Agriculture
- Shopping mall
- Hospitality industries
- Education
- Forestry
- Poverty alleviation
- Processing industries
- Infrastructure development
- Transport
- Technology
- Water and sanitation
 - Health
 - Social services
 - Sporting facilities
 - Tourism

d) Exploiting the Untapped Resources

- Creating of by-laws to cater specifically for untapped Revenue sources
- Engaging in public private partnership in establishing mining, manufacturing industries and processing industries
- Technological advancement

e) Strategies for Assets, Financial Management and Capital Financing

- Implement a policy on Asset management
- Implement a policy management on the profitability of assets
- Implement a policy on the disposal of assets
- Incorporate the legal framework on financial management
- Venture into capital growth by embracing capital financing

f) Financial Management Strategies

- Ensure effective cash flow management
- Compliance to relevant financial regulations
- Provide means for growth through investment
- Meet the demands of employees and customers
- Support operations
- Meet the demands of shareholders and expectations of the stakeholders
- Effective audit procedures

g) Loans and grants Ensure an effective budget for the projects or activities to be funded is provided to its completion

- Ensure the amount required for financing is adequate as per budget.
- Ensure contingency is taken care of in the planning process.
- Determine if the loan will be short term or long term that will suit the needs of the loan (period).
- Determine the interest rate of the loan obtained if it is significant according to the cash flow.
- Promote local enterprise partnership by accessing grants from cooperating partners for funding.
- Encourage Small and Medium enterprises and source for funding to fund such enterprises for economic growth.
- Ensure community programs that will meet the needs of the less privileged to enable them have access to grants.
- Provided adequate requirements for government aided programs and activities to be financed by grants.

7.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The achievement of set objectives cannot be ensured without a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan that ensures regular assessment to check outputs against targets. Given the diverse SOW of the various institutions and individuals involved, development of an integrated M&E plan is vital.

Monitoring and Evaluation for the IDP will utilize a mixed approach where sectoral reports are compiled and submitted on a weekly basis and quarterly reports drafted after field visits to operational sites. Administratively, the Executive Officer for the local authority, the CS, will oversee the M&E system, with the operative functions lying in the office of the Director of Planning.

Close monitoring of set objectives and identified, the following M&E plan will be in place for the IDP.

Table 42: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Goal	Have a healthy population that contributes to economic transformation of the district								
Objective	To increase the percentage of district residents accessing quality healthcare services from 40% to 65% by the end of 2034								
Strategies	Program	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Reduce distance communities travel to access health facilities and improve quality of health infrastructure	Construct 23 new facilities (3 mini hospitals, 8 health centers and 12 health posts)	3 health posts, 3 health centers	3 health posts, 3 health centers	2 mini hospitals	1 mini hospital, 3 health posts	3 health posts, 2 health centers	Number of facilities constructed	Shangombo District Health Office	Bi-Annually
	Renovate 11 old health facilities	3 houses	3 houses	3 houses	2 houses		Number of houses renovated	Shangombo District Health Office	Bi-Annually
	Install lighting equipment at all (15 + 23) facilities	7 facilities	8 facilities	8 facilities	8 facilities	7 facilities	Number of facilities with lighting equipment fully installed		Bi-Annually
	Install water and sanitation facilities at all (15 + 23) facilities	7 facilities	8 facilities	8 facilities	8 facilities	7 facilities	Number of facilities with water reticulation installed		Bi-Annually
	Build mothers' waiting	7 facilities	8 facilities	7 facilities	7 facilities	7 facilities	Number of mothers		Bi-Annually

	shelters at all facilities (x36)						' waiting shelters constructed		
	Build relative's waiting shelters at all facilities (x38)	7 facilities	8 facilities	8 facilities	8 facilities	7 facilities	Number of relative waiting shelters constructed		Bi-Annually
	Construct 150 neighborhood health (NHC) community structures	30 NHCs	30 NHCs	30 NHCs	30 NHCs	30 NHCs	Number of NHCs constructed		Bi-Annually
	Procure 25 motorbikes for routine integrated outreach activities	5 motorbikes	5 motorbikes	5 motorbikes	5 motorbikes	5 motorbikes	Number of motorbikes procured	Shangombo District Health Office	Bi-Annually
Increase the number of trained health personnel in facilities	Construct 30 staff houses	6 staff houses	6 staff houses	6 staff houses	6 staff houses	6 staff houses	Number of houses constructed	Shangombo District Health Office	Bi-Annually
	Renovate 25 old staff houses	5 houses	5 houses	5 houses	5 houses	5 houses	Number of houses renovated	Shangombo District Health Office	Bi-Annually
Ensure timely	Procurement of ambulance	1 ambulance	1 ambulance	1 ambulance	1 ambulance	1 ambulance		Shangombo District Health Office	Bi-Annually

referral of patients	for each hospital (x5)								
	Quarterly service of ambulance (x6)	1 ambulance	2 ambulances	3 ambulances	4 ambulances	5 ambulances		Shangombo District Health Office	Bi-Annually
Goal	A district where quality inclusive education services are accessible by all								
Objective	To increase the proportion of learners accessing quality education services from 59% percentage to at least 85 % by 2034, through improving school infrastructure, recruiting more teachers, and providing additional teaching and learning materials								
Strategies	Program	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Ensure improved school infrastructure	Construction of classroom blocks		26	26	26	26	Number of classroom blocks constructed	Shangombo District Education Board Office	
	Construction of ablution blocks		18	18	18	18	Number of ablution blocks constructed	Shangombo District Education Board Office	
	Construction of laboratories (in 19 schools)		2	2	2	2	Number of laboratories constructed	Shangombo District Education Board Office	
	Construction of staff houses		18	18	18	18	Number of staff houses constructed	Shangombo District Education Board Office	

	Procurement of desks		600	600	600	600	Number of desks procured	Shangombo District Education Board Office	
Ensure availability of teaching and learning materials			Working on the strategy	Working on the strategy	Working on the strategy	Working on the strategy	Number of teaching and learning aids procured	Shangombo District Education Board Office	
Ensure adequate and reliable transport for monitoring standards in schools			1 vehicle				Number of vehicles procured	Shangombo District Education Board Office	
Ensure adequate qualified teaching staff			Working on the strategy		Working on the strategy		Number of qualified teachers recruited	Shangombo District Education Board Office	
			Working on the strategy	Working on the strategy	Working on the strategy	Working on the strategy	Number of qualified teachers recruited	Shangombo District Education Board Office	
Increased access to secondary school			1		1	1	Number of secondary schools constructed	Shangombo District Education Board Office	
Increased awareness of the		2 awareness	2 awareness	2 awareness	2 awareness	2 awareness	Number of times awareness	Shangombo District Education Board Office	

importance of Education to the community		meetings	meetings	meetings	meetings	meetings	ss meeting conducted		
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GOAL	INCREASE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY								
OBJECTI	Increase the number of farmers accessing agriculture financing from 200 to over 2000 by 2034								
Strategi es	Key Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	indicator	Source of information	frequency
Increase the credit facilities for farmer	Establish 5 microfinance in Shangombo	1 Microfinance	1 finance	1 finance	1 finance	1 finance	No. of microfinance established	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Training of 15000 farmer on saving and loans associations	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	No. of Famers trained	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Formation of 600 saving and loans associations	120 saving and loans associations	120 saving and loans associations	120 saving and loans associations	120 saving and loans associations	120 saving and loans associations	No. of saving and loans associations formed	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
Information sharing on available credit facilities	Sensitization of available finance facilitates to 15000 farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	No. of farmers sensitized	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Facilitate to sensitization of operations of Various finance institutions to 15000 farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	No. of farmers sensitized	Ministry of agriculture	Annually

OBJECTIVE	Reduce the prevalence of pest and diseases by 50% by 2023								
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	indicator	Source of information	frequency
Improve in Pest and diseases management control	Training of 15000 farmers in integrated pest management	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	No. of Farmers trained	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Establish 10 agro shop closer to the farmers	2 agro	2 agro shops	2 agro shops	2 agro shops	2 agro shops	No. of agro shop closer to the farmers established	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Promotion of medicinal agroforestry tree species	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	No. of medicinal agroforestry tree species promoted	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	indicator	Source of information	frequency
Farmers improve the farming methods and practices	Setting up of 1 Farm Block					1	Number of Farm block set up	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Train of 15000 farmers in good agricultural practices and methods	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	No. of farmers Trained	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Formation of 1000 farmer field schools	200 Farmer Field School	200 Farmer Field School	200 Farmer Field School	200 Farmer Field School	200 Farmer Field School	No. of farmer field Schools formed	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Setting up of 1200 demonstration plots for	240 demonstration plots for	240 demonstration plots for	240 demonstration plots for	240 demonstration plots for	240 demonstration plots for	No. of demonstration plots for	Ministry of	Annually

	ation plots for various crops	various crops	various crops	various crops	various crops	various crops	various crops setup	agriculture	
	Conduct 600 field days	120 Field	120 Field days	120 Field days	120 Field days	120 Field days	No. of field days conducted	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Conduct 120 seed fairs	24 Seed Fairs	24 Seed Fairs	24 Seed Fairs	24 Seed Fairs	24 Seed Fairs	No. of seed fairs conducted	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Conduct 1000 study circles	200 study circles	200 study circles	200 study circles	200 study circles	200 study circles	No. of Study circles conducted	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Conduct 15000 Farm Visits	3, 000 Farmers	3, 000 Farmers	3, 000 Farmers	3, 000 Farmers	3, 000 Farmers	No. of Farm visits conducted	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Conduct 125 Farmer exposure visits	25 farmer exposure visits	25 farmer exposure visits	25 farmer exposure visits	25 farmer exposure visits	25 farmer exposure visits	No. of Farmer exposure visits conducted	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Conduct 77 Camp Agricultural shows	8 Camp agricultural Shows	10 Camp agricultural Shows	15 Camp agricultural Shows	20 Camp agricultural Shows	24 Camp agricultural Shows	No. of Camp Agricultural shows conducted	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Conduct 19 Block Agricultural shows	2 Block agricultural Shows	3 Block agricultural Shows	4 Block agricultural Shows	5 Block agricultural Shows	5 Block agricultural Shows	No. of Block Agricultural shows conducted	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Conduct 5 District Agricultural shows	1 District Agricultural shows	1 District Agricultural shows	1 District Agricultural shows	1 District Agricultural shows	1 District Agricultural shows	No. of District Agricultural shows conducted	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Setting up of 24 Agriculture centers of excellences	4 Centers of Excellence	5 Centers of Excellence	5 Centers of Excellence	5 Centers of Excellence	5 Centers of Excellence	No. of Agriculture centers of excellences Setup	Ministry of agriculture	Annually

Improve extension services	Demarcation, gazetting and realignment of 25 agricultural camps and 5 blocks to wards	24 agricultural camps and 5 agricultural blocks demarcated and submitted for gazetting	24 agricultural camps and 5 agricultural blocks gazetted				No. of agricultural camps and blocks created and aligned to the wards	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Recruitment of 14 Agricultural Assistants for agricultural camps	4 Agricultural Assistants	5 Agricultural Assistants	5 Agricultural Assistants			No. of Agricultural Assistants for agricultural camps Recruited	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Recruitment of 3 Agricultural Supervisors for agricultural Blocks	2 Agricultural Supervisors	1 Agricultural Supervisors				No. of Agricultural Supervisors for agricultural Blocks Recruited	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Recruitment of 10 Agricultural staffs at District office	3 Agricultural staffs at District office	3 Agricultural staffs at District office	4 Agricultural staffs at District office			No. of Agricultural staffs at District office Recruited	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Renovation of 2 Agricultural camp houses	1 Agricultural camp house renovated in Namono	1 Agricultural camp houses renovated in Sipuma Camps				No. of Agricultural camp houses Renovated	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Construction of 16 agricultural Camp houses	3 Agricultural Camp houses	3 Agricultural Camp houses	3 Agricultural Camp houses	3 Agricultural Camp houses	4 Agricultural Camp houses	No. of agricultural Camp houses Constructed	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Construction of 5 agricultural block houses	1 agricultural block house	1 agricultural block house	1 agricultural block house	1 agricultural block house	1 agricultural block house	No. of agricultural block houses Constructed	Ministry of agriculture	Annually

	Construct ion of 1 District agricultur e offices		1 Block office construct ed in Shangom bo Boma				No. of District agricultur e offices Construct ed	Ministr y of agricult ure	Annually
	Procure ment of 24 new motorbikes	4 Motor	5 Motor	5 Motor	5 Motor	5 Motor	No. of new motorbikes Procured	Ministr y of agricult ure	Annually
	Procure ment of 4 motor vehicles	1 Motor vehicle	1 Motor	1 Motor	1 Motor		No. of motor vehicles Procured	Ministr y of agricult ure	Annually
	Procure ment of 34 agricultur e extensio n kits	12 agricultur e extensio n kits	12 agricultur e extensio n kits	10 agricultur e extensio n kits			No. of agricultur e extensio n kits Procured	Ministr y of agricult ure	Annually
	Construct ion of 1 Farmer training center			1 Farmer training center to be construct ed at Natukoma			No. of Farmer training center construct ed	Ministr y of agricult ure	Annually
Strategi es	Key Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	indicator	Source of informati on	frequ ency
Promoti ng mitigati on and adaptati on measure s	Train of 15000 farmers in Conserva tion smart agricultur e	3, 000 Farmers	3, 000 Farmers	3, 000 Farmers	3, 000 Farmers	3, 000 Farmers	No. of farmers in Conserva tion smart agricultur e Trained	Ministr y of agricult ure	Annually
	Setting up of 24 weather capturing and measurin g instrume nts	4 weather capturing and measurin g instrume nts set up	5 weather capturing and measurin g instrume nts set up	5 weather capturing and measurin g instrume nts set up	5 weather capturing and measurin g instrume nts set up	5 weather capturing and measurin g instrume nts set up	No. of weather capturing and measurin g instrume nts Setup	Ministr y of agricult ure	Annually
	Timely sharing of early warning messages	15000 farmers in all the 24 Agricultu	15000 farmers in all the 24 Agricultu	15000 farmers in all the 24 Agricultu	15000 farmers in all the 24 Agricultu	15000 farmers in all the 24 Agricultu	No. of farmers reached with early	Ministr y of agricult ure	Annually

	climate to farmers	re every year	re every year	re every year	re every year	re every year	warning messages		
	Training of 15,000 farmers on drought tolerant crops and varieties	3, 000 Farmers	3, 000 Farmers	3, 000 Farmers	3, 000 Farmers	3, 000 Farmers	No. of farmers Trained on drought tolerant crops and varieties	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Setting up of 290 fallow irrigation systems	58 Fallow irrigation system setup	58 Fallow irrigation system setup	58 Fallow irrigation system setup	58 Fallow irrigation system setup	58 Fallow irrigation system setup	No. of farmers with fallow irrigation systems	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Setting up of 120 solar powered boreholes and drip irrigation systems	24 solar powered boreholes and drip irrigation systems	24 solar powered boreholes and drip irrigation systems	24 solar powered boreholes and drip irrigation systems	24 solar powered boreholes and drip irrigation systems	24 solar powered boreholes and drip irrigation systems	No. of solar powered boreholes and drip irrigation systems Setup	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Setting up of 6 solar powered overhead irrigation systems	1 solar powered overhead irrigation systems in Kaungamashi covering 25 hectares	1 solar powered overhead irrigation systems in Sipuma, covering 25 hectares	1 solar powered overhead irrigation systems in Shangombo covering 25 hectares	1 solar powered overhead irrigation systems in Mabolomoka Camp covering 25 hectares	2 solar powered overhead irrigation systems in Keyana and Namono Camps each covering 25 hectares	No. of solar powered overhead irrigation systems Setup	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Setting up of 3 Pivot center irrigation systems			1 Pivot Centre irrigation system set up in Kaungamashi, Agricultural Camp	1 Pivot Centre irrigation system set up in, Shangombo central Agricultural Camp	1 Pivot Centre irrigation system set up in Namono Agricultural Camp	No. of Pivot center irrigation systems Setup	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
GOAL	IMPROVE NUTRITION								
OBJECTIVE	To ensure that 90% of households have access to a diverse range of high-quality foods by 2034								
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	indicator	Source of information	frequency

Promotion of consumption of different types and quality foods	Training of 15,000 farmers in crop diversification	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	No. of farmers in crop diversification Trained	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Training 15,000 farmers on growing of citrus fruits, bananas and avocado trees.	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	No. of farmers trained in growing citrus fruits, bananas and avocado trees.	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Training of 15,000 farmers in food processing and preservations	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	3,000 Farmers	No. of farmers Trained in food processing and preservations	Ministry of agriculture	Annually
	Conduct 480 food fairs	96 Food fairs	96 Food fairs	96 Food fairs	96 Food fairs	96 Food fairs	No. of food fairs Conducted	Ministry of agriculture	
GOAL	INCREASE INCOME FOR FARMERS								

Education								
Objective	To increase the proportion of learners accessing quality education services from 59% percentage to at least 85 % by 2034, through improving school infrastructure, recruiting more teachers, and providing additional teaching and learning materials							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Ensure improved school infrastructure	Construction of classroom blocks	All wards (All schools)		26	26	26	26	MOE/CDF
	Construction of ablution blocks	All wards (All schools)		18	18	18	18	MOE/CDF
	Construction of laboratories (in 19 schools)	All schools with secondary section		2	2	2	2	MOE/CDF
	Construction of staff houses	All wards (All schools)		18	18	18	18	MOE/CDF
	Procurement of desks	All wards (All schools)		600	600	600	600	MOE/CDF
Ensure availability of teaching and learning materials	Procure teaching and learning materials	All wards (All schools)		Working on the strategy	Working on the strategy	Working on the strategy	Working on the strategy	MOE/CDF/ OTHER STAKEHOLDERS
Ensure adequate and reliable transport for monitoring standards in schools	Procure a 4x4 motor vehicle (Toyota Land cruiser)	At District office		1 vehicle				MOE/CDF
Ensure adequate qualified teaching staff	Recruit more qualified teachers	All schools with staff shortage		Working on the strategy		Working on the strategy		MOE
	Teacher in-service training enhanced	All wards	Working on the strategy	Working on the strategy	Working on the strategy	Working on the strategy		MOE/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Increased access to secondary school	Construct secondary schools	In wards without secondary schools		1		1	1	MOE/OTHER STAKE HOLDERS
Increased awareness of the importance of Education to the community	Conducting sensitization meetings	All wards	2 awareness meetings	2 awareness meetings	2 awareness meetings	2 awareness meetings	2 awareness meetings	MOE/OTHER STAKE HOLDERS

Goal	To enable sustainable extraction and utilization of water resources in Shangombo District								
Objective	To improve the proportion of people with access to clean water supply and sanitation from 34% to 75% by 2034								
Strategies	Program	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Water Research	In 12 wards aquifer mapping done	3 wards mapped	2 wards mapped	3 wards mapped	2 wards mapped	2 wards mapped	Number of wards mapped	Shangombo District MWDS office	6 per year
	12 wards establishment of Water Recharge zones and Boreholes Database update, maintenance, and management	4 wards done	2 wards done	2 wards done	2 wards done	2 wards done	Number of wards established Databases	Shangombo District MWDS Office	4 per year
Construction of a soil and water LAB and	One 1x5 block office	20% done of the	40% done of the	60% done of the	80% done of the	100% done of the	OFFICE/LAB SPACE	Shangombo District MWDS Office	12 per year

office space in Shango mbo CDB area	space construct ed in the CBD AREA	construc tion of office/la b	construc tion of office/la b	construc tion of office/la b	construc tion of office/la b	construc tion of office/la b	construct ed and		
Water Harvesting (WH)	12 Water Harvesting (WH) systems installation in the 12 wards	2 WH systems installed in 2 wards	2 WH systems installed in 2 wards	3 WH systems installed in 2 wards	3 WH systems installed in 2 wards	2 WH systems installed in 2 wards	Numbers WH systems in 2 wards	Shangombo District MWDS Office	4 per year
Water Resources Management Training	12 wards trained in water resources management	4 wards trained at schools	2 wards trained at schools	2 wards trained at schools	2 wards trained at schools	2 wards trained at schools	Number wards trained in water re	Shangombo District MWDS/MLGRD Office.	4 per year
Reservoirs (Volume 600m3)	12 reservoirs (600m3 each) construct ed in 12 wards	2 reservoirs construct ed in 2 wards	3 reservoirs construct ed in 3 wards	3 reservoirs construct ed in 3 wards	3 reservoirs construct ed in 3 wards	1 reservoir construct ed in 1 ward	NUMBER RESERVOIRS OF CONSTRUCTED	Shangombo District MWDS/MOH/MLGRD/MOE Office.	6 per year

Goal	To increase livestock productivity across all species to above 50% in Shangombo District.								
Objective	To enhance fish and livestock production by providing comprehensive fisheries, livestock, and veterinary extension services to at least 80% of farmers in the district by 2034, including regular training, access to veterinary care, and sustainable resource management practices								
Strategies	Program	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Disease Control.	Vaccinate animals	60,000 cattle	72,000 cattle	86,000 cattle	104,000 cattle	125,000 cattle	Number of	Ministry of fisheries	Yearly

	against major diseases	against (FMD, CBPP, BQ, Anthrax)	against (FMD, CBPP, BQ, Anthrax). 600 dogs against rabies.	against (FMD, CBPP, BQ, Anthrax) 720 dogs against rabies.	against (FMD, CBPP, BQ, Anthrax). 860 dogs against rabies.	against (FMD, CBPP, BQ, Anthrax) 1000 dogs against rabies.	animals vaccinate d.	and livestock Shangombo .	
	Extension Services through farmers training and farm visits (48)	12 Farmers training.	12 Farmers training.	12 Farmers training.	12 Farmers training.	12 Farmers training.	Number of farmers training done/ Number of farmers trained.	Ministry of fisheries and livestock Shangombo .	Quarterly
Increase access to fisheries , livestock, and Veterinary extension services.	Construct 20 Vet and livestock houses.	4 staff houses	4 staff houses	4 staff houses	4 staff houses	4 staff houses	Number of houses constructed	Ministry of fisheries and livestock Shangombo .	
	Renovate 10 houses.	2 staff houses	2 staff houses	2 staff houses	2 staff houses	2 staff houses	Number of houses renovated	Ministry of fisheries and livestock Shangombo .	
	Construction of 1 livestock production		1 Fisheries Aquaculture Develop		1 Livestock Development Centre.		Number of Fisheries and Livestock	Ministry of fisheries and livestock	

	center and Fisheries Aquaculture Production Centre.		ment Centre				Development Centers constructed.	Shangombo .	
Animal Handling, Food safety and Quality	Sensitization and training of the Public in food safety of animal origin (48).	12 Sensitization meetings	12 Sensitization meetings	12 Sensitization meetings	12 Sensitization meetings	12 Sensitization meetings	Number of meetings held	Ministry of fisheries and livestock Shangombo	
Enhance provision of extension services.	Procurement of 3 motor vehicles and 18 motor cycles.	Procurement of a Vehicle (01) 2 motor cycles.	4 motor cycles	Procurement of a Vehicle (01) 4 motor cycles	4 motor cycles	Procurement of a Vehicle (01) 4 motor cycles	Number of Vehicles and motor cycles procured	Ministry of fisheries and livestock Shangombo	
	Servicing of Vehicles and motor cycles.	Servicing of a vehicle (1) Servicing of motor cycles (6)	Servicing of a vehicle (1) Servicing of motor cycles (8)	Servicing of a vehicle (1) Servicing of motor cycles (12)	Servicing of a vehicle (2) Servicing of motor cycles (16)	Servicing of a vehicle (2) Servicing of motor cycles (20)	Number of vehicles and Motorcycles serviced	Ministry of fisheries and livestock Shangombo	
Disease diagnosis	Procurement of	Procurement of	Procurement of	Procurement of	Procurement of	Procurement of	Function	Ministry of fisheries	

ics, monitoring and surveillance.	Mini laboratory equipment and materials .	diagnostic tools for the district mini lab.	materials and maintenance	materials and maintenance	materials and maintenance	materials and maintenance	al laboratory in place and Number of disease surveillance reports.	and livestock Shangombo .	
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7.3 CONCLUSION

The Shangombo District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) will serve as a comprehensive blueprint for the coordinated and effective delivery of government services to the district's residents. It is designed to guide the efforts of various government departments in a harmonized manner, ensuring that development initiatives are aligned with the needs and priorities of the people.

The IDP will not function in isolation; rather, it will work in synergy with other national and ministerial frameworks (like the 8th National Development Plan) to ensure that the activities outlined are implemented in a cohesive and efficient manner. This integrated approach will help to optimize resource utilization, enhance service delivery, and achieve the overarching goals of sustainable development in Shangombo District.

The Constituency Development Funds (CDF) will play a pivotal role in the implementation of activities outlined in the IDP. As a direct source of financial support for local projects, CDF will enable the district to address specific community needs and priorities that are essential for development. By funding initiatives in areas such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, and economic empowerment, CDF will allow for targeted interventions that directly improve the lives of residents. The flexibility and localized focus of CDF will ensure that resources are allocated efficiently and effectively, addressing the most pressing challenges faced by the district. The infusion of CDF into the implementation of the IDP significantly enhances the district's ability to deliver tangible improvements in living standards, foster economic growth, and build resilient communities. This, in turn, will lead to a more prosperous and equitable Shangombo, where the benefits of development are felt by all.

Furthermore, recognition is made that the successful implementation of this IDP cannot be achieved by government efforts alone. An extend and heartfelt plea to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), business partners, and other stakeholders to collaborate with the district structures in driving economic, social, and infrastructural development. The participation of partnership will be vital in addressing the challenges faced by local communities, from poverty alleviation and education to health services and infrastructure improvement. By working together, the creation of **“Prosperity and urbanization [in Shangombo] through leveraging local natural resources sustainably by 2034”**, where every resident has the opportunity to thrive, is highly possible.

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ANNEX: APPROVAL FORMS

SHANGOMBO INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
APPROVAL OF THE SHANGOMBO INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The SHANGOMBO Integrated Development plan is submitted to the Minister responsible for the Government and Rural Development by:

SHANGOMBO Town Council

Sign.....
Ms. Exildah A. Kabutu
Council Secretary

Sign.....
Ms. Inonge Mubika
Council Chairperson



Date..... 22/08/24

SHANGOMBO District Administration
Sign.....
Mr. Mubita Shyamana
District Commissioner



Date.....

Western Province Planning Authority
Sign.....
Mr. Kufuna Seke
Provincial Planner



Date.....

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



Date.....

Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

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



Date.....