



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



MWANDI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024 – 2034

Vision: *“A prosperous and diversified economy through innovation and sustainable use of natural resources by 2034”*

FOREWORD



In order to position Mwanzi District strategically for economic and social development, Council management through an extensive consultative process with various stakeholders developed Mwanzi Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) will cover a period from 2024-2034 with a view of transforming the living standards in the district.

The IDP provides a comprehensive long-term strategy for an all-inclusive development agenda. This plan will serve as a blueprint for all development in the district. The plan provides a framework for service delivery objectives, repositioning development and programs to ensure that the needs of Mwanzi populace are met. The achievement of the objectives outlined in this plan requires concerted efforts of the community and cooperating partners.

I therefore urge all stakeholders to be fully committed in the implementation and monitoring of programmes for the development of the district.

I call upon the district IDP technical teams, the district development coordination committee, cooperating partners and other stakeholders to be pillars in implementing, supervision and monitoring of progress in the district.

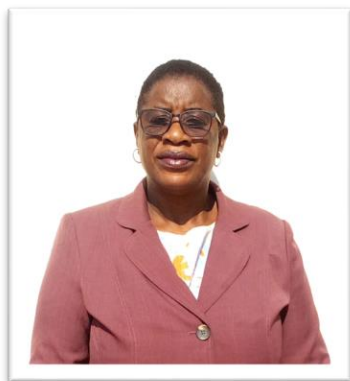
I am convinced that through our efforts we will be able to achieve the objectives contained in this plan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mike Mwenda'.

MIKE MWENDA

COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



Mwandi Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a product of a consultative process undertaken by the Local Authority with various stakeholders and Ward Development Committees as well as the community at large.

I wish to thank the Local Government Association of Zambia (LGAZ), the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) and all stakeholders involved, for the guidance provided throughout the IDP making process.

I am indebted to all the line Ministries, Civil Society Organisations and the Local Authority for their invaluable contributions in the development of this IDP.

Lastly, my acknowledgement goes to the members of the Integrated Development Planning Team for their commitment in making the IDP come to its conclusion.

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

SIKUKA MWITUMWA
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Mwandia Integrated Development Plan is a ten-year plan that will run from 2024 to 2034. The plan was developed through a multisectoral approach and involve extensive consultation of stakeholders which included the District Coordinating Committee, Sub structures such as the Ward Development Committees, Non-Government Organisations, Faith Based Organisations among others.

The plan is aimed at fostering development within the district through infrastructure development and the provision of quality social services. This recruitment of staff in order to have adequate staffing levels across all the sectors in the District. It further requires, the construction and maintenance of roads in order to enhance market linkages and promotion of tourism in the district. In addition, there is need to meet all the infrastructure and equipment needs all across the sectors including drilling and maintenance of water points as well as construction of ablution blocks. Given that the district has high levels of underground saline water development of water harvesting technologies has been prioritised to enhance supply of clean and safe water, and productivity in the agriculture and livestock sectors.

The Mwandia Integrated Development Plan has mainstreamed cross cutting issues to ensure that the marginalised members of the community are catered for in the development of the district. This entails construction of socially inclusive infrastructure and climate related infrastructures. In addition, issues such as Gender and HIV/AIDs have been mainstreamed across the sectors.

In order to achieve the development objectives and goals the district will endeavour to develop innovative solutions through close collaboration of development partners and consultation with stakeholders. It will further aim to sustainably use natural resources such as water, land and forest and non-forest products to enhance production and productivity of the economic sector. It is from this background that the district developed its vision of “*A prosperous and diversified economy through innovation and sustainable use of natural resources by 2034*”.

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

Kajimo Kahinga. Esq
COUNCIL SECRETARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD i

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ii

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY iii

TABLE OF CONTENTS iv

LIST OF FIGURES xii

LIST OF TABLES xiii

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS xvi

PART ONE - INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND 1

 1.1 District Location and Size 1

 1.2 Political System and Traditional Leadership 2

 1.3 Climate 2

 1.4 Topography 3

 1.5 Soil Types 3

 1.5 Hydrology 3

 1.6 District Comparative Advantage 3

PART TWO - PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT 4

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS 4

 2.1 HISTORIC POPULATION LEVELS AND HISTORIC POPULATION GROWTH RATES AT DISTRICT AND WARD LEVELS 4

 2.2 POPULATION DENSITY AT WARD LEVEL 5

 2.3 POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH RATES OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS 6

 2.4 ESTIMATED POPULATION AT BASE YEAR 6

 2.5 AGE AND SEX CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION AT BASE 7

3.0 POPULATION PROJECTIONS 8

3.1 ESTIMATION OF THE FUTURE POPULATION OF THE IDP AREA IN 5, 10 AND 20 YEARS	8
3.2 LIKELY AGE AND SEX CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION AT YEAR 5 AND YEAR 10	9
4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE EXISTING LAND USE AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT.....	11
4.1 OVERALL SETTLEMENT PATTERN.....	11
4.2 URBANIZING VILLAGES AND GROWTH NODES	12
4.3 URBAN EXPANSION/PERI-URBAN AREAS	13
4.4 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	13
4.5 OTHER LAND USES	14
5.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF PUPULATION GROWTH ON LAND USE.....	15
5.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF POPULATION GROWTH ON OVERALL SETTLEMENT PATTERN	15
5.2 ASSESSMENT OF THE AVAILABLE LAND FOR PLANNED URBAN EXPANSION	15
5.3 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF POPULATION GROWTH ON INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS – NEW, EXPANDING AND DENSIFYING	16
5.4 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF THE CONTINUATION OF POPULATION GROWTH ON OTHER LAND USES.....	16
6.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS.....	18
6.1 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK.....	18
6.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan and how they are to be implemented at a Local Level.....	18
6.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies and how they are to be implements at a Local Level	19
6.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District.....	19
6.1.4 Assessment of The Existing State of Development	20

6.1.5	Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District	21
6.1.6	Summary of Core issues within the sector.....	21
6.1.7	Impact of Environmental and Climate Change on the Sector.....	22
6.1.8	The Impact of Development Trends in the Sector on The Environment and Climate Change	23
6.2	AGRICULTURE.....	23
6.2.0	Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at A Local Level.....	23
6.2.1	Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan and how they are to be implemented at a Local Level.....	24
6.2.2	Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District.....	26
6.2.3	Assessment of The Existing State of Development	26
6.2.4	Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District	28
6.2.5	Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities....	29
6.2.6	Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations.....	30
6.2.7	Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities	30
6.2.8	Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years	31
6.2.8.1	Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change	31
6.2.8.2	Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.....	31
6.2.9	The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector.....	31
6.2.10	Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups.....	31
6.2.11	Summary of core Issues in the Sector	32
6.3	TOURISM.....	33
6.3.2	Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District.....	33
6.3.3	Assessment of The Existing State of Development	33

6.3.4	Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District	34
6.3.5	Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years...	34
6.3.6	Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change.....	35
6.3.7	Summary of Core Issues in the Sector	35
6.4	FORESTRY	35
6.4.1	Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at A Local Level	37
6.4.2	Description of the Existing State of Development	38
6.4.3	Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance.....	40
6.4.4	Availability of Service	40
6.4.5	Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations	43
6.4.6	The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns	43
6.4.7	Impact of Environment and Climate Change analysis.....	44
6.4.8	Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups	45
6.4.9	Summary of Core Issues in the Sector	45
6.5	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	46
	Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan and how they are to be implements at a Local Level.....	46
6.5.2	Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District.....	48
6.5.4	Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District	51
6.5.5	Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations.....	53
6.5.6	Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years...	54
6.5.7	Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change	55
6.5.8	Summary of Core issues affecting the Sector	55
6.6	ENERGY SECTOR.....	56
6.6.1	Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level	56
6.6.2	Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District	56
6.6.3	Assessment of The Existing State of Development.....	57

6.6.4	Assessment of The Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations.....	59
6.6.5	Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years	59
6.6.6	Core issues in the sector.....	59
6.7	ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION	60
6.7.1	Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level.....	60
6.7.2	Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies and how they are to be implements at a Local Level	60
6.7.3	Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District.....	60
6.7.4	Assessment of The Existing State of Development	61
6.7.5	Assessment of The Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations.....	63
6.7.6	Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years...	63
6.7.7	Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change.....	63
6.7.8	Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups.....	64
6.7.9	Summary of Core Issues Affecting the Sector.....	64
6.8	COMMUNICATIONS	65
6.8.1	Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level	65
6.8.2	Assessment of The Existing State of Development	65
6.8.3	Assessment of The Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultation	67
6.8.4	Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change.....	68
6.8.5	Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups	68
6.8.6	Summary of Core Issues Affecting the sector.....	68
6.9	EDUCATION	69
6.9.1	Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level	69
6.9.1.1	<i>Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan and how they are to be implements at Local Level</i>	<i>69</i>
6.9.2	Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District.....	71

6.9.3 Description of the Existing State of Development	71
6.9.4 Availability of service per programme.....	74
6.9.5 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance.....	77
6.9.6 Issues arising from the public participation process	78
6.9.7 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years.....	79
6.9.8 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns	79
6.9.9 Issues Arising in Relation to Gender and Vulnerable Groups.....	79
6.9.10 Issues Arising in Relation to Environment and Climate Change	80
6.9.11 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to The Issue	80
6.9.12 Summary of Core Issues Affecting the Sector.....	81
6.10 HEALTH	82
6.10.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local Level.....	82
6.10.2 Description of the Existing State of Development.....	83
6.10.3 Assessment of Quality of Services	89
6.10.3 Impact of population growth on service delivery	95
6.10.4 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on the Sector	96
6.10.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on the Sector	97
6.10.6 Summary of Core Issues Affecting the Sector.....	98
6.11 SOCIAL WELFARE.....	99
6.11.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at A Local Level.....	99
6.11.2 Assessment of The Existing State of Development	99
6.11.3 Availability of Services Relevant to the Sector	100
6.11.4 Assessment of The Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations.....	100
6.11.5 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years	101
6.11.5.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change	101
6.11.6 Core Issues in the Sector.....	101

6.12 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.....	102
6.12.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local Level	102
6.12.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development	102
The program intends to be increasing the number between 5 to 10 women depending on the flow of funds.	104
The center house in Lipumpu needs rehabilitation. In terms of staffing, the department has two (2) Community Development Assistants for Lipumpu and Mwandu. The Ten (10) wards are vacant and have no accommodation.....	104
6.12.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations.....	106
6.12.4 Assessment of the Impact of changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years	106
6.12.5 <i>Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on the Sector</i>	106
6.12.6 Summary of Core Issues	107
6.14 SECURITY	108
6.14.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level	108
6.14.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development.....	108
6.14.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations.....	108
6.14.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years.	109
6.14.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on the Sector	109
6.14.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups.....	109
6.14.7 Core Issues in the Sector	110
PART THREE: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK.....	111
7.1. VISION FOR THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT	111
8.0 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK.....	135
8.1 THE ALTERNATIVE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS	136
8.1.1 Scenario one: Creation of Growth Poles	136
8.1.2 Scenario two: Development Corridors	140
8.1.3 Scenario three: Integrated Approach.....	141

8.1.4 The Preferred Development Scenario: Scenario 3.....	142
8.2 LAND USE PLANNING POLICIES TO IMPROVE, MAINTAIN OR PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT ..	143
8.3 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	144
8.4 LAND USE PLANNING POLICIES AND PROPOSALS FOR AREAS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES AND PROPOSED POLICIES AND PROPOSALS FOR THOSE AREAS.....	146
PART FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME.....	148
CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN.....	148
9.1 FINANCIAL PLAN.....	173
9.1.1 Assessment of Revenue Generating Efficiency	178
9.1.2 Challenges in Revenue Collection.....	179
9.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN.....	180
10.0 CONCLUSION.....	202
11.0 REFERENCES.....	203
Appendix 1	204

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: District Location Map..... 2

Figure 2: Ward Population Comparison 2010 - 2022 4

Figure 3: Population Density by Ward..... 5

Figure 4: Rural/Urban Population 6

Figure 5: Population Distribution..... 7

Figure 6: Population Distribution by Ward..... 12

Figure 7: Map of Agricultural Camps 27

Figure 8: SCC Location Map 34

Figure 9: Wildlife Movement..... 34

Figure 10: Map of Forests in the District 39

Figure 11: Change in Vegetation Cover..... 42

Figure 12: Distribution of Water Points 51

Figure 13: Road Network in Mwanzi District 62

Figure 14: Distribution of Communication Towers 65

Figure 15: Map of Education Facilities..... 72

Figure 16: Distribution of Health Facilities 96

Figure 17: Growth of Mwanzi Royal Village over 10 years (2014 - 2024)..... 135

Figure 18: Representation of Creation of Growth Areas 136

Figure 19: Land Use Map..... 138

Figure 20: Representation of development corridors 140

Figure 21: Representation of an Integrated Approach 141

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Population Projection 2020 - 2035.....	8
Table 2: Age and Sex Characteristics at year 5 and year 10.....	9
Table 3: Categories of Land Uses	15
Table 4: Livestock Population in Mwanidi Veterinary Camps (2023)	20
Table 5: Average Crop Yields 2021 - 2024 Farming Season	28
Table 6: Policies in the Forestry Sector	36
Table 7: Forest Estate Reserves in Mwanidi	41
Table 8: Water Sector Vision, Targets and Goals	47
Table 9: Existing Developments in the Water Sector	49
Table 10: Water Point Inventory	50
Table 11: Sanitation and Hygiene Infrastructure	52
Table 12: Hygiene Promotion and Education	53
Table 13: Sustainable Operation and Maintenance of Water Points.....	53
Table 14: Energy Distribution in Public Facilities.....	58
Table 15: Mwanidi District Road Network.....	61
Table 16: Distribution of Telecommunication in the District	66
Table 17: Number of Learning Institutions in the District.....	72
Table 19: School Enrolment in the year 2023 by level and gender	73
Table 20: Teacher Pupil Ratio.....	73
Table 21: Learner Performance in Mwanidi District (2015 - 2022)	74
Table 22: Education Infrastructure Requirements for ECE	75
Table 23: Education Infrastructure Requirements for Primary Education.....	76
Table 24: Education Infrastructure Requirements for Secondary Education.....	76
Table 25: Health Service Delivery Summary Profile.....	84
Table 26: Availability of Transport in the Health Sector	86
Table 27: Health Staffing Levels	87
Table 28: Ratio of Health Staff to Population.....	88
Table 29: Top Ten Causes of Morbidity (All Ages)	89
Table 30: Top Ten causes of Morbidity (Under 5s).....	91
Table 31: Top Causes of Mortality (All Ages)	92
Table 32: Top Ten Causes of Mortality (Under 5s).....	92
Table 33: Notable Diseases	93
Table 34: Key Performance Indicators.....	94
Table 35: Core Issues in the Health Sector	98

Table 36: Status of Social Cash Transfer	100
Table 37: Status of the Food Security Pack Program.....	103
Table 38: Status of Alternative Livelihoods	103
Table 39: Plan for Women Empowerment.....	104
Table 40: Community Development Infrastructure	104
Table 41: Staffing Levels under Community Development	105
Table 42: Staff Accommodation	105
Table 43: Livestock and Fisheries Development Framework.....	112
Table 44: Agriculture Department Development Framework	115
Table 45: Tourism Development Framework	120
Table 46: Development Framework for Forestry.....	121
Table 47: Development Framework for Water Supply and Sanitation	123
Table 48: Development Framework for Energy Sector	125
Table 49: Development Framework for Roads and Transport Sector	126
Table 50: Development Framework for Communication Sector	127
Table 51: Development Framework for Education Sector.....	128
Table 52: Development Framework for Health Sector	130
Table 53: Development Framework for Social Welfare	132
Table 54: Development Framework for Community Development	133
Table 55: Development Framework for Security Sector	134
Table 56: Capital Investment Plan for Fisheries and Livestock.....	148
Table 57: Capital Investment Plan for Agriculture	151
Table 58: Capital Investment Plan for Tourism	156
Table 59: Capital Investment Plan for Forestry	157
Table 60: Capital Investment Plan for Water Supply and Sanitation	159
Table 61: Capital Investment Plan for Energy	161
Table 62: Capital Investment Plan for Roads and Transport	162
Table 63: Capital Investment Plan for Communication.....	163
Table 64: Capital Investment Plan for Education Sector	164
Table 65: Capital Investment Plan for Health	166
Table 66: Capital Investment Plan for Social Welfare.....	168
Table 67: Capital Investment Plan for Community Development.....	169
Table 68: Capital Investment Plan for Security	171
Table 69: Local Authority Financial Plan	173
Table 70: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Fisheries and Livestock.....	180

Table 71: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Agriculture	183
Table 72: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Tourism	188
Table 73: Monitoring and Evaluation of Forestry	189
Table 74: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector	191
Table 75: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Energy Sector	192
Table 76: Monitoring and Evaluation for Roads and Transport	193
Table 77: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Communication	194
Table 78: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Education	195
Table 79: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Health	197
Table 80: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Social Welfare	199
Table 81: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Community Development	200
Table 82: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Security	201

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
BRE	Barotse Royal Establishment
CBD	Central Business District
CDF	Community Development Fund
CMMB	Catholic Medical Mission Board
DEBS	District Education Board Secretary
DEC	Drug Enforcement Agency
DHAC	District HIV/AIDs Committee
DHD	District Health Director
DHO	District Health Office
DWASHE	District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
ECE	Early Childhood Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
Ha	Hectares
HIA	Health Information Agency
HIV/AIDs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information, Communication, Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LA	Local Authority
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
NHCC	National Heritage Conservation Commission
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEO	Provincial Education Office
PHCU	Primary Health Care Unit
PHO	Provincial Health Office
PLWD	People Living with Disability
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience
RDA	Roads Development Agency
RHC	Rural Health Centre
RRU	Rural Roads Unit
TB	Tuberculosis
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TRLWZ	Transforming Rural Livelihoods in Western Zambia
UCZ	United Church of Zambia
VFMCs	Village Fishing Management Committees
VIP	Ventilated Improved Latrine
V-WASHE	Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WDCs	Ward Development Committees
WWSC	Western, Water and Sanitation Company
ZANACO	Zambia National Cooperation
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Cooperation
ZNBC	Zambia National Broadcasting Cooperation

PART ONE - INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the laws of Zambia requires all Local Authorities to produce integrated Development Plans (IDPs). An IDP is a tool used by the local authority to plan future developments and provide a physical framework for socio-economic development, land use planning and other infrastructure provisions. It guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision making related to delivering services and development in the district.

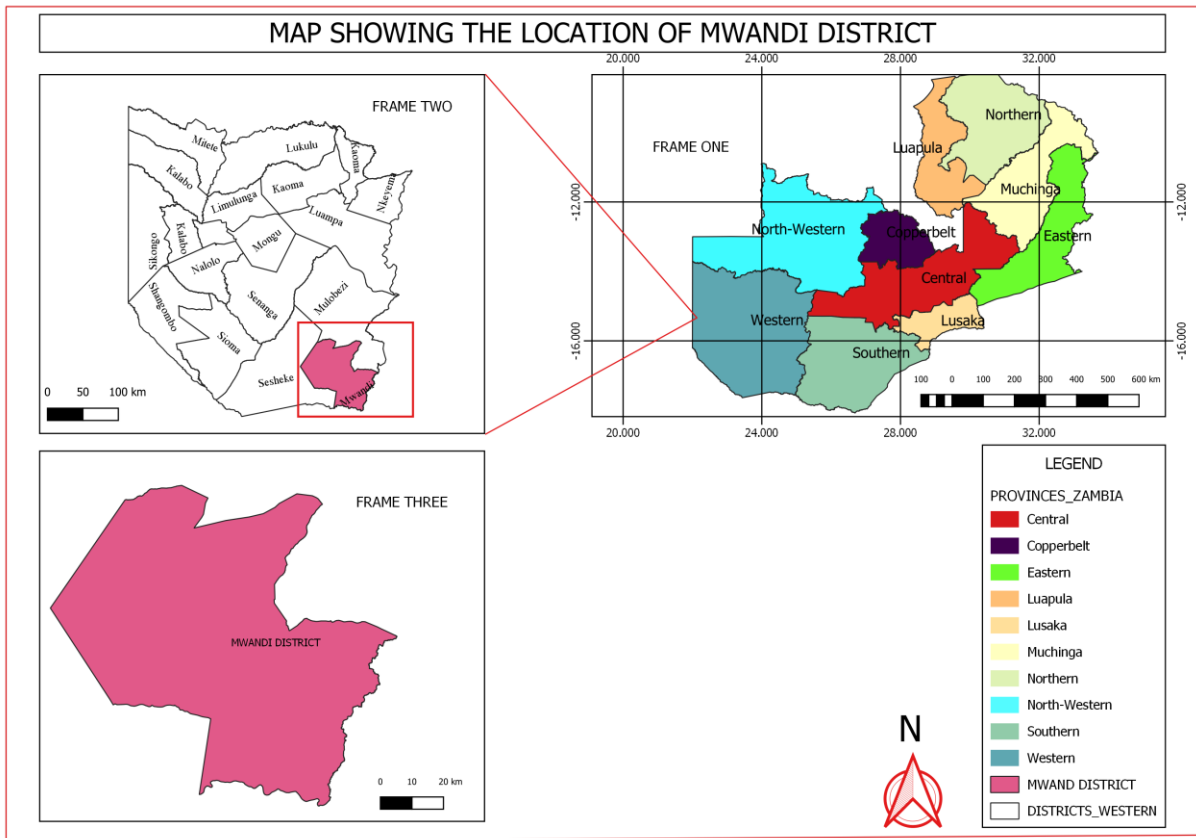
The development of Mwandu IDP was done through a consultative process that solicited for inputs from a wide range of stakeholders. This resulted in the identification of key issues affecting the district at ward level and prioritization of community needs in the district in order to allocate resources to meet these needs over the ten - year cycle of the IDP, determining the vision, and proposing future measures for addressing the issues through a participatory planning approach.

The IDP will also form the policy framework and basis on which annual budgets of the Local Authority shall be prepared and approved. This will provide compatibility with the National Planning Framework as well as Regional Development Plans.

1.1 District Location and Size

Mwandu is a rural District located on the upper and low-lying plains of the Zambezi River in the Western province of the Republic of Zambia. The district is located 130 km away from the city of Livingstone and shares its boundaries with Sesheke District in the West, Mulobezi District in the North - East and Kazungula District in the East. It also shares international boundaries with Namibia in the South. The district covers **5,732.4 Km²** and is located on latitude 17° 5' 27.6" (17.091°), south and on longitude 24° 37' 51.7" (24.631°) east with an elevation of 1028 meters.

Figure 1: District Location Map



Source: Mwandi IDP Team, (2023)

1.2 Political System and Traditional Leadership

The district has one (1) Parliamentary Constituency namely Mwandi Constituency with 12 political wards namely; Mwandi, Mabumbu, Simungoma, Sankolonga, Adonsi, Magumwi, Lwazamba, Loanja, Lutaba, Chisu, Mushukula, and Kalundu. The district has one chiefdom under Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta.

1.3 Climate

The climatic conditions of the District are characterized by generally, wet summers and dry winters. Most parts of the District are in the rain shadow, resulting in low rainfall distribution leading to perpetual annual droughts. The District receives low rainfall ranging from 600mm to 800 mm on average per annum. The southern part of the District is normally drier compared to the northern part.

The lowest temperatures are observed at the start of the dry season between May and August, with a temperature range of 3.6⁰C in July. The months of September, October and November are the hottest. The warmest month of the whole year is in October with temperatures that rise to an average of 34.4⁰C.

1.4 Topography

Mwandi district has vast land covered with semi-arid plain with gentle slopes from an altitude approximately 1150m above mean sea level in the north to about 850m mean sea level in the south. Furthermore, the Plains provide good pasture for livestock and wild animals.

1.5 Soil Types

The soils predominantly consist of permeable sandy soils. The predominant soil types in the district is aerosols. Since the nutrient level is low, agricultural use of these soils requires careful management. The northern part of the district has fertile soils that can support agriculture. The sandy soils provide an opportunity for sand mining and glass manufacturing. The groundwater in Simungoma and Sankolonga produces salty water with potential for salt mining.

1.5 Hydrology

Mwandi district has both surface and groundwater. The Zambezi River covers a large portion of the district whose tributaries are Kasaya stream in the east and Machile stream in the north and Loanja stream in the west. In spite of having tributaries in the District, most of them are seasonal and run dry in the dry season with the exception of Zambezi River and Kasaya stream. There are also a number of natural dambos across the District.

1.6 District Comparative Advantage

Mwandi district has potential to develop due to the following comparative advantages which include its proximity to Namibia and Botswana that makes it uniquely viable in providing linkages for production and business. It is also a transitory town between Sesheke and Kazungula border towns which makes it ideal for manufacturing, commerce and trade. In addition, the district has a share of the Zambezi River with a variety of fish species.

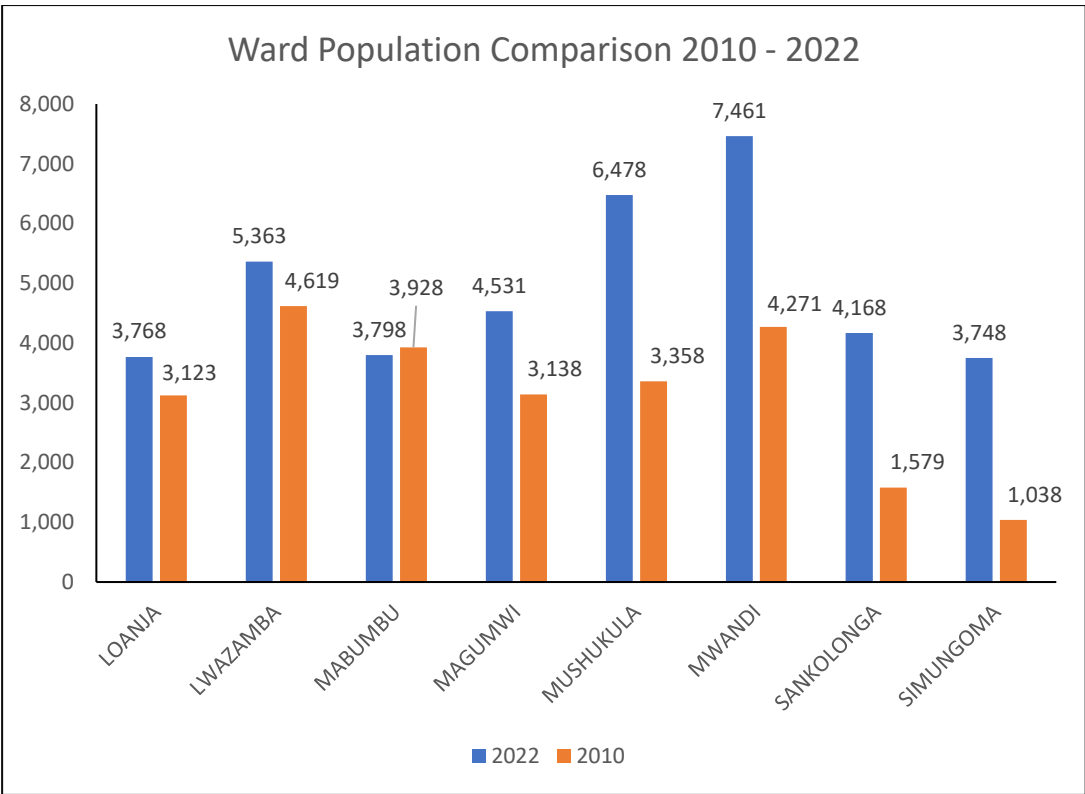
PART TWO - PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1 HISTORIC POPULATION LEVELS AND HISTORIC POPULATION GROWTH RATES AT DISTRICT AND WARD LEVELS

The district population has increased from 25,054 in 2010 to 39,315 in 2022 with an average annual population growth rate of 4.1 from 2010 – 2022 which is distributed as follows 4.2 male and 4.0 female.

Figure 2: Ward Population Comparison 2010 - 2022



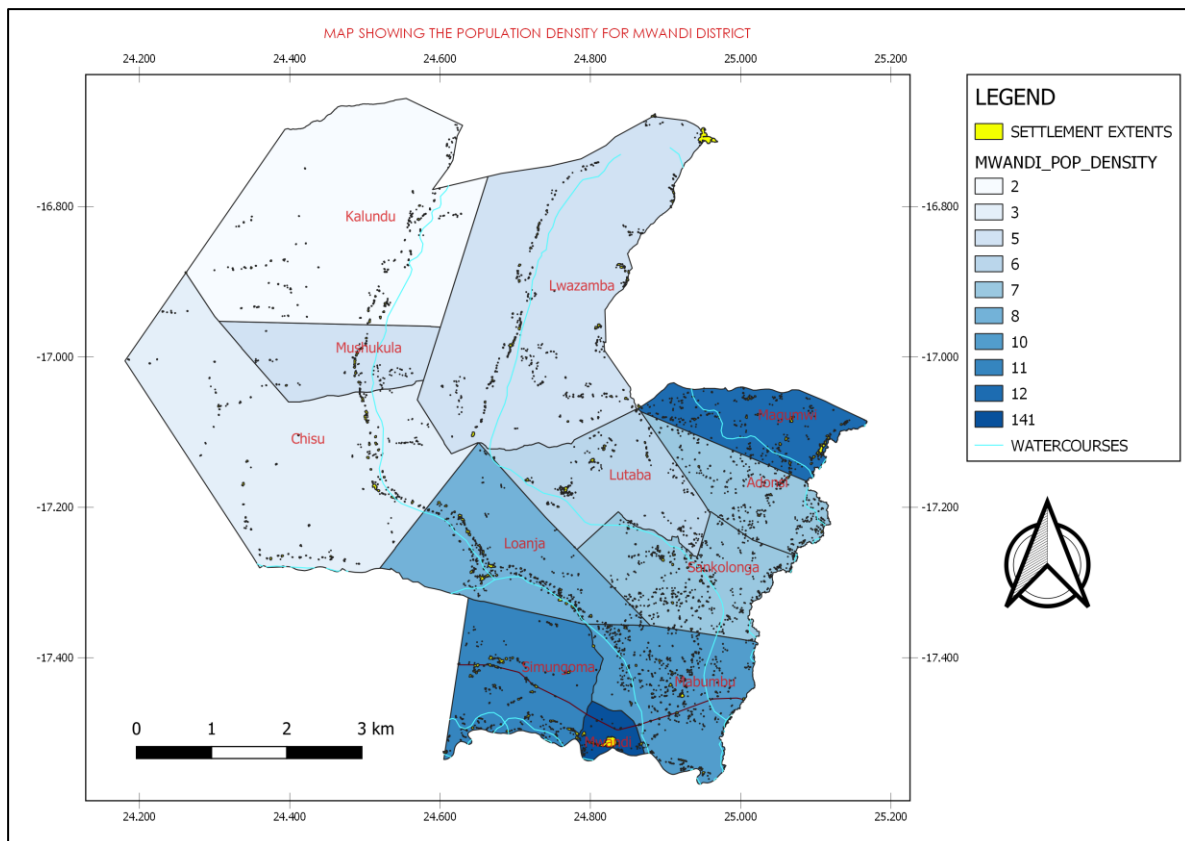
Source: Zamstats, (2022)

With the exception of Mabumbu ward with a reduced population, all wards experienced a growth in population size. The populations for Sankolonga, Simungoma and Mushukula grew by more than double their initial population size, thereby increasing demand for goods and services.

2.2 POPULATION DENSITY AT WARD LEVEL

The District is sparsely populated with a population density of 7.1 persons per square kilometer. However, Mwandu ward has a population density of 141 persons per square kilometer. The sparsity of the population makes it difficult to provide services such as clean and safe water to the general populace. In addition, communities have to cover long distances to access health facilities and schools.

Figure 3: Population Density by Ward

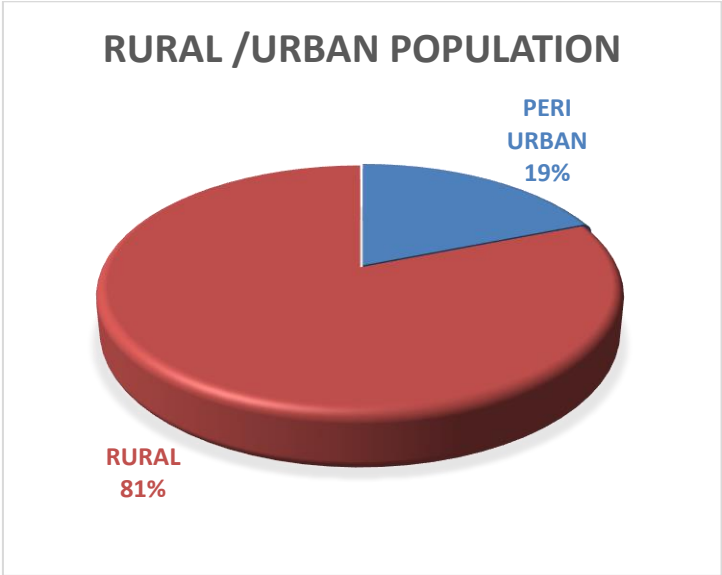


Source: Mwandu IDP Team, (2023)

2.3 POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH RATES OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The rural population stands at 31,854 and the urban population is 7,461 with an annual population growth rate of 5.2 for urban areas and 3.4 for the rural areas.

Figure 4: Rural/Urban Population



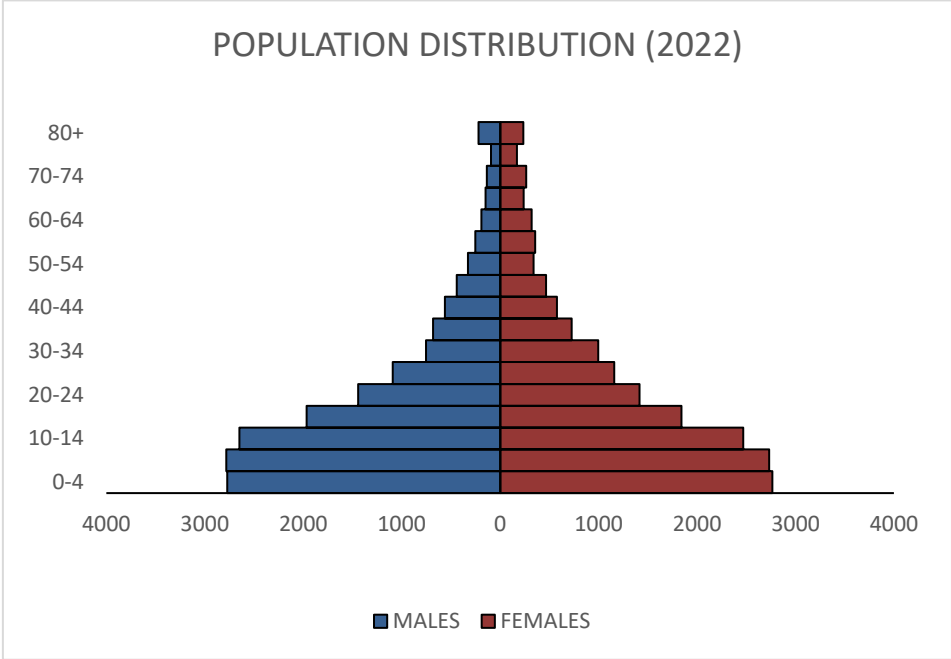
Source: Zamstats, (2022)

2.4 ESTIMATED POPULATION AT BASE YEAR

The population of Mwandu district is estimated at 39,315 people with 19,624 males and 19,691 females according to the 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary Report.

2.5 AGE AND SEX CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION AT BASE

Figure 5: Population Distribution



Source: Zamstats, (2022)

Mwandi has a young population with 55.87 percent of the population below 15 years while 52.5 percent between 15-49 years. This trend is expected to continue during the period 2022-2031, as a large number of youths will enter the reproductive age. The continuing population growth pattern will result in higher demand for school and health facilities, more maternity wings and mothers’ shelters may have to be constructed as a result. This may subsequently result in dense populations around schools and health facilities. In addition, there will be an increase in the labour market resulting in a higher demand for employment. The increased population will further increase the local market for goods and services.

3.0 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

3.1 ESTIMATION OF THE FUTURE POPULATION OF THE IDP AREA IN 5, 10 AND 20 YEARS

The population projection for the district and planning boundary is intended to inform the stakeholders about the evolving population trends which might affect the demographic landscape of the district. These projections describe the demographic changes up to the year 2035 with factors which significantly contribute to such changes that include fertility, economic opportunities, mortality and immigration. The Table below shows the district population density projection for the district.

Table 1: Population Projection 2020 - 2035

<i>District Population and Population Density Projection</i>				
Year	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	29,694	38,127	48,955	62,858
Pop Density	5	7	9	11

Source CSO, (2020)

The table above shows the population densities (Number of people leaving on a square kilometer of Mwandu District from 2020 to 2035 together with the changes that come with the increase in population. It can be seen that from 5 people to 7 people in 2025, 9 people in 2030 and finally 11 people in 2035 will be able to occupy a square Kilometer in their respective years.

3.2 LIKELY AGE AND SEX CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION AT YEAR 5 AND YEAR 10

The purpose of this sub-section is to determine the expected future population for Mwandu district. The Table below shows the district projected population;

Table 2: Age and Sex Characteristics at year 5 and year 10

Constituency Mwandu	Population Projections 2020	Population Projections 2020	Population Projections 2020	Population Projections 2025	Population Projections 2025	Population Projections 2025	Population Projections 2030	Population Projections 2030	Population Projections 2030	Population Projections 2035	Population Projections 2035	Population Projections 2035
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total	14595	15101	29946	18739	19388	38127	24060	24895	48955	30894	31965	62858
Age Group												
0-4	2450	2445	4913	3146	3139	6285	4039	4031	8070	5186	5176	10362
5-9	2461	2416	4875	3160	3102	6262	4057	3983	8040	5210	5114	10324
10-14	2343	2184	4599	3008	2804	5813	3863	3601	7463	4960	4623	9583
15-19	1739	1629	3427	2233	2092	4325	2867	2686	5553	3681	3448	7130
20-24	1275	1251	2564	1637	1606	3243	2102	2062	4165	2699	2648	5347
25-29	964	1025	2036	1238	1316	2554	1589	1690	3279	2041	2170	4210
30-34	667	880	1556	856	1130	1986	1100	1451	2550	1412	1863	3275
35-39	602	643	1232	773	826	1599	992	1060	2053	1274	1361	2636
40-44	495	510	1004	636	655	1290	816	841	1657	1048	1080	2127
45-49	391	412	810	502	529	1031	645	679	1324	828	872	1700

50-54	289	300	598	371	385	756	476	495	971	612	635	1247
55-59	223	316	540	286	406	692	368	521	889	472	669	1141
60-64	167	284	457	214	365	579	275	468	744	354	601	955
65-69	132	210	344	169	270	439	218	346	564	279	445	724
70-74	120	234	354	154	300	455	198	386	584	254	495	749
70-79	82	152	233	105	195	300	135	251	386	174	322	495
80+	194	209	403	249	268	517	320	345	664	411	442	853

Source: CSO, (2020)

The table above shows the distribution of the populations according to sex and age groups for the projection period 2020 to 2035. The tables show more females than males for all the projected years and that the population continued to grow from **29,946** in the base year 2020 to **48,955** in 2030 and **62,858** in 2035, which is closer to doubling the base year's population.

Further, the table shows that the population projected for the year 2020 above is similar to the base year with more females compared to males. It can also be seen that the population continues being youthful as more people are concentrated in the ages 0 to 34 years. Similarly, the population for the projected year 2035 above is similar to the base year and 2020 population projected with more females compared to males. It can also be seen that the population continues being youthful as more people are concentrated in the ages 0 to 34 years.

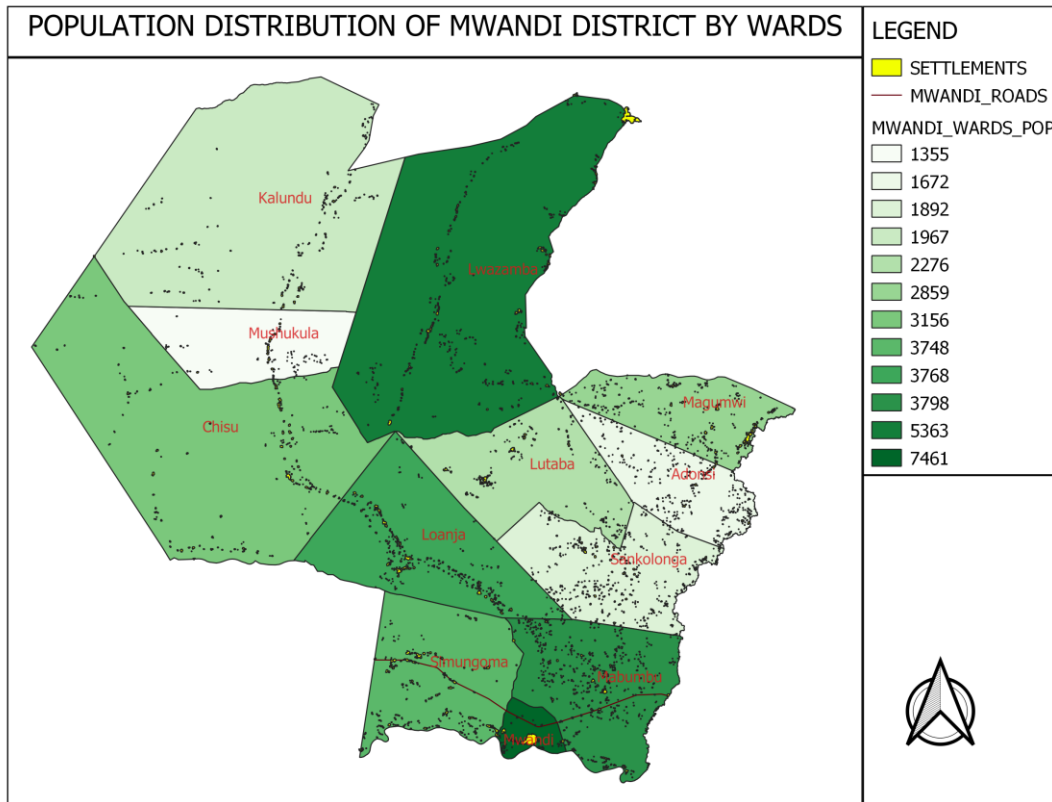
4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE EXISTING LAND USE AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT

Zambia has two land tenure systems which are state land and customary. Mwanzi district has both categories of land and covers a total land area of **5,732.4 Km²** with a population density of 7.1 per Km².

4.1 OVERALL SETTLEMENT PATTERN

The district has two types of settlement patterns linear in some parts of the district and other parts have sparsely settlement pattern. The settlements in the district predominantly follow water courses. High population density is found around Mwanzi Lwazamba, Loanja and Mabumbu. Medium population densities are found around Chisu, Lutaba, Simungoma, Kalundu and Magumwi. Whereas low population densities are found around Adonsi, Sankolonga and Mushukula.

Figure 6: Population Distribution by Ward



Source: Mwandzi IDP Team (2023)

4.2 URBANIZING VILLAGES AND GROWTH NODES

The opening of the Simungoma – Mulobezi Road (D787) has resulted in an increase in population size especially along the road in areas such as Lipumpu and Lutaba. A continuation in the population growth trend will put pressure on access to social services such as health and education. Further the continued population growth has resulted in encroachments on the Masese, Samatela and Lumino forests which have been turned into agriculture land. The increased demand for goods and services has led to an increase in timber logging, poaching and charcoal production. Which will eventually have a direct impact on the environment therefore contributing to climate change.

4.3 URBAN EXPANSION/PERI-URBAN AREAS

Mwandi Town Council has a land-use plan for regulating the use of land in the township to achieve more desirable social and environmental outcomes as well as more efficient use of resources.

The only planned area in the district is Mwandi Township located in Lutaba ward. The area is comprised of 3,472 stands divided into various categories. These categories include Residential, Commercial, Heavy and Light industrial, public utilities and social amenities. The total area of the township is approximately 1,909 Hectares. The only structures in the township are the Post Office, Civic Centre, District Administration Office, Mini Hospital, 2 High cost houses, 10 Medium cost and 20 low cost houses.

4.4 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Currently the township area does not have any existing informal settlements. However, the projected increase in population may result in mushrooming of informal settlements in the planned area. Therefore, there will be need to provide basic services such as water, electricity and roads. However, the Council will endeavor to attract investors to develop the planned area and control development as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015. The district further has settlements that are not entirely informal as they are not illegal but can be classified as traditionally recognized villages. Some of these villages such as Mwandi Royal Village are developing at a faster rate which entails the need to enter into a planning agreement so as to enable the incorporation of legal building regulations.

4.5 OTHER LAND USES

The main types of land uses created include recreational, agricultural (small holdings), residential, commercial, and industrial. There are also land uses for institutions. Land uses outside the township include forest, GMA and water bodies. Some land uses especially agricultural type may be affected by several climatic hazards, which for Mwandu have been identified to be rising temperature, dry spells in the rain season, delayed onset of the rain and increased incidence of drought and flood. This may affect future land use distribution.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF PUPULATION GROWTH ON LAND USE

5.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF POPULATION GROWTH ON OVERALL SETTLEMENT PATTERN

A continuation in the current population growth will put pressure on different land uses and may result in land use conflicts. Increased demand for goods and services such as education, health, water supply and sanitation, housing and other infrastructure. The anticipated population growth will result in demand for land to provide required services to meet the future demand.

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF THE AVAILABLE LAND FOR PLANNED URBAN EXPANSION

The land for urban expansion is domiciled in the township area in Lutaba ward. The current available hectarage of land by category is as follows:

Table 3: Categories of Land Uses

S/N	SYMBOL	TYPE	TOTAL No. OF PLOTS	ESTIMATED HECTARAGE
1	R	RESIDENTIAL HIGH COST	272	68
		RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM COST	698	105
		RESIDENTIAL LOW COST	2193	132
2	FL	LIGHT INDUSTRIAL	8	12
3	F	HEAVY INDUSTRIAL	8	24
4	B	COMMERCIAL	42	30
5	P	PUBLIC BUILDING AND CULTURAL USE	1	4
6	GES	SECONDARY SCHOOL	2	61
7	GEP	PRIMARY SCHOOL	4	52
8	GEN	NURSERY SCHOOL	2	3
9	GHO	HOSPITAL	1	10
10	GOP	POLICE	3	3
11	GOG	PRISON	1	22
12	X	PUBLIC UTILITIES	1	3
13	XW	WATER	3	6
14	O	OPEN SPACE	12	45
15	OP	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE	7	2
16	CE	CEMETRY	1	35
17	AP	POST OFFICE	1	1.2
18	OPF	PLAYING FIELD	4	25
19	AL	LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE	1	6.4
20	OPR	STADIUM	1	31
21	OPP	PARK LAND	2	9

22	OGB	GREEN BELT	4	150
23	PC	COMMUNITY CENTER	2	2
24	AC	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	3	21
25	RSS	SITE AND SERVICE	1	20.5
26	BS	SHOPPING	50	17
27	BM	RETAIL MARTKET	11	15
28	TBS	BUS STATION	3	4
29	TCP	CAR PARK	11	5
30	PW	PLACE OF WORSHIP	9	9
31	RH	HOTEL	2	5
32	GHC	CLINIC	3	12
33		COUNCIL DUMPSITE	1	12
34		SMALL HOLDINGS	6	38
35		RE-PLANNING	8	96
36		YOUTH RESOURCE CENTER	1	25

Source: Mwandu Integrated Development Team, (2023)

5.3 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF POPULATION GROWTH ON INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS – NEW, EXPANDING AND DENSIFYING

Mwandu district has a young population with a growth rate of 4.0. Population expansion will result in the expansion of informal settles such as Mwandu Royal Village, Lipumpu and Magumwi. The increase in population may lead to increased demand for the provision of adequate social services such as education, health, water supply and adequate sanitation facilities. It may further, lead to increase in demand for other land uses. In order to ensure sustainable land use management and socio-economic development in there will be need for the development of a Local Area Plan.

However, increased population growth may result in the creation of informal settlements in the township area. Further, if no measures are put in place neighboring villages may expand into the township area.

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF THE CONTINUATION OF POPULATION GROWTH ON OTHER LAND USES

Increased population growth may result in land use conflicts. The expansion of agriculture activities into forest reserves as a result of increased demand for food may contribute to land degradation and deforestation. This destruction of carbon sinks will contribute to an increase in climate hazards such as droughts and floods. The increase in adverse climate events may have a

negative impact on the livelihoods of the rural community in particular resulting in low agriculture production and increased poverty levels.

6.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

6.1 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

Overview

A majority of the Mwandu populace depend on the Fisheries and Livestock sector as their main source of livelihood. The main type of livestock reared in the district includes cattle, goats, donkeys chickens and pigs. The district needs spray laces, water facilities and cold storage facilities among others.

In terms of Fisheries the main source of fish is capture fisheries with a majority of the fish coming from the Zambezi river. Aquaculture is highly underdeveloped with a majority of the fish ponds in the district being non-functional. Further there is no hatchery in the district presenting a challenge for farmers to access fingerlings.

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

- Strengthening productive capacity of all sub sectors under agriculture i.e. Livestock and Fisheries
- Promoting Climate-smart aquaculture and livestock practices
- Enhancing private sector participation
- Mainstreaming climate, environment, gender and other cross-cutting issues in the district
- To ensure effective management and coordination of the implementation of the ministry's programs, projects and other activities in the district
- To improve sustainable and efficient production, productivity and value-addition of diversified livestock sub-sector
- To improve sustainable and efficient production, productivity and value-addition of a diversified fisheries sub-sector
- Fingerling production
- Community managed livestock service centers
- Veterinary District laboratory

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

The district will undertake the livestock development programme by constructing four dip tanks and a quarantine facility. The dip tanks and quarantine facility will aid in the control of animal diseases in the District. Currently partners such as Mafisa and Simalaha Community Conservancy are constructing dip tanks as well as spray races in six wards which are Sankolonga, Mushukula, Mabumbu, Magumwi, Loanja and Mwandu. Further, livestock production units will be promoted at household level in order to improve food security and income levels. Furthermore, the district intends to construct two breeding centers in order to improve the indigenous breeds and enhance their tolerance to diseases. Other developmental programmes will be: production and productivity; marketing development, high quality services enhance sustainable fisheries and livestock production and productivity; promote fisheries and livestock stocking and restocking; strengthen fisheries and livestock Research and Development, enhance fisheries and livestock extension and advisory service delivery, enhance animal health management, improve animal welfare, enhance fisheries and livestock value chain, strengthen the Policy and legislative framework, improve institutional and operational capacity, improve infrastructure and equipment; develop fish markets. The resilience of livelihoods to disasters can be increased by promoting stocking of fisheries protected areas, develop and implement an Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) and maintain AMR level below the maximum, establish fisheries and livestock early warning systems.

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

The fish stocks are under threat due to over harvesting as a result of the use of unsustainable fishing methods and increased demand. In order to conserve fish, there is an urgent need to upscale the fish conservation measures such as promotion of fisheries co-management starting at village level in conjunction with the traditional authority strengthening community fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance to enhance compliance to fisheries regulations, community fisheries conservation sensitization and awareness campaigns, reduce fish post-harvest losses by investing in fish storage and processing infrastructure and promote better fish handling and processing techniques and practices.

To promote sustainable fishing, stake holders such as the Nature Conservancy and Simalaha Community Conservancy have distributed multifilament (cotton) nets to fishers in the district.

They have also employed four (4) Fish Scouts to be working with the department of fisheries in promoting sustainable fisheries through sensitization meetings, surveillance and enforcement.

As for livestock there is need to re-align the camps to ward level so that the coverage area for a camp officer is reduced for efficient work output. Currently Mwandu vet has six (6) camps against twelve wards. The other plans in place are to construct a quarantine facility to help in confining the live animals for the purposes various tests in managing disease control.

6.1.4 Assessment of The Existing State of Development

Livestock rearing and fishing is the base for the livelihood of the majority of the people in the District. Almost all households keep a certain type and number of livestock. The predominant types of livestock found in Mwandu include; cattle, chicken, goats and pigs. Livestock are mainly for subsistence and prestige and slaughtering is usually done in just times of emergency needs. Apart from fish, Local goats, chickens and pigs are secondary sources of food and income in the District. Cattle slaughters per annum average to 1500. The table below shows the Livestock population from Mwandu Veterinary Camps.

Table 4: Livestock Population in Mwandu Veterinary Camps (2023)

Camp	Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Donkeys	Poultry	Dogs
Mwandu	14000	2200	920	740	8200	2400
Magumwi	11800	3200	3150	1350	4120	570
Masese	14250	4700	760	820	6675	910
Sankolonga	11780	3100	1600	510	4730	650
Mabumbu	9150	2101	670	760	680	430
Totals	60980	15301	4265	4180	24405	4960

Source: Mwandu Department of Veterinary (2023)

The Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) has infrastructure which includes 6 veterinary camps manned by the Veterinary Assistants (VA). There are 72 traditional crush pens in Mwandu district which are used as centres for disease control. There are 7 dilapidated livestock centres in Mwandu. There is 1 dilapidated dip tank in the district. There are 8 Veterinary houses in the district and all need rehabilitation/ building new houses.

Secondary to livestock, fish is the other means of livelihood for the Mwandu district community. The Zambezi river is the main source of fish for the community providing up to 98 % of fish in Mwandu with 2 % of fish coming from fish ponds. The fish stocks are under threat due to over harvesting as a result of the use of unsustainable fishing methods and increased demand. In order to conserve fish, there is an urgent need to upscale the fish conservation measures such as promotion of fisheries co-management starting at village level in conjunction with the traditional authority strengthening community fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance to enhance compliance to fisheries regulations, community fisheries conservation sensitization and awareness campaigns, reduce fish post-harvest losses by investing in fish storage and processing infrastructure and promote better fish handling and processing techniques and practices.

6.1.5 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

To promote sustainable fishing, stakeholders such as the Nature Conservancy and Simalaha Community Conservancy have distributed 2,239 multifilament (cotton) nets to fishers in the district. They have also employed four (4) Fish Scouts to be working with the department of fisheries in promoting sustainable fisheries through sensitization meetings, surveillance enforcement and trained the village fishing management committee (VFMC'S) in sustainable fishing method and fishing gear. The department of fisheries has 4 staff with the establishment of 7 and a shortfall of 3 officers. The officers have no accommodation provided by the government. The department of fisheries and the Simalaha Community Conservancy started identifying breeding sites so far four (4) breeding sites have been identified. There are 2 fish zones and 18 fish camps, 72 fish ponds and 40 functional fish ponds.

6.1.6 Summary of Core issues within the sector

6.1.6.1 Capture fisheries

Capture fishing the main issue:

- Depletion of fish due to wrong fishing methods/wrong fishing gear
- Lack of water and land transport for patrols
- Lack of staff accommodation

6.1.6.2 Aquaculture sector

Aquaculture main issues include:

- Limited skills and knowledge among farmers on aquaculture
- Out of 72 fish ponds only 37 fish ponds are functional
- District has no hatchery making it costly for farmers to access fingerlings
- Lack of fish feed suppliers within the district, feed is sourced from Livingstone
- Lack of processing plant/Cold rooms

6.1.6.3 Livestock sector

- Fewer dipping facilities in the district as only three camps have spray laces which are not functional i.e Magumwi, Sankolonga and Masese
- Fewer extension officers covering vast areas, therefore there is need to split the camps into wards that are manageable
- Lack of transport is a limiting factor
- No Cold chain facilities (solar fridges) in camp houses for storage of drugs or vaccines
- Need for Postmortem kits in each camp for easy postmortem examination operations
- Cordon line and guards needed to monitor livestock movement from other regions/ areas

6.1.7 Impact of Environmental and Climate Change on the Sector

The Lack of good rain fall and high temperature has resulted in low production of fish as a result of low water levels in the Zambezi. Further some streams have dried out resulting in depletion of fish species. In addition, the run off that is washed in the river to provide nutrient for fish growth is reduced and creation of a suitable site for breeding is affected.

Prolonged droughts have resulted to an increase to livestock diseases such as antrax and tick borne diseases, stress in animals as a result of covering long distances in search of water and pasture. Which has contributed to increased livestock mortality and low livestock production.

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

The resilience of livelihoods to disasters can be increased by (i) promoting stocking of fisheries protected areas; (ii) develop and implement an Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) and maintain AMR level below the maximum; (iii) establish fisheries and livestock early warning systems. Most areas are not accessible during rainy season due to floods therefore services like mass vaccinations can only be done of rain season i.e June to October

6.2 AGRICULTURE

Overview

The sector is among the top sources of employment in the district after livestock production. The development of this sector will highly contribute to improved income levels and poverty alleviation in the district. Currently the district is highly dependent on rain fed agriculture which is very unsustainable given the average rainfall of 600 mm to 800mm per year. There is need to invest in irrigation development, Climate Smart Agriculture and prudent use of natural resources. Sustainable water and land management can greatly contribute to improved crop yields.

6.2.0 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at A Local Level

- Strengthening productive capacity of the agriculture sub-sector thereby increasing agricultural production and productivity.
- Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture thereby strengthening climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Provision of supporting infrastructure for local farmers to access inputs and markets thus promoting agriculture value chains. This infrastructure includes storage facilities and houses for extension workers to strengthen extension services.
- Accessibility to agricultural finance and credit facilities
- Enhancing private sector participation
- Mainstreaming climate, environment, gender and other cross-cutting issues in the district to ensure effective management and coordination of the implementation of the Ministry's programs, projects and other activities in the district

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

The district through the Ministry of Agriculture will enhance provision of inputs, extension service support, access to finance, support to value-addition, storage and logistics. Tree crop production and irrigation development will also be promoted. The Ministry will also focus on development of improved varieties and breeds of crops; promote climate smart agriculture and agriculture as a business among small scale farmers. Agricultural growth will be attained by promoting the uptake of improved technologies and practices, crop and dietary diversification, and enhancing extension service delivery, among others.

In order to enhance crop production and productivity, Ministry of Agriculture will promote the uptake of Improved Technologies and Practices, enhance extension service delivery; Enhance promotion of irrigation; Strengthen Early Warning Systems; Promote Agriculture Mechanization; and Promote Farm Block Development. This will result in Sustainable Agricultural Growth.

6.2.1.1 Farmer Input Support programme

The district has targeted 800 farmer beneficiaries will be provided with agricultural inputs such as D compound, Urea, Maize seed and sorghum seed. However, for the next 10 years the district has targeted to increase the number of beneficiaries to 5,000 beneficiaries.

6.2.1.2 Agribusiness Development

The district will conduct entrepreneurship training and market linkages/market studies. Further the district intends to support 50 cooperatives in agribusiness activities over a period of ten years

6.2.1.3 Infrastructure Development

The district intends to construct 19 camp houses, 4 Block houses, 8 storage shades, and 6 satellite depots within the 10-year period. The district also intends to construct a Farmer Training Centre (FTC).

6.2.1.4 Agricultural Mechanization

The district will promote agricultural mechanization among small scale farmers. This will be done by linking farmers to affordable agricultural finance from which farmers will get affordable

finance to assist them acquire implements for mechanization for their farmers in all the 19 agricultural camps.

6.2.1.5 Agroforestry and Tree Crops Development

The district will promote agroforestry and tree crops. Each camp will promote nursery establishment in all the 19 camps and at the Farmer Training Centre (FTC) so that farmers will easily access agroforestry and tree crops.

6.2.1.6 Irrigation development

The district will link farmers to affordable agricultural finance to enable farmers acquire irrigation equipment tailored for small scale farmers. The district intends to increase land under irrigation from an approximate 200 hectares to 20,000 hectares. This is because irrigation will help mitigate against the adverse effects of droughts and general poor rainfall that is usually experienced in the district. Out of an estimated hectareage of forty thousand (40,000) hectares of agricultural land only 0.5% is under irrigation.

It's important to note that when it comes to Irrigation the district will endeavour to do the right targeting of the beneficiaries of any Irrigation Support. The first target will be farmers and farmer groups who are already engaged in Irrigation. This is because from the past experiences it has been observed that beneficiaries of Irrigation support in the district have not really used the support to increase their production and productivity in the fields or farms. One reason was due to the targeting which was not well done. However, for any Irrigation Support going forward the targeting will be done well. The farmers and farmer groups already engaged in Irrigation will now be model farmers from which other new farmers in Irrigation will be engaged and supported. Close monitoring and supervision will be done. The Monitoring and Evaluation will be enhanced. This approach will help to increase the hectares under Irrigation in the district.

6.2.1.7 Extension Services Support

This will be done by the ensuring that extension officers have all the necessary tools and equipment such as motorbikes and training tools to carry out their duties. The camp houses should also be constructed and rehabilitated. The standard ratio of Extension Officer to farmer is supposed to be 1:500. However, the current Extension Officer to Farmer ration is approximately 1:1,000. The

district intends to reduce this ratio to 1:800 by 2026 Based on the Ministry of Agriculture Strategic Plan. Further reduce the ration to at least 1:600 by 2034.

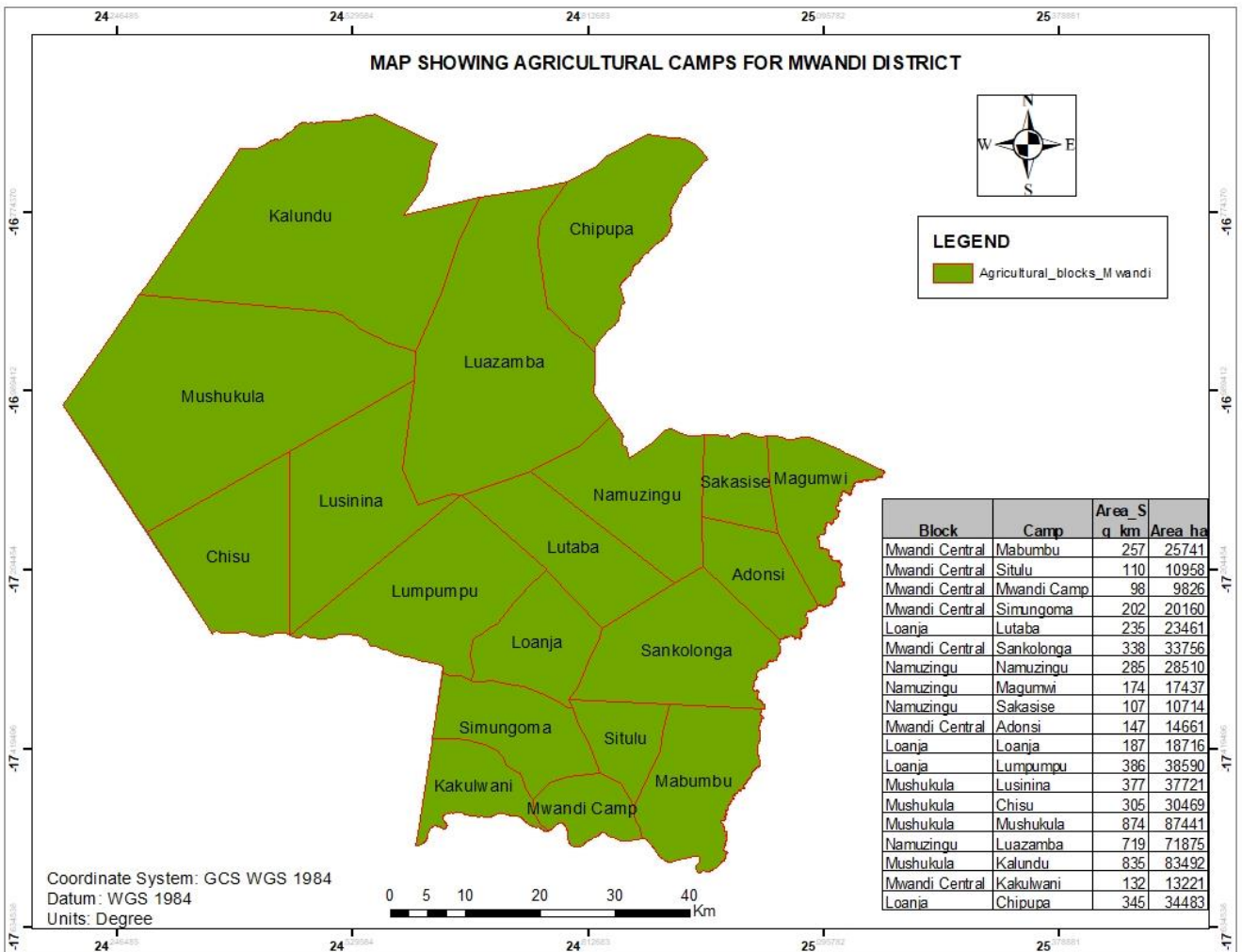
6.2.2 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District

The district has empowered 800 farmers through FISP by providing needed farming inputs to Small Scale farmers. To address challenges of climate change the department has undertaken trainings in conservation agriculture in collaboration with Partners such as Simalaha Community Conservancy and World Renew successfully training over 450 farmers. In addition, through PPCR the department has promoted drought tolerant crops such as sorghum and cassava.

6.2.3 Assessment of The Existing State of Development

Agriculture is the mainstay of the local economy. Small-scale farming is the largest category of farming and is predominant in the Northern part of the district. The district practices mixed agricultural farming where families grow crops and rear livestock. The district has four (4) agricultural blocks, nineteen (19) agricultural camps and 96 agricultural zones which are managed by Camp Extension Officers.

Figure 7: Map of Agricultural Camps



Source: Mwand IDP Team, (2024)

Mwand District is in Agro-ecological region I of Western Zambia. Agro-climatically, it experiences a short growing season roughly 80-120 days which is risky for crop production, as poorly distributed rains result in crops enduring frequent dry spells. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 600mm to 800 mm and the average temperature varies between 11 °C to 40 °C in October and 0 °C to 20 °C in June.

Agriculture is predominantly rain-fed while a few farmers have off-season irrigation and wetland farming. Under rain-fed agriculture the common crops grown include Maize, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Groundnuts and Cassava. Irrigated and wetland farming is largely practiced during the off-

season period from April to October growing a wide range of vegetables such as cabbage, rape, tomato, onion and egg plants.

6.2.4 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

Currently the land under cultivation is approximately 40,000 hectares. However, the overall crop production in the district has been low as a result of poor soils, erratic rainfall and infestation of fall army worms. In the years 2021 to 2024 agricultural season the average crop yields were as follows:

Table 5: Average Crop Yields 2021 - 2024 Farming Season

S/N	Farming Season	Average Yield		Rainfall
		Crop	Yield/ha	
1	2021/2022 Farming Season	Maize	1tons/ha	Received normal rainfall with an experience of dry spells of more than 10 days
		Cowpea	1ton/ha	
		Groundnuts	0.5ton/ha	
		Millet	0.5ton/ha	
		Sorghum	0.5ton/ha	
		Rice	2ton/ha	
2	2022/2023 Farming Season	Maize	1.5ton/ha	Received Normal to Above Normal rainfall
		Cowpea	1ton/ha	
		Groundnuts	0.5ton/ha	
		Millet	0.5ton/ha	
		Sorghum	0.3ton/ha	
		Sunflower	1ton/ha	
		Rice	2ton/ha	
		Cassava	4ton/ha	
3	2023/2024 Farming Season	Maize	0.25ton/ha	Reduced rainfall and periods of prolonged dry spells
		Cowpea	0.5ton/ha	
		Groundnuts	0.25ton/ha	
		Sorghum	0.2ton/ha	
		Millet	-	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, March (2023)

The table shows that average crop yields of the major crops in the district from 2021 to 2024 agricultural seasons. The table also shows the status of the rainfall pattern. From the table above, it is clear that the average yields for all the crops is low. This shows that there is low productivity and hence low production in the district. This is due to a number of factors, key among them, is poor rainfall pattern, limited access and utilization of agricultural inputs and poor soils which is predominantly is sandy.

6.2.5 Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The department of Agriculture has faced challenges in the provision of extension services as a result of inadequate transport. The district has only six running motor bikes to cater for the 19 Camp Extension Officers and the two Block Supervisors. Lack of transport contributes to the poor provision of extension services to the majority of the farmers in the district. In addition, the Extension Officers do not have decent accommodation as there are only eight dilapidated permanent houses against twenty-one (21) extension staff. This is resulting in a number of the staff dwelling in mud and pole houses and a few of the officers residing in Mwandu Royal Village. So, despite that the camps are manned the majority of the farmers cannot be reached because the Extension Officers do not have motorized transport to enable them reach more farmers within their catchment or working area.

The majority of the farmers access farming inputs from the Government Subsidized Inputs from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services. These subsidized inputs are from The Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP), Sustainable Agricultural Finance Facility (SAFF) and the Food Security Pack. The district has a few Argo-dealers who supply very limited inputs. However, farmers would want to have access to affordable agricultural finance to enable them access more inputs apart from those supplied by government.

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

The majority of the Mwandu Community stated that there was a need to upscale the number of beneficiaries under the FISP programme as they felt that the number of beneficiaries was low, against vulnerable farmers. Sankolonga community stated that they only had forty (40) beneficiaries under the programme. Further, the community felt the need to wean some beneficiaries from the FISP programme who had benefited for more than three years. The community raised a concern on the unavailability of Extension Officers in some wards as a result of the lack of decent housing.

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

During the public participation meetings, it was noted that the district lacked a number of services across the wards. These services included storage facilities, markets and Agro-veterinary shops. In Magumwi, Lutaba, Lwazamba, Sankolonga and Mushukula, the community stated that there was a need for storage shade. The Magumwi community identified the need for a market for farm produce. The communities in Lutaba, Magumwi and Sankolonga wards stated that the Extension Officers required transport to strengthen community access to extension services.

The community in Loanja ward were concerned that the only Agro -Veterinary facility located in Lipumpu zone was far from other parts of the ward. They acknowledged that this presented a huge challenge for some farmers to access the needed drugs for their crops.

The community stated that the majority of the farmers had little to no contact with the extension staff given the vastness of the wards due inadequate transport. However, wards such as Mushukula and Loanja where the motorbikes were available were content with the extension services provided. The communities further raised concerns on poor storage facilities for crops, adding that maize and other crops collected by the FRA were stored under poor conditions.

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

It is expected that the population of the district will increase over the next ten years. This will have significant impact on the services provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. There will be a need to further subdivide the agricultural camps so that more extension staff are available for the growing population.

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

The increase in the number of extension officers from the current 19 camps and 4 blocks will result in a shortage of staff accommodation. It is expected that the current estimated forty thousand (40,000) hectares of land under cultivation will increase by more than 50% in the next ten years.

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

There communities where growth is most likely to occur are the following agricultural camps: Kalundu, Mushukula, Lusinina, Chisu, Magumwi, Lwazamba, Loanja, Lutaba and Mwandi Agricultural camps. These camps will have to further be subdivided to cater for the growing population.

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

Agricultural productivity has been adversely affected by climate change related hazards including; increasing temperatures, increased incidence of frost, shorter rainy season, dry spells within the rainy season, increased incidence of drought and floods. Crop yields have declined and led to reduced household incomes in the rural communities, especially in parts of the southern part of the district. However, during the 2023/2024 agricultural season the whole district was adversely affected. The district recorded significant low crop yields due to the droughts.

6.2.10 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

There is a limit to access of women and girls to farming inputs, extension services and other means of production as a result of cultural norms. Women face more limitations to access land for agriculture purposes which is mostly driven by cultural norms. Many programmes have as a result focused on addressing this gender disparity. Programmes such as Farmer Input Support

programme (FISP) and Sustainable Agricultural Finance Facility (SAFF) have encouraged more women to participate as way to bridge the gap of women and girl's participation in agriculture.

6.2.11 Summary of core Issues in the Sector

The following are the Core Issues:

- Low crop production and productivity in the district.
- Inadequate access to markets hence having poor agricultural marketing or agribusiness due to poor road networks.

6.3 TOURISM

Overview

The District's tourism potential lies in its diversity, the features of which include: Simugoma and Magumwi Important Bird Area, Simalaha Conservancy, Shackleton Lodge, Mwandu Barotse Royal Establishment (Kuta) and the Zambezi River. Investment Opportunities in tourism include: restocking of the Simalaha Conservancy through PPPs, establishment of safari tours within the conservancy, establishment of heritage sites/museums and construction of tourism infrastructure (lodges/hotels) at tourist attraction sites. Tourism is one of the major sectors of Mwandu's economy and has had positive impacts on the economy of the district. Tourism thus provides employment to a significant number of people in the district.

6.3.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level

- Tourism promotion and marketing
- Tourism product development
- Wildlife management through the recruitment and training of scouts
- Promotion of cultural heritage sites

6.3.2 *Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District*

The main tourism product is under the Simalaha Community Conservancy (SCC). The SCC has designated some pieces of land for construction of 12 lodges along the Zambezi river. The conservancy is in the process of constructing a 5-star hotel to attract both local and international tourist with the Simalaha Tourism Development Plan.

6.3.3 *Assessment of The Existing State of Development*

Tourism has provided employment to a significant number of people in the district, a number of scouts and hospitality staff have been employed with the SCC. Further the conservancy has been gradually restocking wildlife such as wilder beasts, Zebras, Puku, giraffe, buffalos, water backs Impala and Red Letchwe. The SCC has earmarked 93,000 ha for conservation development and an approximate area of 22,000 ha along the Zambezi river has been developed as a sanctuary. The conservancy is fundamental to re-establishing wildlife populations and their migration routes

between Chobe National Park in Botswana, Kafue national park in Zambia, an important component of the Kavango-Zambezi trans-frontier conservation area.

Figure 8: SCC Location Map

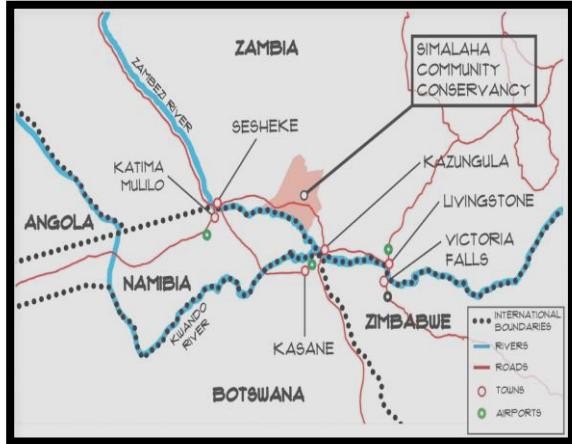


Figure 9: Wildlife Movement



Source: Draft Simalaha Tourism Development Plan Final report, (2022)

There is a rich cultural heritage and history about the establishment of the District, the traditional systems and missionaries such as David Livingstone. Cultural heritage sites include the David Livingstone crossing point over the Zambezi, the site of the first church service held by David Livingstone and the history of the Mwandu mission are on offer. There is also a culture and arts village located in Sikuzu area of Mwandu District, however it is not operational. Local Artisans also make crafts but this has been reducing over the last couple of years. In addition, the district has traditional dances which include Makishi, Sipelu and Siyomboka.

6.3.4 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

In general, the tourism sector has employed and trained community members as scouts. The SCC has further helped to empower communities to adapt to climatic hazards through the provision of treadle pumps as well as training farmers in conservation farming.

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

Increase in population growth will likely exacerbate human animal conflicts due to competing needs for food and water within the conservancy. There will be encroachment of settlements into

animal corridors and agriculture expansion along rivers reducing access to water and increasing conflict. In addition, there Further there will be increased fire frequency.

6.3.6 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

Climate change and poaching has adversely affected the number of birds that are found in the Simungoma and Machile bird sanctuaries, some of the bird species have migrated to other areas as a result. Effects of climate change such as droughts and high temperatures has led to loss of some wildlife species and depletion of fish stock

6.3.7 Summary of Core Issues in the Sector

- Poaching by locals threatens the depletion of wildlife in the Conservancy
- Lack of database, limited financial and human resources,
- Poor support infrastructure such as roads, for promotion and marketing of Mwandi as a tourist destination
- Effects of climate change such as droughts and high temperatures has led to loss of some wildlife species and depletion of fish stock
- Human Wildlife conflicts which result in loss of human lives and/or livelihoods

6.4 FORESTRY

Overview

Under Zambia's vision 2030 the forest sector is anchored on sustainable environment, ecosystems and natural resource management principles. This means attainment of socio-economic development which meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The Forestry sector has a mission to ensure the sustainable flow of wood and non-wood forest products and services, while at the same time ensuring the protection and maintenance of biodiversity for the benefit of present and future generations, through the active participation of all stakeholders with the key government policies and plans strategies which regulate the Forestry sector as following.

Table 6: Policies in the Forestry Sector

	SECTOR VISION	KEY ELEMENTS
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Goal: enhances socio-economic growth through sustainable forest management and utilization forest resources by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce emission through forest deforestation and forest degradation 2030 • Enhance natural regeneration and re-vegetation through assistance natural regeneration and tree planting 2030
Conservation and management of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhances sustainable management of forest in protected areas (forest reserves,) open areas customary lands and critical upper watershed and water bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory approaches to local forest management in protected and open through community forest management group and private forest management.
Vision 2030	To have enhanced social-economic growth through sustainable management and utilization of the forest resources by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce emission for deforestation and forest degradation • sustainable environment and natural resource management by 2030 • competitive national economy that is dynamic, resilient to external shocks by 2030 • stability and protection of the biological by 2030 • sustainable environment and natural resources conservation by 2030
8th National Development Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance natural resources management • Reduce emission of forest deforestation forest degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable land and forest management • Community based natural resources management • Natural resource valuation and accounting
National Forest Policy of 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attain sustainable forest management all types of forest enhance forest product and service, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce emission forest deforestation and forest degradation and increasing the total natural forest cover

	contributing to mitigation of climate change and protection maintenance of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance afforestation and reforestation and land under plantation. • Enhance income generation and job creation in related forest activities
--	---	---

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

Mwandi District has recognized that in an event that the forestry industry is properly nurtured, it will contribute positively to the local economy of the district. As such the district is in the process of formation of the community forest management groups of 350,000 hectares of land to be managed by the communities, to provide direct employment opportunities to the local people through the REDD+ for the carbon market. This will have a positive effect on job creation in the district and contribute to eliminating social exclusion faced by the majority of the people who are unskilled and have had no employment opportunities for decades through the provision of alternative income generating venture of alternative livelihoods.

The district will also endeavour to Promote and facilitate investments through public-private partnerships in environment, forestry; and other natural resources. It will also support value addition to wood and non-wood forest products, and Facilitate creation of community beekeeping production clusters. The district will also invest in ambitious programs of promoting low carbon sustainable consumption and production to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), by promoting improved cooking devices such as energy serving stoves, production of charcoal briquettes and braziers in addition the district will embark on afforestation programs in natural forest restoration (NFR) areas in forest degraded areas of protected forests. It will also promote coordination and enhance coherence between adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Additionally, it will also promote carbon marketing through CFMGs by increasing compliance levels in forest management.

6.4.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

6.4.2.1 State of Development in Tourism and wildlife

Mwandi currently has Simalaha Community Conservancy which promotes a community led approach to improve basic human rights- such as access to food, health, livelihood opportunities and education by responsibly managing and protecting natural resources and wildlife. The conservancy comprises 180,000 ha of communal land where 40,000 ha are used for growing wildlife populations in sanctuaries. The sanctuaries have quite a variety of wild game and birds for tourism activities such as game viewing, canoeing/boat cruising, fishing, cultural tourism (Eco Tourism) comprising exhibition of local or traditional artifacts, food stuffs, dances, dress/fashion, literature, establishment of camping sites, establishment of game ranching. Simalaha Community Conservancy works closely with the department of National Parks and Wildlife.

6.4.2.2 State of Development in Forest Management

The district is covered by Miombo woodland, Munga, Kalahari woodlands, flood plain and dambo grasslands in various forms. It is rich in Zambezi Redwood, *Pterocarpus angolensis*, Rosewood tree, *Colophospermum mopane*, *Combretum imberbe* and *Azelia quanzensis* tree species which are valuable for high quality timber. Other tree species include; *Faidherbia albida*, Silver Cluster leaf (*Terminalia sericea*) and many more.

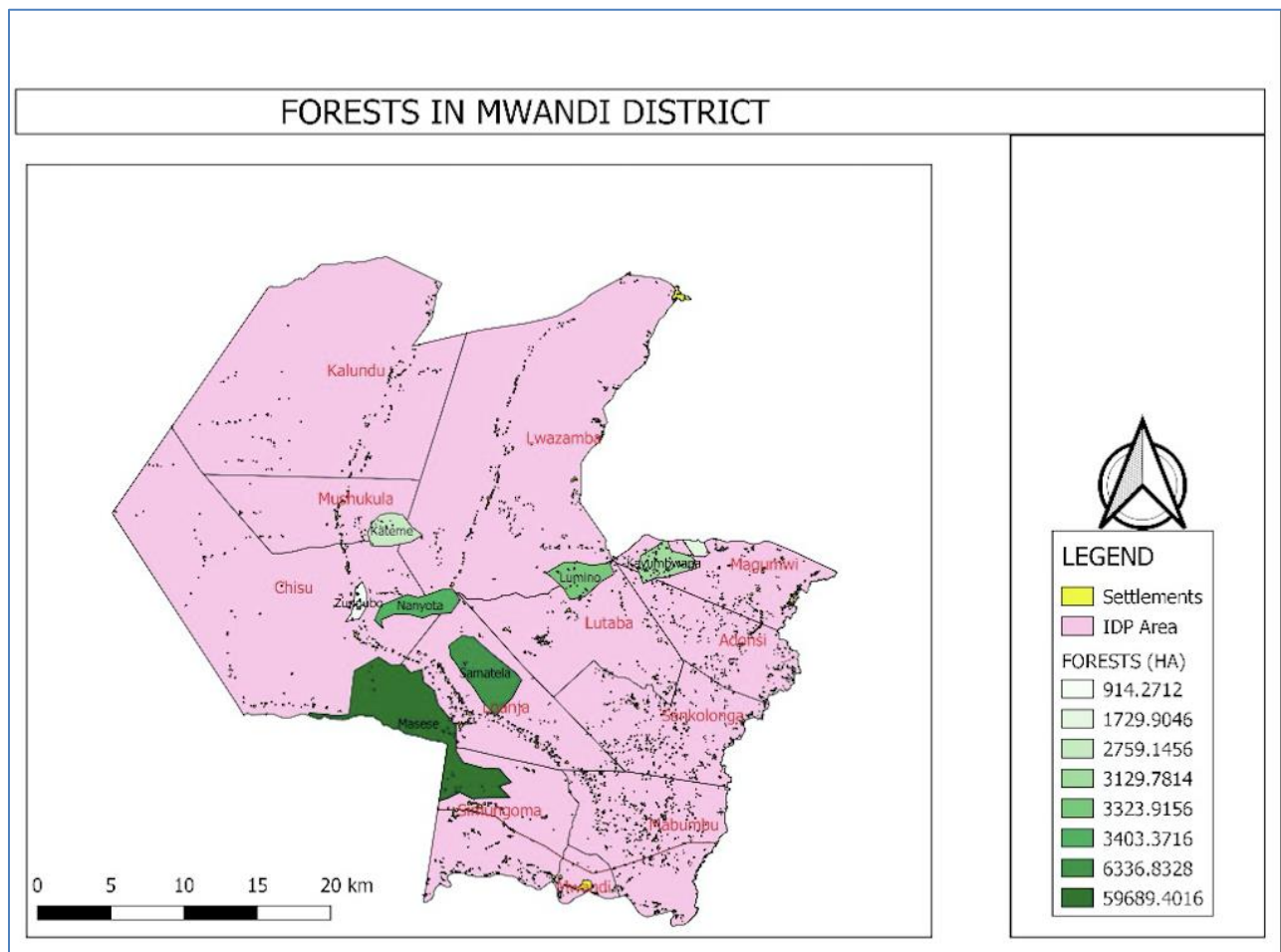
The district has 8 gazetted local forests with a total area of **50, 341 hectares** of Protected Forest Areas (PFAs) and vast open woodlands under customary custody. The district administers three Timber concession Licenses namely, Likanda timber suppliers, Zambelosi green limited and Mulozite Enterprises LTD and issues permits for charcoal and domestic user permits for local consumption.

Besides timber, the forests also provide grazing pastures, wild fruits, herbs, woodlots, wildlife and honey. This has economic potential in providing food and employment.

However, population pressure has contributed to the depletion of the forest estates and this is expected to worsen with increased demand for timber products and agricultural land. In addition, the rise in temperature will have devastating effects on forests including drying of plants, wildfires and plant diseases. However, these high temperatures will promote plant regeneration. Droughts

on the other hand reduces flowering of certain forest species. The district spells the timber produced to urban areas outside the zone. They also provide wood and non-wood forest products to local communities. Government is keen to promote the stewardship and use of the forests and forest lands in a way and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity and their potential to fulfil, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions that does not cause damage to another ecosystem. Forest Management and Protection is anchored on the Forest Act No. 4 of 2015 and the National Forestry Policy of 2014

Figure 10: Map of Forests in the District



Source: Mwandia IDP Team, (2023)

6.4.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

- Technical and technological services are inadequate in the district to adequately foster on sustainable environmental management, as the ratio of technical staff to members of the public to raise awareness and education are still low.
- Afforestation services to reclaim the lost biodiversity are being implemented at a low pace as the district is currently trying to reclaim 3,000 hectares through natural forest restocking.
- The sector provide service to the communities through the forest concession areas for the harvesting of timber. The sector has currently has four forest concession holders which the sector assist in the renewal of the concession licenses. This system is very sustainable in the management of forest resources.

The district is facing a shortfall in forest ranger guards to carry out forest protection measures in both customary and state lands.

6.4.4 Availability of Service

Participation in forest management activities in the district is low as currently only one area is engaged in forest management through Forest WWF and established 2 CFMGs, namely Lipilelo and Lwamwila in Kalundu ward. However, there are plans to sensitize the other remaining wards on Forest Management through the REDD+ project for carbon market under Bi-carbon Partners (BCP).

- Availability of education and community awareness services on the environment protection in all wards to sensitize the communities of on sustainable forest management and utilisation.
- The revenue collected from permits issued by Forest department to a timber Concession Companies and charcoal producers.

Table 7: Forest Estate Reserves in Mwandia

S/N	NAME FOREST RESERVES IN MWANDI	AREA Ha	SI No.	STATUS OF THE FOREST	COMMENTS / REMARKS
1	Sikubingwa	4895	194	20 %	Encroachment
2	Simungoma West	8640	194	25 %	Cultivation and Temporary Shelters
3	Simungoma East	5385	194	29 %	Encroachment and Cultivation
4	Sisisi	10826	194	25 %	Encroachment and Cultivation
5	Mululwe			25%	Encroachment and Cultivation
6	Samatela	6485	364	20 %	Cultivation
7	Kateme	7276	196	25 %	Encroached and Cultivation
8	Lumino	3324	408	100 %	Encroached
9	Zungbo	950	338	10 %	Cultivation and Temporary Shelters
10	Munyutiwa			25 %	Cultivation
11	Nanyotwa	2560	197	20	Cultivation
	Total	50,341			

Source: Mwandia Department of Forestry (2024)

The table above shows the rate of forest degradation and deforestation in Mwandia District.

6.4.4.1 Growing stock

The total growing stock of all Forests in the district is not known because of lack of forest management plans and natural resources assessments. Hence, there is need for natural resources assessments so that the growing stocks can be known for effective and optimum utilization.

6.4.4.2 Mitigation measures

The District Office carries out timely managerial activities like Boundary maintenance, early burning, reforestation and afforestation. Blitz patrols and issuance of forest permits are some control measures the Office has put in place to combat rampant deforestation in the district.

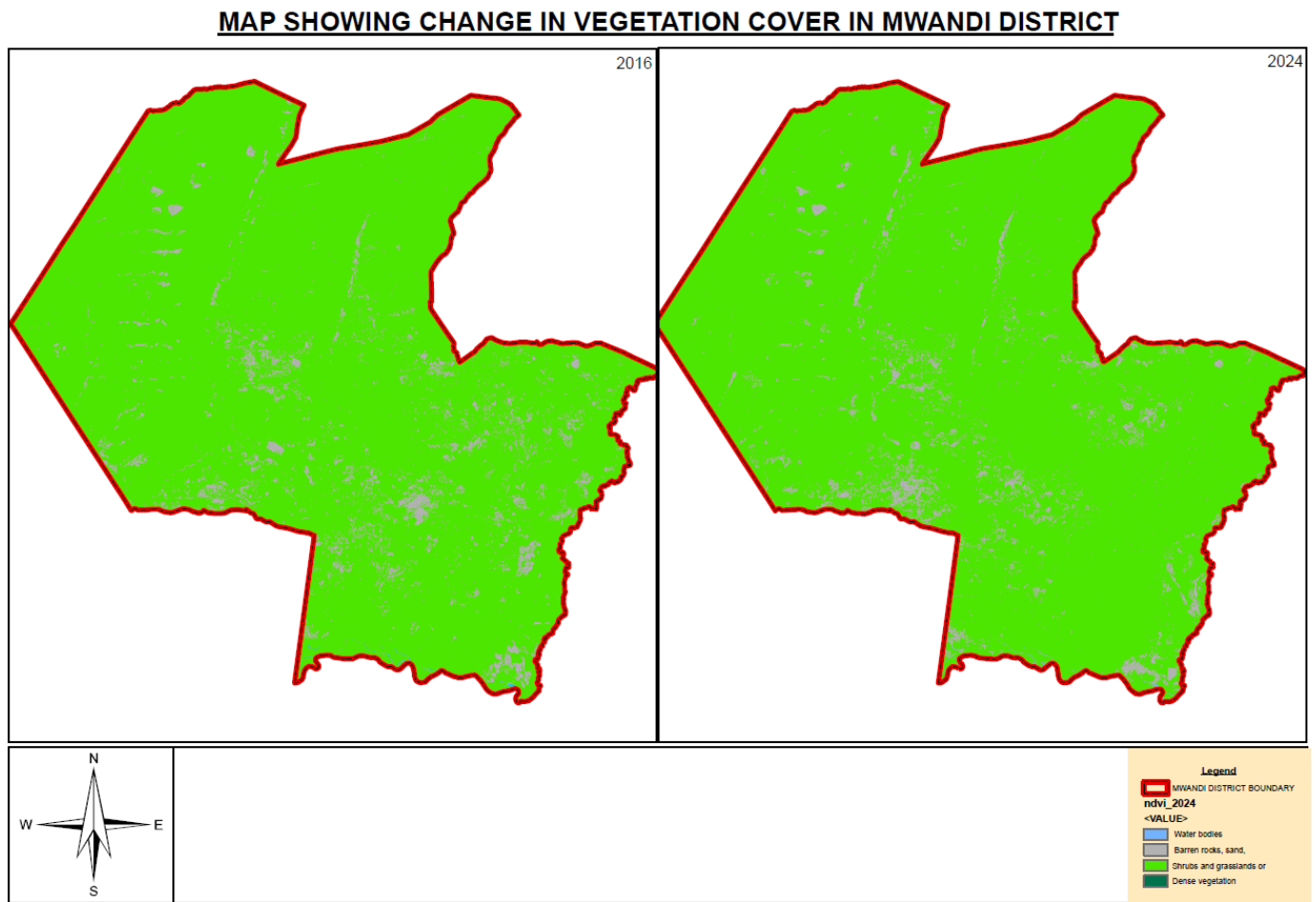
6.4.4.3 Plantations/woodlots

The district has sample plots for Mukusi at Masese but no woodlots so far have been identified. The other plantation for eucalyptus is at the Forestry office and is less than one hectare.

6.4.4.4 Vegetation

The vegetation prevalence is dry grassland plains, teak forests, miombo woodlands and patches of evergreen cryptosepalum forest cover. The mopane vegetation mainly occurs on the southern part of the district and the teak forests, miombo woodlands, and evergreen cryptosepalum are interspaced with grasslands and are prevalent in the eastern, northern and southern parts of the district.

Figure 11: Change in Vegetation Cover



Source: Mwand IDP Team, (2023)

6.4.5 Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

The following are concerns that arose from the community and stakeholders' participation process;

- Forests are God given sources of income through wood and non-wood forest products for their livelihood.
- Local communities fail to acquire a concession license as the process is cumbersome and expensive for them, hence only those with proper financial resources will manage to process a concession license.
- Inadequate extension services.
- Poor road conditions to transport forestry products
- Inadequate forestry input support such as beekeeping inputs
- Poor market linkages on both non- forestry products and forestry products
- Lack of value addition on non- forestry Products (processing plants)
- Limited access to forestry mechanisation
- Lack of forestry research centres.
- Inadequate transport for extension officers on promotion of agro-forestry.

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

The demographic analysis denotes that about 80% of the projected population growth will be absorbed by the informal settlements. This Rapid population growth is the major underlying force of environmental degradation and a threat to sustainable use of natural resources. It reduces the quality and quantity of natural resources through over exploitation and intensive harvesting of timber species and fire threat.

Demand for energy consumption will be high, due to population change; hence pressure will be on the forests, due to the need for charcoal and firewood.

Furthermore, population change in terms of increase will put pressure on forests as land for agriculture and settlements will be needed. Hence, this will lead to forest degradation. Demand for forest resources such as wood and non-wood forest products will be high. The Continued increase

in timber harvesting and fire threat will lead to forest degradation and deforestation as well as affecting wildlife.

6.4.7 Impact of Environment and Climate Change analysis

The climate change has negative impact on people's lives in the sense that; it threatens the food security due to floods and drought, people are displaced, biodiversity is disturbed and infrastructure destroyed.

The indiscriminate cutting of trees for timber and charcoal production negatively affects the environment through siltation of the streams affecting the forest vegetation cover which act as carbon sink.

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

The cutting down of trees along the water catchment areas will result into low water discharge and siltation of streams and rivers and floods in some of the areas. This is expected to impact the communities who use these water bodies negatively. Further, it is expected that there will be a reduction in the number of hecterage of the carbon sinks. Additionally, the existence of the harvesting of timber will result to the loss of biodiversity of the flora and fauna

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

Changes in extreme weather events such as Temperatures globally have continued to increase due to the destruction of the ozone layer. The impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector are biodiversity loss, pollution due to accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, leading to disturbance of the ozone layer and stunted growth of trees. poor rainfall distribution has resulted in reduced non-forestry products and quality of non- forest products such honey, increased risk from poor flowering of plants, pests, disease and which in turn has led to poor yield of the forestry produce e.g honey inherently affecting household income. Households may therefore become food insecure due to irregular distribution of rainfall, increasing dry spells and occasional floods.

6.4.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Forest management and natural resources affects all sectors. Certain people and certain places will be affected more than others. Certain gender and vulnerable groups are more prone to climate change brought about by unsustainable forest management. Vulnerable groups refer to physically, mentally or socially disadvantaged persons who may be unable to meet basic needs. It is discovered that when climate issues hit, the most affected are the children and women. Access to Forestry services have mainly benefited men in communities as compared to women and other vulnerable persons. These perceptions deprive women and other vulnerable members of society from having an equal opportunity to access on forestry resource and ownership of land.

In order to encourage the youth and women to participate in the forestry sector, a minimum of 40% is allocated to women and youth on the forestry resources programme. In forestry sector, the forestry products can help increase household income and consequently poverty alleviation and some interventions to mainstreamed gender on the forest sector.

6.4.9 Summary of Core Issues in the Sector

- The increased rate of forest degradation and deforestation
- Depletion of forest resources.
- Lack of alternative sources of livelihood by members of the community.
- Low production and productivity of non-wood forest products
- Low Value Addition
- Inadequate infrastructure

6.5 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Overview

Water and Sanitation is a key component to all aspects of sustainable development. All sectors require access to adequate water and sanitation services for their development. The Sector is comprised of two sub-sectors, Water Resources Management and Development (WRMD) and Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS). Water Resources Management and Development (WRMD) is implemented through established river catchment structures. Water supply and sanitation in the urban areas is implemented through the established commercial utilities whilst in rural area it is implemented through the local authorities. The department of Water Resources Management and Development is the lead department in the management and development of water resources through water resource infrastructure. The sector will priorities investment in infrastructure Development in rural areas in order to improve the livelihood of the rural population where the majority of the poor live.

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

- **Infrastructure Development and Maintenance** will focus on the construction of water reticulation facilities especially in public institution and establishment of operation and of maintenance mechanisms in committees for all water points.
- **Technical and community based Water Quality (Management) Monitoring** will be undertaken at all water sources throughout the district on a routine basis
- **Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion** will be achieved through the implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation and School Led Total Sanitation Approaches
- **Solid Waste Management** through the routine collection and disposal of waste, and the implementation of keep Zambia Clean and Green throughout the district.

Water Supply and Sanitation Goal: “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” frames the global context of the NRWSSP (2016-2030). The goal has eight targets that are directly relevant to water supply and sanitation. Reference Goal 6 of Nation Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program vision 2016-2030 of the forth Draft.

The Vision 2030 sets the following targets regarding water, sanitation and the environment:

Table 8: Water Sector Vision, Targets and Goals

SECTOR	SECTOR VISION	Targets/goals
Water and sanitation	Clean and safe water supply and sanitation for all by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improve access to appropriate, environmentally friendly sanitation by all Zambians; ii. Attainment of 80 percent access to clean water supply to all by 2015 and 100 percent by 2030; iii. Attainment of 68 percent access to sanitation to all by 2015 and 90 percent by 2030; and iv. Fully integrated and sustainable water resource management.
Environment and natural resources	A productive environment and well conserved natural resources for sustainable socioeconomic development by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rehabilitation, re-construction of sewage treatment facilities in all major towns and cities; ii. 80 percent of waste collected and transported; iii. Develop Integrated Licensing System; iv. 90 percent polluting industrial facilities comply with environmental legislation; and v. 80 percent of unplanned settlements upgraded and the residents have access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities.

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

Water supply and Sanitation is a key component to all aspects of sustainable development. All sectors require access to adequate water and sanitation services for their development. The strategic focus of the water supply and Sanitation sector is to provide water and sanitation infrastructures and develop skills to ensure effective and efficient provision of reliable and safe water and sanitation services in order to realize the vision of access to sustainable water supply and adequate sanitation for all by 2030.

The supply of rural water in the district is one of the main mandates of the local authority. Through the aid of national programmes (Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation) with support from sector stakeholders, such as African Development Bank in Transforming Rural Livelihoods in Western Province Zambia (TRLWZ), Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and collaboration with Access to Health Zambia and Water Aid Zambia, Mafisa , SIMALAHA .Loanja Rice Ngo, Caritas Livingstone and Environment Africa.

Through TRLWZ a total of 85 boreholes have been drilled, 44 water scheme establish in Lipumpu and 30 boreholes successfully rehabilitated. PPCR has drilled 23 solar powered boreholes and rehabilitated 3 boreholes while Water Aid has drilled a solar borehole at 6 rural health facilities.

The District has also constructed 49 VIP latrines under the TRLWZ, three of which are allocated to health facilities and the remainder to schools. Further the district has conducted Community Led Total Sanitation campaigns which has led to an increase in the number of villages that have adequate traditional latrines. The population of the rural community that practice open defecation is now on a decline.

Table 9: Existing Developments in the Water Sector

Sn	Institution	Projects Implemented
1.	African Development Bank (TRLWZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drilled 85 boreholes equipped with hand pump - Drilled and equipped with commercial water scheme which has 4 kiosks
2.	Mafisa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drilled 4 boreholes
3.	Access to Health Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 double Vip toilets in health facilities - 2 Upgrade of hand pump to solar water scheme
4.	Loanja Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrade of 7 hand pumps to solar water scheme
5.	SIMALAHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aquifer mapping in their sanctuary in Mabumbu ward
6.	Ministry of Water Development and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitated 30 hand pumps
7.	WaterAid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 piped water schemes - 4 double ablution blocks - 8 Handwashing facilities in 4 schools - Training of 145 Community Health Workers
8.	Environment Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Drilled borehole equipped with a solar scheme
9	LA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchased a water bowser truck to mitigate the draught situation. - Procured 38 tanks for Rain water harvest in some selected schools

Source: Mwandi IDP Team, (2023).

6.5.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

The main water sources in the district include rivers, boreholes and shallow wells. The Zambezi river is the primary source of water for Mwandi ward especially Mwandi Royal Village and other beyond communities residing along the river. Other rivers where communities obtain their water are Kasaya and the Machile River. The rivers however only supply water to a small portion of the district and those basically within the vicinity.

Suffice to mention, the Machile River is periodic and mainly has water from late November to March. The capacity of water in the Machile River varies depending on the rainfall in a given period.

6.5.3.1 Overall Water Supply Infrastructure

The table below provides the current situation as pertains water supply infrastructure in the district segregated in Machine and Manually drilled wells equipped with India Mark II water lifting devices and those fitted with solar submersible pumps. The table further illustrates funding providers of the facilities, those functioning and those in a state of disrepair and type.

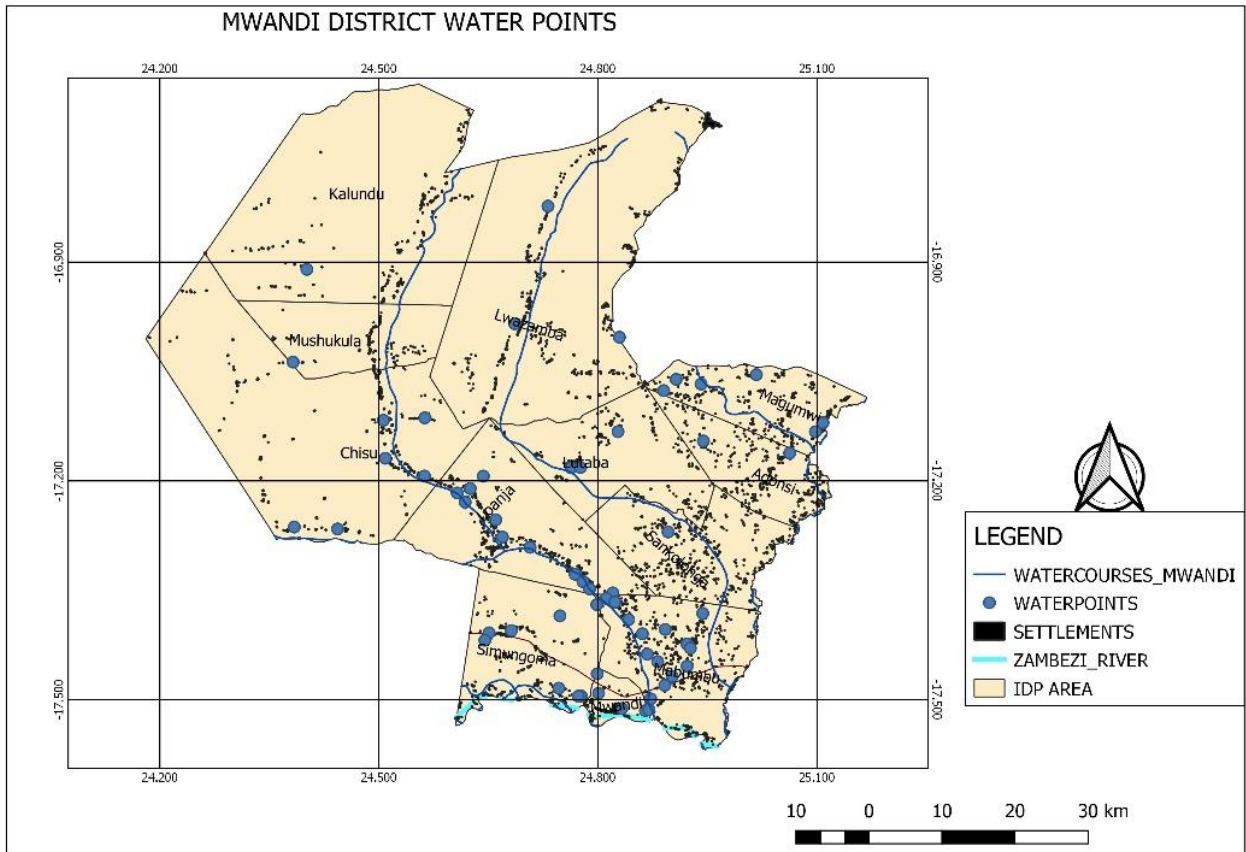
Table 10: Water Point Inventory

No	Detail	TRLWZ	Other Stakeholders	Partners	Total	Total functional
1	Boreholes fitted with India Mark II hand pumps	85	187	20	286	201
2	Piped Water schemes	1	33	10	44	42
3	Hand dug wells	0	27	0	27	24
	TOTAL	86	247	30	363	273

Source: Mwandia IDP Team, (2023).

The district has a total number of 363 boreholes out of which 273 are functional. Some of these boreholes are sunk in saline aquifers in wards such as Simungoma, Mabumbu, sankolongu, Adonsi, and Magumwi. The overall water coverage is 35% access to clean water in rural areas of the district, where the 5 (mentioned areas) out of the 12 wards having saline underground water aquifers.

Figure 12: Distribution of Water Points



Source: Mwandi IDP Team, 2024

6.5.4 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

The Commercial Utility supplies Mwandi Royal Village, the only Peri-Urban area in the district with surface water from the Zambezi River. The water from the River is pumped to the treatment facility then distributed to (856) connected households out of a target of 955 households, representing 89% coverage. Other sources of water in Mwandi Royal village are 3 boreholes and 4 water small water schemes.

6.5.4.1 Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Sanitation levels in the district are low especially in households based in rural areas. There have been minimal improvements in levels of Public Institutions sanitation especially in some rural parts of the district as a result of the support from the Transforming Rural Livelihoods in Zambia project, Water Aid Zambia and CMMB (Access to Health Zambia).

Sanitation in the Peri-Urban area is very poor, the majority of the populace rely on pit latrines only very few use toilets. The use of latrines in Mwandi village is not ideal given the layout of the area. It is very difficult and, in some places (*Sandy Terrain*), impossible to leave the required 50 m distance between a borehole and latrine.

Table 11: Sanitation and Hygiene Infrastructure

NO	DETAIL	SCHOOL	HEALTH CENTERS	MARKETS/OTHER	TOTAL
1	Waterborne ablutions blocks	8	8	1	11
2	VIPs	75	4	3	83
3	Demonstration sites	1	3	0	1
	TOTAL	72	19	4	95

Source: Mwandi Department of Engineering, Water and Sanitation Section (2023).

There is need for an investment in a sewerage system especially with continuing population trends of a high rise in the youth and children cohort. Without the provision of a sewerage system the area will be susceptible to outbreaks of diarrhea or even cholera in the near future. The water and sanitation sector also face challenges of poor maintenance of water facilities by communities and limited resources of the Council to adequately address this challenge.

6.5.4.2 Hygiene Promotion and Education

The table below outlines the Hygiene Behaviour Transformation interventions undertaken so far to complement Water Supply and Sanitation aspects.

Table 12: Hygiene Promotion and Education

No	Detail	Number
1	No. Community Champions Trained	140
2	No. active Community Champions	80
3	No. Triggered villages	421
4	No. ODF villages	50
5	No. schools reached in SLTS	45
6	No. of pupils reached in SLTS	478 boys-716 girls
7	No. traditional leaders trained in CLTS	88

Source: Mwanzi Department of Engineering, Water and Sanitation Section (2023).

Operation and Maintenance

Table 14 below highlights the formation and training of local structures to promote Operation and Maintenance of the provided water and Sanitation facilities. Furthermore, the district is implementing the Sustained Operation and Maintenance Approach (SOMAP) and has established a spare parts shop specifically for India Mark II hand pumps.

Table 13: Sustainable Operation and Maintenance of Water Points

S/N	DETAIL	NUMBER	STATUS
1	Village Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Committee formation	120	Not active
2	Village Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Committee Training	120	Trained
3	Area Pump Minders Training	40	Not active/
4	Establishment of tool kit centres	17	
5	Establishment of SOMAP shop	1	Operational

Source: Mwanzi Department of Engineering, Water and Sanitation Section (2023).

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

The local community recognize the limited access to water for domestic use and production as the main challenge in the district. Many of the villages as well as public institutions in Mabumbu, Magumwi, Adonsi and Sankolonga have highly saline water. To address this issue of limited

access to clean and safe drinking water, the local community made the following recommendations:

1. Drawing water from the Zambezi and constructing water kiosks in Mabumbu, Adonsi, Sankolonga and Magumwi
2. Water Harvesting by constructing underground water reservoir that collect rain water from gutters and supply water through overhead tanks. The water harvesting system is especially targeted to schools located in wards with high levels of saline water.
3. Construction of water reticulation systems and ablution blocks in schools and health facilities.
4. Combine efforts with other stakeholders like Mafisa who has a gadget which can detect saline before drilling of boreholes
5. As we see a lot of hardware activities we also need to up the software if we are to enhance operation and maintenance of facilities in the benefiting communities and institutions thereof.
6. Monitoring and Evaluation should be clearly structured at grassroots, sub district and district levels.
7. Inventory (update directory) of sector players
8. Mainstreaming of crosscutting issues such as HIV/Gender/Human Rights to promote equity and equality to the recipients of services

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

It is anticipated that an increase in population over the next ten years will result in above 60 percent increase in demand for water and sanitation facilities. The wards that will be most affected by this increase will be Mwandu, Mabumbu, Lutaba, Lwazamba, Loanja and Magumwi as they will have the highest population densities. The anticipated increase in housing development and population in Lutaba ward as a result of increased investment in the Township will lead to the construction of a sewage system and an increase in water points in the area.

The prioritization of water and sanitation by the constituency development fund will contribute to an improvement in water and sanitation coverage in the district.

6.5.7 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

Increase in temperatures has an adverse effect on the water sources; low water tables. Influx of more stake holders drilling boreholes may affect ground water levels owing to poor recharge caused by severe drought situations (if this persists that is.) This may cause the drying up of water sources like bore holes, wells, dams and rivers.

The reduction in water supply brings about poor sanitation which leads to outbreak of Water related, based and washed diarrheal diseases. Reduction of water supply increases the cost of drilling boreholes. The district's water supply is heavily dependent on the Zambezi River which will be affected by shorter rainy seasons. This reduction of water supply will have an effect on safe drinking water supply. Flooding of areas may result in the destruction of sanitation facilities such as pit latrines which may also lead to the outbreak of diseases.

The construction of water reticulation systems and solar powered boreholes will strengthen community resilience to climatic hazards. It will further increase access to clean and safe drinking water as well as improve food security. The water and reticulation systems will support crop production units. In addition, construction of dams will contribute to increased livestock production.

6.5.8 Summary of Core issues affecting the Sector

- Only 35% of the rural population have access to clean and safe drinking water.
- Approximately 65% of the district has high concentration levels of underground saline water that is 6 out of 12 wards and parts of Mwandu ward
- The majority of the water point maintenance committees are inactive.
- Inadequate number of Area Pump Menders, District staff and Cooperating Partners address this issue in terms of M&E and reorientations.
- Sanitation coverage stands at only 27%.

6.6 ENERGY SECTOR

Overview

Power supply in the district is still very low with only Mwandu Royal Village parts of Lipumpu area, Kakulwani Primary School, Simungoma Primary School and Lutaba Mini Hospital being connected to the national grid. Further, the district only has two substations that is Simungoma and Mwandu Substation. However, the district has high potential for investments in solar plants which can contribute to increase on energy supply in the district.

A majority of the public institutions do not have reliable power supply, with over 80 percent of the schools on the district having no power supply at all. Efforts are being made to address this challenge through the CDF and cooperating partners by investing in solar energy for affected institutions.

6.6.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level

- **Electricity transmission and distribution** increase number of connections to the main grid through the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) and CDF.
- **Off-grid energy solutions** installation of solar power in public institutions that are not connected to the main grid.
- **Infrastructure development** will be achieved through the construction of a filling station within Mwandu District

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

The district has strived to reduce dependency of the community on wood fuel and curb the production of charcoal. Cooperating partners such as the Simalaha Community Conservancy have distributed energy efficient stoves that use twigs as a source of fuel. Charcoal briskets – Loanja Rice, WWF Solar in schools, MOU between REA and Local authority has been signed to connect Lutaba CBD, Magumwi area, Mabumbu area and Sankolonga to the National Grid.

6.6.3 Assessment of The Existing State of Development

Mwandi district has many sources of energy, which include hydro power electricity, firewood, charcoal, solar and petroleum. The predominant source of energy in the district is firewood and Charcoal.

6.6.3.1 Energy Status

Although the district is connected to the national grid not all parts of the district are covered. There are a number of public institutions that rely on solar power and many villages that rely on either firewood or charcoal. Electricity is the main energy source for Mwandi ward in particular Mwandi Royal Village, as it covers a majority of the households in the area. Most public institutions in this ward are connected to the national grid. The other ward covered by the national grid is Simungoma ward where Simungoma and Kakulwani Primary School are connected, Lutaba Primary School and Lipumpu Primary and Secondary Schools are also connected to the grid.

6.6.3.2 Hydro Power

The major source of electrical power is Victoria Falls Hydro Power Station. In Mwandi there is a 66Kv substation located at the Mwandi Royal Village junction which supplies power to Mwandi Royal Village and Simungoma Primary School. There is another substation 33kv at Simungoma connecting to Mulobezi and Sichili. There are plans in place for a substation in Lutaba where the central business centre will be located.

Table 14: Energy Distribution in Public Facilities

Ward	Energy Source	Schools	Health Facilities	Government Departments
Mwandi	National Grid-ZESCO	Mwandi Primary School, Mwandi Secondary, Illute Yeta Boarding School	Mwandi Mission Hospital	All government departments
Mabumbu	None			
Simungoma	National Grid-ZESCO	Simungoma Primary School Kakulwani Primary School	Simungoma PHC	
Lutaba	National Grid-ZESCO	Lutaba Primary School Namuzingu Primary School	Lutaba Mini Hospital Lutaba Clinic	
Adonsi	None			
Magumwi	None			
Lutaba	None			
Sankolonga	None			
Mushukula	None			
Kalundu	None			
Loanja	National Grid-ZESCO	Lipumpu Secondary School Lipumpu Primary School		
Lwazamba	None			

Source: Mwandi IDP Team, (2023)

6.6.3.4 Solar Energy

Solar energy is the main source for schools and health facilities in the district. Approximately 20 percent of all schools and health facilities in the district use solar power. When it comes to households less than 1% of the households in the district rely on solar power.

6.6.3.5 Wood Fuel

Wood fuel is the main source of energy in the district. The rural populace is mainly dependant on firewood followed by charcoal. The demand for this type of energy has led to the indiscriminate cutting of trees. This may lead to increases in soil erosion, loss of local tree species and decrease in vegetation. The continued increase in the youth populace especially in the rural part of the district will lead to a higher demand for this type of energy source and exacerbate deforestation. There is need for investment in reforestation and alternative safe energy like rural electrification to address the threat to the natural vegetation and forests.

6.6.3.6 Fuel

There is no filling station in the district, fuel is obtained from the filling station in Sesheke and across the border from Namibia. This has resulted in the illegal purchase of fuel from street dealers. The district needs a filling station especially given the likely increase in the number of motor vehicles from the increase in the youthful population.

6.6.4 Assessment of The Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

Meetings with various stakeholders including the District Development Coordinating Committee, Ward Development Committee and Education staff from various schools in the District emphasized how the limited access to electricity has adversely affected social services in the district. Schools such as Mwanamatuku are unable to train pupils in the use of computers despite having computers at their institution. Health facilities without any source of electricity face challenges providing quality services to patients admitted during the night as health personnel have to really on their phones for lighting.

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

It is anticipated that an increase in population will lead to increased demand for energy by over 70% as there will be an infrastructure development especially in Mwandi Riyal Village, Lutaba Township and Magumwi. There will be increased demand for energy for lighting and cooking among others. There will be need to enhance promotion of green energies to curb deforestation and degradation of forests. The increased demand for energy may increase the rate of charcoal production if no alternative energy sources are readily available.

6.6.6 Core issues in the sector

- Lack of a filling station and fuel has to be acquired from outside the district.
- Only three schools are connected to the main grid with over 70% of the schools having no power at all.

6.7 ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

Transportation in Mwandu includes public passenger, private and bulk transport systems. However, most of the rural communities still depend on ox-carts, bicycles and walking on foot. The district has a poor road network which has adversely affected economic growth in the district. The speed, cost, and capacity of available transportation have a significant impact on the economic vitality of the District and the ability to make maximum use of its natural resources.

The development of a strong internal transportation system consisting of good roads, rail systems, as well as excellent linkages to other Districts is a necessary condition for human interaction and economic competitiveness.

6.7.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

- Road development and maintenance
- Aviation development by establishing an airstrip in the SCC to enhance tourism promotion

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

- Control traffic and parking vehicles and establish and maintain premises for parking of vehicles by establishing a trucking bay along the M10 in Simungoma Ward and a bus station in Mwandu Royal Village.
- Promotion of road safety

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

The local authority has acquired land from the Traditional Authority to establish a trucking bay along the Livingstone to Sesheke (M10) road in Simungoma. The clearing of the area has commenced. It is anticipated that the project will be completed by the end of December 2024. In addition, the Local Authority has commenced the process of securing land for the construction of a bus station in Mwandu Royal Village.

6.7.4 Assessment of The Existing State of Development

6.7.4.1 Road Transport

Transportation infrastructure in Mwandia includes roads and water. The main infrastructure facilitating the movement of people and goods is the road network system. However, most of the rural communities still depend on ox-carts and footing.

Table 15: Mwandia District Road Network

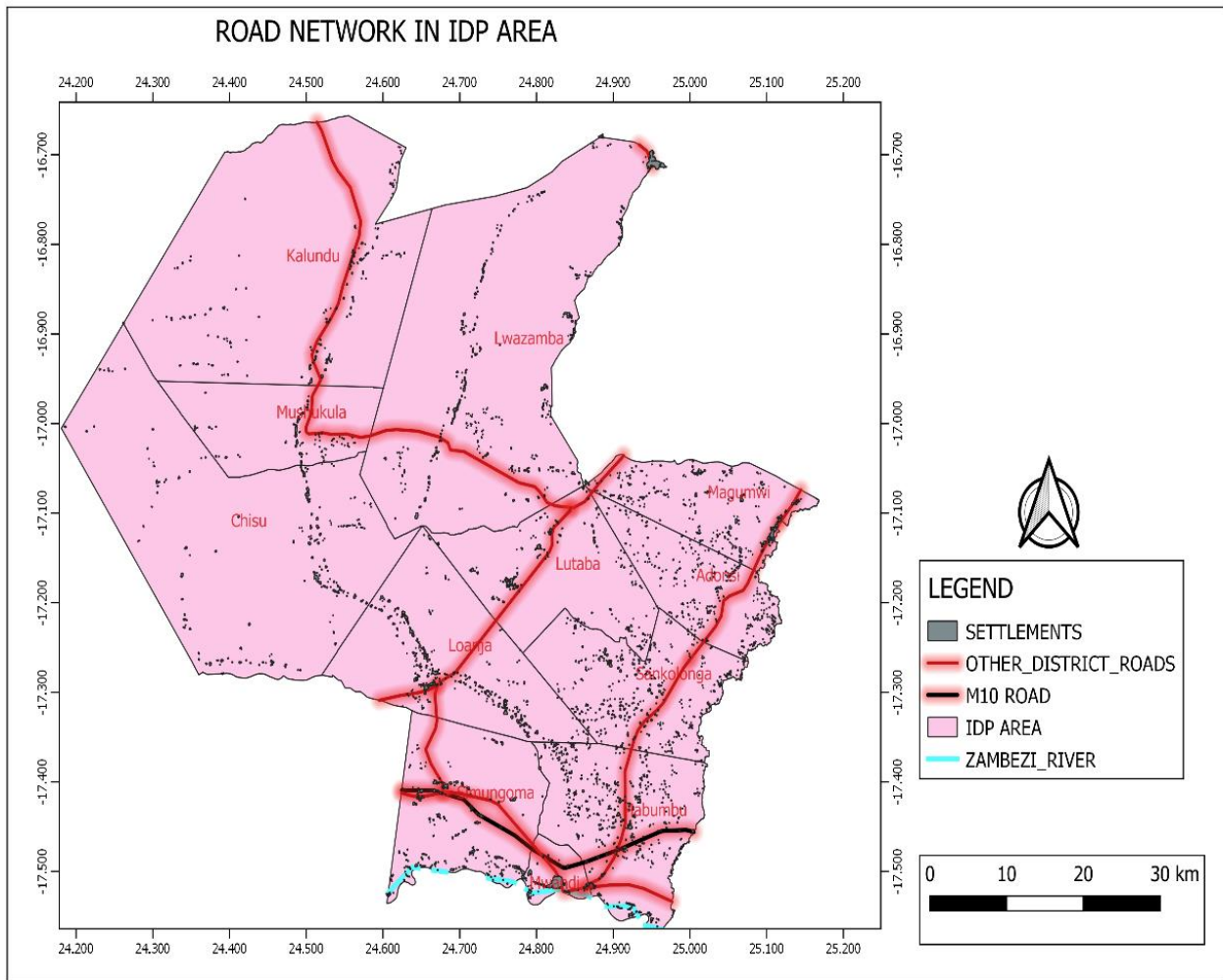
Road No	Road Name	Road Condition	Road Category	Road Length (km)
U1	Lutaba – Lwazamba	Very bad	T	26.0
U6	Kalundu - Lusinina – Masese	Very bad	T	59
U7/R102	Loanja - Situlu - Mabumbu	Very bad	T	44.2
U8/D787	Simungoma (M10) - Mwandia	Bad	P	23.2
U9	Mwandia - Situlu – Sankolonga	Very bad	T	30.9
U20	Lwazamba (U1) - Sanembo (U10)	Very bad	T	23.7
	Namuzingu- Magumwi	Very bad	T	25
D769	Makanga-Magumwi	Very bad	T	50
	Makanga – Sankolonga	Very bad	T	50
M10	Mwandia Kasaya	Bad	P	25
D787	Mwandia-Mulobezi	Very Bad	P	98
	TOTAL LENGTH (Km)			455

Source: Mwandia IDP Team (2023)

P: Primary, S: Secondary, T: Tertiary

The majority of the roads in the district are in a poor state especially during the rainy season when access to some social services such as health and education is very difficult due to flash flooding. The main road that comes from Livingstone to Sesheke (M10) is in a very poor state making transport costs high and negatively impacting the economy of the district. Further the D787 which begins at Simungoma and passes through Mulobezi needs upgrading to bituminous standard. This road passes through the district headquarters and has negatively impacted the marketability of plots in the area.

Figure 13: Road Network in Mwandu District



Source: Mwandu IDP Team, (2023)

6.7.4.2 Water Transport

Another form of transportation in the District is water transport. Canoes are used on the Zambezi, Machile/ Kasaya rivers to transport people and goods. The predominant users of this mode of transport are fishermen. Increasing droughts may lead to rapids being highly pronounced making some parts of the river impassable for motorised boats. Increased floods may enhance navigation along the river.

6.7.4.3 Air Transport

There is no air transport facility within the District. However, the establishment of an Airstrip within the Simalaha Community Conservancy could greatly improve tourism in the District. Increasing temperatures and prolonged drought may lead to planes having difficulty taking off and landing.

6.7.5 Assessment of The Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

It was established from the community consultations that the road network in the district is poor and needs to be improved to enable access to social services throughout the year. The roads to some of the schools and health facilities in the district become flooded during the rain season limiting accessibility to those institutions. In order to address these challenges, the following recommendations were made:

1. A box culvert and embankments must be made on the road linking the M10 to Aibelilwe primary School in Mabumbu Ward. The School gets cut off during the rain season
2. The bridge leading to Kalundu Primary School must be expanded and double ring culverts with embankments done on the narrow point of the stream to Kalundu
3. The 399.7km feeder roads in the district needs to be constructed to gravel standard, the Mwandi Mulobezi Road needs to be upgraded to bituminous standard and the Sesheke-Mwandi-Livingstone needs to be rehabilitated.

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

It is anticipated that there will be an increase of at least 40% in the number of motorists in the District in the next 10 years. Further, the Livingstone to Simungoma road (M10) and the Simungoma to Mulobezi road D787 are expected to have been worked on and in a good state within the next ten years. Therefore, road safety measures will need to be enhanced and this will include enforcement of speed limits along the M10 and (D787).

6.7.7 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

In future climate change scenarios, increasing temperatures will have a telling effect on road transport and services in the sector. For instance, increasing temperature might cause an increase

in bituminous roads bleeding and Culverts cracking while cylindrical culverts disjuncting might increase. Further increased temperatures will increase the higher incidence of dust on gravel roads. On sandy roads some places might become impassable consequently high incidence of accidents due to tyre bursts as a result of increasing temperatures. Increasing temperatures might increase incidences of discomfort on commuters.

6.7.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The construction of the trucking bay and other road related projects will necessitate the distribution of HIV/AIDs Information, Education and Communication materials, and distribution of condoms. The Local Authority will spearhead campaigns to deter the community from promoting early marriages will be undertaken in collaboration with key stakeholders including the Traditional Leadership, Ward Development Committees, Health facility and Education staff among others.

6.7.9 Summary of Core Issues Affecting the Sector

- Poor road network with approximately 95% of the feeder roads being in a poor state
- Poor state of the Livingstone to Sesheke road and Simungoma to Mulobezi road has contributed to the high costs of transport for goods and services.
- Lack of culverts making accessibility a challenge
- Kalundu bridge in poor state

6.8 COMMUNICATIONS

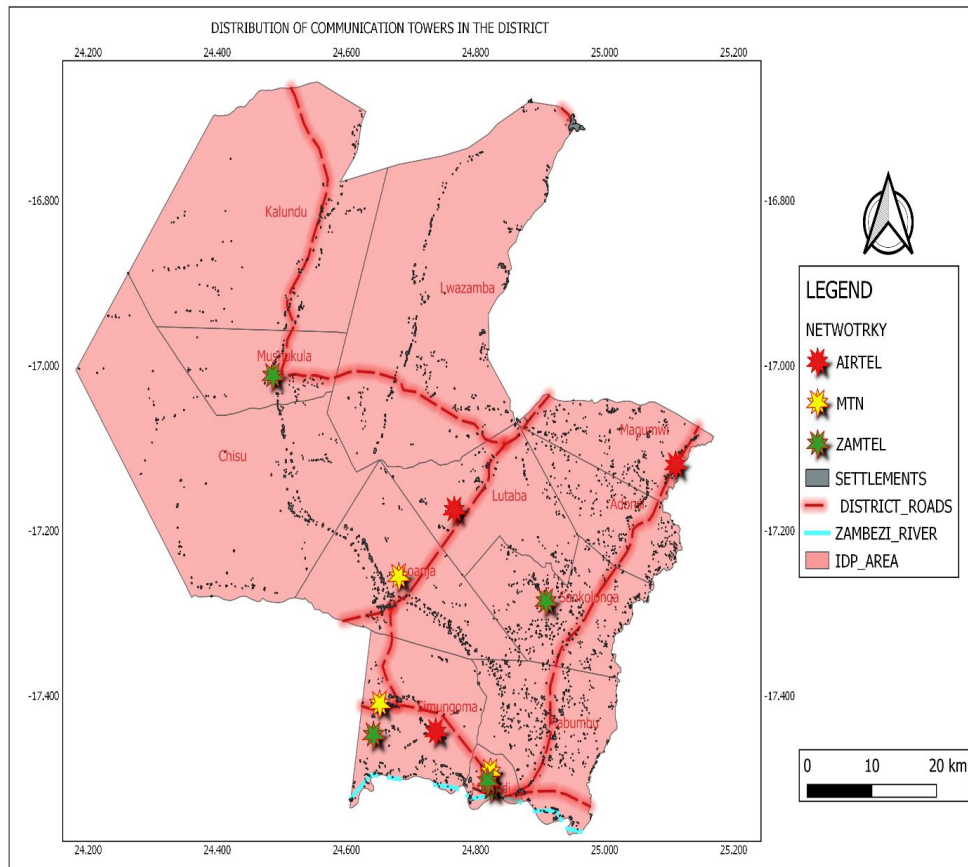
6.8.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

- Enhanced Digital Capacity through the development of ICT infrastructure
- Digital skills enhancement

6.8.2 Assessment of The Existing State of Development

Telecommunication infrastructure in Mwandu is through mobile services. MTN, Airtel and ZAMTEL provide mobile services which have improved communication. These mobile services do not cover all parts of the District. Therefore, there is need to expand to areas which are not covered by constructing new masts. Currently the district has 11 telecommunication towers. It is primary that consideration is taken when constructing the masts to suit the future climate scenarios of high temperature and floods that may damage the equipment.

Figure 14: Distribution of Communication Towers



Source: Mwandu IDP Team, 2024

The table below shows the number and distribution of network towers in the district. There is a total of 11 network towers in the district with Simungoma and Mwandu ward having the highest network coverage with three towers each and the best network reception. Five wards have only one network provider with only Magumwi Ward having fair network while Mushukula, Lutaba, Loanja and Sankolonga have poor network reception. Finally, Kalundu, Lwazamba, Chisu and Mabumbu wards have no network towers, receiving network from neighbouring wards contributing to their poor to very poor network reception.

Table 16: Distribution of Telecommunication in the District

SN	Network Provider	Number of Masts	Ward	Quality of Network Coverage
1.	Airtel, MTN and Zamtel	3	Mwandu	Good
2.	Airtel, MTN and Zamtel	3	Simungoma	Good
3.	Airtel	1	Magumwi	Fair
4.	Zamtel	1	Mushukula	Poor
5.	Airtel	1	Lutaba	Non-functional
6.	MTN	1	Loanja	Poor
7.	Zamtel	1	Sankolonga	Poor
8.	No Network Provider	Nil	Adonsi	Poor (Airtel)
9.	No Network Provider	Nil	Kalundu	Very Poor, only received in very few areas (Zamtel)
10.	No Network Provider	Nil	Lwazamba	Very Poor, only received in very few areas (Zamtel)
11.	No Network Provider	Nil	Chisu	Poor (Zamtel)
12.	No Network Provider	Nil	Mabumbu	Poor (MTN)
	TOTAL	11		

Source: Mwandu Integrated Team, (2023)

6.8.2.1 Type and Quality of Service

The district has no radio and television stations. However, the Zambia National Broadcasting Services provides radio and television transmission services, which are limited in coverage. Other television services exist via private providers such as Multi-Choice, Muvi, Top Star etc.

The TV equipment is operating on digital transmission, hence there is improved quality of service. Radio transmission quality is poor, hence there is need to improve quality and coverage by constructing a radio station in Lutaba. The radius that is covered by TV transmission covers a few kilometers from the transmitter; hence there is need for expansion. The District is serviced by two national radio stations and one foreign radio station as follows:

- ZNBC Radio 1 and Radio 2
- NBC (Namibia broadcasting cooperation)

6.8.3 Assessment of The Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultation

The following information was obtained from the public consultation meetings conducted throughout Mwandia District;

- The district has poor network coverage with Kalundu and Lwazamba having the poorest network coverage. The two wards are barely able to access Zamtel network, which is the only network provider accessible in the wards.
- It is a challenge to access internet services in some parts of the district. Lwazamba ward has completely no access to the internet as it has the worst network reception in the district.
- The communities had identified the following areas as requiring network towers so as to improve network services Lutaba, Lipumpu, Sankolonga, Kalundu and Lwazamba as being in serious need of network towers.

6.8.4 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

Excessive heat caused by increasing temperatures and flooding will result in the damage of telecommunication infrastructure which will lead to a high cost of maintenance. Shorter rainy seasons and dry spells will lead to the disruption of communication channels as a result of low energy supply. The disruption of communication leads to reduced freedom of expression. Internet services can be accessed through mobile service providers, that is, MTN, Airtel and Zamtel within the district only in areas with mobile network services.

6.8.5 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The construction of a radio station in the district can contribute to reduction in teenage pregnancy and early marriages by providing a platform to educate the majority of the community about the dangers of such behaviours. In addition, improvement in network connectivity would be enable the collection of real time data on health matters relating to HIV/HIDs, Maternal and Child Health for effective and efficient decision making.

6.8.6 Summary of Core Issues Affecting the sector

- Poor network coverage in 90% of the district has adversely affected the dissemination of development information to a majority of the district.

6.9 EDUCATION

Overview

The goal of the education sector is to increase equitable access to education and skills training to enhance capacity for sustainable development in the nation. Mwanzi district education has the task of providing equitable, quality and non segregative education to the school going learners in the district.

6.9.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level

The education sector in collaboration with other sectors will employ several strategies to ensure that efforts are working towards attainment of Zambia's Vision 2030 at local level. The strategies adopted by the sector will also enhance inclusion and participation of all citizens considering their age, gender, disability and other factors. In addition, emphasis will be placed on improving the quality and contribution of the education sector to development in the district.

6.9.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan and how they are to be implemented at Local Level

Strategy 1: Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education

Strategy 2: Enhance access to skills training by lobbying private and government to invest in vocational training facilities

Strategy 3: Continuous review of curriculum which is tailored to address local needs

Strategy 4: Enhance role of science, technology and innovation through construction and expansion of existing educational infrastructure

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

The sector is guided by the Ministry of Education strategic plan which runs from 2022-2026. Whose strategic themes are as follows:

Theme 1: Improve Learning Achievements- The district is ensuring that this theme is achieved through a robust monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning in all schools in the district. This is also made possible through the consistent funding from Government and support from other line ministries.

Theme 2: Increase Access and Participation in Education

Programmes aimed at increasing access and participation such as the free education, the re-entry policy, ending child marriage, Menstrual Hygiene Management are being implemented in the district to ensure access to education by all by 2030.

Theme 3: Enhance Education Regulatory Frameworks

This strategy is actualized at district level through the section in charge of standards in the district who ensure that all teachers who are working in the district are duly registered to the teaching council of Zambia and that all schools operating in the district adhere to the national standards

Theme 4: Improve Education Financing and Management

The district ensures that information regarding funding of schools is submitted on time and accurately to ensure timely allocation of funds. This theme is also enhanced through strict adherence to financial management by the schools through budget tracking.

Theme 5: Enhance Management Systems

The theme is being implemented at district level through prioritization of procuring ICT equipment in schools in order to enhance the teaching and learning of ICT subjects. There is also support from stakeholders such as Simalaha who have procured laptops for some schools within the conservancy.

Theme 6: Improve human resource capacity

The district is ensuring that this strategy is achieved through proper allocation of teachers into needy schools so as to improve the teacher-pupil ratio. Another way is through support to continuous professional development.

Theme 6: Improve Educational Infrastructure and Equipment

This strategy is being implemented at district level through support from **CDF** particularly through the construction of CRBs in various schools in the district. The district has also been able to increase access to education through support of cooperating partners such as WaterAid Zambia and Reformed Open Community Schools, Access to Health Zambia among others

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

The district has the district strategies to improve learner performance which was developed and adopted from the provincial plan. This strategy has been in force since January 2024 and has set aside 10 strategies to improve learner performance i.e. Maximize teacher time in class, enhance quality delivery of the curriculum, Engage and influence learners positively through guidance services, enhance quality and need driven CPD, Enhance internal monitoring, Completion of syllabus for all examination classes, Enhanced motivation and tracking implementation of the action plan.

6.9.3 Description of the Existing State of Development

6.9.3.1 General status of education provision in the district

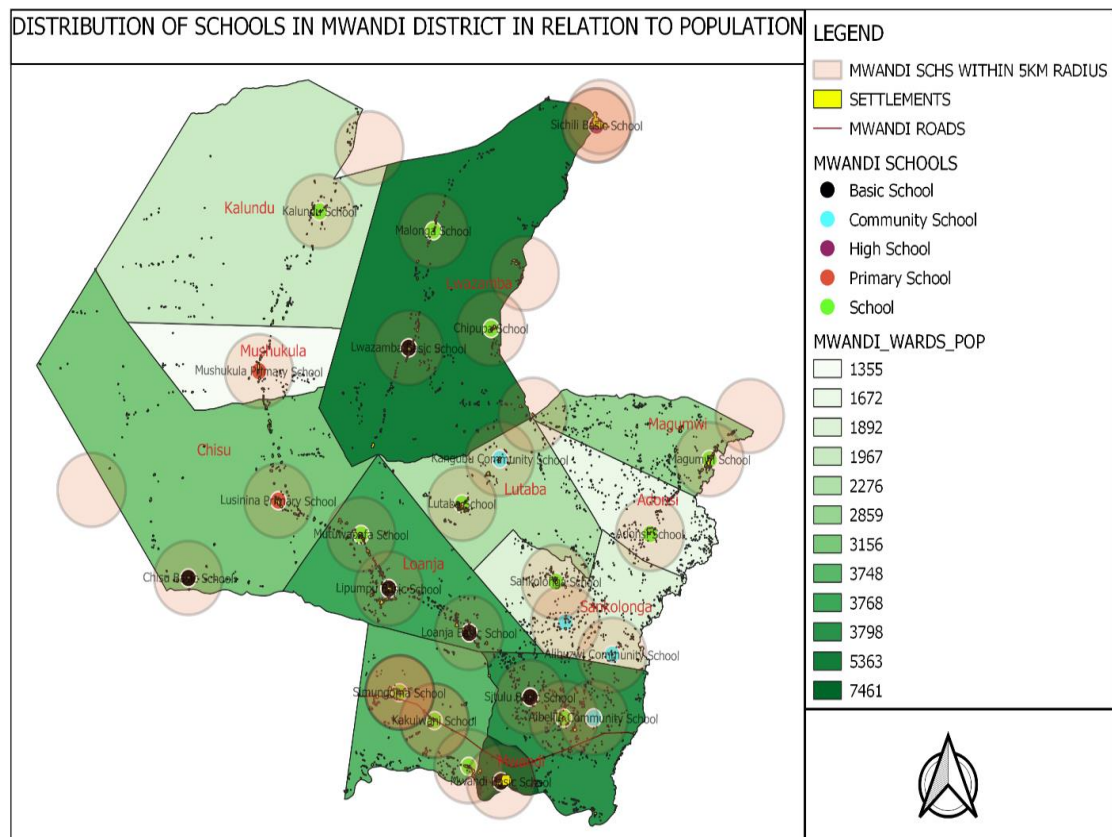
The education sector in the district is under the office of the District Education Board which is charged to manage the education sector from Early Childhood, Primary and Youth and Adult Literacy Education and Secondary Education. The district has the following number of institutions offering education at different levels. There is a total of 52 schools i.e. 3 secondary schools of which 1 is boarding and 2 are day schools, 32 primary schools of which 32 have Early Childhood Education annexed to them, 1 Hospital Teaching Unit, 13 Community Schools and 3 Private Schools offering Early Childhood Education as depicted in the table below.

Table 17: Number of Learning Institutions in the District

S/N	Number of School	GRZ/Private	Classification
01	32	GRZ	Primary
02	1	GRZ	Boarding Secondary School
04	2	GRZ	Secondary Schools (Day)
05	13	GRZ	Community
06	3	Private	Early Child Education
07	1	GRZ	Hospital Teaching Unit

Source: DEBS Office Mwandu, (2023)

Figure 15: Map of Education Facilities



Source: Mwandu IDP Team, (2023)

6.9.3.2 General enrollments

The table below shows the enrolments by level and gender for the year 2023. Overall the district had a total enrolment of 13,915 pupils which was composed of 6,815 males and 7,100 females. The number of females enrolled across all the levels was higher than the number of male pupils enrolled in school.

Table 18: School Enrolment in the year 2023 by level and gender

LEVEL	ECE		TOTAL	PRIMARY 1 TO 7		TOTAL	SECONDARY 8 TO 12		TOTAL	SUB TOTAL		TOTAL
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
ENROLMENT	854	866	1720	4725	4876	9601	1236	1358	2594	6815	7100	13915

Source: Mwandishi DEBS office (2023)

6.9.3.4 Teacher Pupil Ratio across the three programme

The teacher pupil ratio across the learning levels in the district does not meet the standard with the exception of Secondary level. This entails a shortage of teaching staff within the district. The limited number of teachers has contributed to poor passing rates in both the primary and secondary learning levels.

Table 19: Teacher Pupil Ratio

LEVEL	STANDARD	ACTUAL TEACHER PUPIL RATIO
ECE	1:25	1:61
Primary	1:40	1:74
Secondary	1:35	1:28

Source: Mwandishi DEBS office (2023)

6.9.3.5 General Staffing Levels

The district has a total number 411 staff i.e. 43 Non-teaching staff, 368 Teaching staff segregated as 211 Secondary 129 Primary 28 Early Childhood Education.

6.9.3.6 Exam District Analysis 2015 – 2022

The table shows learner performance from the year 2015 to 2022 all levels at grade 12 the district scored the highest pass percentage of 84% in 2019 and the lowest of 64.4% in 2020.

Table 20: Learner Performance in Mwandu District (2015 - 2022)

LEVEL	YEAR 2015	YEAR 2016	YEAR 2017	YEAR 2018	YEAR 2019	YEAR 2020	YEAR 2021	YEAR 2022
Grade 7	40.1%	44.8%	100%	100%	100%	57.9%	42.6%	35%
Grade 9	46.05	51.00%	33%	36%	41%	57.14%	42%	36%
Grade 12	68.84%	75.27%	82%	88%	84%	64.4%	81.37%	76.28%

Source: Mwandu DEBS office 2023

6.9.4 Availability of service per programme

6.9.4.1 Early Childhood Education

In the year 2014, the government of Zambia introduced Early Childhood Education in all primary schools as well as within communities. Thus, with the policy the district embarked on the establishment of ECE centres in all the primary schools. In 2017, the district managed to open 44 ECE centres in the district in addition to the 2 that were established in 2014. The number has increased to 48 ECE centres annexed to primary schools this is in addition to 4 privately run centres by 2023 with a total enrolment of 1720.

The programme faces a number of challenges which include among others lack of infrastructure, finances, teaching and learning materials and lack of trained teachers. There is need to carryout sensitization programmes in communities on the importance of ECE as some parents are still reluctant in enrolling their children.

Table 21: Education Infrastructure Requirements for ECE

INPUT	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	SHORTFALL
Classrooms	48	0	48
Teacher's houses	48	0	48
Safe water points	30	18	12
Desks	1249	0	1249
Play parks	48	1	47
Toilets	96	0	96
Text books	1444	0	1444
Teachers	96	28	68

Source: Mwanzi DEBS office (2023)

The table shows that the district has no CRBs for ECE. The schools have improvised and are using temporal shelters and turned some CRBs for Primary to ECE centers. There is only one play park and generally no infrastructure suited for ECE in the district.

6.9.4.2 Primary Education

The district has a total of 32 Primary schools, and 13 community schools offering primary education. The total enrolment is 4725 boys and 4876 girls totaling to 9601 pupils. The district has a total number of 405 boys and 416 girls OVCs who are facing numerous challenges in meeting their school requirements.

The sector also faces a number of challenges in terms of inadequate teaching staff with some schools only having 8 trained teachers. Most community schools have untrained teachers thereby compromising on the quality of education delivered. Coupled with this is the inadequacy in teachers specialized in subjects such as science, mathematics, business studies and computer studies.

Inadequate infrastructure is also a problem in the district i.e. CRBs, staff houses, VIPs, Safe drinking water etc. Hence the district requires support from all stakeholders to address these challenges.

The table indicates that the district requires more classrooms, teacher’s houses, textbooks, desks, laboratories and toilets. These inadequacies mean that the schools have more pupils than the infrastructure can support and this compromises the delivery of quality education.

Table 22: Education Infrastructure Requirements for Primary Education

INPUT	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	SHORTFALL
Classrooms	248	153	95
Teacher’s houses	210	67	143
Safe water points	31	16	15
Desks	4362	3256	1106
Water borne Toilets	237	15	222
VIPs	-	75	-
Text books	67,207	21923	45,284
Teachers	256	129	127
Computers labs	31	1	30
Laboratories	32	0	31

Source: Mwandi DEBS office 2023

6.9.4.3 Secondary Education

The district has three secondary schools, two-day schools and one boarding school. The total enrolment is 2594 that is 1236 boys and 1358 girls. The table shows the current status of secondary education and provides the shortfalls.

Table 23: Education Infrastructure Requirements for Secondary Education

INPUT	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	SHORTFALL
Classrooms	48	27	21
Teacher’s houses	67	24	43
Safe water points	3	3	0
Double seater desks	788	659	129
Single Seater	969	378	591
Toilets (water bone)	210	126	84
Toilets (VIPs)	-	16	-
Departmental rooms	21	14	7
Workshops	3	0	3
Computer labs	6	4	2
Science labs	12	6	6
Home Economics	6	2	4
Libraries	3	1	1
Text books	23,346	4597	18,749
Dormitories- Girls	6	4	2
Dormitories- Boys	6	4	2
Teachers	378	211	167
School halls	3	1	2

Source: Mwandi DEBS office 2023

6.9.5 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

In the education sector, quality of service is measured using the following key indicators; Teacher-Pupil ratio, Pupil Book ratio, Classroom Pupil Ratio, number of contact hours, Pupil Desk Ratio

- **Inadequate Infrastructure** – There has been significant investments in school infrastructure especially after the enhanced CDF. Despite these investments, especially at primary school level, the Pupil Classroom Ratio in most schools remains high. The district currently has 275 classrooms and a Classroom Pupil Ratio of 1:55. Therefore, in order to meet the standard Classroom Pupil Ratio of 1:35 there is need to construct 164 classrooms across the district. Schools also lack specialised infrastructure such as science labs, home-economics classes, computer labs and industrial arts. This has a negative impact especially when it comes to the promotion of STEM in the district. Inadequate schools contribute to poor pupil attendance, low pass rate and high illiteracy levels in the district.
- **Inadequate Contact Hours** – The other challenge hampering quality delivery of education services is the issue of inadequate contact hours. Learners spend fewer hours in classrooms due to various reasons such as premature school closures, learner or teacher absenteeism, examination period closures or time allocated to sporting activities.
- **Poor Water and Sanitation** - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene are critical especially for the proper running of a school and particularly for keeping a girl child in schools. The district is grappling with a water crisis mainly due to water salinity in schools that are situated in the salt belt which is essentially half the schools. The situation is further exacerbated by lack of improved sanitation facilities in most schools as most schools fall below the national standards of 1:25 boys and 1:20 for girls. The scenario makes it hard to provide Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)

- The district does not have any public tertiary education facility or skill training facilities. This has a major impact on unemployment and poverty in the district as the majority have no access to lifelong survival skills to compete in the labour market.

6.9.6 Issues arising from the public participation process

From the extensive public consultation that was held with a number of key stakeholders with included the Ward development committees, political parties, traditional leaders and persons living with disability a myriad of issues arose. Among the key issues that came out was the problem of poor infrastructure in all the wards in the district. Most schools had few classrooms despite running from ECE to junior secondary. In places where the infrastructure is present, most of it is in deplorable conditions and at the verge of collapsing in certain instances. The other issue arising was the poor water and sanitation in most of the schools especially those laying along the salt belt. Public participation also revealed that there are low numbers of teachers in most schools. The other issues were that of poor communication in some of the schools particularly schools in Lwazamba ward. Another issue is that of long distances to nearest schools and overcrowding in some schools pausing a serious challenge on learner performance

It was especially noted that there is no school for persons living with disability and this greatly disadvantages them in terms of access to education. There is however a classroom under the UCZ Mwandi Day School which caters for children living with disabilities. The community proposed the construction of a school to meet the education demands of this disadvantaged groups in the district. There was also a proposal for the establishment of trade centres for PLWD to enable them to be productive members of the community.

6.9.7 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

6.9.7.1 Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The school going population (age group 5-19) in the district is expected to increase from **14,444** in 2023 to **18,189 by 2030**. The district has inadequate teaching and learning materials and general school infrastructure to be able to absorb this increase in population of schools going children. The district further has a shortfall of 165 classrooms at both in primary and secondary schools making it difficult to meet the growing need if no infrastructure development is done in the next few years remaining. Thus, there is need to construct more classroom blocks to cater for the already existing population and the anticipated increase in the school going population. Considering the distance that many pupils have to cover to reach school, the district requires a few additional schools, steady expansion of existing schools and upgrade of five primary into secondary schools. Order to curb the issues of drop outs especially for girls, there is need of upgrading Lipumpu Secondary school and Magumwi Secondary school to boarding schools.

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

More land will be needed for construction of new schools and expansion of existing ones. This will require collaboration with the BRE in relation to offering land for these developments. Proper land use will be required as this can lead to displacements of populations or attract people to move near these proposed sites hence close collaboration with BRE through Silalo indunas will be critical. These developments can also lead to land conflicts between villages and also has a potential for human wildlife conflicts. Thus, proper planning will be critical to curb any potential conflicts.

6.9.9 Issues Arising in Relation to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Issues of inclusion (the practice of including and accommodating people who often face discrimination and exclusion due to race, gender or ability) are critical in the development discourse of any nation. Zambia has envisaged to attain its vision of integrating gender equity and equality in the socio-economic development processes by 2030. However, this remains a challenge in most schools in the district. Girls require an environment that is supportive of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in order to ensure regular school attendance and participation. Yet, this is not the case because most

schools in the district do not provide Menstrual Hygiene Management facilities which include access to clean sanitary products, privacy for changing, availability of soap and water, and disposal facility for used sanitary towels. This has adversely affected girls' school attendance as they lose a good number of school days when they are menstruating.

The other issue is in relation to children with special education needs. The district does not have a specialised LSEN school making it hard for them to get an education. Most of the school infrastructure is also not inclusive as it does not have amenities to enable a physically challenged learner to access school this can be seen from the low enrolments of LSEN in the schools.

6.9.10 Issues Arising in Relation to Environment and Climate Change

Climate change has over the years affected the environment and all sectors of development. The education sector has also been affected. The sector has been affected in various ways. The first is the effect that climate change has had on the infrastructure. Strong winds have led to school infrastructure having the roofs blown off. This has led to reduce contact hours for learners making them miss school or learn under trees. This has an adverse impact on learner performance and compromises the quality of education provided. Climate change has also led to prolonged dry spells in the district this affects household food security which leads to absenteeism. This has also exacerbated seasonal migrations thereby leading to low enrolments and attendance. During the flooding periods, access to schools also becomes a big challenge as crossing paths become impassable this also leads low attendance and poor performance.

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

The education system faces a number of challenges thus leading to poor education delivery for the pupils in the district. The provision of basic education in the district is largely affected by the following core issues;

- Water and Sanitation – About 50% of the schools in the district are faced with poor water supply and sanitation this is mainly due to no reliable source of fresh water owing salinity. This affects provision of quality education especially for female learners. Therefore, there is need to look into other sources of fresh water such as rainwater harvesting technologies.
- Limited secondary schools – The district only has 3 secondary schools of which only 1 is a boarding school. This has an effect on progression to senior secondary level due to limited

spaces. This leads to high dropout rates at senior secondary thereby leading to low completion rates at grade 12. There is need to upgrade some primary schools to secondary and build new secondary schools to increase access.

- Inclusion and accessibility- Most infrastructure in the district is not conducive for learners with special education needs. This has adversely affected access to education for the learners with disabilities. Hence, there is need to make all infrastructure disability friendly so as to increase enrolment of learners with disability.
- Infrastructure development- The district is lagging behind in terms of infrastructure development with the classroom-pupil ratio still at 1: 65.

6.9.12 Summary of Core Issues Affecting the Sector

- Limited classroom space as over enrolment has become the order of the day
- Learners with special education needs and disability have been affected by the high enrolment levels hence individualized attention a challenge

6.10 HEALTH

The sector aims to provide quality health care services to all persons within the district. This will ensure that Mwandia district has a healthy population which is essential to the attainment of the vision of Integrated Development Plan. It is therefore imperative that the sector has the required number of qualified personnel, adequate equipment and transportation.

6.10.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local Level

The health sector in Mwandia is guided by global and national policies as well as strategic plans at national, provincial and district levels. Some of the major policies adopted and localized by the sector include the Sustainable Development Goals, 8th National Development Plan and the National Health Strategic Plan 2022 – 2026. Service provision is guided by the Ministry of Health Mission statement which states; Providing equity of access to quality, cost effective health services as close to the family as possible.

The key elements adopted from these documents are as follows:

- Provision of quality curative and preventive health care services to the community.
- Malaria Elimination; the district is fully engaged in distribution of Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets (ITNs) to under five and expecting mothers, mass distribution of ITNs, Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) as well as diagnosis and treatment.
- Prevent and Control outbreaks and epidemics of diseases such as Covid-19, Measles, diarrhea, Ebola among others being the border town.
- Reduction in maternal and child mortality through provision of maternal health services, community sensitization and encouraging expectant mothers to register early for antenatal and postnatal services.
- HIV Epidemic Control; the district is very vulnerable to HIV hence ART services are provided in all health facilities. The office of the District AIDS Coordinator facilitates the distribution of condoms to various organization and communities in the district

- Construction of new health facilities and upgrading existing ones to meet demand in their catchment areas. Infrastructure must be sensitive to gender, social groupings and the disabled.
- Distribution of health personnel for effective provision of health services.
- Ensuring availability of essential medicines and medical supplies at all service provision sites.
- To create a conducive governance environment for a diversified and inclusive economy.

6.10.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

6.10.2.1 Availability of Service

Mwandi district has a total of 14 health facilities; one 1st level hospital (Mwandi Mission hospital) which has been granted level 2 status in quarter 1 2024, one district mini hospital in Lutaba the site earmarked for the district hospital, 4 Health centres (HC) and 8 Health Posts (HP). One more Health Centre is scheduled to be opened quarter 3 2024. Due to the increasing populations, the current facilities are still insufficient to cater for the current health service demand as the facility utilisation rates have continued to increase, while bed capacities remain insufficient.

Table 24: Health Service Delivery Summary Profile

SERVICE DELIVERY	
<i>Total Number of Health Facilities</i>	14
<i>2nd Level Hospitals</i>	<i>01</i>
<i>Mini Hospital</i>	<i>01</i>
<i>Health Centers</i>	<i>04</i>
<i>Health Posts</i>	<i>08</i>
HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS	
<i>ART Sites</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>HTS Sites</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>PMTCT (now EMTCT) Sites</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Smart Care Sites</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>VMMC Static Sites</i>	<i>02 (Mission Hospital and Situlu)</i>
<i>Antenatal Care</i>	<i>12 (excluding the Mission and Mini Hospitals)</i>
<i>Family Planning</i>	<i>12 (excluding the Mission and Mini Hospitals)</i>
<i>Delivery Services</i>	<i>12 (excluding Mwandu Hahc and Lutaba Health Post)</i>
<i>Maternity Annexes</i>	<i>8 excluding Matoya, Mwandu HAHC, Chisu, Lutaba HP and Magumwi.</i>

Source: Mwandu DHD, 2023

In seeking to improve the Universal Health Coverage, the health service delivery model being implemented is such that each health facility has several Primary Health Care Units in their respective zones which are manned by the Community Health Workers (CHWs) supported by Neighbourhood Health Committees and supervised by the Community Health Assistants (CHAs). The Health facility staffs conduct weekly outreach visits to the primary health care units taking various services closer to the community.

Health Centres and Health Posts provide primary health care services which include Childhood Immunisation and growth monitoring, Antenatal and Postnatal care, disease prevention and health promotion services, family planning and Adolescent health and Nutrition.

Mwandi Mission Hospital provides level one referral services including medical and emergency surgical services. These services are supported by the medical laboratory, theatre and radiology.

6.10.2.1.1 Referral System

The referral system starts with the community level where the Community Health Workers refer patients to the health center/posts. With support from Access to Health Zambia, all primary health care units were supported with Oxcarts for transportation mainly of pregnant women and children to the health facility.

All the 12 health facilities refer the emergencies which are mainly maternity cases to Mwandi Mission Hospital. It is challenging to transport emergencies from the facilities in the outskirts such as Kalundu and Lwazamba due to the bad state of the road network and the sandy terrain. This causes delays for referred patients to receive timely advanced care which can lead to loss of life. The Hospital refers emergency cases to Livingstone which the nearest higher-level facility. The district is relying on one Ambulance for all referrals. The only Ambulance has frequent break downs owing to the poor road network and the sandy terrain.

Timely communication by the referring facility to call for the Ambulance services is a challenge in facilities such as Lwazamba, Kalundu and Mushukula. This is due lack of mobile network as the case with Lwazamba, and frequent loss of network signal in Kalundu and Mushukula.

6.10.2.1.2 Transport Situation

Availability of reliable transport at all levels of service delivery is very cardinal in order to support programs implementation and referral of patients. The table below elaborates the availability, type, functionality and need.

Table 25: Availability of Transport in the Health Sector

Level of care	Availability	Comments	Recommendation
Health Center/Post	3 out of 12 facilities have running motorbikes	The fleet is old with frequent break downs.	Procuring 10 new motorbikes which are suitable for the sandy terrain.
Mini Hospital	1 motorbike and 1 quadbike	both are runners	With the plan to upgrade, requires 1 utility vehicle.
Level 2 Hospital	3 utility vehicles	2 are old and are non-runners,	Procuring 2 utility vehicles and 1 Advanced life support Ambulance.
District Health Office	3 utility vehicles and 1 Ambulance	2 utility vehicles are old and non runners. The ambulance is old frequently break down and is non runner.	Procurement of 2 utility vehicles and one basic life support Ambulance.

Source: Mwandu DHD, (2023)

6.10.2.1.3 Staffing Levels by Category of Staff

The district health sector has a total of 276 staffs. During the 2022 and 2023 recruitments, a total of 101 staffs were recruited. The staffing levels have improved from 40 % to 67%. All health facilities including the rural facilities are manned by trained health workers. The recently upgraded Mission hospital requires more specialized personnel to meet minimum requirements for level 2 staffing. There is shortage of staff accommodation in all the facilities with a total housing gap of 25 housing units required for the current facilities.

Table 26: Health Staffing Levels

Category of Staff			
	Establishment	Actual staff	Variance
Medical Doctors	4	2	2
Community Health Assistants	20	15	5
Clinical Officers	45	24	21
Nursing services	180	128	52
Midwifery	44	20	24
Dental Services	5	2	3
EHTs/Public Health Nurses	22	16	6
Lab technologist	10	7	3
Nutrition Technologist	5	3	2
Pharmacist technologist	10	7	3
Physiotherapy Technologist	6	4	2
Radiology Technologist	5	4	1
Administration	30	20	10

Source: Mwandu DHD, (2023)

The nurse and clinical officer to patient ratios have improved as a result of the recruitment of health workers in 2022 and 2023. However, the district only has two doctors based at Mwandu Mission Hospital. With the upgrade of the hospital to level 2, more Doctors are needed.

Table 27: Ratio of Health Staff to Population

Health Worker	Standard ratio	Existing ratio
Doctor	1 to 5000	1 to 21000
Clinical Officer	1 to 3000	1 to 1500
Nurse	1 to 700	1 to 385

Source: National Health Strategic Plan

Cooperating Partners and Focus of the support

1. **ACCESS to HEALTH Zambia:** Maternal, Child Health, Adolescent, Nutrition, Community health, Malaria and Infrastructure. The support includes capacity building of health workers and community-based personnel, provision of stipends to CHWs, provision of equipment, drugs and medical supplies.
2. **Water Aid Zambia:** Infrastructure, Hygiene behavioral change, Water and Sanitation access.
3. **World Renewal:** Nutrition support.
4. **CDC:** Through provincial health office and a Collaborative Agreement supports the TB and HIV program. Provides staffs, transport and financial support to programs implementation.
5. **Global Fund:** TB and Hiv programs, Covid 19 and Malaria.
6. **UCZ Mwandu American partners/Church of Scotland:** Supporting infrastructure and equipment at Mwandu Mission Hospital.

6.10.3 Assessment of Quality of Services

6.10.3.1 Top Ten Causes of Morbidity (All Ages)

The table below shows the top ten diseases in terms of morbidity measured in rates. These are visitations by all age groups to the health institutions in a three year period. The table indicates that respiratory infection non pneumonia was the highest cause of morbidity in all three years due to reasons ranging from overcrowding and poorly ventilated dwellings .

Table 28: Top Ten Causes of Morbidity (All Ages)

No	2021		-2022		2023	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
1	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	489.9	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	549.8	Respiratory infection non-pneumonia incidence (1K)	425.8
2	Malaria	319	Malaria	266.9	DEL Malaria (duplicate for incidence confirmed)	244.2
3	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	119.2	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	151.1	Malaria incidence (1K)	244.2
4	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	99.9	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	98.1	Malaria incidence _Confirmed rate all ages	244.2
5	Digestive system: (not infectious)	66.5	Digestive system: (not infectious)	62.2	Diarrhoea (non-bloody) incidence (1K)	128.2
6	Dental Carries	44.6	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	50.5	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma) incidence (1K)	85.2
7	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	26	Dental Carries	49	Lower back pain incidence (1K)	79.2

No .	2021		-2022		2023	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
8	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	21.8	Throat Diseases	22.6	Nervous system disorders incidence (1K)	58.5
9	Throat Diseases	16.3	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	13.7	Headache tension type incidence (1K)	58.2
10	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	12.9	Hypertension	11.7	Skin diseases (not infectious) incidence (1K)	48.1

Source: Mwanzi DHD, 2023

6.10.3.2 *Top Ten Causes of Morbidity (Under 5s)*

Table below shows the top ten causes of visitations to health facilities in the children below five years old, respiratory infection non-pneumonia is the highest cause of morbidity followed by diarrhea non bloody in all the 3 years.

Table 29: Top Ten causes of Morbidity (Under 5s)

No.	2021		2022		2023	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
1	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	626.8	Respiratory Infection (Non Pneumonia)	661.21	Respiratory infection non-pneumonia 1-4 years incidence (1K)	483.2
2	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	234.0	Diarrhoea non bloody	270.09	Diarrhoea (non-bloody) 1-4 years incidence (1K)	191.1
3	Malaria Confirmed Cases	156.9	Malaria	136.57	Malaria 1-4 years incidence (1K)	119.2
4	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	23.0	Skin Diseases	58.02	Skin diseases (not infectious) 1-4 years incidence (1K)	49.5
5	Gastritis disease (new)	22.1	Gastritis	22.76	Dermatitis 1-4 years incidence (1K)	45.9
6	Dermatitis disease (new)	20.6	Acute Tonsilitis	12.77	Throat diseases 1-4 years incidence (1K)	25.3
7	Conjunctivitis (Allergic conjunctivitis) disease (new)	15.9	Fungal Infectuon	11.24	Acute tonsillitis 1-4 years incidence (1K)	24.9
8	Acute Tonsillitis disease (new)	9.2	Pneumonia	9.99	Allergic conjunctivitis 1-4 years incidence (1K)	21.3
9	Injuries/wounds disease (new)	9.0	Injuries	8.33	Gastritis 1-4 years incidence (1K)	12.5
10	Intestinal worms	7.5	Respiratory Infection (Non-Pneumonia)	4.44	Mumps 1-4 years incidence (1K)	11.5

Source: Mwanzi DHD, 2023

6.10.3.3 Top Ten Causes of Mortality (All Ages)

The table below shows the top ten cause of mortality in the district in the years 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Table 30: Top Causes of Mortality (All Ages)

No.	2021		2022		2023	
	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm
1	CFR Cardio-Vascular Diseases - All ages	500	Neonatal Sepsis	4.1	Cervical Cancer	1000
2	Iron Deficiency Anaemia	172.4	Prematurity	1.7	Diabetes	200
3			Malaria	0.97	Severe Malnutrition	166
4			Respiratory Distress (newborn)	0.97	Heart Failure	125
5					Hypertesion	10

6.10.3.4 Top Ten Causes of Mortality (Under 5s)

The Table below shows data on the top causes of mortality in children below five years old.

Table 31: Top Ten Causes of Mortality (Under 5s)

	2021		2022		2023	
	Disease	Deaths/1000	Diseases	Deaths/1000	Disease	Deaths/1000
1	CFR Other Diseases under 5	60.6	Neonatal Sepsis	17	Congenital Syphilis	1000
2			Prematurity	6.9	Prematurity	500
3			Respiratory distress of new born	3.4		

Source: HMIS

6.10.3.5 Notifiable Diseases

The table provides information on disease outbreaks experienced during the year 2021, 2022 and 2023 in the key notifiable diseases.

Table 32: Notable Diseases

Notifiable Disease	2021	2022	2023
AFP	0	0	0
Anthrax	1	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0
Dysentery	46	58	89
Measles	0	1	0
Meningitis	0	0	0
Neonatal tetanus	0	0	0
Typhoid	0	7	4
Yellow fever	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0
Dog bite	0	105	113
Rabies – confirmed	0	0	0
COVID – 19	0	143	50

Source: HMIS

From the table above of the notified diseases dog bite was the leading notifiable disease due to many stray dogs especially around Mwandu Royal Village. The second dysentery which was as a result of contaminated water sources from ponds after high water level during floods.

6.10.3.6 Service Coverage

The table below show a general decline of the maternal and child health indicators. This is mainly due to unfulfilled outreach schedules by most facility as a result of break down of motorbikes. The TB cure rate improved from 85% in 2022 to 90% in 2023. This is attributed to improved adherence to treatment and the support from Global fund towards TB treatment supporters.

Table 33: Key Performance Indicators

Indicator	Yr n-3 2021		Yr n-2 2022		Yr n-1 2023	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
% under one-year children fully immunized (0-11mths)	1497	1349 (90%)	1521	1222(80%)	2072	61%
% BCG coverage	1497	1427(92%)	1521	1262(80.1%)	2072	55%
% family planning long lasting (reversible)	6649	220(3.3%)	6749	358(5.3%)	9204	
% Teenage pregnancy		405(25%)		365(25.5%)		24%
%pregnant women attending ANC within 14weeks	1590	658(41%)	1616	781(48.3%)	2202	33%
% pregnant women Accessing atleast 8 visits of Focussed Antennatal Care	1590	27%	1616	485(3.7%)	2202	3.3%
Delivered by skilled provider	1563	1153(74%)	1588	1081(68%)	2164	48%

Indicator	Yr n-3 2021		Yr n-2 2022		Yr n-1 2023	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
% of women attending post-natal within 48hrs	1563	78%	1588	73%	2164	100%
HIV prevalence	7	10.6	5	10.6	5	2%
TB notifications	65	42	89	93	95	95
TB cure rate	85	24/26 (92%)	85	0/50	85	90
% HEI receiving Prophylaxis at birth.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Maternal mortality ratio	0	164	0	0	0	187

Source: HMIS

6.10.3 Impact of population growth on service delivery

Going by Ministry of Health (MOH) standards, one health post should service a population of 500 households in rural areas or 1,000 households in urban areas or to be established within 5km for sparsely populated areas. With the anticipated increase in population, an additional 15 health facilities in relatively underserved communities will be required to improve service coverage. These include Kasaya, Bbottoto, Loanja, Ndundu, Namuzingu. Construction of two Mini Hospitals in Adonsi and Mushukula will add to the availability of quality services in rural outskirts of the district.

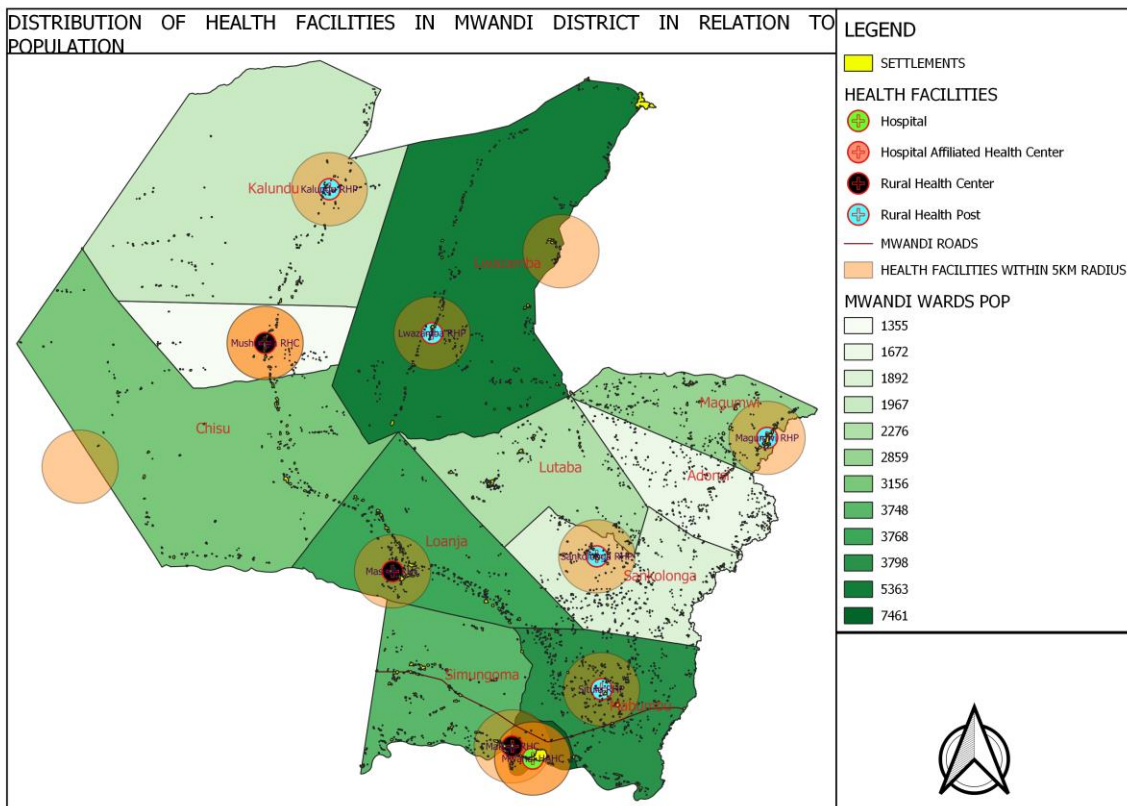
The district plans to upgrade Lutaba Mini Hospital to a full level one district hospital as it is suitably located where the district infrastructure is being constructed and sitting on the plot for the district hospital. This will require infrastructure upgrade including theatre, pharmacy bulk store, Mortuary unit, staff housing. Increase in personnel from the current 276 to meet the increasing demand for services.

6.10.4 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on the Sector

Climate change has a bearing on the health sector. Mwandu has about 15-20% of its land waterlogged in Magumwi, Adonsi, Kalundu, Sankolonga and Lwazamba and usually floods during rainy season. This affects access to health services by the community in affected areas as well as delivery of essential commodities. These areas usually record high Malaria cases due to the favorable mosquito breeding environment.

The reduced rainfall pattern with consequent reduction in household food security leads to increase in malnutrition levels. Reduced access to safe water lead to increase in waterborne diseases.

Figure 16: Distribution of Health Facilities



Source: Mwandu IDP Team, (2023)

Provision and maintenance of health infrastructure and equipment is affected by inadequate funding and poor maintenance systems. The health service provision is also negatively affected by the low staffing levels, inadequate supply of medical supplies and technologies, insufficient

transport, poor road network and lack of communication technologies in some facilities. The total distances to all the health facilities is 2,540 kms out of which only 15% (35kms) is bituminous or gravel, the rest are sandy feeder roads. To reduce this gap 1 Health Centre, 2 Health Posts and 1 first level hospital needs to be constructed.

6.10.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on the Sector

Climate change has a bearing on the health sector. Mwandia has about 15-20% of its land waterlogged and usually floods during rainy season. This as well as a raise in temperatures provides the best environment for vector breeding thereby increasing the number of incident rates of malaria, diarrheal diseases and filariasis infestations. This provides a conducive environment for survival and multiplication of vectors. Other diseases associated with high temperatures are; upper respiratory and skin infections, meningitis, mental diseases and dehydration as well as Neglected Tropical Diseases like elephantiasis and filariasis. It also causes reduced immunity.

Additionally, short rainy season, dry spells within the rain season and droughts have an impact on health because they lead to crop failure which leads household food insecurity and ultimately increases the levels of malnutrition in the community. The absence of water due to drought can lead to diseases like diarrhea. On the other hand, floods can cause an increase of diarrhea, Bilharzia and malaria cases. They can also impede access to Health facilities in wards such as Mushukula, Kalundu and Sankolonga.

6.10.6 Summary of Core Issues Affecting the Sector

Table 34: Core Issues in the Health Sector

SN	ISSUE	ANALYSIS
1	20 to 30 % of the population under served with quality health services	-Few health facilities to meet the geographical and population demand -Seasonal migration to fish camps and farms -Low staffing levels especially in remote facilities -Poor community participation at NHC level
2	Low coverage of maternal and child health services	-Inadequate transport at facility and district level -Inadequate resources to procure commodities such as fuel
3	80% of Health facilities not meeting the minimum requirements for equipment	-Inadequate resources to procure required equipment.
4	High incidence of Malaria and Diarrhea	-Low community compliance to malaria prevention -Low access to safe drinking water.
6	Top 5 causes of death related to Non-Communicable Diseases	-Low community awareness on promotion of healthy lifestyles and feeding practices.
7	24% of pregnant mothers attending Antenatal clinics are teenagers.	-Low coverage of birth control interventions among the teenage population. -Low involvement of parents and key stakeholders in activities to mitigate teenage pregnancy
8	High incidence of dog bites	-Too many stray dogs within Mwandu royal village.

Source: Mwandu DHD, (2023)

6.11 SOCIAL WELFARE

The department of Social Welfare offers two main services mainly; statutory and non-statutory service. These services are aimed at alleviating poverty among the vulnerable persons and groups in society.

6.11.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at A Local Level

Statutory service

These are services that are administered in accordance with the Zambian Law and they include the following pieces of legislation:

- Juvenile Act Cap 53 of the laws of Zambia
- Probation Act Cap 93
- Adoption Act Cap 54
- Maintenance Act Cap 55
- Human trafficking Act

These services are provided under the following programs: correctional, Adoption, Fostering and street children Programs.

Non-statutory services

These are services that are administered without reference to any piece of legislation. In this sector, the department offers two major programs and these are Public Welfare Assistance Scheme and Social Cash Transfer.

6.11.2 Assessment of The Existing State of Development

6.11.2.1 Public Welfare Assistance Scheme

This is a government funded program that aims at uplifting the living standard of people in society. The program has three components namely: Education, Health and Social services.

6.11.2.2 Social Cash Transfer

This is a government program that is aimed at alleviating poverty among vulnerable individual and groups in society. The main objective of this program is to break the intergenerational transfer of poverty in society.

Table 36 below shows that the Social Cash Transfer had not met the expected target of 5268 households as there are currently 3945 households benefiting from the programme.

Table 35: Status of Social Cash Transfer

CURRENT STATUS	EXPECTED
4720	5268

Source: Department of social welfare, 2024

6.11.3 Availability of Services Relevant to the Sector

The district is lacking infrastructure facilities in the provision of social services in that: The district has no separate detention cells or facility services for juveniles at police stations, so that they are not mixed with adults, once detained. There is no place of safety for juveniles in conflict with the law waiting for trial so that they are not remanded in prison.

There is no transit home for those going through various problems that are unable to help themselves such as the blind, aged persons, disabled or chronically ill, single headed households, orphans and neglected children, displaced or disaster victims, the stranded destitute – all need to be kept in transit homes awaiting repatriation and proper care. Furthermore, the district lacks office accommodation and staff houses.

6.11.4 Assessment of The Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

The community stated that the number of beneficiaries under the Social Cash Transfer programme where very few. The community emphasized that the programme would be more beneficial if the coverage improved.

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

In the next ten years it is expected that increase in population and will lead to increased demand of social protection services as a result of increases in vulnerability of marginalised groups.

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

With the current population trend and the expected increase in climate change hazards it is expected there will be 60% increase in demand for social protection services. Increase in prolonged periods of droughts and high temperatures may adversely affect agriculture-based livelihoods contributing to an increased population of women and elderly community members in need of financial support.

6.11.6 Core Issues in the Sector

- No separate detention cells for juveniles
- No home of safety for vulnerable persons such as GBV survivors, Victims of trafficking
- High poverty levels

6.12 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Overview

Community Development aims to improve the standard of living of the community by providing support to vulnerable members of the community. In addition, Community Development plays a role in maintaining community health through the promotion of community sports activities. Sport and recreation are important elements that need to be provided for to ensure sustainable social development of any population. Potential recreation activities include site seeing, surfing, boating, fishing and hunting. Fishing is currently undertaken as an economic activity especially on the Zambezi River. Sporting activities include soccer, netball, and chess in schools and pool in public places.

6.12.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local Level

- Promotion of Community sports through provision of sports equipment, rehabilitation of sports facilities, tournament and talent identification
- Women Empowerment through village banking
- Food Security Pack programme

6.12.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

The district also has a recreation Centre at Mwandu UCZ OVC. Inter schools' football and netball competitions take place in many areas. Infrastructure facilities for entertainment and recreation in the district to cater for all age groups, particularly the youths are limited. Playing grounds are only found in schools with basic sports equipment. The district has potential for development of water recreation activities such as boat cruises, swimming and angling due to its proximity to the Zambezi River.

6.12.2.1 Food security pack program

The government through the department of community development is implementing food security Pack which aims at improving food security and nutrition at household level. The program is implementing Rain-fed and Wetland. Rain fed is done during rain season and Wetland is done after the rains in dambos.

Table 36: Status of the Food Security Pack Program

Number of beneficiaries	EXPECTED
1,017 (Rain-fed)	5268
700 (Wetland)	

Source: Department of Community Development, (2024)

6.12.2.2 Alternative Livelihoods

The Food Security Pack program has also a component of alternative livelihood. The beneficiaries are given three small livestock to rear, after multiplication the beneficiaries pass it on to another beneficiary to maintain continuity of the program. Investing in small livestock such as goats can improve food security, nutrition and income at household level as the district is prone to drought.

Table 37: Status of Alternative Livelihoods

Number of Beneficiaries	Number of goats
166	501

Source: Department of Community Development, (2024)

6.12.2.3 Women empowerment

This is a government program to empower vulnerable but viable women with the aim of improving food security at household level.

Village banking is one of the women empowerment programs where women are given soft loans to venture into various businesses. Currently the program is supporting Seventy-Seven (77) women. The program is facing a challenge of not having the bank within the district. Individual beneficiaries are unable to travel to Sesheke to deposit their paybacks in the district account.

The program intends to be increasing the number between 5 to 10 women depending on the flow of funds.

Table 38: Plan for Women Empowerment

2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
77	80	85	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160

Source: Department of Community Development, 2024

6.12.2.4 Community Development Infrastructure

The center house in Lipumpu needs rehabilitation. In terms of staffing, the department has two (2) Community Development Assistants for Lipumpu and Mwandu. The Ten (10) wards are vacant and have no accommodation.

Table 39: Community Development Infrastructure

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE	DISTRICT
Lipumpu	01
Simungoma	nil
Mwandu	nil

Source: Department of Community Development, (2024)

6.12.2.5 Staffing Levels

The table below indicates the staffing levels in the Community Welfare Departments

Table 40: Staffing Levels under Community Development

S/N	POSITION	ESTABLISHMENT	CURRENT STATUS	COMMENT
01	District Community Development Officer	1	1	
02	Assistant Community Development Officer	2	2	
03	Community Development Assistants	12	2	The District has 12 wards where each needs a staff. only 2 wards are manned.
04	Typist	1	nil	
05	Driver	1	nil	
06	Office Orderly	1	nil	
07	Watchman	1	nil	

Source: Department of Community Development, 2024

6.12.2.6 Staff Accommodation

In terms of infrastructure, the department has only one staff house in Lipumpu which is dilapidated.

Table 41: Staff Accommodation

<u>S/N</u>		Establishment	Current Status	Comment
01	Office Space	1	Nil	
02	Field Staff Houses	12	1	The house is in a bad shape and need rehabilitation.

Source: Department of Community Development, 2024

6.12.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

The following issues were raised during stakeholder meetings with the community:

- The lack of a banking facility presented a challenge for beneficiaries under the women empowerment programme to deposit their returns as they had to travel to Sesheke district to utilise the nearest bank.
- The wards that were further from Mwandu Royal Village were Community development is based raised concern that there were no community development officers in their areas. These wards included Mushukula, Chisu, Kalundu, Lwazamba, Sankolonga and Lutaba.
- There is need to promote other sports disciplines in the district as the football is the only sport played throughout the district. Only Mwandu Royal Village has other sports such as netball and volleyball.
- The state of the sports infrastructure is very poor as there are no sports grounds with proper nets. The basketball court in Mwandu has a damaged hoop.

6.12.4 Assessment of the Impact of changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years

The anticipated population growth may result in increased demand for community development services across the district. However, unless the staffing levels are increased timely access to these services will remain challenge as officers will have to travel from Mwandu to attend to clients in other wards. In addition, the department is likely to experience a raise in the number of defaulters from beneficiaries of the women empowerment program as a result of the limited number of staff to effectively monitor the programme.

6.12.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on the Sector

Erratic rainfall, dry spells and high temperatures adversely affect agriculture based livelihoods which support the majority of the Mwandu populace. These adverse climatic conditions result in low agriculture and livestock production as well as contributing to the depletion of fish. This results in an increased vulnerability among marginalised groups such as women and youths. Subsequently resulting in an exponential increase for services form the department.

Climate change may pose risks to recreation, sport and culture. Increasing temperatures reduce participation in sporting activities and entertainment due to discomfort and high health risks that are associated with high temperatures.

6.12.6 Summary of Core Issues

- High levels of Adult illiteracy
- Only 2 out of 12 wards are manned by extension staff under the Community Development Department
- Lack of skills training center in the district
- Inadequate Staff houses
- Lack of office space

6.14 SECURITY

Overview

Safety and security include Police, Correctional facilities, Immigration, Office of the President, DEC, Judicial and fire services. Safety and security facilities are limited in the district. Fire services are not available. Mwandu district has one police station in Mwandu Royal Village. The number of safety and security staff is inadequate to ensure public safety and effectively combat crime. The district has three local courts that are Mushukula, Loanja and Mwandu local court.

6.14.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level

- Strengthen human rights by protecting victims of GBV and child abuse in collaboration with other stakeholder such as health and social welfare.
- Enforce compliance to the rule of law arrest and prosecute criminal offenders.

6.14.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

Mwandu being a border district is highly impacted by cross border crimes. This includes smuggling of commodities across the border as well as a significant number of criminals escaping across the border into the District and vice versa. Further, the district has a high number of stock theft as well as a growing number of murder cases.

Mwandu Police has a 30% staffing level which is not sufficient to effectively maintain law and order within the district. In addition, the institution only has one functional police vehicle procured under the Constituency Development Fund.

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

During the Public consultation meetings, the following issues were raised;

- There is need for Police presence in Loanja, Mushukula, Mabumbu, Sankolonga and Magumwi as a result of the increases in Livestock theft and murder cases. The communities in these areas stated that they needed police posts in order to curb the spread of crime and enable the quick apprehension of criminals.

- The local court in Mushukula ward requires renovations and furniture for it to be functional. Further, there is need for the construction of a house for the local court staff.

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

Population expansion in the next ten years may result in the increase of the prevalent crimes in the district. These include the theft of livestock and cross border crimes. In addition, it will lead to higher demand for infrastructure to enhance law enforcement in the district. This entails the construction of police posts and police camps to coverage of the legal system in the district. Further, it will require the employment of adequate staff in the police to ensure law and order.

The growing population will result in an increase in the property ownership. This may entail an increased risk of property damage as a result of fires. Increasing the demand for effective fire prevention services especially in densely populated areas such as Mwandu Royal Village, Lipupmu area and Magumwi ward.

6.14.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on the Sector

Climate change may affect safety and security through the added risk of food insecurity under changing rainfall conditions, which may promote illegal activities such as fishing in restricted waters, theft, illegal border crossing, smuggling, and the potential for human trafficking. Floods may contribute to inaccessibility of crime prone areas whereas extreme drought loosens sand particles thereby increasing maintenance cost of security vehicles.

6.14.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The district has challenges of teenage pregnancies, child marriages and gender based violence. A significant number of teenage pregnancies are as a result of child defilements and peer pressure. Many of these cases are unreported as the affected parties opt to settle outside the legal system. Child marriages are as a result of the high levels of poverty in the district and are used as an emergency income source.

Efforts have been made through community engagement and sensitisation meetings to discourage teenage pregnancies, child marriages and gender based violence.

6.14.7 Core Issues in the Sector

- Lack of a magistrate Court in the District to process criminal offences
- Limited Office Space at the Police Station
- No Police Camp in the District
- Only one Police Station in Mwandi
- Inadequate Police staff to effectively police the entire district
- No fire services

PART THREE: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

7.1. VISION FOR THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT

“A prosperous and diversified economy through innovation and sustainable use of natural resources by 2034”

Table 42: Livestock and Fisheries Development Framework

Objective	Enhance sustainable fisheries and livestock production and productivity to 60% within next 5 years							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency /Dept
Improvement of livestock production through the one livestock unit per rural household programme and the promotion of the pass on the gift concept every year	Stocking/ Restocking of Livestock	243 Livestock in all the wards	43 livestock	50 livestock	50 livestock	50 livestock	50 livestock	Fisheries and Livestock Mafisa Simalaha
	Hold Sensitization meetings	49 meetings in all the wards	1 meeting	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	Fisheries and Livestock Mafisa Simalaha
Incorporate Indigenous Knowledge and Practical ways with Modern Livestock practices	Hold Sensitization Meetings	48 meetings in all the wards		12 meeting	12 meeting	12 meeting	12 meeting	Fisheries and Livestock Mafisa Simalaha
Provide adequate accommodation for extension staff	Rehabilitation of VET camp houses	Rehabilitate 8 camp houses in Mwandi Magumwi Masese Area		1 house	2 houses	2 houses	3 houses	LA, Fisheries and Livestock

	Construction of camp houses	Construction of 6 Houses in Sankolonga Mabumbu Lutaba Mushukula Kalundu Lwazamba			2 houses	2 houses	2 houses	LA, Fisheries and Livestock
Ensure that livestock farmers are provided with disease prevention services	Rehabilitation of a dip tank	Mwandi Ward			1 dip tank			Fisheries and Livestock, Mafisa
	Construction of 9 spray races	Sankolonga Mabumbu Magumwi	3 spray races		3 spray races	3 spray races		Access to Health Zambia Simalaha
Ensure compliance to use of the right fishing gear	Monitoring and Patrols	160 monitoring and patrols Simungoma Mwandi Mabumbu	20 patrols	35 patrols	35 patrols	35 patrols	35 patrols	Fisheries and Livestock Simalaha
	Formation of VFMCs	Form 13 of VFMCs in Simungoma Mwandi Mabumbu	7 VFMC formed	3 VFMCs	3 VFMCs			Fisheries and Livestock Simalaha
	Reactivation of VFMCs	Reactivate 7 VFMCs in Simungoma Mwandi Mabumbu		7 VFMCs				Fisheries and Livestock Simalaha
	Conduct trainings of fish scout, VFMCs and guards	Conduct 22 trainings in Simungoma Mwandi Mabumbu	2 training	5 training	5 training	5 training	5 training	Fisheries and Livestock Simalaha

	Procurement of Patrol Boat Procurement of 4x4 vehicle	Procurement of 2 boats and a vehicle		1 boat	1 vehicle 1 boat			Fisheries and Livestock
Restock fish in selected sites along the Zambezi	Creation of fish breeding sites	3 breeding sites in Simungoma ward Mwandi ward Mabumbu ward		1 breeding sites	1 breeding sites	1 breeding sites		Fisheries and Livestock, TNC, Simalaha
Provide adequate accommodation for fisheries staff	Construction of three staff houses for Fisheries Staff	3 houses in Mwandi Royal Village			1 house	1 house	1 house	Fisheries and Livestock, LA
Improve Aquaculture Development	Rehabilitation of Fish hatchery	Rehabilitation of Hatchery at the Mwandi Integrated Fish Farm			1 hatchery rehabilitation			Fisheries and Livestock, LA, BRE
	Construction of fish processing plant	Construct 1 fish processing plant in Mwandi Royal Village			1 processing plant			Fisheries and Livestock, LA, BRE

Table 43: Agriculture Department Development Framework

Objective	Improve agricultural yields from an average of 1 ton/ha for maize to 5ton/ha and from an average of 1 ton/ha to 2ton/ha for the other major crops grown in the district within the next 5 years.							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency /Dept
Increase the number of farmers reporting good crop yields/harvests to 90 percent	Promote the proper use of improved certified seed, organic and chemical fertilizers through training.	190 training sessions in all the 19 Agricultural Camps	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	Agriculture
	Promote Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Integrated Pest and Disease Management through training.	190 training sessions in all the 19 Agricultural Camps	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	Agriculture
	Establish Agriculture Demonstration Plots	190 demo plots in all the 19 Agricultural Camps	38 Demo Plots	38 Demo Plots	38 Demo Plots	38 Demo Plots	38 Demo Plots	Agriculture
	Establish Farmer Field Schools	190 farmer field schools established in the 19 Agricultural Camps	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	Agriculture
	Promote Use of Early Maturing Seeds	190 training sessions in all the 19 Agricultural Camps	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	Agriculture
Increase the land under irrigation to 50 percent	Promote the use of water harvesting and drip irrigation and other appropriate irrigation	190 training sessions all the 19 Agricultural Camps	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	Agriculture

	technologies through training.							
Increase the number of farmers engaged in climate smart agriculture to 70 percent	Link farmers to affordable agricultural finance for them to acquire irrigation equipment.	475 meetings in all the 19 Agricultural Camps	95 sensitization meetings	95 sensitization meetings	95 sensitization meetings	95 sensitization meetings	95 sensitization meetings	Agriculture
	Link farmers to affordable agricultural finance for them to acquire irrigation equipment.	2600 farmers linked All the 19 Agricultural Camps	520 farmers linked to affordable agricultural finance	520 farmers linked to affordable agricultural finance	520 farmers linked to affordable agricultural finance	520 farmers linked to affordable agricultural finance	520 farmers linked to affordable agricultural finance	Agriculture
	Promote Climate Smart Agriculture through training	190 training sessions done in all 19 Agriculture Camps	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	Agriculture
	Promote Climate Smart Agriculture through Farmer Field Schools	190 Farmer schools in all the wards all 19 Agriculture Camps	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	Agriculture
	Distribute drought tolerant crop seeds	420 seeds in all the 19 Agricultural Camps	100 seeds distributed	50 seeds distributed	80 seeds distributed	100 seeds distributed	90 seeds distributed	Agriculture
Promote uptake of Improved Technologies and Practices by 80% of registered farmers	Construct A District Agricultural Show Ground	Lutaba Agricultural Camp		District Show Grounds				Agriculture
Enhance Extension Service	Promote uptake of Improved Technologies and	190 farmer field schools in all the wards	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	Agriculture

Delivery to all the 19 Agricultural Camps.	Practices through Farmer Field Schools							
	Provide Extension Tool Kits to all Extension Officers	96 extension tool kits for all the 19 Agricultural Camps, 4 Agricultural Blocks and District Office	24 Extension Tool Kits	24 Extension Tool Kits		24 Extension Tool Kits	24 Extension Tool Kits	Agriculture
	Provide Motor Bikes for all Field Staff and maintain the transport units	25 motorbikes in all the 19 Agricultural Camps	1 Motor Bike		5 Motor Bikes	9 Motor Bikes	10 Motor Bikes	Agriculture
	Provide 2 Vehicles for the District Office and maintain the transport units	2 utility vehicles procured at the District Office	1 utility vehicle		1 utility vehicle			Agriculture
	Construct Modern Medium Cost Staff houses for all Extension Officers	23 extension staff houses in all 4 Agricultural Blocks	4 Extension Staff Houses	2 Extension Staff Houses	5 Extension Staff Houses Constructed	6 Extension Staff Houses	6 Extension Staff Houses	Agriculture
	Construct a Farmer Training Center	One Farmer Training Center at Masese Area			One Farmer Training Center			Agriculture
Strengthen Post Harvest Management of at least 80% of all harvested crops	Provide all necessary Equipment for the Farmer Training Center	1 Farmer Training Centre in Masese equipped and operational			The Farmer Training Center equipped and operational			Agriculture
Promote Crop and Dietary Diversification to 100% of all the Farmers	Promote Post Harvest Management through training	190 training sessions in all the 19 Agricultural Camps	38 training sessions per camp	38 training sessions per camp	38 training sessions per camp	38 training sessions per camp	38 training sessions per camp	Agriculture
Strengthen Early Warning Systems to 100% of all	Promote Crop and Dietary Diversification through training and	190 training sessions in Agricultural Camps	38 training sessions and cooking	38 training sessions and cooking	38 training sessions and cooking demonstrations	38 training sessions and cooking	38 training sessions and cooking	Agriculture

registered farmers	cooking demonstrations		demonstrations	demonstrations		demonstrations	demonstrations	
Promote Agriculture Mechanization to 50% of all registered farmers	Dissemination of Early Warning information	All the 19 Agricultural Camps in Mwandia District	100% registered Farmers receiving early warning information	100% registered Farmers receiving early warning information	100% registered Farmers receiving early warning information	100% registered Farmers receiving early warning information	100% registered Farmers receiving early warning information	Agriculture
	Promote the use of Farm Equipment/Machinery that are through training	190 training sessions in all 19 Agricultural Camps	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	Agriculture
Strengthen the Farmer Input Support to 80% of registered farmers	Link farmers to affordable agricultural finance for them to acquire farm equipment for mechanization	475 meetings in all the 19 Agricultural Camps	95 sensitization meetings	95 sensitization meetings	95 sensitization meetings	95 sensitization meetings	95 sensitization meetings	Agriculture
		To link 2600 registered farmers to affordable agriculture finance in all the 19 Agricultural Camps	520 farmers linked to affordable agriculture finance	520 farmers linked to affordable agriculture finance	520 farmers linked to affordable agriculture finance	520 farmers linked to affordable agriculture finance	520 farmers linked to affordable agriculture finance	Agriculture
	Distribute Subsidized Farming Inputs	All the 19 Agricultural Camps	800 farmers	800 farmers	800 farmers	800 farmers	800 farmers	Agriculture
	Facilitate the distribution of Farming Inputs acquired through Agricultural Loans	All the 19 Agricultural Camps	800 farmers	800 farmers	800 farmers	800 farmers	800 farmers	Agriculture
Objective 2	Improve Agribusiness to 80% of all harvested crop within the next 5 years.							
Strategies	Activities	Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible/Agency/Dept
Strengthen Agricultural Marketing to	Facilitate linkages of farmers to markets through training.	190 training sessions in all the 19	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	Agriculture

80% of all harvested crop		Agricultural Camps						
	Facilitate linkages of farmers to markets through Agricultural shows and organizing farmers into groups such as cooperatives for purposes of bulking their produce.	20 Block agriculture shows in all the 19 Agricultural Camps	4 Block Agricultural Shows,	4 Block Agricultural Shows,	4 Block Agricultural Shows,	4 Block Agricultural Shows,	4 Block Agricultural Shows	Agriculture
		4 District Agricultural Shows	1 District Agricultural Show	1 District Agricultural Show	1 District Agricultural Show	1 District Agricultural Show	1 District Agricultural Show	Agriculture
		4 Provincial Agriculture shows	1 Provincial Agricultural Show	1 Provincial Agricultural Show	1 Provincial Agricultural Show	1 Provincial Agricultural Show	1 Provincial Agricultural Show	Agriculture
		4 National Agriculture Shows	1 National Agricultural Show.	1 National Agricultural Show.	1 National Agricultural Show.	1 National Agricultural Show.	1 National Agricultural Show.	Agriculture
	Facilitate linkages of farmers to markets through organizing farmers into groups such as cooperatives for purposes of bulking their produce and bulking the produce.	All the 4 Agricultural Blocks	Bulking of farmer's produce from each Agricultural Block	Bulking of farmer's produce from each Agricultural Block	Bulking of farmer's produce from each Agricultural Block	Bulking of farmer's produce from each Agricultural Block	Bulking of farmer's produce from each Agricultural Block	Agriculture
Construction of Bulking Centres,	3 bulking centres constructed in all the 4 Agricultural Blocks			1 Bulking Centres constructed	1 Bulking Centres constructed	1 Bulking Centres constructed	Agriculture	
Strengthen Agricultural Marketing to 80% of all harvested crop	Construct of storage sheds,	3 storage sheds in all the 4 Agricultural Blocks			1 Storage Sheds constructed	1 Storage Sheds constructed	1 Storage Sheds constructed	Agriculture

Table 44: Tourism Development Framework

Objective 1	The Local Authority in conjunction will reduce human and wildlife conflict incidences by 50 percent within 5 years							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency /Dept
Sensitization of the community of wildlife movement corridors	Conduct 16 sensitization meetings with communities in all wards	All Wards		4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	Simalaha
Intensify monitoring and surveillance to reduce poaching	Recruitment of 12 scouts	All wards		Community engagement and Identification of potential scouts	Training and Deployment			Simalaha

Table 45: Development Framework for Forestry

Objective 1	To increase number of households with alternative livelihood activities by 50% through forest-based enterprises within 5 years							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency /Dept
Increase number of communities engaged in community Forest Management through formation of CFMGs	Formation of 3 forest management areas	Lwanza Ward Mushukula ward Kalundu ward	Sensitization and Boundary mapping	Agreement preparation and signing	Implementatio n of forest protection and forest-based income generation			WWF Forestry Department BCP LA
Provide communities with knowledge on community forest management	Conduct 20 Sensitization meetings	All wards	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	Forestry Department LA
Provide communities with knowledge and skills to establish forest-based enterprises	Conduct 20 Sensitization meetings	All wards	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	Forestry Department LA
Objective 2	Increase the number of SMEs participating in formal businesses by 40% within 5 years							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency /Dept
Develop a database for all forest-based enterprises	Development of a database for all forest-based enterprises	All wards		Identify and capture forest based entrepreneurs				Forestry Department

Register/formalize all associations, SMEs and private forest-based enterprises operating in the district	Registration of all associations, SMEs and private forest-based enterprises operating in the district	All wards		Identify and capture all associations, SMEs and private forest-based enterprises operating in the district				Forestry Department
Objective 3	To increase the number of rural households involved in the trade and production of honey by 50% within 5 years`							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency /Dept
Empowering the locals with bee keeping skills	Bee keepers' identification and training	All wards		Identification of beneficiaries	Training of beneficiaries			Forestry Department

Table 46: Development Framework for Water Supply and Sanitation

Objective 1	The Local Authority in conjunction with the water utility company will increase safe water coverage in the district to 100% within 5 years							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency /Dept
Improve access to safe and clean water supply in wards affected by saline underground aquifers	Construction of 3 Water Reticulation Schemes	Simungoma ward Sankolonga ward Adonsi ward	Procurement of tanks	Construction of distribution networks				LA
Increase the number rural villages with access to a functional safe water point	Drilling of 67 Boreholes equipped with India Mark II hand pumps & piped solar schemes	All wards		Identification of sites and Selection of contractors	Drilling of boreholes 37	Drilling of boreholes 20	Rehabilitation of boreholes 10	LA WDC MWRD Cooperating Partners
	Rehabilitation and upgrading of 40 boreholes	All wards			Rehabilitation of boreholes 30	Rehabilitation of boreholes 10		LA, WDCs, MWRDS,
Objective	Provide adequate sanitation facilities in all public institutions by 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency /Dept

Provide adequate sanitation facilities in public institutions	Construction of 8 water borne toilets in schools with menstrual hygiene facilities	Mwandi ward Simungoma ward Loanja ward Lutaba ward Kalundu ward Mushukula ward Mabumbu ward Adonsi ward		Procurement of water borne toilets	Construction of 4 water borne toilets	Construction of 4 water borne toilets		LA
	Construction of water borne toilets in 8 health facilities with menstrual hygiene facilities	Mwandi ward Simungoma ward Loanja ward Lutaba ward Kalundu ward Mushukula ward Mabumbu ward Adonsi ward		Construction of 2 water borne toilets	Construction of 2 water borne toilets	Construction of 2 water borne toilets	Construction of 2 water borne toilets	LA
	Construction of 4 Ablution blocks	Mwandi ward Simungoma ward Lipumpu zone		Construction of 2 ablution blocks in Mwandi	Construction of 1 ablution block in Simungoma ward	Construction of 1 ablution block in Lipumpu		LA
Ensure that all public institutions have solid waste infrastructure and equipment	Construction of 1 Dumpsite	Mwandi ward			Procurement of a dumpsite			LA
	Purchase of waste 60 receptacles	All wards		Procurement of 20 bins	procurement of 20 bins	Procurement of 20 bins		LA

Table 47: Development Framework for Energy Sector

Objective 1	The Local Authority in conjunction with the energy utility company will increase coverage in the district to 50 percent within 5 years							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency /Dept
Expansion of power supply and distribution and utilising the use of solar energy as an alternative energy source	Construction of a solar power plant	Simungoma ward				Procurement and Installation of solar panels		LA, NGOs
Installation of street lighting using solar energy as a source of energy	Installation of 20 solar street lights	Mwandi royal village		Procurement and installation of street lights				LA

Table 48: Development Framework for Roads and Transport Sector

Objective 1	Improve the state of 70% of the road network in the district to enhance access to social services in all the wards in the district							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency /Dept
Improve transport and logistics	Opening up of 100 km of roads	Mwandi ward Lutaba ward		Bush Clearing Stumping and Grabbing	Opening of 100 km of roads			LA
	Gravelling of 100 km roads in the next five years	All wards		Procurement of a contractor	Gravelling of 100 km roads			LA
	Maintenance of 100 km of roads within five years	All wards		Maintenance of 25 km of roads	Maintenance of 25 km of roads	Maintenance of 25 km of roads	Maintenance of 25 km of roads	LA
	Procurement of 4 earthmoving equipment	All wards		Procurement of 2 earthmoving equipment	Procurement of 2 earthmoving equipment			LA
	Construction of 3 culverts	Masese zone Kalundu ward Aibelilwe ward		Construction of 2 culverts	Construction of 1 culvert			LA
	Construction of Kalundu Bridge	Kalundu ward			1 Bridge			LA

Table 49: Development Framework for Communication Sector

Objective 1	The Local Authority in conjunction with the ministry of transport and communication will enhance communication coverage to 50 percent within 5 years							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency /Dept
Investment in telecommunications infrastructure	Construction of telecommunication towers			Procurement of towers	Installation of towers and fibre cables			GRZ

Table 50: Development Framework for Education Sector

Objective	Increase the pass rate to 90% across all levels within the next five years							
Strategies	Activities	Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
Provide adequate accommodation for all teaching staff	Construction of staff houses	Mwandi District	10 staff houses constructed	10 staff houses constructed	10 staff houses constructed	10 staff houses constructed	10 staff houses constructed	LA DEBS
Provide sufficient classrooms in all schools	Construction of 97 classrooms	Mwandi District	17 Classrooms constructed	20 classrooms constructed	20 classrooms constructed	20 classrooms constructed	20 classrooms constructed	LA DEBS
Ensure that all schools have the necessary specialized rooms	Construction of computer laboratories	Loanja Ward Magumwi Ward	2 Computer labs constructed	2 Computer labs constructed	2 Computer labs constructed	2 Computer labs constructed	2 Computer labs constructed	LA DEBS
	Construction Home economics classes	Loanja Ward Magumwi Ward	2 HE classes constructed	2 HE classes constructed	2 HE classes constructed	2 HE classes constructed	2 HE classes constructed	LA DEBS
Ensure that all dilapidated infrastructure in schools are rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of dilapidated classrooms in all schools	Sankolonga Ward Lusinina Zone Lipumpu Zone	3 CRBs rehabilitated	3 CRBs rehabilitated	3 CRBs rehabilitated	3 CRBs rehabilitated	3 CRBs rehabilitated	LA DEBS
	Rehabilitation of dilapidated houses in all schools	Sankolonga Ward Lusinina Zone Lipumpu Zone	2 houses rehabilitated	2 houses rehabilitated	2 houses rehabilitated	2 houses rehabilitated	2 houses rehabilitated	LA DEBS
Ensure that all schools have adequate furniture	Procure desks (Double seater, single seater and ECE)	All schools in the District	1660 desks procured and distributed	300 desks procured and distributed	300 desks procured and distributed	300 desks procured and distributed	300 desks procured and distributed	LA DEBS

Ensure at least 90% of schools have the required learning materials	Procure 15,000 pupil's text books and teacher guides	Mwandi District	3000 books procured	3000 books procured	3000 books procured	3000 books procured	3000 books procured	Schools DEBs
Ensure that teacher pupil-ratio is reduced to 1:35 in all ECE and Primary schools in the district	Recruit of 150 teachers based on the needs and requirements	Mwandi District	30 Teachers employed	30 Teachers employed	30 Teachers employed	30 Teachers employed	30 Teachers employed	DEBs Schools MoE
Enhance CPDs in schools in order to update the changes in the curriculum	Send 100 teachers for training	Mwandi District	20 teachers trained	20 teachers trained	20 teachers trained	20 teachers trained	20 teachers trained	DEBs Schools
Support the Home-Grown School Meals in all community and primary schools by ensuring that the necessary infrastructure is in place the district	Construction of kitchen units for schools	Mwandi District	2 kitchens	2 kitchens	2 kitchens	2 kitchens	2 kitchens	Schools DEBS Cooperating partners
	Construction of storerooms in all schools	Mwandi District	2 storerooms	2 storerooms	2 storerooms	2 storerooms	2 storerooms	Schools DEBS Cooperating partners

Table 51: Development Framework for Health Sector

Objective	Increase access to adequate health services to 90% within the next 5 years							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency /Dept
Increase number of villages which are within 20km of a health facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of suitable sites • Procurement of contractor • Construction of health facilities • Health facility handover 	Lwazamba Loanja Mushukula	1 health facility built	1 health facility built	1 health facility built		1 health facility built	LA/DHD
Ensure that all health facilities have the necessary staff and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify missing equipment • Procure required equipments 	All health facilities		Procurement of equipment	Procurement of equipment	Procurement of equipment		LA/DHD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the number of staffs needed at each health facility • Send staff requirement to PHO • PHO recruit needed staff 	Mwandi District		Recruit 3 staff	Recruit staff 4	Recruit 6 staff		LA/DHD
Ensure that all health facilities are accessible to all members of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify health facilities that require ramps • Construct ramps 	All health facilities	Identification of facilities that require ramps	Construction of ramps	Construction of ramps	Construction of ramps		LA/DHD

Ensure that all health facilities are accessible throughout the year	Assessment of required works Construction of bridge	Kalundu Ward			Construction of Kalundu bridge			LA/DHD
	Assessment of required works Construction of culvert	Sooka Area			Construction of culvert			LA/DHD
Provide mothers shelter and maternity wings to all wards within the district in the	Identify health facilities without mothers' shelters Procure the contractor Site handover Construct Mothers Shelter Project Handover Monitoring and Evaluation	Chisu Lusinina Magumwi	I Maternity Wing		2 Maternity Wings			LA/DHD
	Identify health facilities without maternity wings Procure the contractor Site handover Construct Maternity wing Project Handover Monitoring and Evaluation	Mwandi Mission Hospital Chisu	1 Mothers Shelter	1 Mothers Shelter				LA/DHD
Provide adequate staff accommodation	Bill of Quantities Building Plans Procurement Construction of 20 staff houses	All wards		5 staff houses	5 staff houses	5 staff houses	5 staff houses	LA/DHD

Table 52: Development Framework for Social Welfare

Objective	Provide social protection services for all marginalized members of the community in the next 5 years							
Strategies	Activities	Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/ Dept
Provision of social protection to vulnerable groups in the community	Identification of site Building plans Procurement of contractor Building materials Site Handover	Mwandi Royal Village			1 Home of safety			Social Welfare
Provide to children that are in conflict with the law	Identification of site Building plans Procurement of contractor Building materials Site Handover	Mwandi Royal Village			2 Juvenile Cells			Social Welfare UNICEF
Provision of social protection services for the vulnerable members of society	Identification of beneficiaries Distribution of funds	Mwandi Royal Village	4720 beneficiaries	5,500 beneficiaries	6,500 beneficiaries	7,500 beneficiaries	8,500 beneficiaries	Social Welfare
	Repatriation of Stranded persons	Mwandi Royal Village	6 persons	24 persons	24 persons	24 persons	24 persons	Social Welfare
	Purchase of drugs for marginalized persons Referral of persons who need specialized medical services	Mwandi Royal Village	1 person	24 persons	24 persons	24 persons	24 persons	Social Welfare

Table 53: Development Framework for Community Development

Objective 1	Empowering all marginalised groups within the next 5 years							
Strategies	Key Activities	Target Location or Group (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency /Dept
Investment and Provision of accommodation and community infrastructure	Construction of Community development offices (modern) 1x3 block	Mwandi Ward			Procurement and construction of office blocks			LA, Community Development
	Construction of 3 staff houses	Mwandi Ward		1 staff house	1 staff house	1 staff house		LA, Community Development
	Construction of field staff houses	Construct 3 staff houses in Lutaba Ward, Simungoma Ward, Magumwi Ward			1 field staff house	1 field staff house	1 field staff house	LA, Community Development
Enhance adult literacy and participation in development	Construction of community halls	Two community halls in Lutaba Ward, Mwandi Ward			Two community halls			LA, Community Development
Provide skills development trainings for all community members	Construction of a skills training centre	Skills training center in Lutaba Ward				1 skills training centre		LA, Community Development
Enhance provision of Community Development Services	Recruitment of staff	10 staff recruited in Mwandi District						Community Development

Table 54: Development Framework for Security Sector

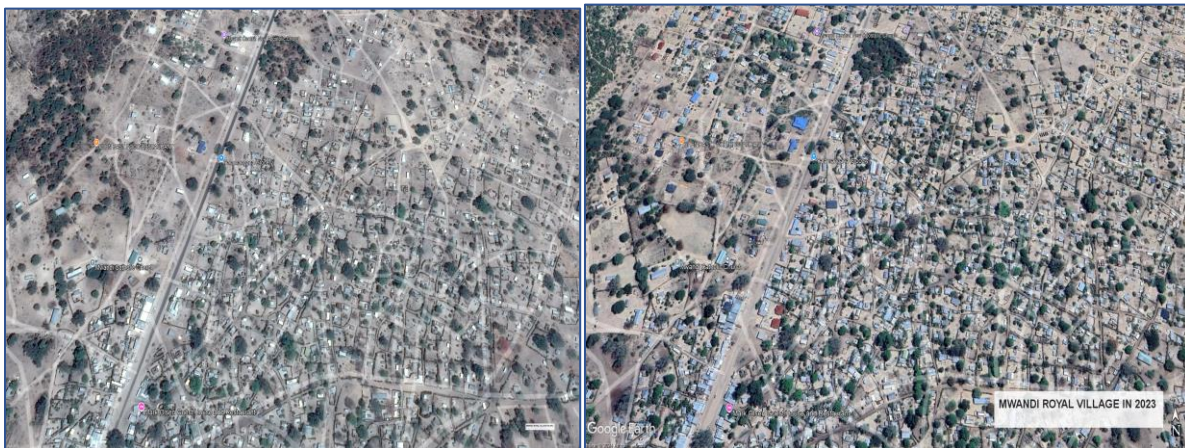
Objective	Reduce the incidence of crime by 50% within the next 5 years							
Strategies	Activities	Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
Facilitate just, expeditious, proportionate and accessible judicial services	Construction of a magistrate court	Mwandi Ward				1 Magistrate court		Home Affairs
	Construction of Mushukula Local Court	Mushukula Ward			1 Local Court			Home Affairs
	Construction of staff house for local court	Mushukula Ward			1 Staff house			Home Affairs
Prevent crime and provide support to victims of crime in order to create a safer environment	Construction of offices at Police station	Four offices Mwandi Royal Village				2 Offices	2 Offices	Police
	Construction of Police Posts	Four police posts Mabumbu Ward Sankolonga Ward Loanja Ward Mushukula Ward		1 Police Post	1 Police Post	1 Police Post	1 Police Post	Police
	Construction of Police Camp	Mwandi ward		5 houses	5 houses	7 houses	8 houses	Police
	Recruitment of Police Staff	Mwandi District		15 Officers	15 Officers	15 Officers	13 Officers	Home Affairs, Police
Provide fire safety services to all	Training of three fire fighters	Mwandi District		3 Fire Fighters				LA

8.0 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

As earlier alluded, Mwanzi district tenure system is both state and customary. It must be noted therefore that, most of the land falls under the jurisdiction of the Mwanzi Kuta (chief). Due to this, it has been difficult for the local authority to undertake its spatial objectives in regards to housing and land use strategies which guide the future urban form of Mwanzi as outlined in the Mwanzi Integrated Development Plan.

The recent situation for Mwanzi since its declaration as a district in 2012 has been that, the district has been registering an increase in population growth. This may be attributed to high fertility rates, rural to peri urban migration and an increase in the number of government workers in the District. This has registered an increase in residential developments. However, it can also be noted that, there is a limit in the number of appropriate residential houses and commercial buildings.

Figure 17: Growth of Mwanzi Royal Village over 10 years (2013 - 2023)



Therefore, the key issues identified is difficulty in undertaking the local authority's spatial objectives as most land in Mwanzi falls under the jurisdiction of the chief. In addition, there has been not been development control as well as full service delivery, which the spatial development strategy will address as guided by alternative spatial development scenarios.

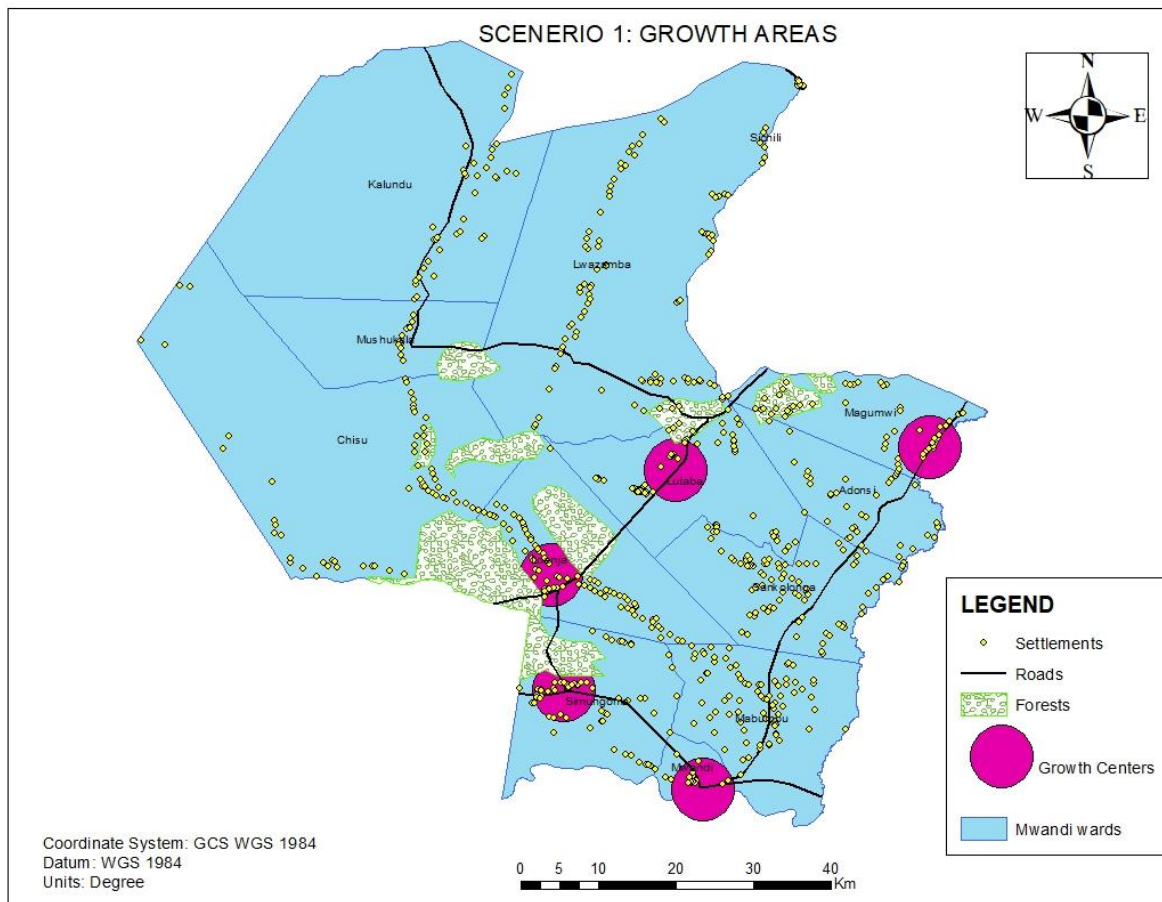
8.1 THE ALTERNATIVE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

This section discusses the alternative spatial development scenarios and how they would contribute to meeting the key objectives in the IDP. In addition, it will discuss the feasibility of the spatial development scenarios. It will further discuss the chosen spatial development scenario justifying its choice over the other. These Scenarios were as follows:

- Creation of Growth Areas
- Development Corridors
- Integrated approach (integrating growth areas and development corridors)

8.1.1 Scenario one: Creation of Growth Poles

Figure 18: Representation of Creation of Growth Areas



Source: IDP Team (2024)

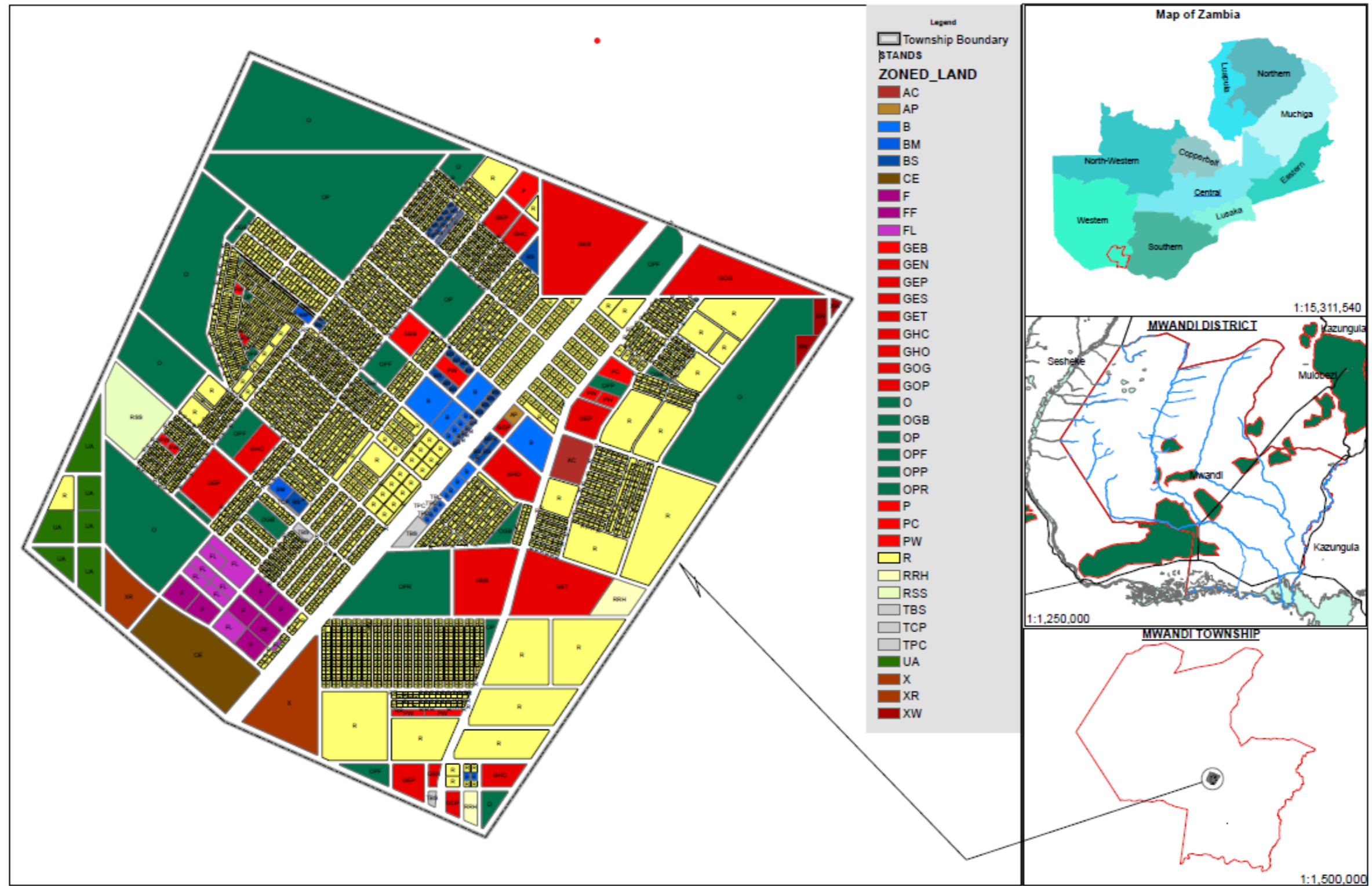
The first scenario in developing Mwandia district involve the identification and development of growth areas in order to foster socio-economic growth within the district.

8.1.1.1 Development of Lutaba Township as a mixed land use area

Lutaba Township is an area in Lutaba ward which was given to the local authority by the chief through a planning agreement. The Ministry of Lands approved the development of this area in 2014. The proposed development is located in the central part of the district and it approximately covers 1,909 hectares in total. The area is a mixed land use area with categories including Residential, Commercial, Heavy and Light industrial, public utilities and social amenities. The development of Lutaba Township will act as a key area where a lot of activities will take place which will in turn promote productivity and economic growth. The area would attract both external and domestic entrepreneurs to invest in both real estate and commercial property development such as shopping complexes, filling stations and shops.

Figure 19: Land Use Map

MAP SHOWING LAND-USES FOR MWANDI TOWNSHIP



Source: IDP Team (2024)

8.1.1.2 Simungoma Trucking Bay as a Growth Point

This investment will enable truck drivers to make a stop-over in Simungoma before proceeding to Namibia. The presence of the truck drivers will attract other developments such as hostels, shops and restaurants, hence contributing to the economic growth of the area.

8.1.1.3 Mwandu Royal village as a Growth Point

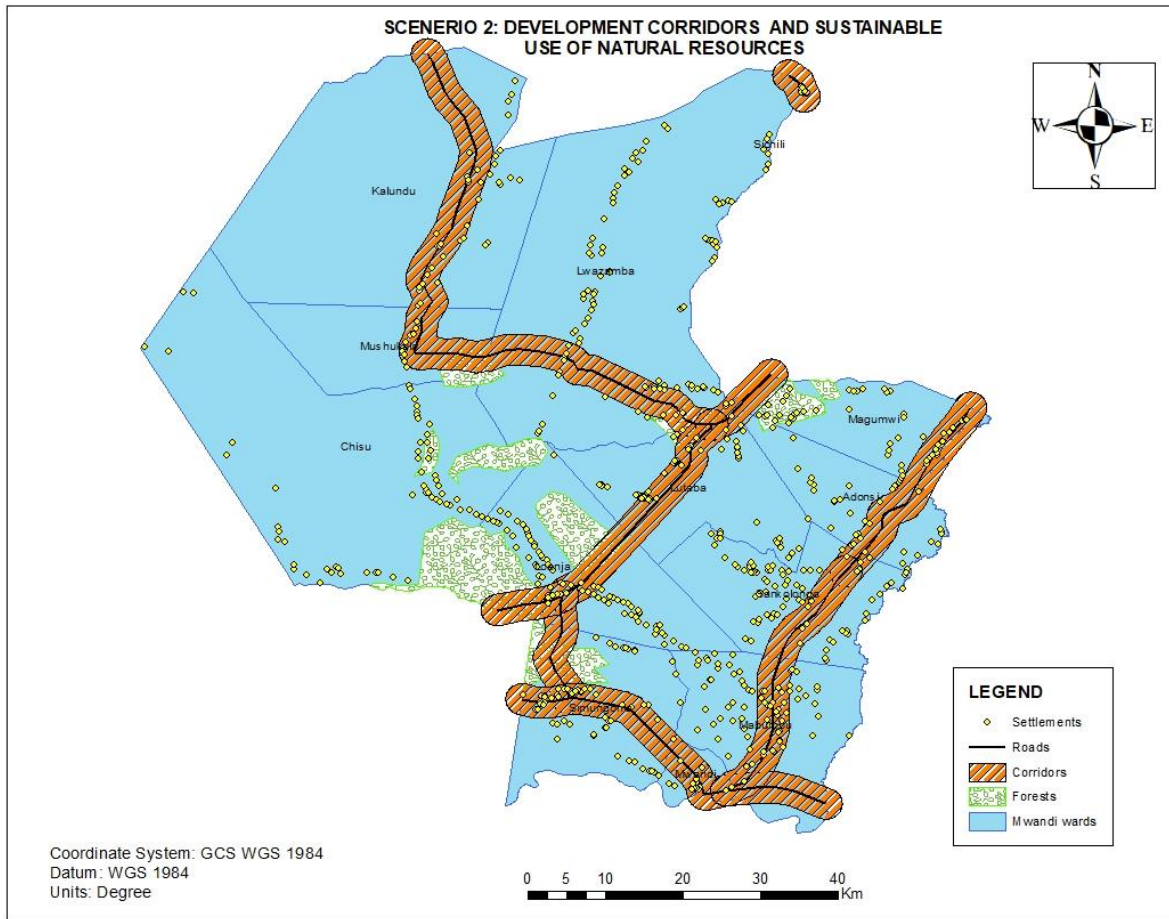
Mwandu Royal Village is an unplanned Peri-urban settlement. This means that the area is neither numbered nor surveyed hence it has no proper orderly development pattern. The area has been seen to have an increase in growth over the years. The plan for Mwandu Town Council to enter into a planning agreement with BRE so as to allow the local authority to manage and provide services as well as initiate development control to ensure orderly development and expansion of residential land uses. Development of a well-planned area will enable the residents to have access to sanitation services so as to contain future disease outbreaks.

8.1.1.4. Lipumpu Water scheme

Lipumpu Water Scheme is located in Loanja ward specifically at Lipumpu Primary School. The Water Scheme is the largest of its kind under the National Rural Water Supply Programme in Mwandu District. It has a capacity of 200m³ and will serve a population of 1200 people. The Water Scheme will act as a growth point in that it will provide water for agricultural activities in terms of irrigation; hence, it will promote economic growth to maintain the existing spatial development and allow the trend to continue. The growth of Mwandu would then depend on traditional land alienation procedures and powers. There would be limited development control in the customary land due to lack of planning agreements and growth. This approach has the following key issues

8.1.2 Scenario two: Development Corridors

Figure 20: Representation of development corridors



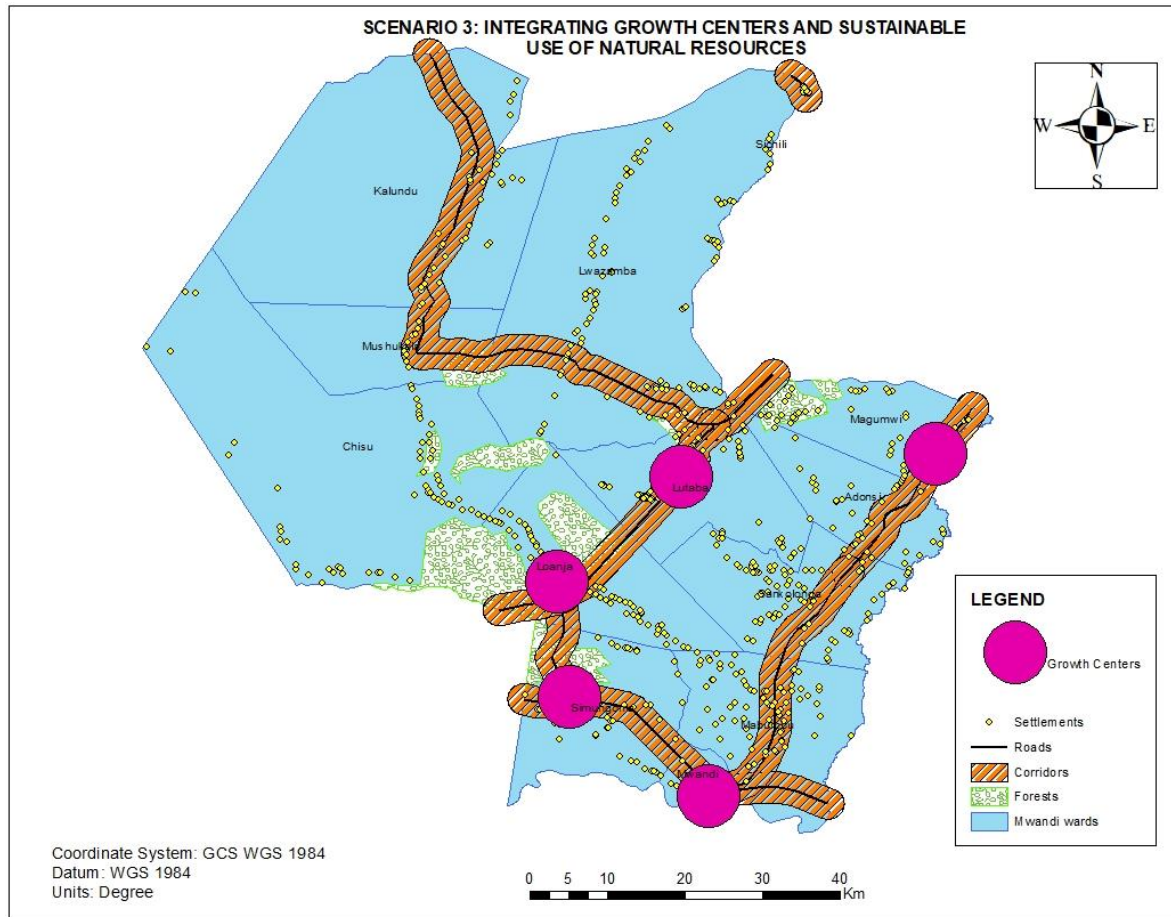
Source: Mwanzi IDP Team (2024)

Achieving a prosperous and diversified economy by 2034 through the sustainable use of forest resources entails investing in sustainable forest management practices, promoting innovation in forest-based industries, to ensure long-term economic growth while preserving vital natural resources. This can open new opportunities for employment, and contribute to climate change mitigation, all while ensuring the health of the forests for future generations. Sustainable forest management practices such as afforestation and reforestation, can be monetized through carbon credits. The development corridors in the map above (roads) will ensure accessibility, in trading of forests and non-forests-based products, acting as key networks within and between districts.

Additionally, most of the settlements are along these identified corridors which will promote trade and thereby fostering economic growth

8.1.3 Scenario three: Integrated Approach

Figure 21: Representation of an Integrated Approach



Source: Mwandu IDP Team (2024)

Integrating the sustainable use of resources with growth centers as shown in the map above will contribute to the vision of the district by creating a balanced approach where development is fostered in the identified areas in a way that minimizes resource depletion, reduces environmental impacts, and ensuring sustainable development. This integrated approach goes beyond simply prioritizing growth but also developing these growth centers in a way that minimizes resource depletion, reduces environmental impacts, and promotes long-term sustainability. Not only that there will be sustainable use of forest resources that intends in investing in sustainable forest

management practices, communities will be able to derive livelihoods such as bee keeping and other non-forest products.

8.1.4 The Preferred Development Scenario: Scenario 3

The assessment of the three development scenarios above shows that scenario three that is, the integration of development of growth Centers and sustainable use of resources has greater potential of achieving a framework for service delivery objectives, repositioning development and programs to ensure that the needs of Mwandu populace are met sustainably and growth is fostered.

The justification for selecting the scenario as a spatial strategy would be that the proposed development will facilitate economic growth. This is because these growth centers will have a concentration of different economic activities which would act as a facilitator for growth. Since land for development will be provided to both the locals and others from neighboring districts, local as well as foreign investments will be effective. Not only that there, will also be a provision of land for industrial, commercial, institutional, educational and residential buildings. Therefore, the urban form will promote social sustainability by providing access to human development services such as health care and education. In addition, the planning process will be active in such a way that development control will be put in effect such that there will be controlled development such that encroachments into forests reserves would be alleviated. Not only that communities that live in and within the forests will be engaged in sustainable forest management practices that will ensure that they derive livelihoods from the forests sustainably. They will be able to form forest management areas that will enable them derive timber and non-timber products as well as involve themselves in carbon markets. Money derived from these activities will not only improve their income but will also foster infrastructural development in their areas. Furthermore, programs on sustainable use of natural resources also involve conservation farming, which will enable farmers derive more from their yield.

Despite the above advantages, it important to note that this scenario may have its own demerits such as environmental degradation if communities fail to manage their forests sustainably there by not receiving the benefits. Further, areas that are outside the growth centers identified may also have an increase in population which might lead to inadequate access to quality services and infrastructure.

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

The National Land Policy (2021)

The National Land Policy focuses on sustainable land use, promoting equitable access, and effective land management. It aims to address challenges related to land tenure, land grabbing, and land fragmentation, while enhancing social and economic development.

The Zambia Environmental Management Act (2011)

This act sets out the legal framework for environmental protection, resource management, and sustainable development in Zambia.

The Urban and Regional Planning Act NO 3 of 2015

This Act guides urban and regional planning in Zambia, focusing on promoting sustainable urbanization and spatial development.

National Policy on Climate Change (2016)

Recognizes the vulnerability of Zambia's environment to climate change and emphasizes the need to implement disaster risk reduction measures in land use planning.

8.3 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

Policies:

Zambia Environmental Management Act (2011): This Act mandates the protection of the environment through the integration of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for developments in sensitive areas.

National Forest Policy (2015): The policy focuses on conserving critical forest ecosystems that provide vital environmental services such as carbon sequestration, water retention, and biodiversity.

Proposals:

- **Buffer Zones:** Establish buffer zones around critical areas such as riverbanks, wetlands, and forests to reduce human encroachment and environmental degradation.
- **Biodiversity Conservation:** Strengthen the protection of areas with high biodiversity, including the establishment of protected areas or wildlife reserves.
- **Zoning Regulations:** Implement zoning regulations that restrict land use in critical areas, such as prohibiting commercial agriculture or construction in floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes.
- **Sustainable Practices:** Promote sustainable land management practices such as agroforestry and conservation agriculture to reduce land degradation in environmentally sensitive zones.

Cultural and Historical Importance Zones

The National Heritage Conservation Commission (NHCC) Act (1989): This Act mandates the protection and preservation of Zambia's cultural heritage, including monuments, historical sites, and artifacts.

National Cultural Policy (2009): Aims to promote the safeguarding of Zambia’s cultural and historical heritage while encouraging the integration of traditional knowledge into development processes.

Proposals:

- **Protected Areas for Heritage:** Designate specific areas with high cultural and historical value as national or provincial heritage sites where development is highly regulated or prohibited.
- **Cultural Heritage Zoning:** Implement land use zoning around culturally significant areas to control commercial or industrial activities that might damage or disrupt cultural heritage.
- **Local Community Involvement:** Engage local communities in the preservation of cultural sites, with a focus on respecting traditional land ownership and use rights.
- **Monitoring and Enforcement:** Strengthen the enforcement of laws protecting cultural sites through regular monitoring and penalties for illegal activities (e.g., illegal mining or construction).

Disaster Management Areas (DMAs)

Policies:

The Disaster Management Act (2010): Establishes a legal framework for disaster risk management and emphasizes the importance of land use planning in disaster prevention and mitigation.

National Policy on Climate Change (2016): Recognizes the vulnerability of Zambia’s environment to climate change and emphasizes the need to implement disaster risk reduction measures in land use planning.

Proposals:

- **Flood Risk Zones:** Implement zoning regulations that prohibit high-density urban development in floodplains and areas prone to riverbank erosion, such as along the Zambezi River.

8.4 LAND USE PLANNING POLICIES AND PROPOSALS FOR AREAS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES AND PROPOSED POLICIES AND PROPOSALS FOR THOSE AREAS

1. The National Lands Policy (2021)

Overview: The National Land Policy aims to provide a legal and institutional framework for land administration, governance, and sustainable use. It acknowledges the significant role of traditional authorities in land governance, particularly in rural areas.

- **Formalization of Land Tenure:** The policy encourages the formal recognition of land rights in areas under traditional authorities through land registration and titling programs, ensuring that land tenure is clear and secure.
- **Land Use Planning Integration:** The policy advocates for integrating customary land management into national and regional land use planning frameworks. This integration will ensure that traditional areas are included in broader development plans, including urban growth, agricultural development, and infrastructure projects.

The Lands Act (1995)

- **Dual Land Tenure System:** The Land Act allows for a dual land tenure system where customary land is managed by traditional leaders but subject to the approval of government authorities for large-scale or commercial land use changes.
- **Customary Land Rights Recognition:** The Act proposes that traditional landholders be provided with formal recognition of their land rights, which can be registered to allow for greater security of tenure, particularly in areas prone to land disputes.

The National Policy on Climate Change (2016)

Overview: This policy recognizes the vulnerabilities of Zambia's rural communities, especially those in areas under traditional authority, to climate change impacts such as drought, floods, and changing agricultural conditions.

Proposals for Areas under Traditional Authorities:

- **Climate-Smart Agriculture:** Promote climate-resilient farming techniques including drought-resistant crops, rainwater harvesting, and sustainable land management practices to mitigate soil erosion and deforestation.

- **Disaster Risk Reduction:** Support local communities in adapting to climate change through the development of disaster risk reduction strategies. This can involve the traditional leadership in raising awareness and implementing local-level responses to disasters.
- **Community-Based Natural Resource Management:** Promotion of community-based management of natural resources (e.g., forests, water resources, and wildlife) within traditional areas.

The Local Government Act (2019)

Proposals for Areas under Traditional Authorities:

Strengthening Local Governance: Promote collaboration between local government authorities and traditional authorities in land use planning and resource management. The Local Authority can support traditional leaders in managing land disputes, ensuring compliance with zoning regulations, and providing public services.

Urbanization and Expansion: There is a need for coordinated land use planning between local councils and traditional authorities to address issues of urban sprawl, infrastructure provision, and settlement patterns. There is need for planning agreements if this were to be achieved

PART FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

This section outlines the programmes and activities that will be implemented in the next 5 years of the IDP. It includes the capital investment plans and Local Authority financial plans.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

Table 55: Capital Investment Plan for Fisheries and Livestock

Goal	Improve Livestock and Fisheries production and productivity					
Objective	Enhance sustainable fisheries and livestock production and productivity to 60% within next 5 years					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Improvement of livestock production through the one livestock unit per rural household programme and the promotion of the pass on the gift concept every year	Livestock Development	Fuel Livestock Plan Stock	1,250,000	GRZ/Donor	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock
	Capacity Development	I.E.C Materials Fuel Allowances Facilitation Team	840,000	GRZ/Donor	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock Simalaha
Incorporate indigenous knowledge and practical ways with modern agriculture practices	Capacity Development	I.E.C Materials Fuel Allowances Facilitation Team	840,000	GRZ/Donor	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock Simalaha

Provide Adequate accommodation for VET extension staff	Infrastructure Development	Bill of quantity Building plans Contractor Building materials	1,200,000	GRZ/CDF	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock
	Infrastructure Development	Bill of quantity Building plans Contractor Building materials	6,000,000	GRZ/CDF	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock
Ensure that livestock farmers are provided with disease prevention services	Infrastructure Development	Bill of quantity Building plans Contractor Building materials	200,000	GRZ	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock, Mafisa Access to Health
	Infrastructure Development	Bill of quantity Building plans Contractor Building materials	2,700,000	GRZ/Donor	Fisheries and Livestock	Zambia Simalaha
Ensure compliance to use of the right fishing gear	Monitoring and Patrols	Fuel Fisheries Officers Boats	2,500,000	GRZ	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock
	Capture Fisheries Development	Transport Fisheries Officers Stationary	390,000	GRZ	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock
	Capture Fisheries Development	Transport Fisheries Officers Stationary	60,000	GRZ	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock
	Capacity Building	Transport Fisheries Officers Stationary	660,000	GRZ	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock
	Equipment and Transport Procurement and Maintenance	Specifications Procurement Committee Sitting	4,000,000	GRZ	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock

Restock fish in selected sites along the Zambezi	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Fingerlings Fuels	1,800,000	GRZ	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock
Provide adequate accommodation for fisheries staff	Infrastructure Development	Bill of Quantities Building Plan Transport Labour Building Materials Monitoring and Evaluation	2,500.000	GRZ	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock Access to Health
Improve Aquaculture Development	Infrastructure Development	Bill of Quantities Building Plan Contractor Transport Labour	250,000	GRZ	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock, LA, BRE
	Infrastructure Development	Bill of Quantities Building Plan Procurement of works Transport Labour	3,500,000	GRZ	Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries and Livestock, LA, BRE

Table 56: Capital Investment Plan for Agriculture

Goal	Improve Crop production and productivity					
Objective	Improve agricultural yields from an average of 1ton/ha for maize to 5ton/ha and from an average of 1ton/ha to 2ton/ha for the other major crops grown in the district within the next 5 years.					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Increase the number of farmers reporting good crop yields/harvests to 90%	Capacity Building	Stationary Facilitation Team Transport	480,000	GRZ	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Capacity Building	Stationary Facilitation Team Transport	530,000	GRZ	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Crop Production	Seeds Fertiliser Land	7,600,000	GRZ	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Crop Production	Seeds Fertiliser Land	7,600,000	GRZ	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Capacity Building	Stationary Facilitation Team Transport	530,000	GRZ	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Increase the land under irrigation to 50%	Irrigation Development	IEC materials Fuel Demo field	350,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture

Increase the number of farmers engaged in climate smart agriculture to 70 %	Capacity Building	IEC materials Fuel Facilitators	1,050,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Sustainable Agriculture Promotion	Drought tolerant seeds Demo field Transport	1,940,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Sustainable Agriculture Promotion	IEC materials Fuel Facilitators	300,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Sustainable Agriculture Promotion	Land Transport Facilitators	1,000,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Sustainable Agriculture Promotion	Drought Tolerant Seeds Transport Extension Staff	1,750,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Promote uptake of Improved Technologies and Practices by 80% of registered farmers	Infrastructure Development	Field Stands	3,050,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Enhance Extension Service Delivery to all the 19 Agricultural Camps	Research and Development	Data collection tools Demo fields Fuel	1,350,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture

	Extension Services Support	96 extension tool kits Quotations	1,920,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Fleet Management	Quotation Procurement Committee	3,600,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Fleet Management	Quotations Procurement Committee	2,400,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Infrastructure Development	Bill of quantities Sketch map Aggregates	18,400,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Infrastructure Development	Bill of quantities Cement	5,600,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Strengthen Post Harvest Management of at least 80% of all harvested crops within the next 5 years.	Infrastructure Development	Bill of quantities Sketch map Aggregates	1,200,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Promote Crop and Dietary Diversification to 100% of all the Farmers within the next 5 years.	Extension Services Support	Transport	3,200,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Strengthen Early Warning Systems to 100% of all registered farmers within the next 5 years.	Extension Services Support		690,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture

Promote Agriculture Mechanization to 50% of all registered farmers within the next 5 years.	Early warning and surveillance systems	Early Warning System Transport Monitoring and Evaluation	1,500,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Agricultural Mechanization	Equipment Transport	580,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Strengthen the Farmer Input Support to 80% of registered farmers within the next 5 years.	Farmer Input Support	Farm inputs	850,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Objective 2	Improve Agribusiness to 80% of all harvested crop within the next 5 years.					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Strengthen Agricultural Marketing to 80% of all harvested crop	Agribusiness Development	Transport Demo Plots	670,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	National Agricultural Information Services - Visibility	Transport Farmers Stands	350,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	National Agricultural Information Services - Visibility	Transport Farmers Stands	600,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	National Agricultural Information Services - Visibility	Transport Farmers Stands	750,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture

	National Agricultural Information Services - Visibility	Transport Farmers Stands	900,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Agribusiness Development	Facilitators Transport Stationary	520,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Infrastructure Development	Bill of Quantities Building Designs Contractor Land Site handover	7,700,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Provide adequate storage facilities for farm products	Infrastructure Development	Bill of Quantities Building Designs Contractor Land Site handover	8,900,000	GRZ/Donor	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture

Table 57: Capital Investment Plan for Tourism

Goal	Enhance monitoring and surveillance to Reduce human and wildlife conflicts incidents by 2034					
Objective	Reduce human and wildlife conflict incidences by 50 percent within 5 years					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Sensitization of the community of wildlife movement corridors	Capacity building	Fuel Refreshments	300,000	Cooperating Partners	Simalaha	Simalaha
Intensify monitoring and surveillance to reduce poaching	Monitoring and surveillance	Human resource	32,000,000	GRZ	Simalaha	Simalaha

Table 58: Capital Investment Plan for Forestry

Goal	Enhance forest management					
Objective 1	To increase number of households with alternative livelihood activities by 50% through forest-based enterprises within 5 years					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Increase number of communities engaged in community Forest Management through formation of CFMGs	Forest Management	Fuel Allowances Stationery Forest	3,000,000	GRZ/Donors	Forestry Department	Forestry Department
Impact communities with knowledge on community forest management	Capacity building	Fuel Allowances Stationery Refreshments	300, 000	GRZ	Forestry Department	Forestry Department
Impact communities with knowledge and skills to establish forest-based enterprises	Capacity building	Fuel Allowances Stationery Refreshments	300, 000	GRZ	Forestry Department	Forestry Department
Objective 2	Increase the number of SMEs participating in formal businesses by 40% within 5 years					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Develop a database for all forest-based enterprises	Entrepreneurship Development	Laptop Fuel Allowances	300,000	GRZ/Donor	Forestry Department	Forestry Department
Register/formalize all associations, SMEs and private forest-based enterprises operating in the district	Entrepreneurship Development	Laptop Fuel Allowances	300,000	GRZ/donor	Forestry Department	Forestry Department

Objective 3	Increase the number of rural households involved in the trade and production of honey by 50% within 5 years					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Empowering the locals with bee keeping skills	Skills Empowerment	Refreshments Fuel Allowances	200,000	GRZ	Forestry Department	Forestry Department

Table 59: Capital Investment Plan for Water Supply and Sanitation

Goal	Provision of Safe and Clean Drinking Water and Provision of Clean and Hygienic Environment for all by 2034					
Objective	Increase the safe water coverage in the district to 100% within 5 years					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Improve access to safe and clean water supply in wards affected by saline underground aquifers	Water development and management	Storage tanks Pumping systems Distribution networks	9,000,000	CDF, Cooperating Partners	MWDS, LA	LA
		Storage Tanks Aggregates	9,500,000	CDF, Cooperating Partners	MWDS, LA	LA
Increase the number rural villages with access to a functional safe water point	Water development and management	Hire Drilling company	4,500,000	CDF, Cooperating Partners	DWRD, LA	DWRD, LA
		Borehole spare parts	1,800,000	CDF, Cooperating Partners	DWRD, LA	DWRD, LA
		Solar pumps Solar panels Water Storage tanks Distribution network Tank Stand	4,800,000	CDF, Cooperating Partners	DWRD, LA	DWRD, LA
Objective	Provide adequate sanitation facilities in all public institutions by 2034					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution

Provide adequate sanitation facilities in all public institutions	Sanitation services development	Hand wash facilities Water system Toilets Rails Access ramps	11,500,000	CDF, Cooperating Partners	LA	LA, DEBs
		Hand wash facilities Water system Toilets Rails Access ramps	5,200,000	CDF, Cooperating Partners	LA	LA, DHD
		Water reticulation systems Toilets Rails Access ramps	3,600,000	CDF, Cooperating Partners	LA	LA, DHD
Ensure that all public institutions have solid waste infrastructure and bins	Waste management	Fence	500,000	LGEF,	LA	LA
		Bins	90,000	LGEF	LA	LA

Table 60: Capital Investment Plan for Energy

Goal	Provision of sustainable energy by 2034					
Objective	The Local Authority in conjunction with the energy utility company will increase coverage in the district to 50 percent within 5 years					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Expansion of power supply and distribution and utilising the use of solar energy as an alternative energy source	Sustainable energy development	1 Solar Scheme	50, 000,000	Cooperating Partners	LA	LA, Cooperating Partners
Expansion of power supply and distribution and utilising the use of solar energy as an alternative energy source	Sustainable energy development	20 Street lights	600,000	GRZ	LA	LA

Table 61: Capital Investment Plan for Roads and Transport

Goal	Improve quality of the road network in the district in order to enhance access to social services and promote economic growth					
Objective	Improve the state of 70% of the road network in the district to enhance access to social services in all the wards in the district					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Improve transport and logistics	Road development	Bush Clearing Stumping and Grabbing	5,000,000	Road Fund/CDF	Local Authority	Local Authority
	Road development	Gravel Fuel Hire of Equipment	40,000,000	Road fund/CDF	Local Authority	Local Authority
Improve transport and logistics	Road Maintenance	Fuel Hire of equipment	10,000,000	Road fund/CDF	Local Authority	Local Authority
	sustainable road maintenance management system	Purchase of Grader	3,200,000	CDF	Local Authority	Local Authority
		Purchase of Compactor	2,500,000			
		Purchase of Low bed	2,500,000			
		Purchase of Excavator	3,500,000			
Infrastructure development	Aggregates Culverts	2,500,000	CDF	LA	LA	
	Infrastructure development	Aggregates Culverts Bill of quantities	6,000,000	CDF, Cooperating Partners	LA	LA

Table 62: Capital Investment Plan for Communication

Goal	Improve quality of the telecommunication infrastructure and network in the district in order to enhance access to information					
Objective	Enhance telecommunication coverage in the district to 80 percent within 5 years					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Investment in telecommunications infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Towers Fibre optic cables Poles Labour Allowances	30,000,000	GRZ	LA	GRZ

Table 63: Capital Investment Plan for Education Sector

Goal	Access to quality education for all					
Objective	The department will increase the pass rate to 90% across all levels with the next five years					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Provide adequate accommodation for all teaching staff	Infrastructure Development	Bill of Quantity Building Designs Procurement	30,000,000	CDF/DONORS	DEBs/LA	DEBs/LA
Provide sufficient classrooms in all schools	Infrastructure Development	Bill of Quantity Building Designs Procurement	42,000,000	CDF/DONORS/GRZ	DEBs/LA	DEBs/LA
Ensure that all schools have the specialised rooms	Infrastructure Development	Bill of Quantity Building Designs Procurement	8,600,000	CDF/DONORS/GRZ	DEBs/LA	DEBs/LA
Ensure that dilapidated infrastructure in schools are rehabilitated	Infrastructure Development	Bill of Quantity Building Designs Procurement	7,500,000	CDF/DONORS	DEBs/LA	DEBs/LA
Ensure that all schools have adequate furniture	Furniture Procurement	Desks	4,290,000	CDF/GRZ	DEBs/LA	DEBs/LA
Increase the number of teaching and learning materials in all schools	Curriculum and Materials Development	Text Books Teachers Guide	3,000,000	GRZ/DONORS	DEBs/LA	DEBs/LA
Ensure that teacher pupil-ratio is reduced to 1:35 in all ECE and Primary schools in the district	Staff Recruitment	Human Resource Committee Sitting	23,000,000	GRZ/DONORS	GRZ/DONORS	DEBs/LA
Enhance CPDs in schools in order to update the changes in the curriculum.	Capacity Development of Teachers	Transport Allowances	3,500,000	GRZ/DONORS	GRZ/DONORS	DEBs/LA

Support the Home-Grown School Meals in all community and primary schools in the district in the	Infrastructure Development	Building materials Transport Designs Bill of Quantities	4,000,000	GRZ/DONORS	GRZ/DONORS	DEBs/LA
	Infrastructure Development	Building materials Transport Designs Bill of Quantities	4,000,000	GRZ/DONORS	GRZ/DONORS	DEBs/LA

Table 64: Capital Investment Plan for Health

Goal	Equitable access to quality health services by every person within the district in line with the agenda for Universal Health Coverage.					
Objective	Provide access to quality health services to 100% of the population.					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Increase the number of communities which are within 20 km of a health facility to 80%	Infrastructure Development	Building Materials Bill of Quantities Building Designs Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	16,000,000	Donor/GRZ/CDF	LA/DHD	LA/DHD
Ensure that all health facilities have the necessary staff and equipment	Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	X-ray Machine Solar Equipment Radio Communication	2,500,000	Donor/GRZ	LA/DHD	LA/DHD
	Staff Recruitment	Advertisement Human Resource Management Committee	12,000,000	GRZ	DHD	DHD/PHD
Ensure that all health facilities are accessible to all members of the community	Infrastructure Development	Rails Access ramps	2,000,000	GRZ	DHD	LA/DHD
Ensure that all health facilities are accessible throughout the in the	Infrastructure Development	Building Materials Bill of Quantities Building Designs Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	6,000,000	GRZ/CDF	LA/DHD	LA/DHD

Provide mothers shelter and maternity wings to all wards within the district	Infrastructure Development	Building Materials Bill of Quantities Building Designs Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	2,700,000	DONORS/CDF/GRZ	DHD	DHD/PHD
	Infrastructure Development	Building Materials Bill of Quantities Building Designs Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	14,000,000	GRZ	DHD	DHD/PHD
Provide adequate staff accommodation for all health staff in the district	Infrastructure Development	Building Materials Bill of Quantities Building Designs Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	17,000,000	GRZ	DHD	DHD/PHD

Table 65: Capital Investment Plan for Social Welfare

Goal	Promote Social Justice and Human Rights					
Objective	Provide social protection services for all marginalized members of the community in the next 5 years					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Provision of social protection to vulnerable groups in the community	Infrastructure Development	Building Designs Bill of Quantities Building materials Site Handover Contractor Transport	1,200,000	GRZ	Social Welfare	Social Welfare
Provide social protection to children that are in conflict with the law	Infrastructure Development	Building Designs Building materials Bill of Quantities Site Handover Contractor Transport	1,400,000	GRZ	Social Welfare	Social Welfare
Provision of social protection services for the vulnerable members of society	Social Cash Transfer	Beneficiary Register CWACs Transport	56,000,000	GRZ	Social Welfare	Social Welfare
	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Transport List of people to be repatriated	25,000,000	GRZ	Social Welfare	Social Welfare
	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Beneficiaries Drugs Transport	30,000,000	GRZ	Social Welfare	Social Welfare

Table 66: Capital Investment Plan for Community Development

Goal	Reduce Poverty and Development Inequalities					
Objective	Empower all marginalised groups in order to reduce poverty within the next 5 years					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Investment and Provision of accommodation and community infrastructure	Construction of Community development offices (modern) 1x3 block	Building materials Bill of quantity Building plans Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	4,000,000	GRZ	LA, Community Development	LA, Community Development
	Construction of 3 staff houses	Building materials Bill of quantity Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	2,700,000	GRZ/CDF	LA, Community Development	LA, Community Development
	Construction of field staff houses	Building materials Bill of quantity Building plans Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	2,700,000	GRZ/CDF	LA, Community Development	LA, Community Development
Enhance adult literacy and participation in development	Construction of community halls	Building materials Bill of quantity Building plans Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	6,400,000	GRZ/CDF	LA, Community Development	LA, Community Development
Provide skills development trainings for all	Construction of a skills training centre	Building materials Bill of quantity Building plans	8,000,000	GRZ/CDF	LA, Community Development	LA, Community Development

community members		Water Reticulation System Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation				
Enhance provision of Community Development Services	Recruitment of staff	Human Resource Committee Wages Settling Allowances	2,600,000	GRZ	LA, Community Development	LA, Community Development

Table 67: Capital Investment Plan for Security

Goal	Maintain Public Safety and Order					
Objective	Reduce the incidence of crime in the district by 50% in the next 5 years					
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Source of Information	Responsible Institution
Facilitate just, expeditious, proportionate and accessible judicial services	Infrastructure Development	Building Plans Building Designs Bill of Quantity Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	1,300,000	GRZ	Home Affairs	Home Affairs
	Infrastructure Development	Building Plans Building Designs Bill of Quantity Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	850,000	GRZ	Home Affairs	Home Affairs
	Infrastructure Development	Building Plans Building Designs Bill of Quantity Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	850,000	GRZ	Home Affairs	Home Affairs
Prevent crime and provide support to victims of crime in order to create a safer environment	Infrastructure Development	Building Plans Building Designs Bill of Quantity Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	3,600,000	GRZ	Police	Police
	Infrastructure Development	Building Plans Building Designs Bill of Quantity	4,800,000	GRZ	Police	Police

		Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation				
	Infrastructure Development	Building Plans Building Designs Bill of Quantity Contractor Monitoring and Evaluation	21,250,000	GRZ	Police	Police
	Staff Recruitment	Transport Settling Allowances Wages	5,916,000	GRZ	Police	Police
Provide fire safety services to all	Capacity Development	Allowances Transport Personal Protective Equipment	58,791	LGEF	LA	LA

9.1 FINANCIAL PLAN

The financial plan highlights the needed resources to successfully implement the Mwandu District Integrated Development Plan and foster development in the district. The plan indicates the available revenue sources against the expenditures that will be incurred during the plan period.

Table 68: Local Authority Financial Plan

REVENUE DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BUDGET 2024	REVISED BUDGET 2025	BUDGET ESTIMATE 2026	BUDGET ESTIMATE 2027	BUDGET ESTIMATE 2028
Local taxes/rates					
Personal levy	15,905	16,500	17,000	17255	17514
SubItem Total	15,905	16,500	17,000	17255	17514
REVENUE DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BUDGET 2024	REVISED BUDGET 2025	BUDGET ESTIMATE 2026	REVISED BUDGET 2027	BUDGET ESTIMATE 2028
Fees and Charges					
Change of premise use	3,000	3,246	3,476	3528	3585
Container/Ntemba fees	500	541	580	589	598
Rentals/lease of Council's properties	120,000	129,840	139,188	141276	143536
Non-Land Application forms fees	24,850	26,888	28,824	29256	29724
Search fees	1,000	1,082	1,160	1177	1196
Parking fees	6,000	6,492	6,959	7063	7176
Loading fees (buses, trucks, trains, taxies etc.)	331,500	358,683	384,508	390276	396520
Notice of marriage fees	500	541	580	589	598
Abattoir/meat inspection fees	420,000	454,440	487,160	494467	502379
Registration of clubs and societies	80,000	86,560	92,792	94184	95691
Farm produce Fee	21,544	23,311	24,989	25364	25770
Illegal Paring of vehicles	5,000	5,410	5,800	5887	5981
Repairs of cars/garage/car wash	1,998	2,162	2,317	2352	2389
Billboards and banners	15,000	16,230	17,399	17660	17943
Telecommunication site rentals	55,000	55,000	55,000	55825	56718
Other fees and charges	1,500	1,623	1,740	1766	1794

SubItem Total	1,087,392	1,172,048	1,252,472	1271259	1291599
REVENUE DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BUDGET 2024	REVISED BUDGET 2025	BUDGET ESTIMATE 2026	REVISED BUDGET 2027	BUDGET ESTIMATE 2028
Licenses					
Liquor licence	2,331	2,522	2,704	2745	2788
Firearm and ammunition licence	8,000	8,656	9,279	9418	9569
Dog licence	10,000	10,820	11,599	11773	11961
Other Licences	3,330	3,603	3,862	3920	3983
SubItem Total	23,661	25,601	27,444	27856	28301
REVENUE DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BUDGET 2024	REVISED BUDGET 2025	BUDGET ESTIMATE 2026	REVISED BUDGET 2027	BUDGET ESTIMATE 2028
Levies					
Livestock Movement levy	14,000	15,148	16,237	16481	16744
Fish levy	120,000	129,840	139,188	141276	143536
Pole levy	2,099	2,272	2,435	2472	2511
Charcoal levy	150	162	174	177	179
Timber Levy	25,000	27,050	28,998	29433	29904
Trading (Retail) Consumable groceries business	13,320	14,412	15,450	15682	15933
Retail Merchants non-consumable business	1,998	2,162	2,317	2352	2389
Manufacturing	5,000	5,410	5,800	5887	5981
Hawker	750	812	870	883	897
Hospitality	9,550	10,333	11,077	11243	11423
Other levies	3,466	3,750	4,020	4080	4146
SubItem Total	195,333	211,351	226,566	229964	233644
REVENUE DESCRIPTION					
Permits					
Health permits	16,800	18,178	19,486	19778	20095
Permit for opaque beer	7,500	8,115	8,699	8829	8971
Herbalist permit	400	433	464	471	478
Transportation of meat products	60,000	64,920	69,594	70638	71768
Transportation of opaque beer	400	433	464	471	478
Nursery, pre-school	1,000	1,082	1,160	1177	1196

permits					
Burial permits and grave sites	160	173	186	189	192
Fire certificate	10,030	10,852	11,634	11809	11997
Social gathering permit	360	390	418	424	431
SubItem Total	96,650	104,575	112,105	113787	115607
REVENUE DESCRIPTION					
Charges					
Service Charges Residential plots	89,000	96,298	103,231	104779	106456
Service Charges Industrial plots	45,000	48,690	52,196	52979	53827
Premium Plot Commercial	61,000	66,002	70,754	71815	72964
SubItem Total	195,000	210,990	226,181	229574	233247
REVENUE DESCRIPTION					
Other Incomes					
Surplus/ Deficit from Commercial Ventures	1,000,000	1,083,000	1,100,000	1116500	1134364
Other Income	1,101,000	1,183,000	1,300,000	1319500	1340612
SubItem Total	2,101,000	2,266,000	2,400,000	2436000	2474976
REVENUE DESCRIPTION					
National Support (Grants)					
Constituency Development Fund	30,635,642	30,635,642	30,635,642	31095177	31592699
Health Grant	2,426,363	2,426,363	2,426,363	2462758	2502163
Local Government Equalisation Fund	12,086,815	12,086,815	12,086,815	12268117	12464407
Grants in lieu of Rates	200,000	200,000	200,000	203000	206248
Other Grants	7,733,529	7,733,529	7,733,529	7849532	7975124
SubItem Total	53,082,349	53,082,349	53,082,349	53,878,584	54,740,642
GRAND TOTAL	56,797,290	57,089,414	57,344,177	58,204,279	59,135,530

EXPENDITURE

Programme	2024 Budget	2025 Budget	2026 Budget	2027 Budget	2028 Budget
Constituency Development					
Community Projects	17,510,889	17,696,000.00	18,576,000.00	18,576,000.00	18,576,000.00
Women and Youth Empowerment	5,782,200.00	5,800,000.00	6,100,000.00	6,200,000.00	6,300,000.00
Skills Development and Secondary School Bursaries	5,820,772.00	5,900,000.00	5,920,000.00	6,120,000.00	6,300,000.00
Administration	1,521,781	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,620,000	1,700,000
Programme Totals	30,635,642	30,946,000	32,196,000	32,516,000	32,876,000
Local Governance					
Local Election	88,882	89500	92,000	93000	94,000
Legislative Function	2,191,626.00	2,200,000.00	2,340,000.00	2,350,000.00	2,420,000.00
Citizen Engagement	11,029.00	11,200.00	11,340.00	11,500.00	12,200.00
Programme Total	2,291,537.00	2,300,700.00	2,443,340.00	2,454,500.00	2,526,200.00
Integrated Development Planning					
Spatial Planning	714,414.00	871,800.00	957,200.00	957,200.00	957,200.00
Socio-Economic Planning	795,248.00	695,000.00	756,000.00	756,000.00	756,000.00
Programme Totals	1,509,662.00	1,566,800.00	1,713,200.00	1,713,200.00	1,713,200.00
Economic and Business Development					
Local Economic Development	3,729,734.00	3,802,000.00	3,910,000.00	4,200,000.00	4,350,000.00
Programme Totals	3,729,734.00	3,802,000.00	3,910,000.00	4,200,000.00	4,350,000.00
Public Health and Environmental Protection					

Health Inspections	11,976.00	12,200.00	12,340.00	12,450.00	12,600.00
Pest Control	22,802.00	42,300.00	46,600.00	46,600.00	46,600.00
Water Supply and Sanitation Services	364,115.00	370,450.00	380,000.00	400,000.00	420,000.00
Solid Waste Management	702,634.00	712,000.00	720,000.00	750,000.00	760,000.00
Programme Totals	1,101,527.00	1,136,950.00	1,158,940.00	1,209,050.00	1,239,200.00
Housing and Community Amenities					
Markets and Bus Stations	3,904,733.00	4,210,000.00	4,320,451.00	4,400,200.00	4,501,200.00
Public Housing	2,528,511.00	2,670,832.00	3,400,000.00	3,540,210.00	3,600,000.00
Programme Totals	6,433,244.00	6,880,832.00	7,720,451.00	7,940,410.00	8,101,200.00
Recreation Culture and Religion					
Cultural Affairs	10,968	12000	13120	14000	15100
Sports Promotion	571,957.00	580,120.00	583,241.00	590,450.00	610,123.00
Programme Totals	582,925.00	592,120.00	596,361.00	604,450.00	625,223.00
Education and Skills Development					
District Archives	2,000.00	2,100.00	2,123.00	2,451.00	2,671.00
Early Childhood Education	19,618.00	20,134.00	21,450.00	22,354.00	23,185.00
Programme Totals	21,618.00	22,234.00	23,573.00	24,805.00	25,856.00
Public Order and Safety					
Community Policing	653,756.00	660,128.00	671,890.00	682,990.00	685,456.00
Programme Totals	653,756.00	660,128.00	671,890.00	682,990.00	685,456.00
Management and Support Services					
Human Resource and Administration	3,007,644.00	3,102,240.00	3,112,980.00	3,125,880.00	3,178,934.00

Executive Management	944,859.00	950,790.00	961,876.00	974,812.00	980,200.00
Procurement	382,872.00	384,773.00	391,345.00	399,567.00	401,342.00
Auditing	509,661.00	510,441.00	513,650.00	516,760.00	520,560.00
Accounting	1,423,553.00	1,432,567.00	1,456,980.00	1,479,000.00	1,483,789.00
Programme Totals	6,268,589.00	6,380,811.00	6,436,831.00	6,496,019.00	6,564,825.00
Resource Mobilisation and Management					
Revenue Mobilisation	1,034,600.00	1,041,000.00	1,060,200.00	1,089,500.00	1,134,800.00
Programme Totals	1,034,600.00	1,041,000.00	1,060,200.00	1,089,500.00	1,134,800.00
District Health Services					
Primary Health Services	2,426,363.00	2,433,547.00	2,467,879.00	2,512,334.00	2,653,768.00
Programme Totals	2,426,363.00	2,433,547.00	2,467,879.00	2,512,334.00	2,653,768.00
Veterinary Services					
Animal Health Extension Services	108,094.00	110,123.00	110,456.00	120,345.00	134,501.00
Programme Totals	108,094.00	110,123.00	110,456.00	120,345.00	134,501.00
GRAND TOTALS	56,797,291.00	57,873,245.00	60,509,121.00	61,563,603.00	62,630,229.00

9.1.1 Assessment of Revenue Generating Efficiency

The Local Authority generates revenue through local taxes, licenses, levies, permits, fees and charges, and National Support Grants. The revenue generated by Mwanzi Town Council is insufficient to address the development challenges faced by the district. Over the past three years the Council has collected an average of 60 to 70 percent of Own Source Revenue. In spite of the low revenue base, there is potential to improve revenue collection in the District.

9.1.2 Challenges in Revenue Collection

Revenue collection can improve by addressing the challenges faced in collection. These challenges include:

1. **Low collection of plot premiums** as a majority of the stands in the district do not have access roads and water. In order to address these challenges, the Local Authority has drilled a commercial borehole and opened roads in part of the plots being offered. Further an upgrade of the Simungoma to Mulobezi road to bituminous standard would highly increase the appeal of the plots.
2. **Illegal slaughtering** of livestock which has adversely affected the collection of cattle levies. In order to address this challenge, the Local Authority has been working closely with the Fisheries and Livestock Department, and has opened a slaughter slab in Magumwi and Constructed an Abattoir in Lutaba. The Council has further increased monitoring of revenue collectors to ensure that they are diligent in the performance of their duties.
3. **Lack of electronic payment systems** in the district that has exposed the Council to loss of revenue through theft. The local authority aims to introduce an electronic payment system on products and services offered by the Council.
4. **Reluctance by some members of the Community to pay statutory fees**, to address this challenge the Local Authority has had community engagement meetings.

9.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

To ensure that the implementation of the Mwandu IDP is successful the following monitoring plan has been developed. The plan will enable the district and all stakeholders to track progress and take corrective measures if need arises. Highlighted in the plan are the key indicators and strategies that will be used to determine the progress made towards achieving the objectives of the Mwandu IDP.

Table 69: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Fisheries and Livestock

Objective	Enhance sustainable fisheries and livestock production and productivity to 60% within next 5 years						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
	Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027			
Improvement of livestock production through the one livestock unit per rural household programme and the promotion of the pass on the gift concept every year	Livestock Development	43 livestock	50 livestock	50 livestock	50 livestock	50 livestock	No. and type of livestock stocked and restocked	DVS	Annually
	Capacity Development	1 meeting	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	No. of meeting held	DVS	Quarterly
Incorporate Indigenous Knowledge and Practical ways with Modern Agriculture practices	Capacity Development		12 meeting	12 meeting	12 meeting	12 meeting	No. of meeting held	DVS	Quarterly
Provide adequate accommodation	Infrastructure Development		1 house	2 houses	2 houses	3 houses	No. of houses rehabilitated	DVS	Annually

for extension staff	Infrastructure Development			2 houses	2 houses	2 houses	No. of houses constructed	DVS	Annually
Ensure that livestock farmers are provided with disease prevention services	Infrastructure Development			1 dip tank			No. of Dip tanks rehabilitated	DVS	Annually
	Infrastructure Development	3 spray races		3 spray races	3 spray races		No. of spray races constructed		
Ensure compliance to use of the right fishing gear	Monitoring and Patrols	20 patrols	35 patrols	35 patrols	35 patrols	35 patrols	No. of illegal nets confiscated and destroyed	Fisheries	Quarterly
	Capture Fisheries Development	7 VFMC formed	3 VFMCs	3 VFMCs			No. of functional VFMCs	Fisheries Simalaha	Quarterly
	Capture Fisheries Development		7 VFMCs				No. of active fish scouts and guards	Fisheries, Simalaha, TNC	Quarterly
	Capacity Building	2 training	5 training	5 training	5 training	5 training	No. of trainings held	Fisheries	Quarterly
	Equipment and Transport Procurement and Maintenance		1 boat	1 vehicle 1 boat			No. of vehicles procured	Fisheries	Annually
Restock fish in selected sites along the Zambezi	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development		1 breeding sites	1 breeding sites	1 breeding sites		No. of Fish breeding sites restocked	Fisheries Simalaha	Annually

Provide adequate accommodation for fisheries staff	Infrastructure Development			1 house constructed	1 house constructed	1 house constructed	No. of camp houses constructed	Fisheries Simalaha	Annually
Improve Aquaculture Development	Infrastructure Development			1 hatchery rehabilitated			No. of hatcheries rehabilitated	Fisheries	Annually
	Infrastructure Development			1 processing plant			No. of fish processing plants constructed	Fisheries	Annually

Table 70: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Agriculture

Objective	Improve agricultural yields from an average of 1ton/ha for maize to 5ton/ha and from an average of 1ton/ha to 2ton/ha for the other major crops grown in the district within the next 5 years.						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
	Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027			
Increase the number of farmers reporting good crop yields/harvests to 90%	Crop Production	38 training sessions Conducted	38 training sessions Conducted	38 training sessions Conducted	38 training sessions Conducted	38 training sessions Conducted	Number of farmers trained	MoA	Quarterly
	Crop Production	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	Number of farmers trained	MoA	Quarterly
	Crop Production	38 Demo Plots established	38 Demo Plots established	38 Demo Plots established	38 Demo Plots established	38 Demo Plots established	Number of Demo Plots established	MoA	Quarterly
	Crop Production	38 Farmer Field Schools	2 Farmer Field Schools per camp	2 Farmer Field Schools per camp	2 Farmer Field Schools per camp	2 Farmer Field Schools per camp	Number of Field Schools established	MoA	Quarterly
	Crop Production	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	Number of farmers trained	MoA	Quarterly
Increase the land under irrigation to 50%	Irrigation Development	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	Number of farmers trained	MoA	Quarterly
	Irrigation Development	95 sensitization meetings held	95 sensitization meetings held	95 sensitization meetings held	95 sensitization meetings held	95 sensitization meetings held	No. Of farmers sensitized	MoA	Quarterly
	Irrigation Development	520 farmers linked to affordable agricultural finance	520 farmers linked to affordable agricultural finance	520 farmers linked to affordable agricultural finance	520 farmers linked to affordable agricultural finance	520 farmers linked to affordable agricultural finance	No. Of farmers accessing Agricultural Loans for Irrigation Equipment.	MoA	Quarterly

Increase the number of farmers engaged in climate smart agriculture to 70 %	Sustainable Agriculture Promotion	38 training sessions conducted	38 training sessions conducted	38 training sessions conducted	38 training sessions conducted	38 training sessions conducted	No. Of farmers trained.	MoA	Quarterly
	Sustainable Agriculture Promotion	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	38 Farmer Field Schools	No. Field Schools Established	MoA	Quarterly
	Sustainable Agriculture Promotion	100 seeds	50 seeds	80 seeds	100 seeds	90 seeds	No. Of farmers receiving drought tolerant crop seeds	MoA	Quarterly
	Infrastructure Development		1 Show Ground				No. of Agriculture Shows Grounds Constructed	MoA	Quarterly
Promote uptake of Improved Technologies and Practices by 80% of registered farmers	Research and Development	38 Farmer Field Schools established	38 Farmer Field Schools established	38 Farmer Field Schools established	38 Farmer Field Schools established	38 Farmer Field Schools established	No. Field Schools Established	MoA	Quarterly
Enhance Extension Service Delivery to all the 19 Agricultural Camps	Extension Services Support	24 Extension Tool Kits procured	24 Extension Tool Kits procured		24 Extension Tool Kits procured	24 Extension Tool Kits procured	No. Of Extension Tool Kits procured and distributed.	MoA	Quarterly
	Extension Services Support	1 Motorbikes		5 Motorbikes	9 Motorbikes	10 Motorbikes	No of Motor Bikes procured	MoA	Quarterly

	Equipment and Transport Procurement and Maintenance	1 Vehicle		1 Vehicle			No. Motor Vehicles procured	MoA	Quarterly
	Infrastructure Development	4 houses	2 houses	5 houses	6 houses	6 houses	No. Extension Houses constructed.	MoA	Quarterly
	Skills Training	1 Training Centre	1 Training Centre	1 Training Centre			No. Of Farmer Training Centre Constructed	MoA	Quarterly
	Equipment and Transport Procurement and Maintenance	1 type of equipment		2 types of equipment			No. Of types of Equipment procured	MoA	Quarterly
Strengthen Post Harvest Management of at least 80% of all harvested crops	Extension Services Support (Promote Post Harvest Management through training)	38 training sessions conducted	38 training sessions conducted	38 training sessions conducted	38 training sessions conducted	38 training sessions conducted	No. Of farmers trained	MoA	Quarterly
Strengthen Early Warning Systems to 100% of all registered farmers	Early warning and surveillance systems	100% of registered farmers	100% of registered farmers	100% of registered farmers	100% of registered farmers	100% of registered farmers	Percentage of farmers receiving Early Warning Information	MoA	Quarterly

Promote Agriculture Mechanization to 50% of all registered farmers	Agricultural Mechanization	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	38 training sessions	No. Of farmers trained	MoA	Quarterly
Strengthen the Farmer Input Support to 80% of registered farmers	Farmer Input Support	800 Farmers	800 Farmers	800 Farmers	800 Farmers	800 Farmers	No. Of farmers receiving Farming Inputs	MoA	Quarterly
	Farmer Input Support	800 Farmers	800 Farmers	800 Farmers	800 Farmers	800 Farmers	No. Of farmers receiving Farming Inputs	MoA	Quarterly
Objective 2	Improve Agribusiness to 80% of all harvested crop within the next 5 years.						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
Strengthen Agricultural Marketing to 80% of all harvested crop	Agribusiness Development	38 training sessions conducted	38 training sessions conducted	38 training sessions conducted	38 training sessions conducted	38 training sessions conducted	No. Of farmers trained	MoA	Quarterly
	National Agricultural Information Services - Visibility	4 Agricultural Show Conducted	4 Agricultural Show conducted	4 Agricultural Show constructed	4 Agricultural Show conducted	4 Agricultural Show conducted	No. of Block Agricultural Shows conducted and participated in	MoA	Quarterly
	National Agricultural Information Services - Visibility	1 Agricultural Show conducted	1 Agricultural Show conducted	1 Agricultural Show conducted	1 Agricultural Show conducted	1 Agricultural Show conducted	No. of District Agricultural Shows conducted and participated in	MoA	Quarterly
	National Agricultural Information Services - Visibility	1 Agricultural Show conducted	1 Agricultural Show conducted	1 Agricultural Show conducted	1 Agricultural Show conducted	1 Agricultural Show conducted	No. of Provincial Agricultural Shows	MoA	Quarterly

							conducted and participated in		
	National Agricultural Information Services - Visibility	1 Agricultural Show conducted	1 Agricultural Show conducted	1 Agricultural Show conducted	1 Agricultural Show conducted	1 Agricultural Show conducted	No. of National Agricultural Shows conducted and participated in	MoA	Quarterly
	Agribusiness Development	1200 Farmers	1000 Farmers	1000 Farmers	1000 Farmers	1000 Farmers	No. Farmers bulking their produce	MoA	Quarterly
	Infrastructure Development			1 Agricultural bulking centres constructed	1 Agricultural bulking centres constructed	1 Agricultural bulking centres constructed	No. Of Bulking Centers Constructed	MoA	Quarterly
Provide adequate storage facilities for farm products	Infrastructure Development			1 storage sheds constructed	1 storage sheds constructed	1 storage sheds constructed	No. Of Storage sheds constructed	MoA	Quarterly

Table 71: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Tourism

Objective	The Local Authority in conjunction will reduce human and wildlife conflict incidences by 50 percent within 5 years						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
Sensitization of the community of wildlife movement corridors	Capacity building		4 meetings held	4 meetings held	4 meetings	4 meetings	Number of communities sensitized	Simalaha	Quarterly
Intensify monitoring and surveillance to reduce poaching	Staff Recruitment		Community engaged and potential scouts identified	capacity built			Number of scouts employed	Simalaha	Quarterly

Table 72: Monitoring and Evaluation of Forestry

Objective	Increase number of households with alternative livelihood activities by 50% through forest-based enterprises within 5 years						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
Increase number of communities engaged in community Forest Management through formation of CFMGs	Forest Management		Sensitized and Boundary mapped	Agreement prepared and signed	forest protection and forest-based income generation Implemented		Number of community forest management areas formed	Forestry department	Quarterly
Impact communities with knowledge on community forest management	Capacity building in forest management		4 meetings held	4 meetings held	4 meetings held	4 meetings held	Number of meetings held	Forestry department	Quarterly
Impact communities with knowledge and skills to establish forest-based enterprises	Capacity building in forest-based enterprises		4 meetings held	4 meetings held	4 meetings held	4 meetings held	Number of communities trained	Forestry department	Quarterly
Objective	The LA with the Forestry Department will increase the number of SMEs participating in formal businesses by 40% within 5 years						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
Develop a database for all forest-based enterprises	Entrepreneurship Development			1 database formed			A database developed	Forestry Department	Annually
Register/formalize all associations, SMEs and private forest-based enterprises operating in the district	Entrepreneurship Development				1 register developed		Number of associations, SMEs and private forest-based enterprises registered	Forestry Department	Annually

Objective	The LA working with Forestry and other development partners will increase the number of rural households involved in the trade and production of honey by 50% within 5 years						Indicator	Source of information	frequency
Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
Empowering the locals with bee keeping skills	Skills Empowerment		Beneficiaries identified	Beneficiaries trained			Number of locals trained	Forestry Department	Bi annually

Table 73: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector

Objective	Increase the safe water coverage in the district to 100% within 5 years						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
Improve access to safe and clean water supply in wards affected by saline underground aquifers	Water development and management	3 Tanks procured	Distribution networks Constructed				Number of tanks installed	LA	Quarterly
Improve access to clean and safe water supply	Water development and management		Sites identified and contractors selected	37 boreholes drilled	20 boreholes Drilled	10 boreholes drilled	Number of boreholes drilled	LA	Quarterly
			Sites identified and contractors selected	30 boreholes rehabilitated	10 boreholes rehabilitated		Number of boreholes rehabilitate d		Quarterly
Objective	Provide adequate sanitation facilities in all public institutions by 2034						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
Improve sanitation services	Sanitation services development		4 water borne toilets procured	4 water borne toilets Installed			Number of water borne toilets installed	LA	Monthly
			2 water borne toilets procured	2 water borne toilets procured	2 water borne toilets procured	2 water borne toilets procured			
Improve the management of Solid Waste	Waste management		20 bins procured	20 bins procured	20 bins procured		Number of bins procured	LA	Quarterly
				Dumpsite constructed			Dumpsite constructed		

Table 74: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Energy Sector

Objective	The Local Authority in conjunction with the energy utility company will increase coverage in the district to 50 percent within 5 years						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
Expansion of power supply and distribution and utilising the use of solar energy as an alternative energy source	Sustainable energy development			Solar grid Installed			Number of solar schemes operated	LA	Quarterly
Expansion of power supply and distribution and utilising the use of solar energy as an alternative energy source	Sustainable energy development		20 street lights Procured and installed				Number of street lights installed	LA	Quarterly

Table 75: Monitoring and Evaluation for Roads and Transport

Objective	Improve the state of 70% of the road network in the district to enhance access to social services in all the wards in the district						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
	Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027			
Improve transport and logistics	Road development		Bush Cleared Stumped and Grabbed	100 km of roads opened			Kilometre of roads opened	LA	Quarterly
	Road development		Contractor Procured	100 km roads Gravelled			Kilometre of roads gravelled	LA	Quarterly
Improve transport and logistics	Road Maintenance		25 km of roads Maintained	25 km of roads Maintained	25 km of roads Maintained	25 km of roads Maintained	Kilometre of roads maintained	LA	Quarterly
	Sustainable road maintenance management system		2 earthmoving equipment procured	2 earthmoving equipment procured			Number of earths moving equipment procured	LA	Quarterly
	Infrastructure development		2 culverts constructed	1 culvert constructed			Number of Culverts constructed	LA	Quarterly

Table 76: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Communication

Objective	Increase telecommunication coverage in the district to 80 percent within 5 years						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
Investment in telecommunications infrastructure	Infrastructure development		Towers and poles Procured	Towers and fibre cables installed			Proportion of telecommunication coverage	LA	Quarterly

Table 77: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Education

Objective 1	The department will increase the pass rate to 90% across all levels with the next five years						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
The DEBs in conjunction with the LA will provide adequate accommodation for all teaching staff	Infrastructure Development	10 staff houses constructed	10 staff houses constructed	10 staff houses constructed	10 staff houses constructed	10 staff houses constructed	No. of staff houses constructed	DEBs	Annually
Provide sufficient classrooms in all schools within the next 5 years	Infrastructure Development	17 Classrooms constructed	20 classrooms constructed	20 classrooms constructed	20 classrooms constructed	20 classrooms constructed	No. of classrooms constructed	DEBs	Annually
Ensure that all schools have the specialized rooms within the next 5 years	Infrastructure Development	2 Computer labs constructed	2 Computer labs constructed	2 Computer labs constructed	2 Computer labs constructed	2 Computer labs constructed	No. of specialized rooms constructed	DEBs	Annually
	Infrastructure Development	2 HE classes constructed	2 HE classes constructed	2 HE classes constructed	2 HE classes constructed	2 HE classes constructed	No. of specialized rooms constructed	DEBs	Annually
The LA and DEBs to ensure that dilapidated infrastructure in schools are rehabilitated	Infrastructure Development	3 CRBs rehabilitated	3 CRBs rehabilitated	3 CRBs rehabilitated	3 CRBs rehabilitated	3 CRBs rehabilitated	No. of rehabilitated classrooms	DEBs	Annually
	Infrastructure Development	2 houses rehabilitated	2 houses rehabilitated	2 houses rehabilitated	2 houses rehabilitated	2 houses rehabilitated	No. of rehabilitated staff houses	DEBs	Annually

Ensure that all schools have adequate furniture within the next 5 years	Furniture Procurement	1660 desks procured and distributed	300 desks procured and distributed	300 desks procured and distributed	300 desks procured and distributed	300 desks procured and distributed	No of desks procured and distributed	DEBs	Annually
Increase the number of teaching and learning materials in all schools	Curriculum and Materials Development	3000 books procured	3000 books procured	3000 books procured	3000 books procured	3000 books procured	No. of school materials procured	DEBs	Annually
Ensure that teacher pupil-ratio is reduced to 1:35 in all ECE and Primary schools in the district in the next five years.	Staff Recruitment	30 Teachers recruited	30 Teachers recruited	30 Teachers recruited	30 Teachers recruited	30 Teachers	No. of teachers recruited	DEBs	Annually
Enhance CPDs in schools in order to update the changes in the curriculum.	Capacity Development	20 teachers trained	20 teachers trained	20 teachers trained	20 teachers trained	20 teachers trained	No. of Teachers trained	DEBs	Annually
Support the Home-Grown School Meals in all community and primary schools in the district	Infrastructure Development	2 kitchens constructed	2 kitchens constructed	2 kitchens constructed	2 kitchens constructed	2 kitchens constructed	No. of kitchens units constructed	DEBs	Annually
	Infrastructure Development	2 storerooms constructed	2 storerooms constructed	2 storerooms constructed	2 storerooms constructed	2 storerooms constructed	No. of storerooms constructed	DEBs	Annually

Table 78: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Health

Objective	Provide access to quality health services to 100% of the population.						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
Increase the number of communities which are within 20 km of a health facility	Infrastructure Development	1 health facility built	1 health facility built	1 health facility built		1 health facility built	No. of Health Facilities Constructed	DHD	Annually
Ensure that all health facilities have the necessary staff and equipment	Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance		Radio Equipment	1 x-ray machine	Solar Equipment		No. of health facilities with all necessary equipment	DHD	Annually
	Staff Recruitment		30 staff	30 staff	20 staff	20 staff	No. of Health Staff Recruited	DHD	Annually
Ensure that all health facilities are accessible to all members of the community	Infrastructure Development			Kalundu bridge constructed			No. of Bridges constructed	DHD	Annually
Ensure that all health facilities are accessible throughout	Infrastructure Development			Matoya culvert constructed			No. of Culverts constructed	DHD	Annually
Provide mothers shelter and maternity wings to all wards	Infrastructure Development	I Maternity Wing constructed		2 Maternity Wings constructed			No. of Maternity wings constructed	DHD	Annually

within the district	Infrastructure Development	1 Mothers Shelter constructed					No. of Mothers Shelters Constructed	DHD	Annually
Provide adequate staff accommodation for all health staff	Infrastructure Development		5 staff houses constructed	5 staff houses constructed	5 staff houses constructed	5 staff houses constructed	No of Staff Houses Constructed	DHD	Annually

Table 79: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Social Welfare

Objective 1	Provide social protection services for all marginalized members of the community in the next 5 years						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
	Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027			
Provision of social protection to vulnerable groups in the community	Infrastructure Development			1 Home of safety			No. of Safety Homes Constructed	Social Welfare	Annually
Provide social protection to children that are in conflict with the law	Infrastructure Development			2 Juvenile Cells			No. of Juvenile Detention Cells Constructed	Social Welfare	Annually
Provision of social protection services for the vulnerable members of society	Social Cash Transfer	4720 beneficiaries	5,500 beneficiaries	6,500 beneficiaries	7,500 beneficiaries	8,500 beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries supported	Social Welfare	Quarterly
	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	6 persons	24 persons	24 persons	24 persons	24 persons	No. of persons repatriated	Social Welfare	Quarterly
	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	1 person	24 persons	24 persons	24 persons	24 persons	No. of vulnerable persons provided with medical assistance	Social Welfare	Quarterly

Table 80: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Community Development

Objective	Empower all marginalised groups in order to reduce poverty within the next 5 years						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
	Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027			
Investment and Provision of accommodation and community infrastructure	Construction of Community development offices (modern) 1x3 block			3 offices			No. of offices constructed	LA, Community Development	LA, Community Development
	Construction of 3 staff houses		1 staff house	1 staff house	1 staff house		No. of staff houses constructed	LA, Community Development	LA, Community Development
	Construction of field staff houses			1 field staff house	1 field staff house	1 field staff house	No. of staff houses constructed	LA, Community Development	LA, Community Development
Enhance adult literacy and participation in development	Construction of community halls			Two community halls			No. of community halls constructed	LA, Community Development	LA, Community Development
Provide skills development trainings for all community members	Construction of a skills training centre				1 skills training centre		No. of skills centres constructed	LA, Community Development	LA, Community Development
Enhance provision of Community Development Services	Recruitment of staff		2 staff	3 staff	3 staff	2 staff	No. of staff recruited	LA, Community Development	LA, Community Development

Table 81: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Security

Objective 1	Reduce the incidence of crime by 50% within the next 5 years						Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
Facilitate just, expeditious, proportionate and accessible judicial services	Infrastructure Development				1 Magistrate court constructed		No. of Magistrate Courts constructed	Home Affairs	Home Affairs
	Infrastructure Development			1 Local Court constructed			No. of Local Courts constructed	Home Affairs	Home Affairs
	Infrastructure Development			1 Staff house constructed			No. of staff houses Constructed	Home Affairs	Home Affairs
Prevent crime and provide support to victims of crime in order to create a safer environment	Infrastructure Development				2 Offices constructed	2 Offices constructed	No. of offices constructed	Police	Police
	Infrastructure Development		1 Police Post constructed	1 Police Post constructed	1 Police Post constructed	1 Police Post constructed	No. of Police Posts constructed	Police	Police
	Infrastructure Development		5 Houses constructed	5 Houses constructed	7 Houses constructed	8 Houses constructed	No. of Houses constructed	Police	Police
	Staff Recruitment		15 Officers recruited	15 Officers recruited	15 Officers recruited	13 Officers recruited	No. of Police staff recruited	Police	Police
Provide fire safety services to all	Capacity Development		3 Fire Fighters trained				No. of Fire Fighters trained	LA	LA

10.0 CONCLUSION

It is envisaged that by focusing on Education, Health and Agriculture supported by the provision of quality infrastructures and safe and adequate water, socio-economic development can be achieved. This will require continuous collaboration with various stakeholders including Civil Society and the Private sector in order to develop the needed infrastructure to attain sustainable development.

The district has to improve the road network, telecommunication connectivity, number of health facilities, class room blocks and provide adequate and safe water supply. It is evident that the limited supply of quality water has not only affected the health of people and animals but also led to the poor agricultural production and productivity. The integrated Development Plan aims to address these challenges in order to provide an enabling environment for economic growth within the district.

Further the plan is cognizant of the effects of cross cutting issues on the attainment of sustainable socio-economic development. Provisions have been made to ensure that marginalized groups are part of the development process in the district. Infrastructure such as ramps, rails have been included in the construction of health facilities and learning institutions. The plan includes programmes aimed at improving the lives of youths, women, the elder, persons with disability, pregnant mothers and people living with HIV/AIDs.

These programmes include bursaries for youths, sensitization meetings on gender-based violence and entrepreneurship trainings. These will discourage behaviors that are detrimental to the attainment of individual development and contribute to the attainment of a society that has productive members.

11.0 REFERENCES

1. Central Statistics Office. (2020). *Census of Population and Housing 2020*. Lusaka: Government Printers.
2. Government of the Republic of Zambia. (2015). *Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 Of 2015*. Lusaka: Government Printers.
3. Ministry of Health. (2017). *National Health Strategic Plan-2017-2021*. Lusaka: Government Printer.
4. Ministry of Health. (2020, November 23rd). *Health Management Intergrated System*. Retrieved From ZHIMS: <https://Dhis2.Moh.Gov.Zm/>
5. MLGH. (2019). *Guidelines for Integrated Development Planning Voll-4*. Lusaka: Government Printers
6. Zambia Statistics Agency (2022). *2022 Census of Population and Housing*. Lusaka: Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats)

Appendix 1

MWANDI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN APPROVAL OF THE MWANDI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

Mwandzi Town Council

Sign 
Council Secretary



Sign 
Mr. Mike Lubasi Mwenda
Council Chairperson



Mwandzi District Administration

Sign 
Mrs. Sikuka Mwitumwa
District Commissioner



Western Province Planning Authority

Sign.....
Mr. Kufuna Sekela
Provincial Planning
Provincial Administration, Western Province
Sign.....
Mr. Simons
Permanent Secretary
Permanent Secretary, Western Province



Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

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

