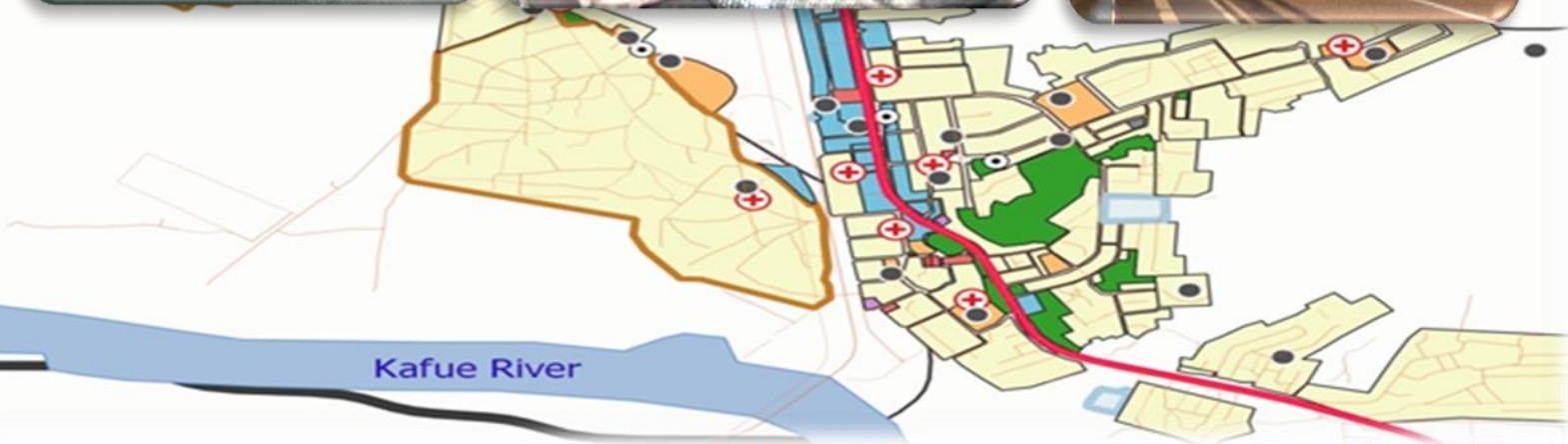




This project is funded
by the European Union



KAFUE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024 - 2034



VISION

- **AN INCLUSIVE, INDUSTRIALIZED, AND DIVERSIFIED GREEN ECONOMY OFFERING AN IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE BY 2034**

KAFUE DISTRICT

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Republic of Zambia



MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT



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FOREWORD



DR MALAMBO BUUMBA

Council Chairperson

Our people desire to see a Local Government institution, the sphere of government that is closest to them, that is capable of spearheading development interventions on for and on behalf of the general community. Aptly, the Constitution of Zambia has thus recognized the pivotal role played by the Local Government structures, by assigning designated functions that are to be performed by them. Among these functions, include the undertaking of development planning for the District. Accordingly, the Urban and Regional Planning Act, No.3, of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia, requires that six (6) months after Council is elected, the process of preparing an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) should be initiated. Thus, the Kafue Town Council, along with partner institutions has therefore embarked on this process with great enthusiasm. We aim to exploit all the resources at our disposal to address the critical service delivery and development challenges that our District continually faces.

As the Council Chairperson for Kafue, I have committed myself to establish a culture of open communication with all stakeholders during the preparation, drafting and development process of the IDP to engage with the residents, stakeholders, interest groups, our partners and everyone that desires to see Kafue become a beautiful, planned and successful town. The IDP has provided an opportunity to enter into mutually beneficial partnerships with the ultimate benefits accruing to the people of Kafue Town. The comprehensive public consultation that underpinned the IDP

preparation, participation and stakeholder engagements affirm the values we seek to promote as a town. These values are in line with the founding principles and fundamental beliefs of our ancestors and represent the perfect union within which our national values achieved. It was very exciting to witness how communities took charge of their own development path and participated earnestly in the various consultation platforms that culminated in the formulation of the **IDP Vision of “AN INCLUSIVE, INDUSTRIALIZED, AND DIVERSIFIED GREEN ECONOMY OFFERING AN IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE BY 2030.**

We seek no more than a District that plans as a way of life and a people that have a shared vision for the future. Personally, I am curious to see what we can become when we work together, pull in the same direction, talk to each other and value each other through mutual respect and dedication to duty. Our initial efforts will pivot resource allocation on high impact interventions in order to achieve quick wins toward the realization of the set vision. As a Local Authority, we aspire to become an inclusive institution which will inspire innovation and collaborative efforts across all sectors of our landscape as articulated through the IDP programing.

Through the IDP, Kafue Town Council bears primary responsibility to establish a conducive environment that will facilitate inclusive economic growth and development. Therefore, I am excited at the prospect of increased employment opportunities, broadened local tax base and improved revenue premised on the successful implementation of the identified catalytic projects. Without doubt, Kafue is poised to be an investment destination of choice, with its unique tourism potential, a diversified local economy and a viable social services delivery system that would cater to the most vulnerable in our communities.

The IDP process is a collective effort by all relevant stakeholders which include the general public, traditional leadership, business associations, ward development committees, private sector representatives, and the donor agencies. Therefore, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all the citizens and organizations that participated tirelessly in the formulation of this IDP.

In the same vein, I would like to thank my fellow Councilors, the District Commissioner and the Heads of Government Departments, the Council Secretary and the Management Team who worked diligently on this assignment. We have achieved the first milestone in a long and inte-

grated working relationship between Kafue Town Council, Central Government agencies, the private sector and the community.

Lastly, I aspire to see Kafue Town being the envy of other Districts and leading the way towards strengthening the working relationship between the local government systems and the sector players, on the one hand, and the residents and community groups, on the other. We will succeed and be stronger than ever before!

THE COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON

BUUMBA MALAMBO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



MR BUPE MUTANYA

Council Secretary

On June 7, 2017, the Council passed a resolution to prepare an IDP for Kafue Town. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the principal planning and strategic instrument of a Local Authority that gives effect to its spatial development mandate as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act, No.3, of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia (the Act). Integrated planning as a strategic process premised on logical review of current economic, social and environmental status of development of a locality, as a basis to optimize the allocation of finite resources, across the time of the plan and geography of the District. The nature of integrated planning is that a variety of stakeholders must participate in plan making while fostering partnerships between and across District stakeholders.

Externally, an IDP focuses on identifying and prioritizing the most critical developmental challenges of the community and organizing the internal governance and institutional structures in order to address those challenges. The IDP is a ten (10) year plan that clarifies the Vision, strategic objectives of the District. A reviewed every five (5) years in order to align with the provisions of the Act, as well as the planning cycles at national level.

The vision of the District being for “**an inclusive, industrialized, and diversified green economy offering an improved quality of life by 2030**”, is anchored on the following action areas:

- i. Resilient Public Infrastructure;
- ii. Sustainable land use practices;

- iii. Smart and integrated agricultural practices;
- iv. Accessible renewable energy solutions
- v. Robust social protection and social asset accumulation
- vi. Diversified economy through tourism promotion

Informed by the various developmental challenges the Kafue IDP has seven (7) development objectives as follows:

- 1.Promote manufacturing and employment creation by 2034
- 2.Enhance agricultural productivity in the District by 2034
- 3.Improve transportation Infrastructure by 2034
- 4.Promote investments in Tourism by 2034
- 5.Promote investments in alternative sources of energy by 2034
- 6.Enhance human development through Health and education by 2034
- 7.Promote civic participation and social development by 2034

Accordingly, the IDP will guide and inform all planning and budgeting processes through the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (**MTEF**). A key outcome is the integration of programmes and projects across sectors in order to maximize the impact thereof on the livelihoods of the community. The focus of the IDP is 10years, a period beyond the 5-year horizon of the term of office of Council. This enables long term planning of key sectors integrated with a Spatial Development Framework that provides guidelines for land use management system.

To achieve the stated vision the IDP is development under four related parts:

Part One comprises an introduction and background to the District outlining the location of the District, Human settlements existing; the various land uses and relating land tenure. A further outline is presented covering topography, geology, vegetation, followed by an analysis on poverty levels, and the institutional arrangement within the District.

Part Two and Three analyses population dynamics and thematic areas comprising economic, and socio-cultural sectors of the District. In addition, the section summarizes the various community level issues identified through various consultative meetings.

Part Four details the Development Framework, thus articulating the District vision and the development Objectives, and Strategies as aligned with the Eighth National Developmental Plan (8NDP), the Vision 2030, and other related policy documents. Part Four also outlines the Implementation plan.

Part Five outlines the institutional framework that would facilitate the implementation of strategies and programs toward the achievement of the development objectives. The part concludes with a Monitoring and Evaluation framework.

Following approval of the IDP, the MTEF budget will be fiscally linked to the IDP through service delivery targets, Implementation Plan and Capital Investment Plan. Overall, achieving the District vision requires commitment to an enabling institutional culture. Thus, the District will foster a cooperative working environment among various sector players, and stakeholders, while holding to values of transparency, ethical leadership, stewardship and teamwork. For its part, the Kafue Town Council will aim to continually improve its internal culture to be more citizen focused and responsive to the needs of the community through public participation and open channels of communication, while maintaining a value for money business approach.

COUNCIL SECRETARY

BUPE MUTANYA

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS FROM THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



MAURICE HIKAPULWE

District Commissioner

The process of formulating the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in the District provided a platform to enhance the coordination of various service mechanisms towards a unified set of local development objectives.

IDPs are not only a legal requirement but are a prerequisite tool to sustainable and meaningful socio-economic development. The preparation of this key policy document is in line with the Government policy of leaving no one behind. The process allowed for the understanding of the nature and scope of the developmental challenges in the District. It is noteworthy that all public sector departments played a role in the entire process of formulating the document. That the central and provincial government agencies cooperated with the District team is evidence of capacity development, a vital ingredient in the decentralization process.

Further, the process provided for platforms that allowed all citizens to make submissions with respect to the experienced developmental challenges, as well as the envisaged solutions. More importantly, the strengthened local participation reinforces partnerships between local residents/actors, local and central Government. As District Commissioner, I am enthusiastic to witness the completion of the IDP, which focuses on Kafue becoming an industrialized and diversified green economy. Doubtlessly, the vision resonates with the overall development aspirations of the residents of the District.

Lastly, I am confident that the effective implementation of strategies, as tabulated in the IDP, will

impact positively on the development trajectory of the District. I therefore thank all the players who worked tirelessly toward the formulation of the plan.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

MAURICE HIKAPULWE

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
CSEN	Children with Special Education Needs
CSO	Central Statistics office
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
GMA	Game Management Area
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
HRH	Her Royal Highness
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LWSC	Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company
MFEZ	Multi-Facility Economic Zone
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoGE	Ministry of General Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NCZ	Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia
NPF	National Performance Framework
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSIR	Planning Survey and Issues Report
R&D	Research and Development
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TAZARA	Tanzania-Zambia Railways
UMCL	Universal Mining Chemicals Limited
WDC	Ward Development Committee
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Limited
ZILMIS	Zambia Integrated Land Management Information System

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction and Background

The Urban and Regional Planning Act No 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia requires that all Districts in Zambia must have an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as its principal planning instrument. In effect, every Local Authority must prepare an IDP to guide development planning and management for a period of ten (10) years, reviewed every five (5) years. An IDP is a legal requirement under the URP Act No 3 of 2015. Section 19 (3) of the aforesaid act states: “An Integrated Development Plan shall be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of the Local Authority and all planning decisions of a planning authority”. This IDP covers the entire Kafue District.

The data utilised in the preparation of the IDP was generated from desk reviews and the feedback recorded through public consultations conducted in all the wards in Kafue District, through the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) and stakeholder consultations with the business community, traditional authorities and civil society organisations. Empirical data, which included spatial data, policies and laws that might affect the preparation and implementation of an IDP were identified, while action plans drawn regarding who would be the source of the information resource, where and when the collection of the data would be executed.

The IDP process was developed in line with the guidelines provided by Ministry of Local Government (MLG) as indicated below:

1. **Preliminary Step - Preparation of Planning Programme:** This stage provided for the development of goals and objectives for the planning process, structure of the planning process and management and detailed budget and a strategy for public participation for the IDP was also formulated.
2. **Undertaking the Planning Survey and preparing the Issues Report:** Data was collected and analysed to understand the level of existing development and conditions within the District. Core issues, problems and their causes were thus identified. Existing resources in the District were also assessed and mapped.
3. **Preparation of the Development Framework:** At this stage, the identified core issues and the community priority issues were synthesized to develop a 10-year vision state-

ment, incorporating goals, objectives and strategies of the IDP. Priority projects to be implemented were then identified.

4. **Preparation of the Spatial Development Framework:** During this stage, alternative land use scenarios and settlement strategies for the IDP area were formulated. A selection of the preferred spatial development scenario was thereafter made.
5. **Preparation of the Implementation Programme:** The District development vision, objectives, and strategies when then formulated to incorporate a Capital investment plan, and the Local Authority Financial Plan.
6. Approval and Implementation: Kafue Town Council presented the District IDP to the Full Council for consideration and adoption.

Further, the drafting process took account of the international and national development obligations including the New Urban Agenda, Africa Agenda 2063, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and the Eighth National Development Plan (2022-2026) in order to align the development objectives to the prevailing frameworks.

1.1 Methodology

The methodology for conducting the Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR) is provided for in the IDP Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Local Government. To complete the PSIR, the following steps must be undertaken: 1) Review of existing plans, policies and strategies; 2) Review of empirical and spatial data for sectors and cross cutting thematic areas; 3) Demographic analysis; 4) Population projections; 5) Summary of consultation with stakeholder organizations; 6) Summary of community consultations; 7) Collection of missing spatial data and new data; 8) Assessment of future demand for services; 9) Assessment of the quality of service provision; 10) Spatial analysis; and, 11) Cross cutting analysis, incorporating climate change vulnerability assessment.

The Ward Development Committees (WDCs), District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs), Traditional leaders, business associations and the sector ministries were the main source of data during consultations.

1.2 Organization of the Report

This report is organized in Five (5) parts. Part one gives the introduction and background focusing on the study area in terms of location, topography, hydrology, geology, wildlife and vegetation and climate as well as institutional arrangements among others. . Part two proceeds with the planning survey and identifies issues from the sectorial and thematic

analysis. The analysis covers spatial data, future demand for services, quality of service provision as well as the cross-cutting issues (Climate changes, gender, youth), which are presented under the broad themes and sectors. Core issues are thus identified along with the outline of development needs. Part three details the development framework for the IDP. Part four schemes the implementation programme including the Capital investment plan, financial Plan, programme for the preparation of Local Area Plans. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework concluded the report.

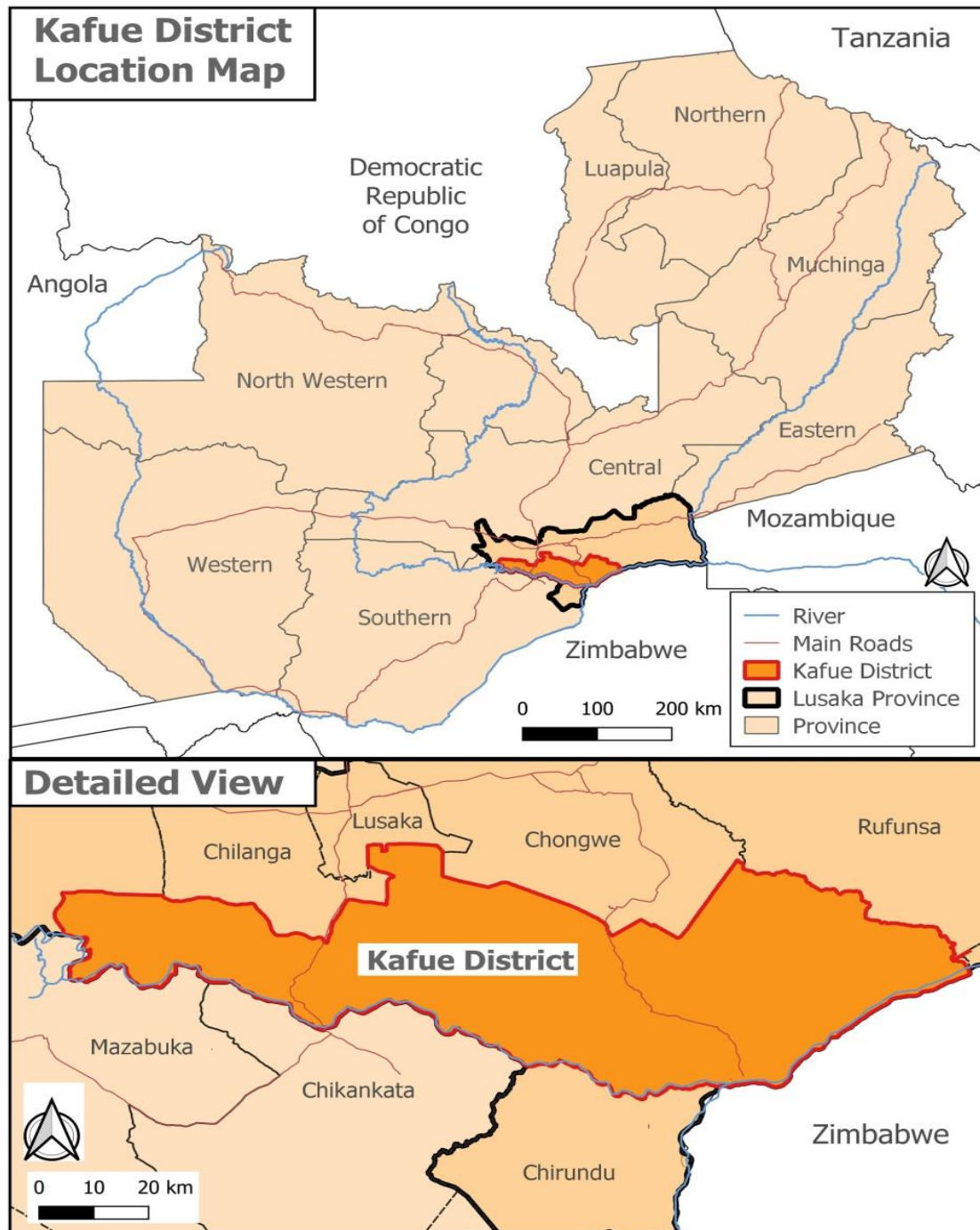
1.3 About Kafue District

Kafue District is one of the six (6) Districts in Lusaka Province with an area of approximately 4,471 square kilometres. Traversed by the Kafue River, from which it draws its name, and the Zambezi River, the District lies between the heights of 339 metres above sea level, to the south, and 1455 metres above sea level, to the north. It is located 40 kilometers south of Lusaka city, the capital of Zambia.

It is the southernmost District, and is bordered in the north by all the five Districts in the province, namely Lusaka, Chilanga, Chongwe, Rufunsa and Luangwa. To the south, it is bound by the Kafue River which forms the provincial boundary between Lusaka Province, and Southern Province. Across the Kafue River, the neighbouring Districts in Southern Province are Mazabuka, Chirundu and Chikankata Districts. In the south-east, the District is bound by the Zambezi River, which forms part of the international boundary with Zimbabwe. To the eastern border, it is bound by the Chongwe River.

Figure 1 shows the Location Map for Kafue District in Lusaka Province in the context of the whole country.

Figure 1: Location Map for Kafue District



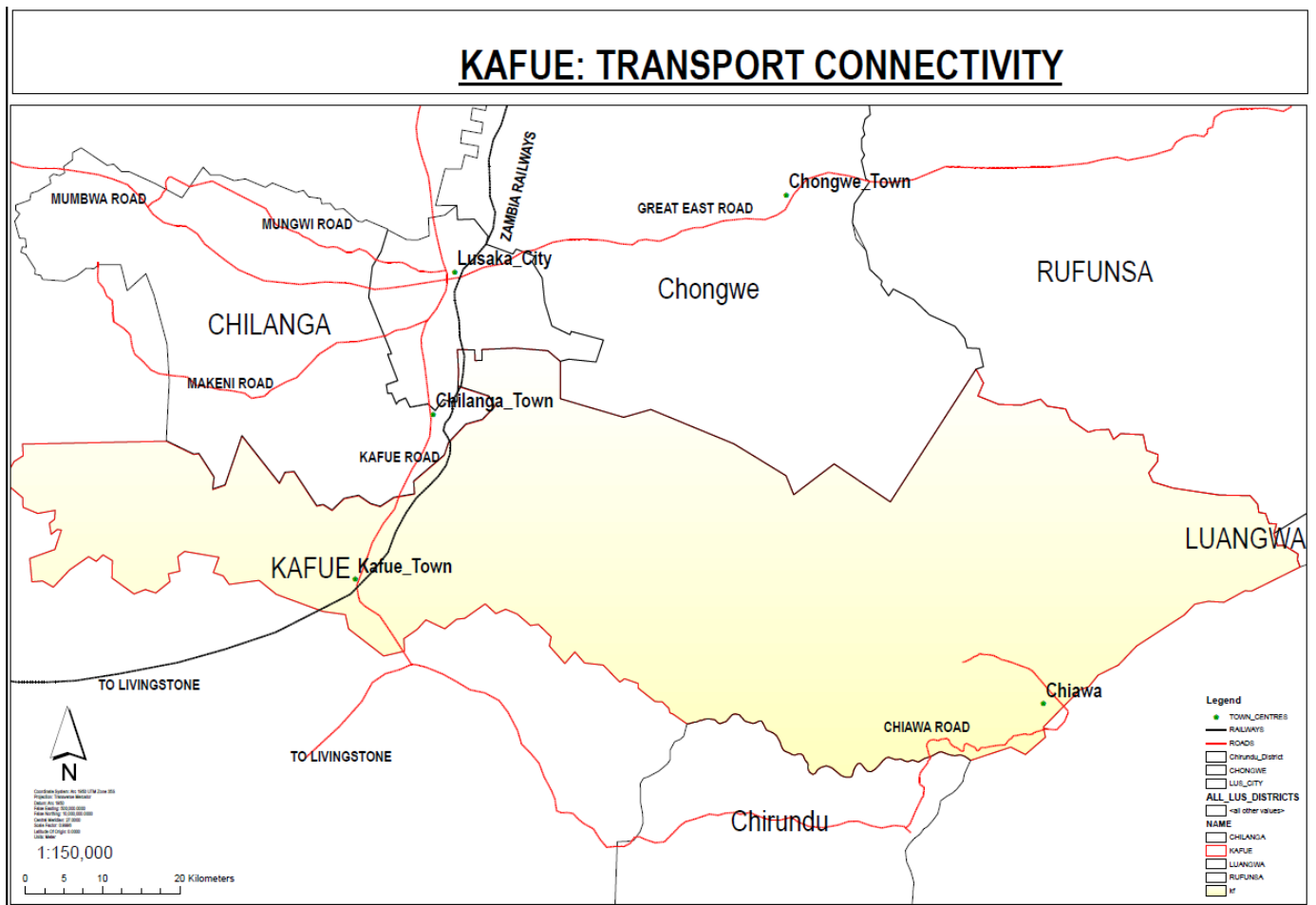
Source: Kafue Town Council, Planning Department (2024)

A significant portion of the District land mass on the eastern sector, representing three wards (Kambale, Chitende and Chiyaba Wards) is covered by the Chiawa Game Management Area with an area of approximately 2424.24 squares kilometers. (See Figure 2, below) This land is generally in its pristine state. Its undulating landscapes form part of the lower Zambezi River valley, with its low rainfall and hot sub-tropical climate. The landscapes host African wild animals, which together with the riverine vegetation, typically lends the area to international tourism.

To the Western sector (Chikupili and Magoba Wards), the landscape is moderated by the low lying swampy terrain of the Kafue flats, which benefit farming and fisheries production.

Drawing on urban primacy (a relationship of a small town to a city with a larger population and concentration of economic activity), the proximity of the to the more urbanised Lusaka city significantly affects character and function of the Kafue town centre and its distant peripheral areas close to the city. This relationship manifests in the high traffic flow in between the two areas, where by workers and shoppers commute in between towns. Further, the peripheral areas (Chisankane Ward) take on the residential character of the neighbouring low-density area (Chalala and New Kasama neighbourhoods) in the city.

Figure 2: Regional Connectivity



Source: Kafue Town Council, Planning Department (2024)

As a logistic node, Kafue District is dissected into the Eastern and Western sectors by the Great North Road, which linking Chirundu and Kazungula border towns to Lusaka (Fig. 2). Further is also a major railway station linking Livingstone to Lusaka City. Therefore the town has significance as part of the Zambia’s trade corridor nodes with countries in the Southern African region.

1.3.1 Human Settlements

The settlement patterns in the District may be characterised in geographic and functional clusters, i.e. Kafue Core urban, Shantumbu Suburban, and Chiawa Eco-tourism

The first is the **Kafue Core urban Area** which comprises the four urban Wards namely Kafue, Matanda, Shabusale, and Kasenje. It represents the most densely populated area with access to local Industrial and Commercial employment centres, as well the Kafue River channel to the south. Further, the eastern edge of the area dominated by the water intake, treatment and pipeline infrastructure for Lusaka city.

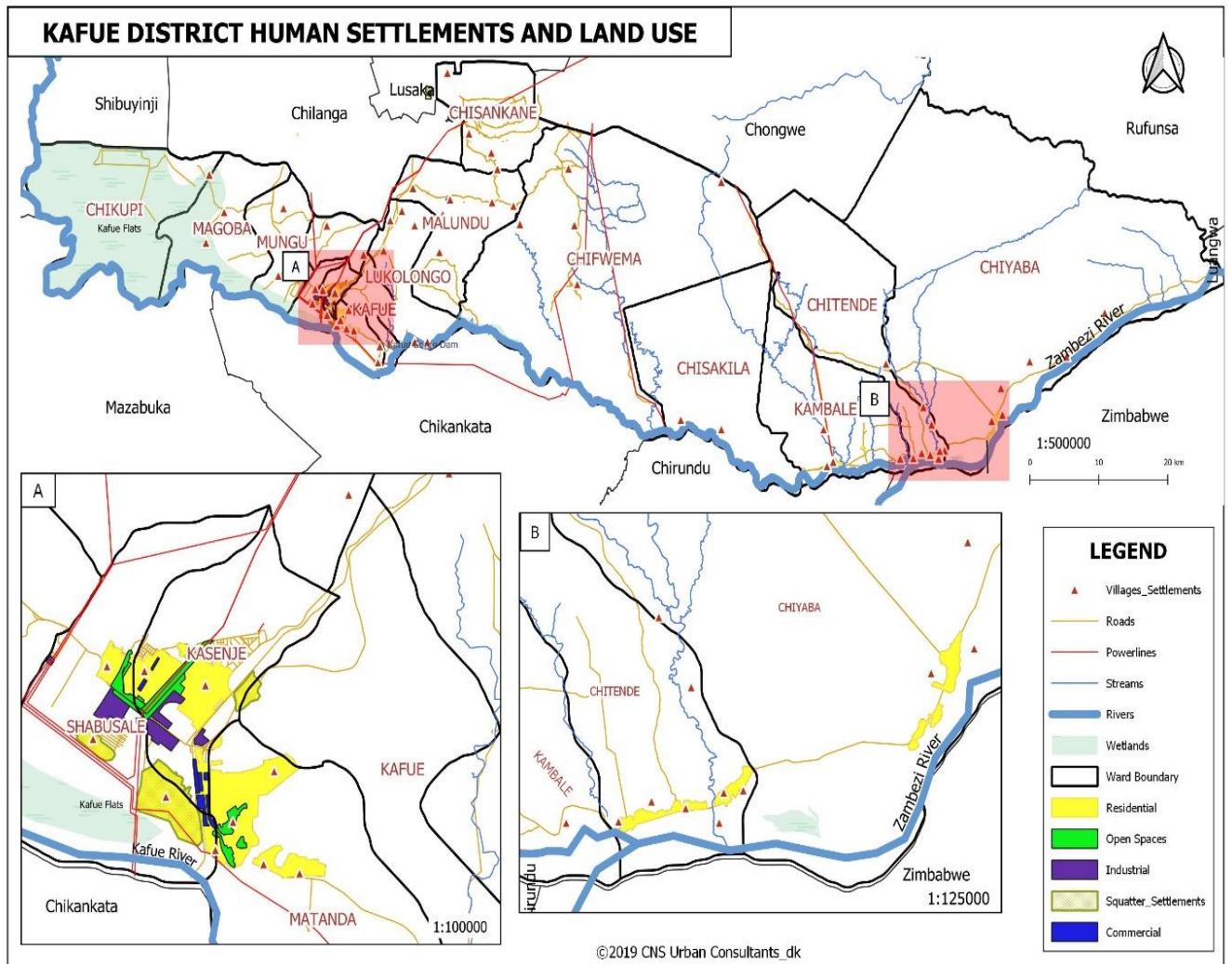
However, the expansion prospects of the settlement is restricted by the iconic hilly terrain to the east, as well as the swampy plains to the west.

The second cluster is the **Shantumbu sub-urban Housing/Industrial area**, comprising the Chisankane Ward. It is the closest to Lusaka CBD (8-20 kilometers) and forms part of the city's southern urban expansion. It exhibits moderate to low density single family housing, arising from land use change of what used to be agricultural small holdings. Significantly, it hosts the Lusaka South Multi-facility Economic zone which has high value export industries.

Due to the strong urban influence, this cluster may has high prospect for population and settlement expansion. Nevertheless, land management in the southern part of Chisankane Ward is still administered under customary authority. Due to this factor, the area was characterised by informal land conversions for housing development, in response to residential land demand.

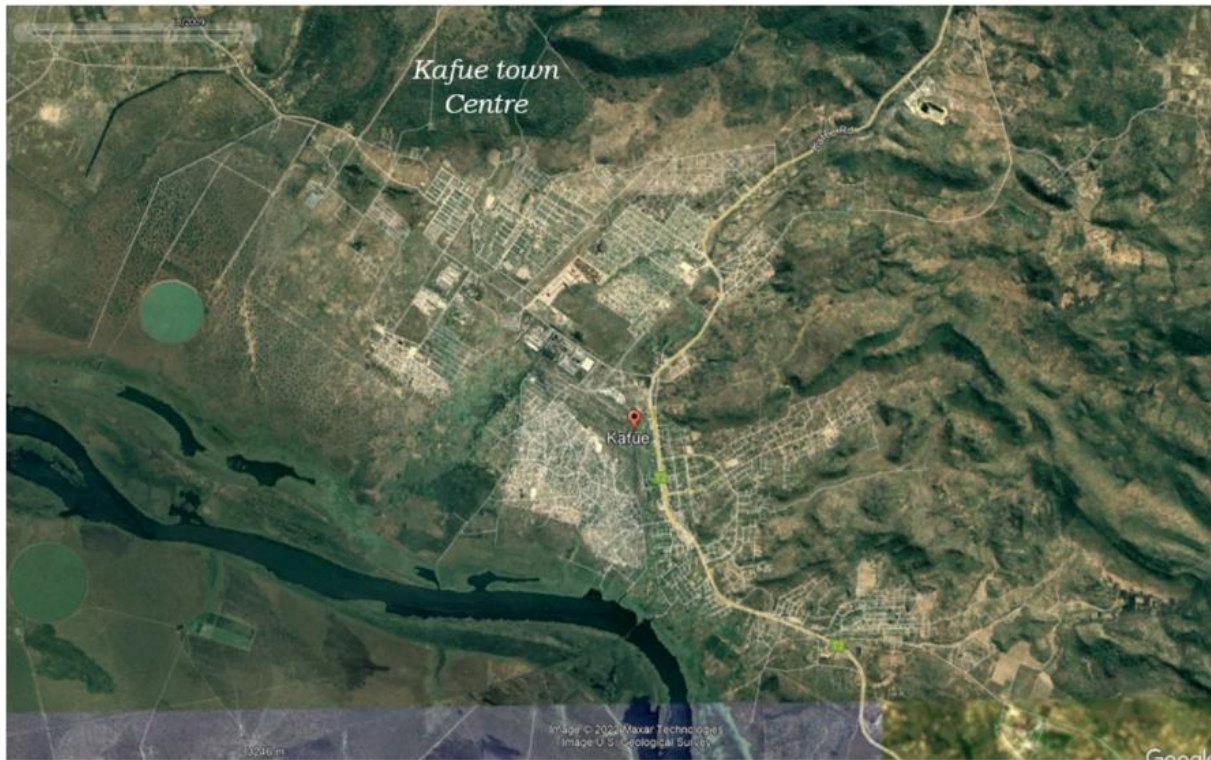
The third cluster is the **Chiawa eco-Tourism Area** encompassing Kambale, Chitende and Chiyaba Wards. This area falls within the Chiawa Game Management Area (GMA), on the northern bank of the Zambezi River channel. It is generally rural in character, and significant for nature based tourism development. A number of tourism lodging facilities had been established over the past decades as employment centres. Considering its primary function and location, prospects for the future expansion over the plan period would be moderated by the conservation factors of the GMA and the Zambezi and Kafue River ecological systems.

Figure 3: Human Settlements

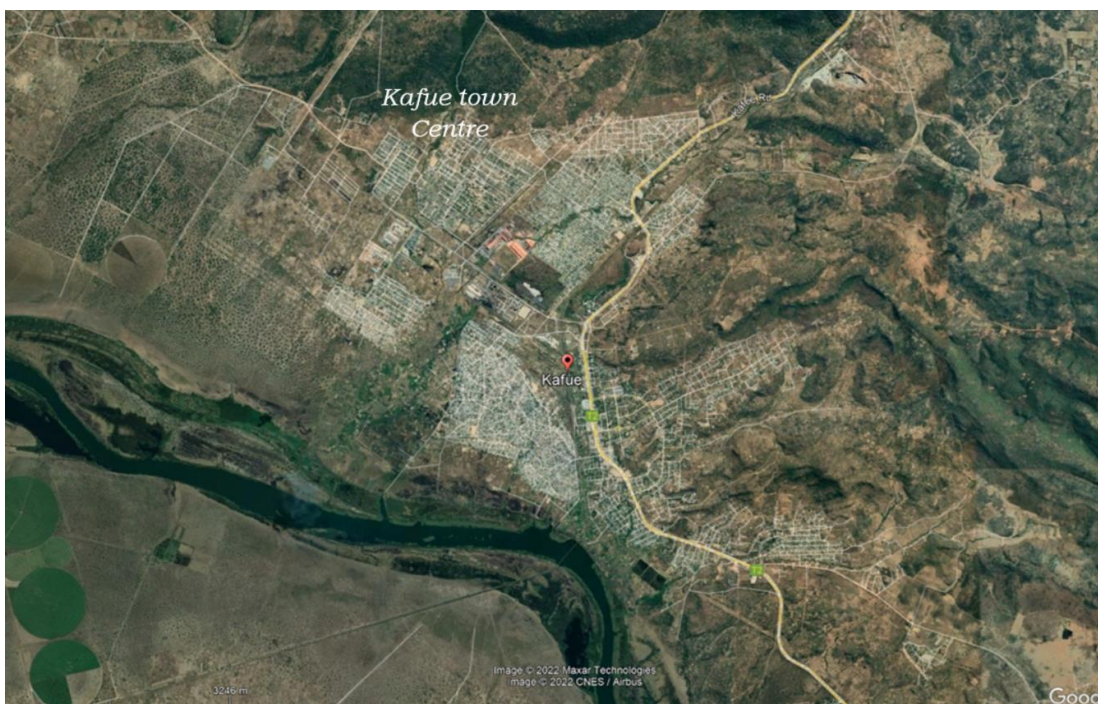


Source: Kafue Town Council, Planning Department (2024)

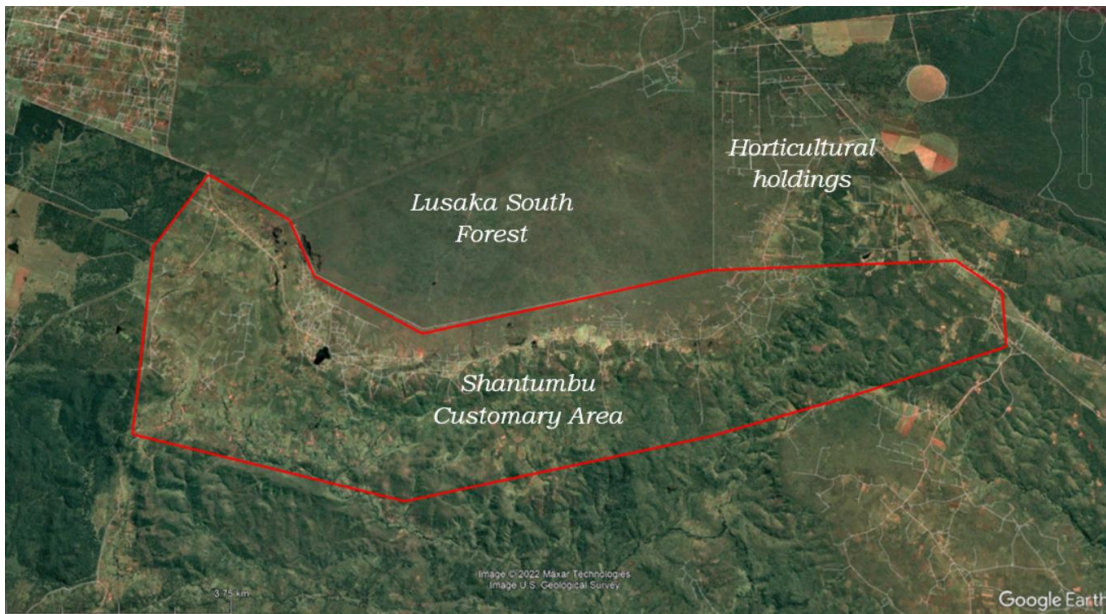
Figure 3.1: Human Settlements



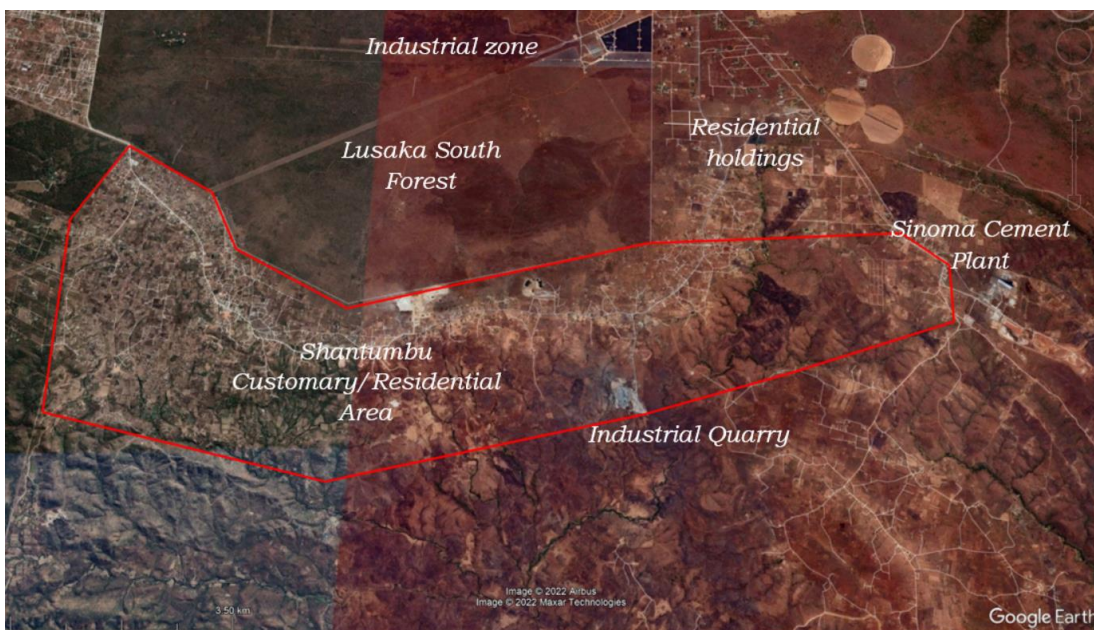
Core urban settlement in 2009: *Google historical image, 2022*



Source: Core urban settlement in 2021 (marginal expansion to the eastern edge): *Google historical image, 2022*



Source: Chisankane Ward Peri-urban urban settlement in 2009: *Google historical image,2022*



Source: Chisankane Ward Peri-urban urban settlement in 2022: land use conversion spurred by expanding Lusaka south residential/industrial zone. *Google historical image,2022*

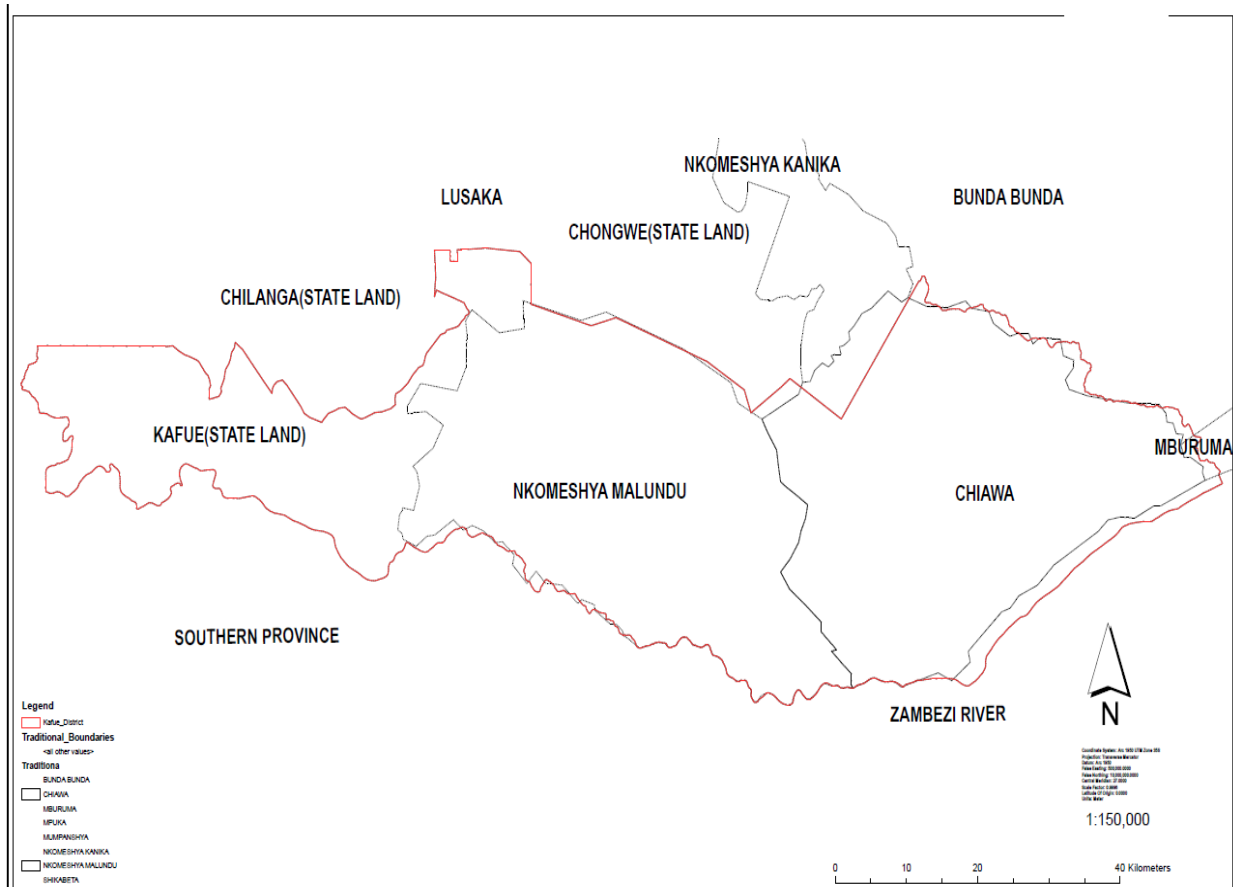
1.3.2. Land Tenure and Uses

Like the rest of the country, land tenure in the District falls under two (2) main categories, namely state land (Leasehold Tenure) and Traditional land (customary tenure).

1.3.2.1 State Land

Generally, State land is zoned and planned by the state through local authorities. State land is subject to planning, property rent and rating laws. Only three (3) wards, namely Kafue, Matanda and Kasenje (Township) in Kafue District can be described as being fully within state land.

Figure 4: Customary Boundaries



Source: Kafue Town Council, Planning Department (2024)

As at 2019, Kafue District had 35,434 properties under State leasehold tenure, out of which 30,174 had certificates of title, and a further 4046 and 1214 with letters of offer and lease respectively (Ministry of Lands, 2019). Considering the pattern of development, it can be concluded that a larger proportion of these properties fall within the three development clusters (Kafue core, Chisankane, and Chiyaba). The rest of the territory fall either under customary tenure or the unregulated informal tenure.

1.3.2.2 Traditional Land

Principally, there are two chiefdoms, namely Senior Chieftainess Nkomeshya Mukamambo II and Senior Chieftainess Chiyaba Customary (Fig 2.2). Land in this category is administered through the traditional channels and is not fully documented in terms of individual land

rights. As a result, customary land is considered insecure tenure for households, as they are unable to use their land assets as collateral to access financing for agricultural or other economic ventures. Thus, save for the areas undergoing significant land conversions (immigration), as the case is in Chiyaba (private resort and agricultural holdings), and Chisankane (private residence and small agricultural holdings), the rural wards tend to stagnate in settlement expansion.

1.3.2.3 Informal land

This form of tenure is basically unregulated. These settlements often occupy or invade state land, and are synonymous with peri-urban settlements. Infrastructure services are often lacking, which poses additional living environmental cost. A vivid example of these settlements is the Kalundu view, which dominates the hilly landscape at the northern end of the town.

It is estimated that unplanned settlements occupy about 17 percent of the core town land area (Fig 4.1 and Table 1). Four settlements exist within the town area namely:

- i)Zambia Compound
- ii)Soloboni Compound
- iii)Kalundu view Compound
- iv)Chawama Compound

Figure 4.1: Kalundu view Settlement at the Rail/Road crossing



Source: Google image,2022

1.3.3 Land Uses

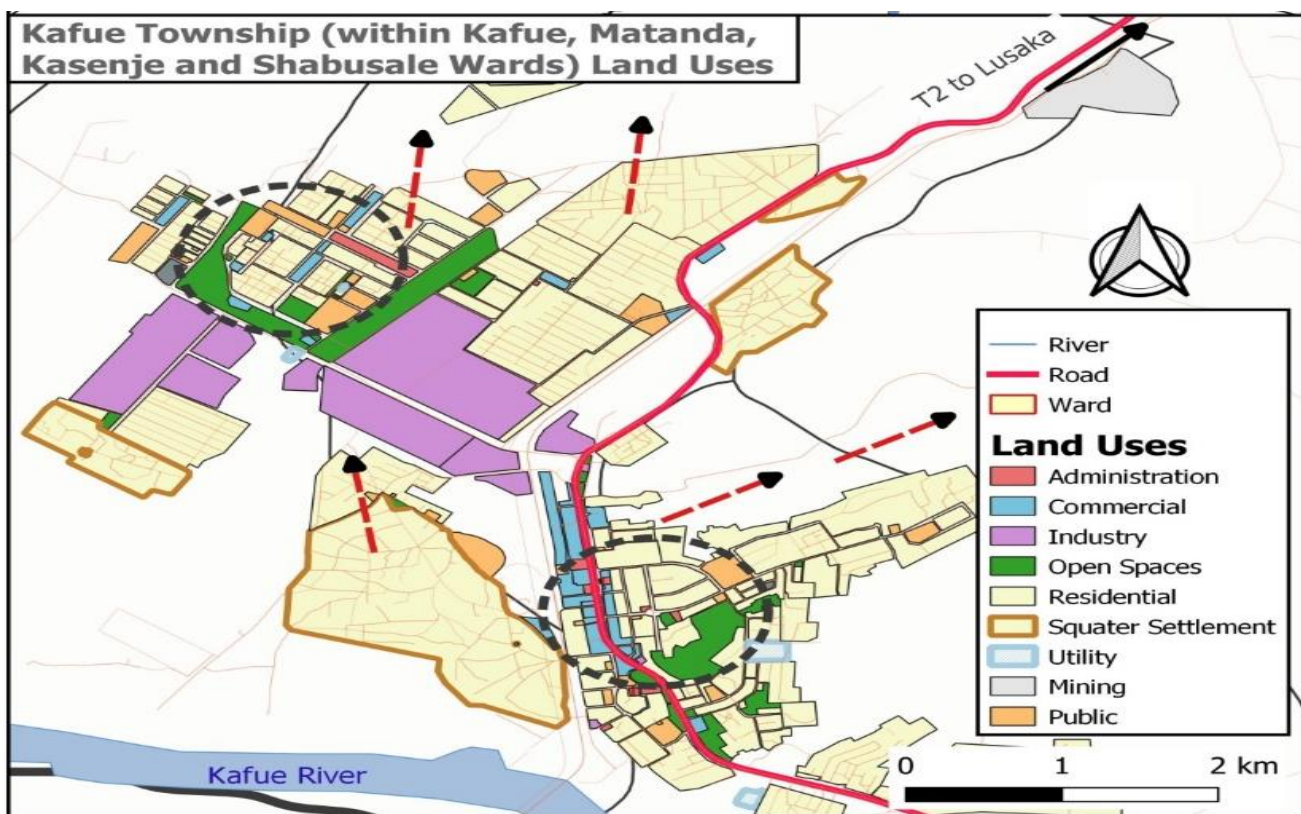
Within the urban Core area, land uses are varied, and mainly comprise the following categories:

- 1) Residential;
- 2) Commercial;
- 3) Mining;
- 5) Industrial;
- 6) Administration;

The maps below show the dominant land use classification by Ward, within the urban area (Figure 3), and the rest of the District (Figure 4).

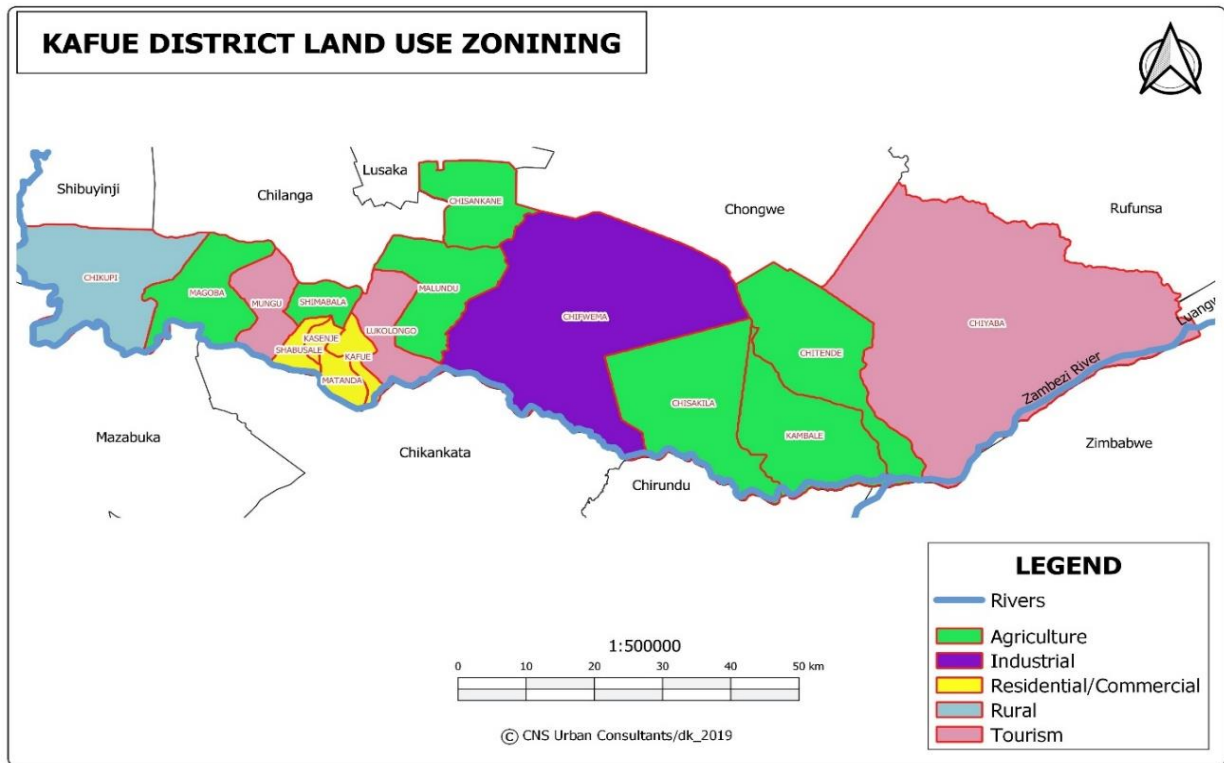
Almost 52 percent of the township land is occupied by residential development and about 17 percent consists of unplanned settlements. Demand for land with access to municipal services such as water and electricity has resulted in the conversion of open and green spaces to residential and commercial use, underscoring institutional weakness in development control systems. The town centre is expanding in the northern and eastward direction (albeit this would be restricted by Zambezi escarpment mountain ranges). As shown in Figure 5, the town has two distinguished growth nuclei – one in the North-west and the second one in the South.

Figure 5: Land use Zoning- urban wards



Source: Kafue Town Council, Planning Department (2024)

Figure 6: Land Use Zoning



Source: Kafue Town Council, Planning Department (2024)

Table 1 below summarises the land use allocations for the urban wards and provides indicative ratios of the areas. It also reflects part of the properties that are on leasehold tenure.

Table 1: Land Use by area (Kafue Matanda , Kasenje and Shabusale)

No.	Land Uses	Description	Area (metre square)	Percentage
1	B	Commercial	485634	2.929
2	O	Open Space	1038365	6.263
3	A	Administration	95820	0.578
4	F	Industrial	2290213	13.814
5	G	Public	631535	3.809
6	M	Mining	353048	2.129
7	R	Residential	8718853	52.590
8	RSC	Squatter Compound	2891294	17.439
9	X	Utility	74267	0.448
10	U	Undeveloped	Undertermined	Undertermined
	AG	Agriculture	Undertermined	Undertermined
	Total		16579028	100

1.3.4 Poverty Levels

According to Micro-Level Estimates of Poverty in Zambia (2015), shown in Table 3 below, pertaining to poverty and inequality levels of Kafue District, the incidence of poverty in Kafue is about 60 percent, implying a high number of people are considered as living in poverty or below \$1.25 per day. District-level estimates of the poverty headcount ratio (P0), poverty gap (P1) and squared poverty gap (P2) are detailed in Table 2

Table 2: Poverty Analysis

District	P0	95% confidence interval	P1	95% confidence interval	P2	95% confidence interval
Kafue (502)	0.605	0.570 – 0.641	0.256	0.232 – 0.279	0.136	0.119 – 0.154

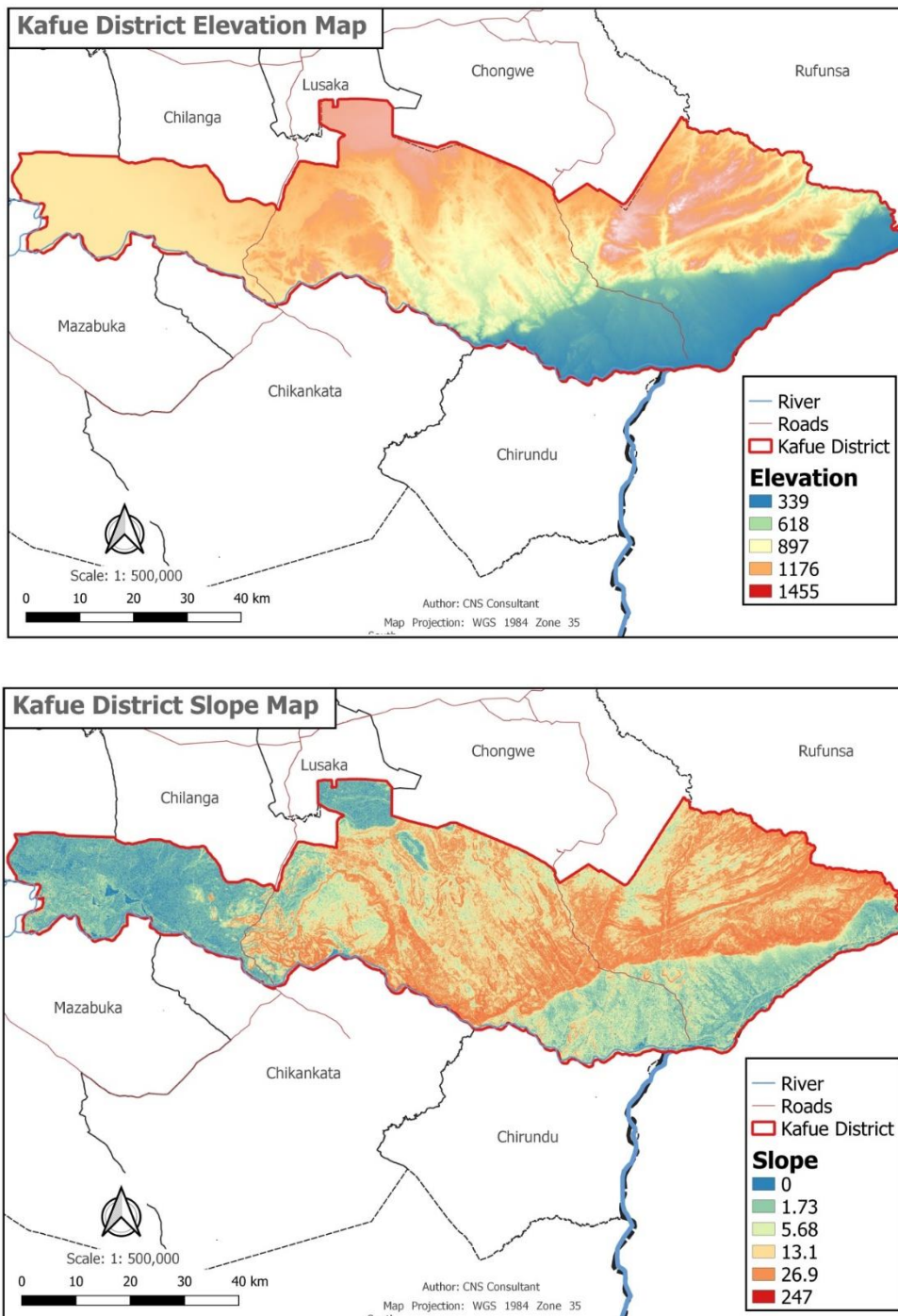
Source: World Bank, 2015.

It can be said that most of rural Kafue is in relative poverty, most of the people lack the minimum amount of income in order to maintain the average standard of living in the society. Agriculture has been the way of life for people in rural areas. However, with climate change affecting the productivity of agriculture in District, it can be concluded that most household have limited incomes. This has subsequently affected their quality of life. Other factors that have contributed to poverty are low education levels, poor infrastructure, and general unemployment of the youth age population. Poverty levels in urban areas are lower than the rural areas.

1.3.5 Topography

The topography of the District is dissected by many rivers and streams with steep sloped river/stream valleys. The main geo-physical features of Kafue District are the highland/hilly, in the north, and lowland/flat land areas, in the south and west. The highland area, with a high point elevation of 1455metres above sea level covers the northern and North-eastern part of the District. The Namafuwa, Musoka and Mphande hills are the highest points in the northeast direction. From the hills, the land surface falls rapidly, with slopes of about 30 percent until reaching lowland areas including the Kafue Flats and Chiawa area in the western and south-eastern part of the District respectively. The District has an average altitude of 980metres above sea level with urban built up settlement below 1100 metres. (See Figure 7, for the elevation and District slope).

Figure 7: Slope Map



Source: Kafue Town Council, Planning Department (2024)

1.3.6 Geology

The geology of the District can be classified into three main soil types, namely lithosol, luvisol, and vertisol. The District is mostly covered by the lithosol soil that is relatively predominant and consists of partially weathered rock fragments. The luvisol soil covers the south-east of the District and larger portions of the western part of Kafue. These are generally fertile and are useful for agriculture. The vertisol soils accounts for a relatively small portion

on the far west of Kafue District. These soils have a high content of expansive clay materials thereby forming deep cracks in drier seasons.

1.3.7 Vegetation and Wildlife

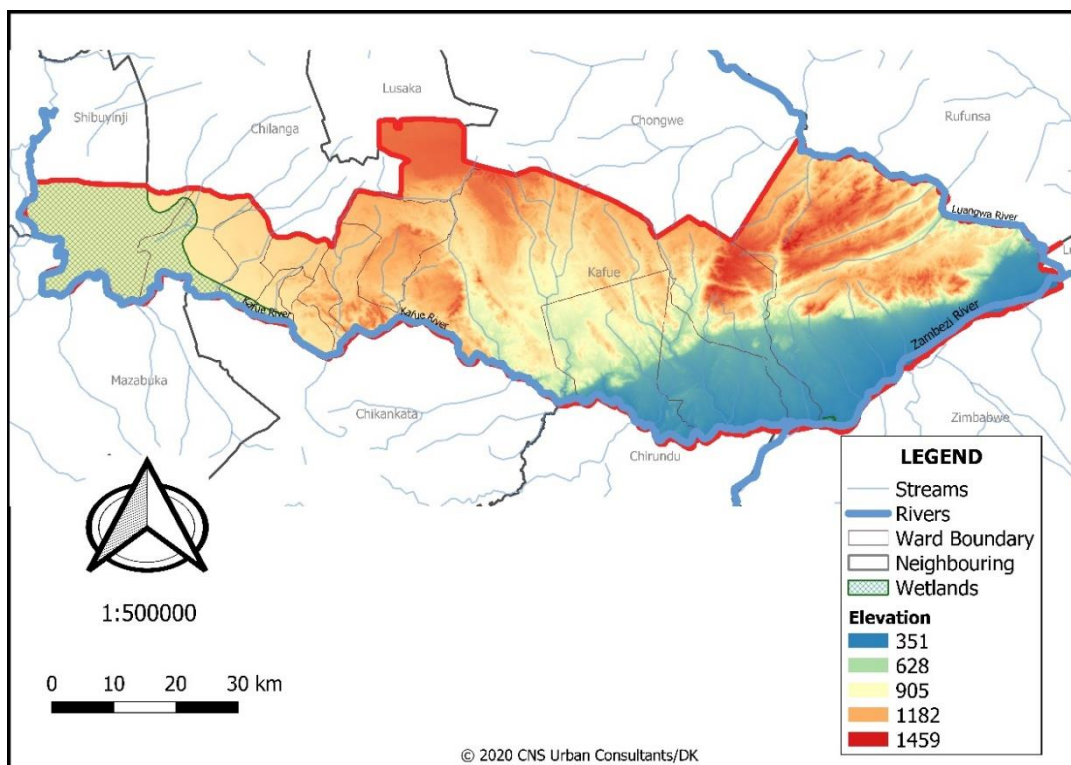
Most of Kafue is an undulating mosaic of Miombo woodlands and dambos, within which are patches of Munga woodland, and bands of riparian forest and thickets along the larger rivers. In the extreme northwest part of the Blue Lagoon National park are the permanently wet Busanga Swamps, surrounded by adjacent floodplains.

However the District has faced massive deforestation which is evident in central to the western part of the District due to mainly agriculture expansion settlement encroachments and urbanization. The local forests (Mpande Hill and Kafue) have also not been spared from deforestation. Chiawa Game Management Area has also been affected by deforestation.

1.3.8 Hydrology and Drainage

The main river systems in Kafue District are the Kafue River, Zambezi River, Mapompo River, Mapepe, Makwisi, Chiyaba River and Mufundeshi River, as shown in Figure 6 below. A number of streams in a number of wards are also noticeable, both perennial and seasonal streams. The District has a small number of wetlands mostly along the Kafue River and Zambezi River which serve as the main areas for vegetable production.

Figure 6: Kafue District Drainage System



Source: Kafue Town Council, Planning Department (2024)

1.3.11 Institutional arrangement

Kafue District has two (2) distinct institutions namely the traditional leadership and the state. In terms of the state, Kafue District administration is headed by a District Commissioner who has overall responsibility for all government business. He is supported by heads of Government departments that represent various sector ministries.

All local authorities in Zambia derive their powers from the Local Government Act No: 2 of 2019 of the Laws of Zambia. Furthermore, the Constitution of Zambia has established devolved functions of the local authorities. The Council Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer for the Town Council. The Council Chairperson, elected by the electorates in Kafue is the Political Head of the District and presides over all Council business in accordance with the Constitution of Zambia. Some of the delegated functions of the Council include:

- a) Control of Markets and Bus Stops
- b) Formulating By-Laws within its area of jurisdiction
- c) Promoting Local Economic Development of the District
- d) Promoting social infrastructure and services
- e) Waste Management and Environmental cleanliness

Further, in 2014, Cabinet Circular No. 10 of 2014 delegated additional functions to Local Authorities in line with the Decentralisation Policy. These functions include:

- a) Primary and Early Childhood education as well as Adult Literacy
- b) Primary Health Care
- c) Social Welfare and Community Development Services
- d) Agricultural extension Services
- e) Community Management of HIV/AIDS and TB programmes
- f) Community Sports and Youth Development

Regarding customary authority, the District has two (2) traditional authorities namely Her Royal Highness Senior Chieftainess Nkhomeshya Mukamambo II of the Busoli Royal Establishment and Her Royal Highness Chieftainess Chiyaba of the Goba speaking people. Within village communities, the authority of the chief is represented by the Headmen/women as well as chiefs' advisors, whom interfaced with the people on matters on cultural and social matters.

Changes in laws at the national level had granted more powers to sub-District structures, i.e, Ward Development Committees, (WDCs) in order to facilitate the initiation and management of development programmes at grassroots level. The WDCs, which were

apolitical in structure, promised to leverage on diverse potentials of the Ward to foster common understanding and promote resource pooling among the customary, elected leaders, and community members.

PART TWO: THE PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.0 Demographic Analysis

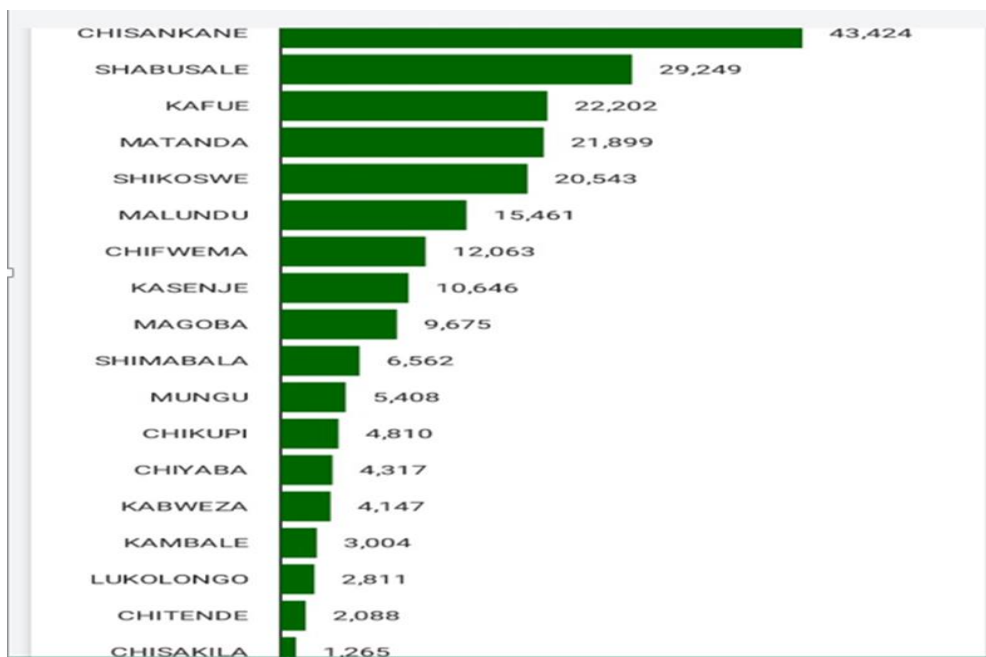
The section outlines details of population dynamics in the District and includes total population, growth rate, the gender breakdown, age distribution, rural and urban population, dependency ratios, population density and poverty analysis.

2.1 Kafue District Population and population growth

According to ZamStats (2022), the population for Kafue District is 219, 574. The District has sixteen (18) wards. The most populated wards are Chisankane and Shabusale as shown in Figure 9 due to the fact that they are located in the settled planned area that is close to the Central Business Area (CBD) of the District and Lusaka for Chisankane ward. In addition, their proximity to the Great North Road (T2) is another factor that has attracted and retained the population in these wards. The least populated wards are Chitende and Chisakila, which are the sparsely populated settlements in the low Zambezi in Chiawa game mamangement area.

In comparison to other Districts in Lusaka Province (See Figure 10), the population of Kafue District is second to only Lusaka City and accounted for 10 percent of the total provincial population size¹. Luangwa District is the least populated with less than 30,000 people.

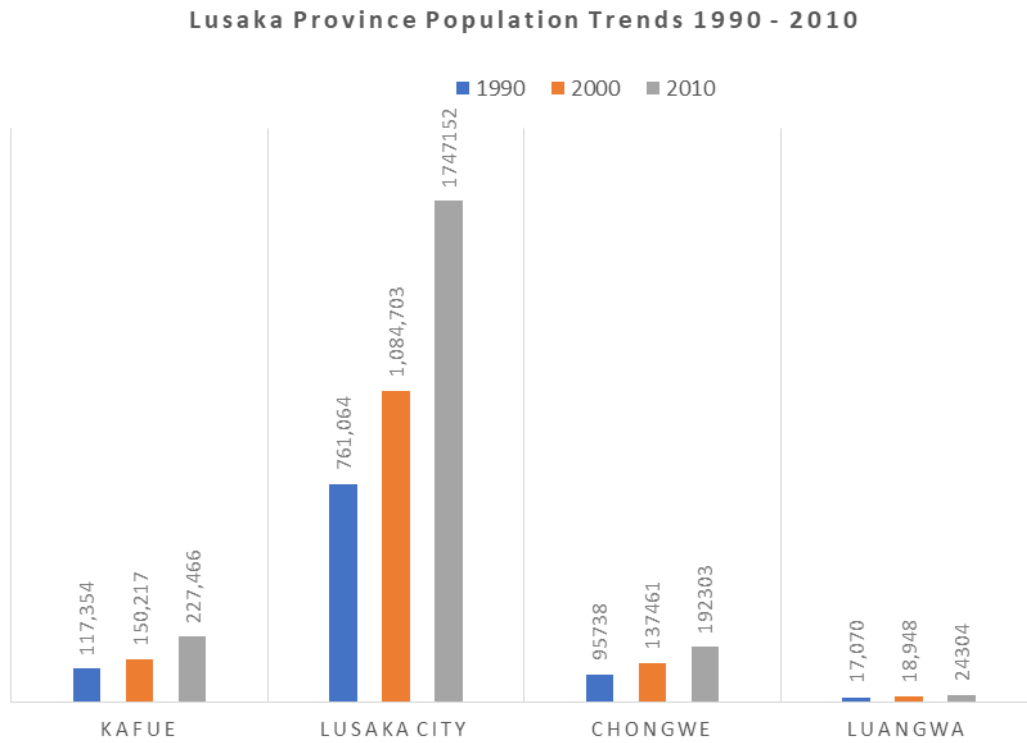
Figure 9: Population By Ward



Source: Zambia Statistics Agency, 2022

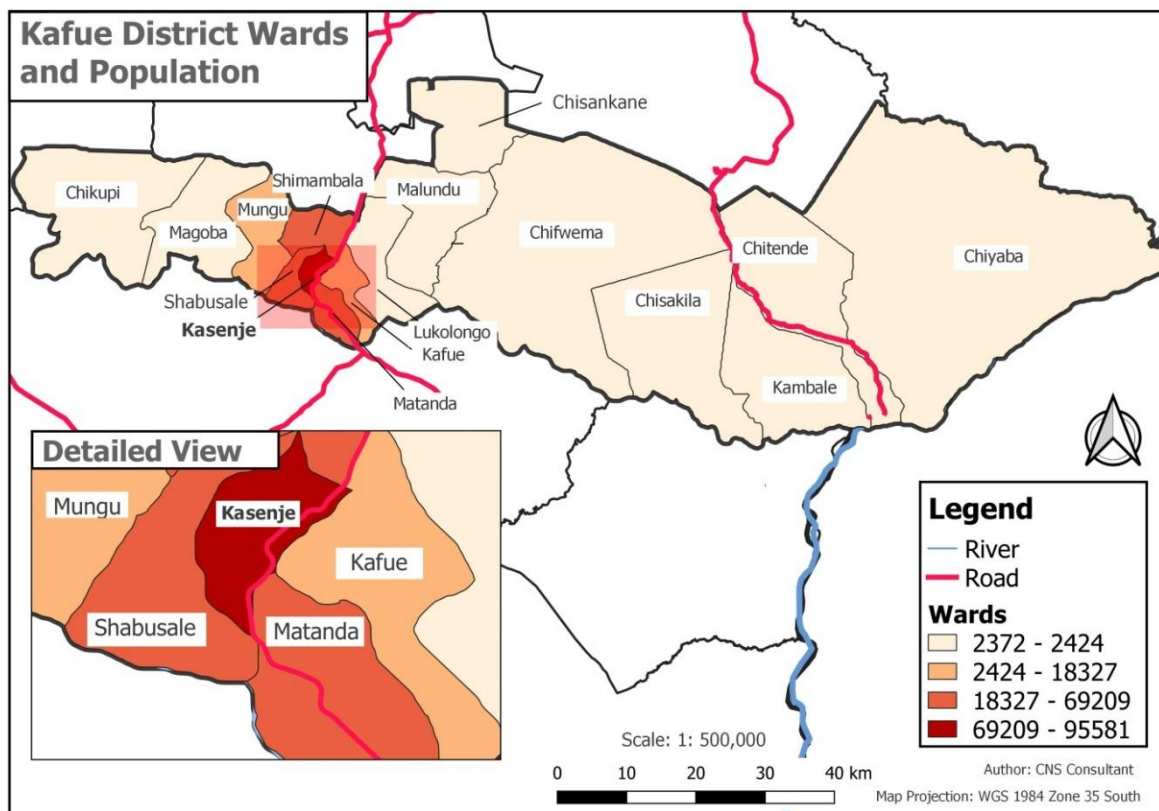
¹ Note that this data includes Chilanga, which was established as a District in 2012. With this consideration, Chongwe has the second highest population in the province.

Figure 10: Lusaka Province Population Trends 1990 – 2010



Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Figure 11: Kafue wards population Distribution



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team 2024

2.1.2 Population Distribution by Residence (Urban / Rural population)

There are more people living in the rural areas of Kafue District than the urban areas. According to CSO (2010), an estimated 59.9 percent of the population in Kafue was considered rural and about 40.1 percent being urban as shown in Table 3. From these figures, it can be noted that there are more people living in the rural areas of Kafue District than the urban areas. Kafue District has the second largest proportion of the population considered urban in Lusaka Province after Lusaka City that has nearly 84.7 percent of the urban population. This has implications for present and future burden of providing of municipal services such as water, refuse collection, roads, transportation networks and transport stations as well as energy infrastructure services.

Table 3: Kafue Population Distribution By Urban /Rural Residence

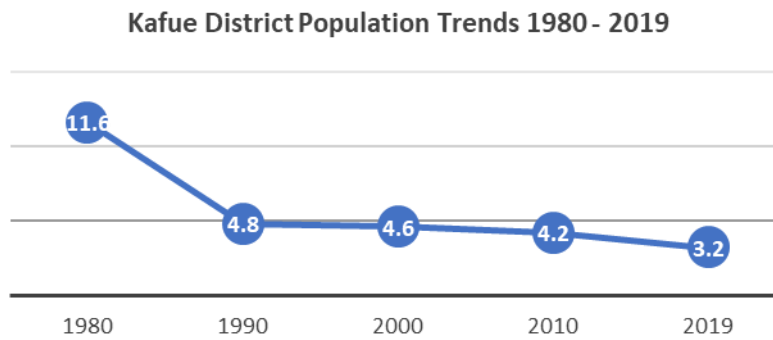
Population	Kafue		Lusaka Province		National	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban	48,249	40.1	1,854,309	84.7	5,173,450	39.5
Rural	72,166	59.9	336,318	15.3	7,919,216	60.5

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

2.1.3 Population Growth rate

The annual population growth rate for Kafue is 3.2 percent from the 10-year period of 2010 to 2020 (Census, 2010). From Figure 10 below, it can be seen that between the periods 1980 to 1990, the annual population growth for Kafue District dropped from an average 11.6 percent to 4.8 percent, corresponding to the 1990-2000 structural adjustment era. In this privatization era, local industries including textile and chemical fertilisers experienced closure or slowed operations. Thus the early decades of 2000s experienced slowed population increase from 4.8 percent (1990), to 3.2 percent in 2019. Generally this trend may be attributed to stronger migratory influence toward Lusaka city, for the active age group 15 – 34 years, in search of employment and education career development. Notably, the high growth rates experienced in the in the 1980s appear unlikely in the next two decades up to 2040.

Figure 12: Population Growth Rates (1980-2019)



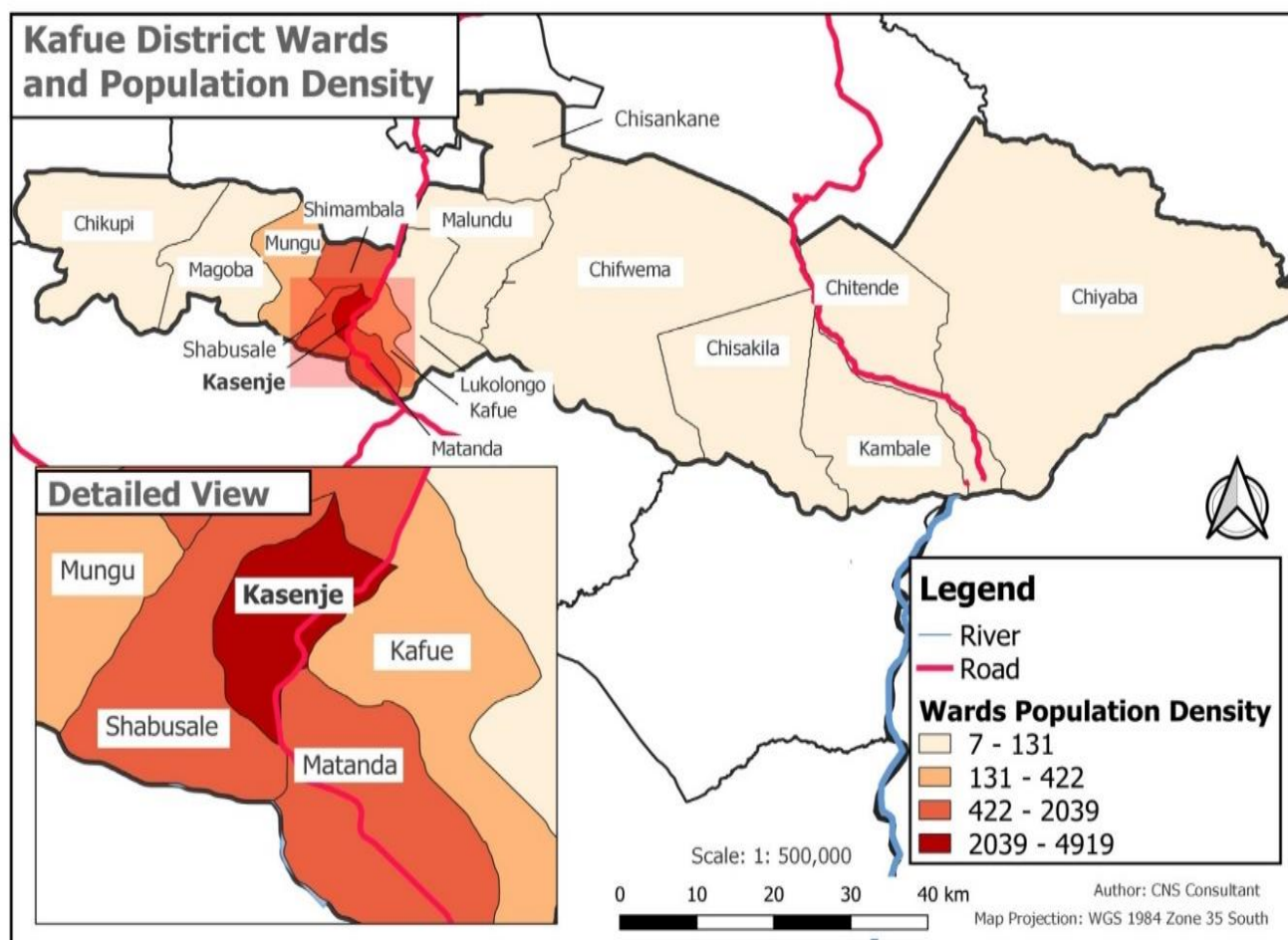
Source: Census 2010; Population and Demographic Projections, 2011-2035

2.1. 4 Population Distribution by Density

The density of population is a useful indicator of the intensity of human settlements and scale of the development challenges that the local and District authorities may require to address. High population densities place additional strain on the delivery of basic public services. On the other hand, low population densities tend to increase the unit cost of provision of municipal services.

Kafue has population of density of 37 people per square kilometre. This density for Kafue District is higher than the national population density of 24 people per sq. km (CSO, 2018), but lower than the provincial estimate which stands at 100.1 per square kilometre. The figure below, shows the number of people living per square kilometer in the District. Kasenje Ward has the highest population density followed by Shabusale, Matanda, Mungu and Kafue respectively. The least densely populated wards are Chikupi and Magoba.

Figure 13: Kafue District Population Density Map



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team 2024

2.1.5 Population Distribution by Sex

The proportion of male to female population indicate that there are marginally more males than females in Kafue District and by 2035, the trends would not change significantly. Table 4, below highlight population distribution by sex in Kafue District.

Table 4: Population Distribution By Sex 1990-2019

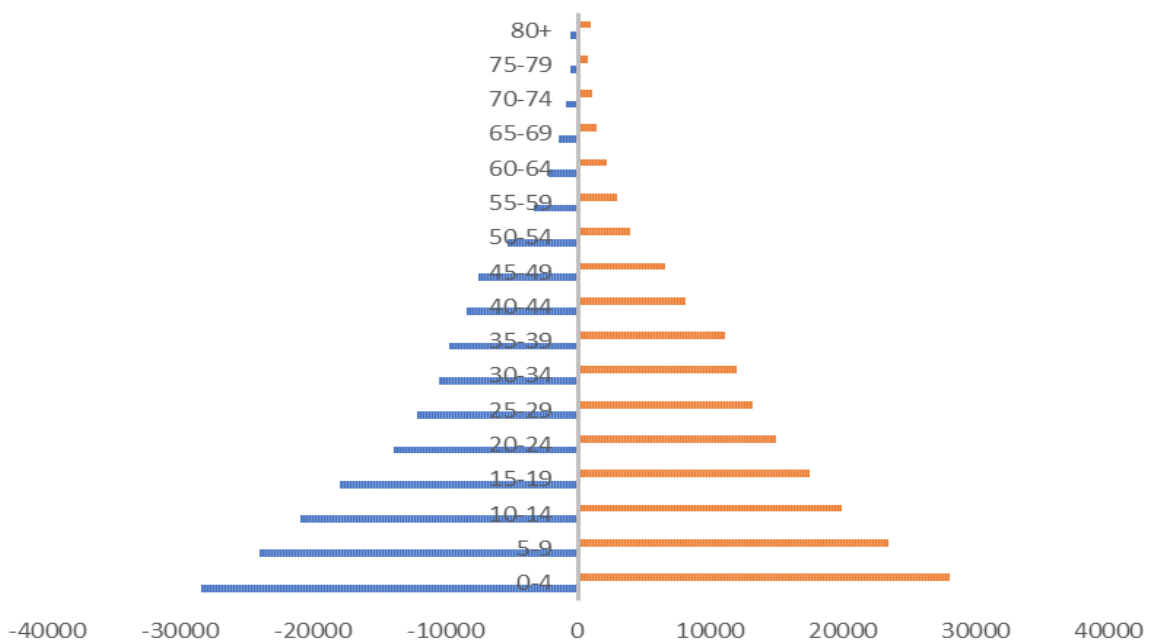
Year	Male	percent	Female	percent	Total
1990	59, 668	51	57, 686	49	117, 354
2000	77,001	51	73, 216	49	150, 217
2010	123, 201	50	121,427	50	244, 628
2015	147,289	51	140,758	49	288, 047
2019	168, 432	50	167,151	50	335, 583

Source: Census 2010; Population and Demographic Projections, 2011-2035

2.6.1 Population distribution by age group

The pyramid below highlights population distribution for the year 2019 in the District between both sexes as well as the different age groups. The population has been distributed with 4 year age groups. The largest population age group ranged from 0-4 years and least ranging from 70-80 years. In addition, out of the total population, the youth age group comprise over 45 percent, while those in the age cohort above 64 years consist of less than 10 percent. Figure 14 below summarises the population profile represented by the pyramid.

Figure 14: Kafue Population Pyramid- 2019 Projected



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

A consideration of the primary school age (0-14 years, at 43 percent of the population), suggests that the District was grappling with school age child dependency. Further when the late school age population is added to the analysis the under 30 year cohort of the population constitute 70 percent of the population.

Therefore during the plan period that the District would require to increase capacity to provide primary community services including early and primary schools, health facilities and recreation. In addition, a younger population implies an increasing need for skills and tertiary education as well as employment creation to develop and retain human capital.

2.2 Population Characteristics

2.2.1 Dependency ratios

In 1990, total dependency ratio (0-14 and above 65 years age in relation to the 15-64 cohort) for Zambia was 82.4 percent. From Table 5 below, for Lusaka and its rural region, including Kafue, it can be concluded that there has been a general reduction trend on dependency ratio. Overall, for the productive population (16 – 55years), the decline is significant, as it may imply a trend of lessening burden on household incomes.

Table 5: Age Dependency Ratios (Lusaka and Rural/ Urban) 1990, 2000 and 2021

Rural/Urban	1990	2000	2010
Child Dependency Ratio	80.4	76.7	69.7
Aged Dependency Ratio	2	2.6	2.8
Overall Dependency Ratio	82.4	79.3	72.5

Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

2.2.2 Mobility and Migration

According to the 2010 Census of Migration and Urbanisation (CSO, 2010), Kafue recorded in-migration of 55.6 percent (126,391) against 8.2 percent (18,741) in terms of outmigration. The net migration stood at 47.3 percent (107,650). The rate can be attributed to moving in of the commuting population to the suburb areas that are closer to Lusaka city (Chisankane Ward), or situated along the Great North Road axis (Malundu Ward).

2.2.3 Employment

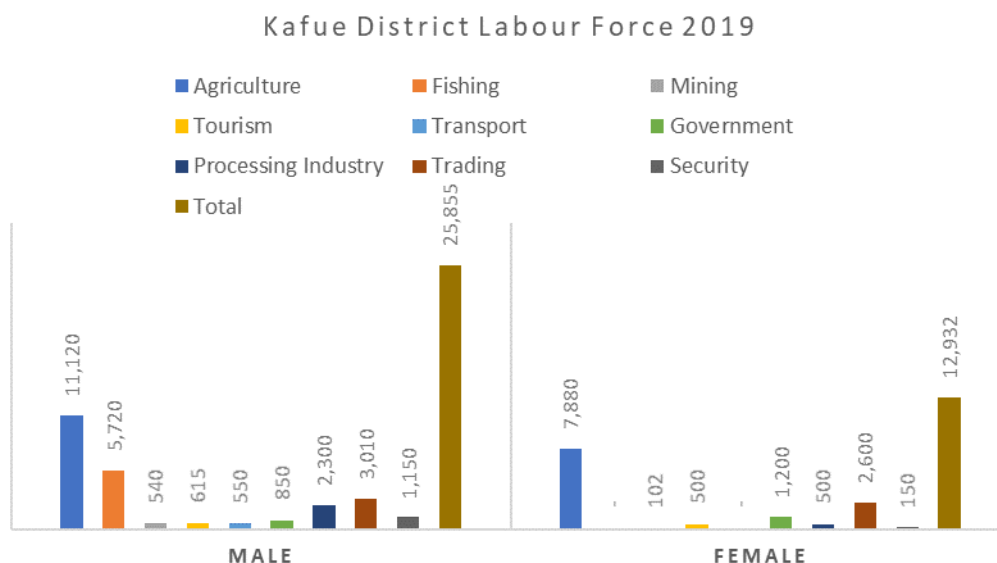
Kafue has both formal and informal employment. Employment data at Kafue District labour office (2019) indicates that there were 38, 787 (67 percent Male; 33 percent Female) in formal employment in the District.

Agriculture was the main sector accounting for 29 percent of the labour force, followed by Fishing (15 percent), Trading (8 percent) and Manufacturing (6 percent). The Tourism and Mining sectors employed the least number of people. Figure 13 below depicts the numerical employment status by gender comparison. From the chart there were two (02) Males employed for every employed Female. Therefore, given the 50 percent sex ratio in the population distribution (2019), the intensity of unemployment was higher for the Female population.

Overall the employment was skewed towards agriculture and fisheries sectors. Thus, efforts to expand value chains in these sectors can absorb the unemployed labour. Further, in view of bulging youth cohort, the informal sector was an important preoccupation especially in the

core urban area, where opportunities for informal Trade and Personal Services were generally high.

Figure 15: Kafue District Employment 2019



Source: Kafue District Labour Office, 2019

2.2. 4 Life Expectancy

The average life expectancy for both men and women of Kafue District in 2010 stood at 58 years, higher than the national (51.6 years) and provincial (54.6 years) averages, as shown in Table 6. It is projected to increase to 62 years (men) and 63 years (women) by 2035, owing to expected improvement in access to health care and improved detection of diseases, as well as household income. It would remain higher than the national average projected to increase to 59 years.

Table 6: Life Expectancy

Year	Kafue	Lusaka Province	National
Life Expectancy (Males)	56.7	50.9	52.2
Life Expectancy (Females)	59.3	52.2	56.9

Source: Census 2010

2.2. 5 Fertility Rates

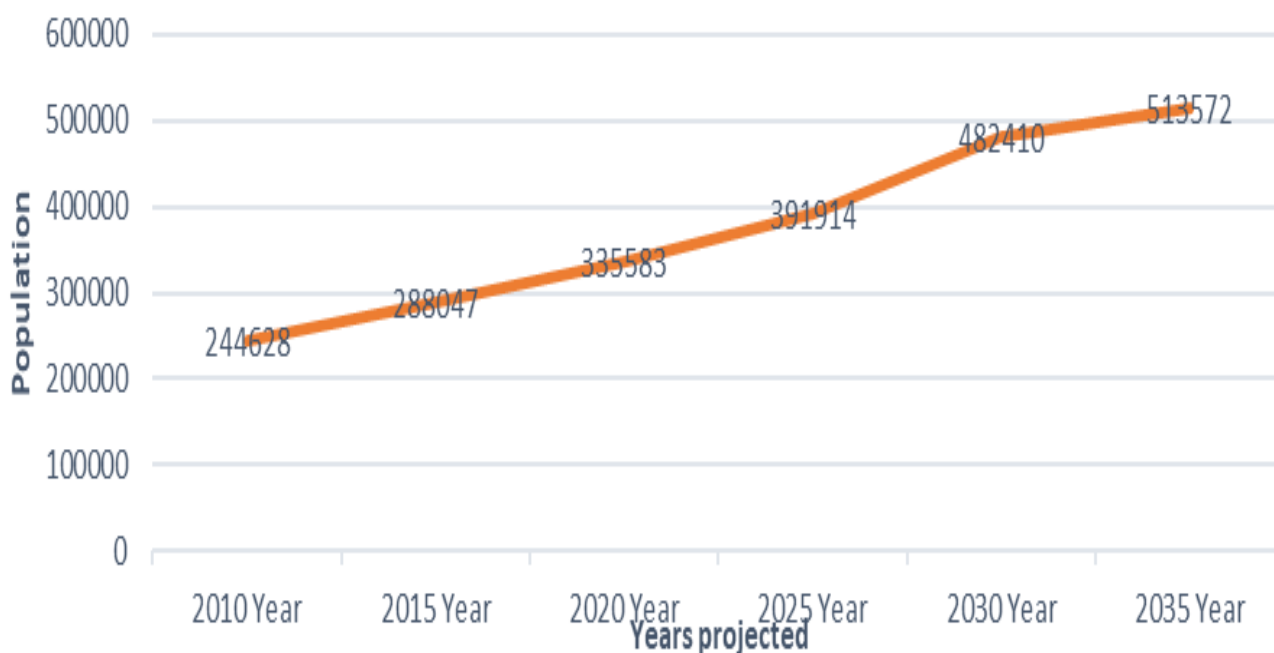
The 2010 Census of Population and Housing shows that the fertility rate for Kafue District (4.8 percent) was higher than the provincial average (4.6 percent), but lower than the national average (5.5 percent). This rate was likely to decline due to various factors including delayed child bearing, improved access to family planning services, and as the population became more urbanised. The total fertility rate for Lusaka declined from 6.0 in 1990 to 4.6 in 2000 and remained the same in 2010. It must be noted, however, that fertility rate in the rural areas remains relatively higher than in urban areas.

2.3 Population Projections and Likely Characteristics

Kafue has a population growth rate of 3.2 percent. According to the Ministry of Local Government (2019), the District was among Zambia's towns that were experiencing rapid urbanization. In general, proximity to Lusaka, and ease of commuting to the city center were important factors influencing this growth. Lusaka Province had the highest population size in Zambia with estimated population of 2.7million with population growth rate of 3.8 percent.

Figure 16 below indicates the population growth and projection from 2010 to 2035 for Kafue District. The population would expand to 482,410 (or 96,482 households from 67,117 households in 2020), at 44 percent in the decade between 2020 and 2030. By 2035, it would expand to 513,572, or 102,714 households. Assuming constant rural /urban ratio (60/40 percent, in 2010), the majority of these households would still be spread in the rural wards.

Figure 16: Kafue District Population Projections 2010 - 2035



Source: Zambia Population and Demographic Projections, 2011-2035

Table 7 Projected Population and Population Density for 2025

S/N	Ward	Projected Population	Density (Pop/Km2)
1	Kasenje ²	95581	4918.66
2	Shabusale	69209	2039.20
3	Mungu	32129	304.74
4	Shimabala ¹	29432	536.06
5	Matanda	24857	601.62
6	Malundu	21170	105.93
7	Chisankane	20728	130.74
8	Kafue	18327	421.64
9	Chifwema ³⁴	12122	13.47
10	Chiyaba	12102	9.08
11	Kambale	11729	40.91

² After the Delimitation exercise of 2019 the ward was delimited into two wards (Kasenje and Shikoswe wards)

³ The ward has been delimited into two (Shimabala and Kabweza wards)

⁴ Created in 2016

12	Lukolongo	11593	95.42
13	Chitende	10331	30.90
14	Chisakila	10215	26.45
15	Magoba	2424	13.07
16	Chikupi	2372	6.97
	TOTAL	384, 321	

Source: Zamstat – 2019

From Table 7 above, it can be deduced it can be deduced that significant growth can be expected in the urban wards (Kasanje, Shabusale, Mungu) and those along the Lusaka-Kafue transport corridor (Shimabala, Lukolongo, Malundu, Chisankane). As a consequence, it can be inferred that, over the period of the plan, there would be a likelihood of increased pressure for settlement land and infrastructure services within the core urban area, while spatial gaps in services would persist in the rural settlements.

2.4 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

The anticipated impact of the population trend is that the wards in the Core urban area and the Lusaka-Kafue corridor would experience growth in population more than the rest of the wards.

The pattern of growth may likely increase demand for land and social and services in the same corridor. Already, a trend of land conversion of agricultural land in favour of residential development was noticeable in the fringe areas of the District. In addition, these urbanising areas are likely to attract services and ultimately employment concentration in the same belt.

From this background, the strategy to establish and reinforce economic clusters in the District would potentially meet the need for a more balanced settlement development pattern.

3.0 Sector Analysis

3.1 Introduction

This section analyses the status and outlook of key sectors including energy, transportation, solid waste management, Water and sanitation, tourism, health, education, agriculture, forest

and the environment, housing development and Land use, communication and access to internet and analysis of other Community Social services, Housing and land use development, and many other sectors matters.

The thematic analysis focuses on a number of elementary issues that include, level of service delivery, issues arising from the public participation process, Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years The Impact of the Continuation Of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns, Environment and Climate Change Analysis, Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups. The chapter equally provides a Summary of each sector reviewed and does further look at factors contributing to issues identified in the sector.

3.2 Energy Sector

3.2.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level

Government has intensified the provision of alternative energy sources within the Country. At District level, the promotion of investment in alternative energy sources like solar energy is receiving much attention from the Local Authority. In the recent past the Local Authority has facilitated the established of two additional solar plants within Kafue west of the District. This is inclusive of the existing solar farms that are housed in the MFEZ Zone.

3.2.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

In 2017, electricity net consumption for Zambia was 12.38 billion kilowatt at National Level. Though Zambia electricity net consumption fluctuated substantially in recent years, it tended to increase through 1998 - 2017 period ending at 12.38 billion kilowatt hours in 2017.

At the local level the major sources of energy in the District are charcoal, electricity and firewood. More than 60% of population use charcoal or firewood as energy for cooking because these two sources of energy can be easily accessed than electricity and are perceived to be cheaper. The Table 8 below summarises the source of energy by households and population in Kafue. According to the results below, majority of the households uses candles for lighting purposes (19,484) followed by households using Electricity (17,951) while the least households uses Gas as a source of energy.

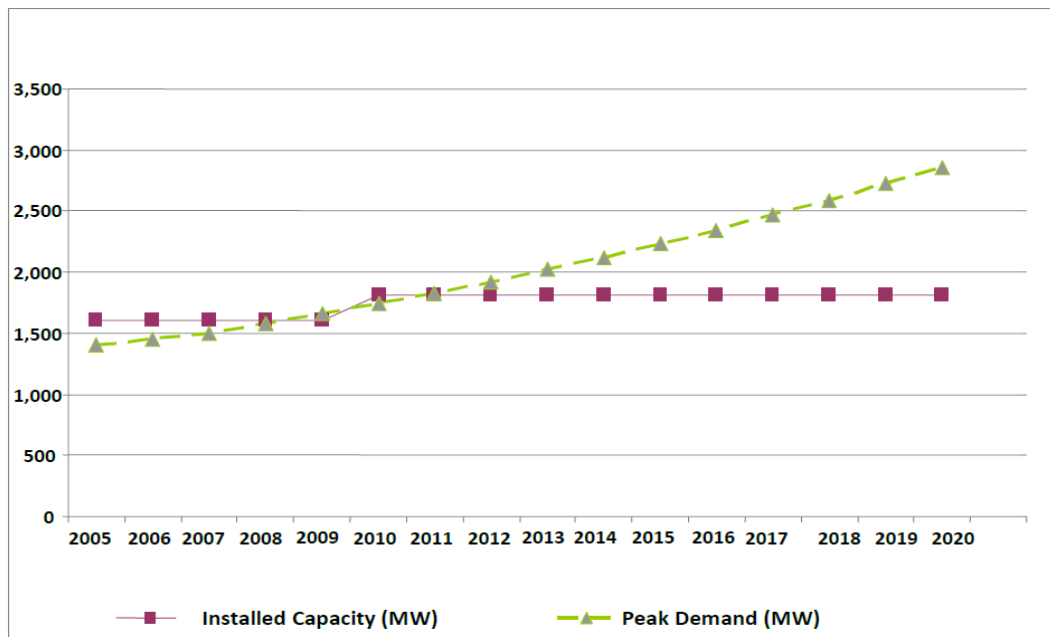
Table 8: Sources of energy

ENERGY TYPE	NUMBER
District Population	227, 466
Housing Units	44, 556
Electricity	

Households	17,951
Population	93,111
Gas	
Households	50
Population	232
Wood	
Households	176
Population	793
Candle	
Households	19,484
Population	96,257
Paraffin	
Households	2,120
Population	11,406
Solar	
Households	832
Population	4,718
Bio Fuel	
Households	69
Population	379
Diesel	
Households	485
Population	2,658
None	
Households	181
Population	796
Other	
Households	3,208
Population	17,116

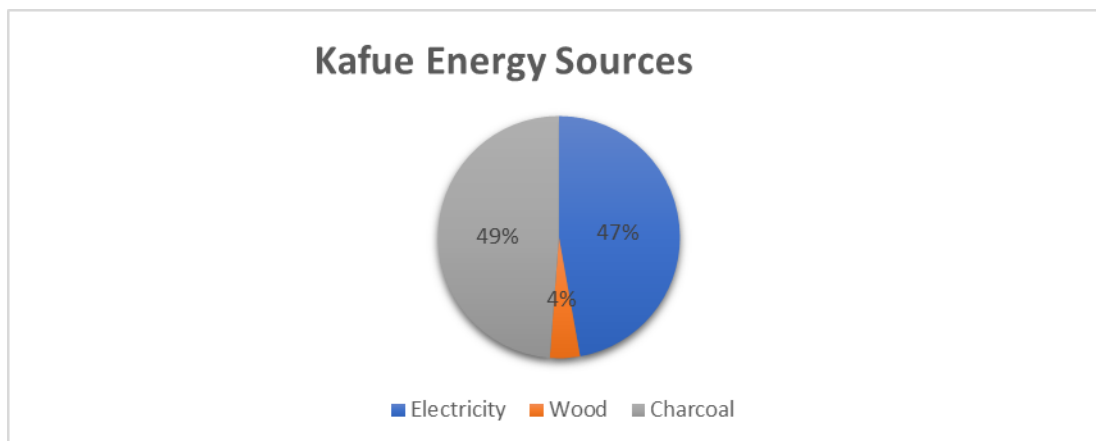
Source : ZESCO 2018

Figure 17: Energy Demand



Source : ZESCO 2018

Figure 18: Energy Sources



Source : ZESCO 2018

3.2.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

Kafue District currently consumes less than 1Megwatt (MW) of power per day and about 1.8 megawatt at peak hours. The main consumers of power in Kafue District are households, commercial buildings, commercial farmers and industries. The projected demand for power by 2030 will be around 6MW, an increase that will be as result of the increase in industrial and mining activities around the establishment of industries and the expansion of commercial farming activities in the District. Currently, over 40% of power consumed in the District is used by industries and followed by commercial farms at 25% and the rest is shared among

residential housing, commercial businesses, administrative offices, schools and health facilities.

3.2.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The diagram above illustrates major sources of energy in the District; Charcoal is most used source of energy and accounts for 49%. Electricity comes second, which amounts to 47% of total energy sources in the District and followed by wood. The others source such as paraffin and candles are used for lighting purposes. Gas and other sources contribute to contribute less than 1% of energy sources. By 2030, the energy demand for Kafue is projected to grow to 3MW at off peak and 5MW at peak. The proportion of people using firewood and charcoal for domestic energy remains high at about 65%. The percentage of households burning fuels through cars and engines is low. The Consumption of charcoal is higher than electricity. Given the project increase in population these levels are subject to increase, hence negatively affecting the environment if connections to the National grid are not scaled up or if households don't invest in sustainable alternative sources of energy. It is anticipated that in the years to, cover if the situation is not well managed the forest cover in the District will reduce significantly.

3.1.5 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population

Distribution Patterns

Charcoal consumption is expected to double by 2030 and fuel wood consumption used for charcoal production is estimated to be 544.8 million m³ and 46.1 million tons, respectively. This situation is likely to also occur the majority of wards in the District if an investment in alternative sources of energy is not done. In The wards of the District traditional charcoal production has been a growing concern due to its threat of deforestation, land degradation, and climate change impacts. Its use from 54 to 71% in both urban and rural areas. This rapid increase in Charcoal production as both an important economic activity and source of energy is impacting negatively on land cover as most of the trees harvested are not replanted.

3.1.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

With a few households connected in the main grid the level of consumption of charcoal is estimated to increase in the District. This will result in increased deforestation. Recently level of deforestation at a result of clearance of land for farming activities and charcoal burning has been on the increase in the District. This is negatively affecting the environment within the District. This affects not only loss of trees but also changes to the climatically conditions of the District.

3.1.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Among the issues arising from lack of electricity in the rural wards is the inability of women and youths to engage in economically productivity activities at household level. Lack of access to electricity has a huge negative impact on households and communities because inadequate energy infrastructure causes the marginalization of entire villages or cities. At the same time, energy poverty in the rural wards of the District strongly affects the individual's living and social conditions and undermines educational and business opportunities.

Women in these areas, were responsible for a household's energy supply, and hence suffer the greatest impact of energy poverty. Evidence of this can be found in observable consequences such as health or physical drudgery, as well as in terms of social inequality and limited personal empowerment

3.2.8 Summary of the sector

Modern and reliable energy is essential for economic development and women's empowerment. Time saved from wood and fuel collection could be effectively used for new business opportunities. Furthermore, women who have access to electricity and are exposed to several information channels, i.e. TV or formal education, are also more likely to be externally employed. This is not the case in the District. As women contribute to the household's income, they also benefit from personal empowerment, increase their bargaining and decision making power domestically and improve their social status outside the home. In this way, women's economic and personal empowerment results in higher social influence and greater political awareness. Both of these aspects are necessary to overcome the traditional gender-based division of labor. While access to modern energy generally has clear and positive effects on females' employment and empowerment, it might initially decrease income generation opportunities. Firewood collection and sales represent a source of income for women that would disappear in the case of technological advancement and a switch to modern energy. However, electrification is also responsible for increasing efficiency and automation in different sectors, including agriculture, where women are traditionally employed.

Electricity demand in Zambia has been increasing at the annual rate of 3 – 4 %, mainly owing to mining sector and agricultural sector. Structurally, future demand growth will depend on mining company demand. Copper ore production may be affected by international market conditions. If the market price declines, Zambia could lose its competitive edge. Power demand could then also decline, a trend which has historical precedence. Thus, power demand in the mining sector is strongly affected by copper price on the international market and by price volatility. By 2030, the Zambian government plans to increase the electrification ratio from the current 3.1% to 50% in rural areas, 48% to 90% in urban areas, and to reach the nationwide target ratio of 60% by 2030. These increases will be additionally piled up in

future demand; but the increases will be determined by restriction in actual supply rather than by potential demand. Figure xx Electricity Demand for Zambia 2005 – 2020.

3.1.9 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing To The Issues Identified

A number of wards are disadvantaged in the District in terms of access to electricity, this is because of the high cost of providing this service in low populated remote places with difficult terrains and low consumption results in rural electricity schemes that are usually more costly to implement than urban schemes. In addition, low rural incomes also rise the challenge of affordability. Although, where electricity replaces other commercial fuels and the long distance means greater electricity losses and more expensive customer support and equipment maintenance. Despite this rural electrification one of the programs currently running in the District has claimed to have substantial benefits, promoting production and better health and education for Households.

3.3 Transport Sector

3.3.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level

The country has a national transport policy which was approved in 2019. The Policy aims at enhancing the facilitator role of the transport sector in social and economic development of the public and private sectors. It seeks to promote private sector involvement in infrastructure development and service provision under a regulated environment. Further, it focuses on promoting integrated modal transportation of goods and passengers, enhancing cost efficiency in transport service provision; ensuring optimal maintenance and rehabilitation of existing transport infrastructure; promoting regional corridor competitiveness and promoting safe transport infrastructure and services. At District level the Local Authority in partnership with central Government has invested in undertaking road works that are meant to improve access in all the wards of the District.

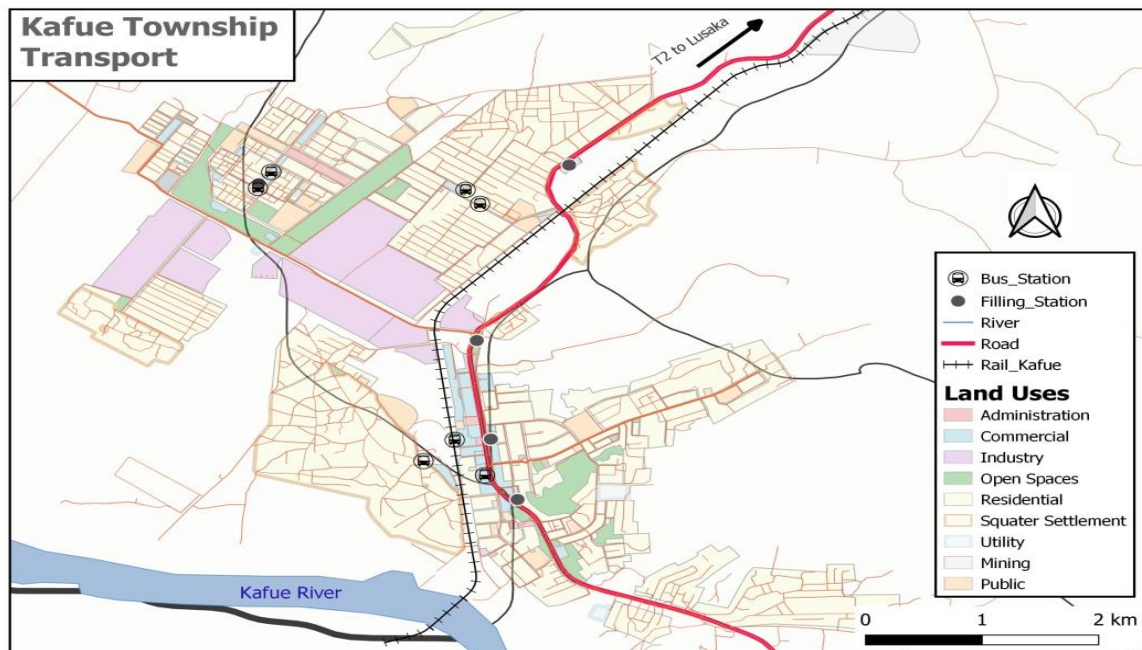
3.2.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

The major road cutting across Kafue District is the Great North Road, running between Livingstone and beyond Lusaka and it connects Zambia and the rest of Southern Africa (Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa). The District is also crossed by the railway line which runs between the Copperbelt Province through Lusaka to Livingstone and beyond to Southern Africa. In terms of air transport, the District has two small airfields which can only accommodate small aircrafts. The major rivers, namely Kafue and Zambezi can be used as a means of transport. However currently, the two rivers are utilised mainly for boat cruises by tourism businesses.

The street networks in the township is extensive, but in a very poor condition. The rural parts

of the District has a network of a number of gravel and earth roads which are passable, but equally in poor condition. The Township Road layouts are shown in figure 19 below.

Figure 19: Township Roads



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team 2024

3.2.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

Kafue is growing rapidly at an annual rate of 3.2% and yet provision of transportation infrastructure has not matched the growth. At the District level, the rate of investments in transport infrastructure is lower than the demand largely due to lack of clearly defined infrastructure targets, own financial resources and approved spatial plans to ensure that the investments in transport is implemented accordingly. Only about 3% of the District has approved spatial plans made up mainly of six (6) wards namely Kafue, Kasenje, Chisankane, Chifwema, Shabusale and Matanda. The majority of the residents of Kafue live in unplanned settlements on the fringes of the urban wards (Kafue, Matanda, Kasenje and Shabusale) and in rural areas extending as far as 65km from the civic centre. The existence of several spatial layouts (of only a few selected areas) that have not been merged and updated poses a risk to infrastructure planning, resulting in development inequalities between urban and rural wards.

3.2.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Current efforts to provide road infrastructure have been limited to only a few urban wards (Chisankane, Kafue, Matanda, Kasenje and Shabusale) which have had some of their roads upgraded to bituminous standards with the rest of the District experiencing minimal to no infrastructure at all. Some roads in rural wards such as Lower Zambezi, Kafue East and West

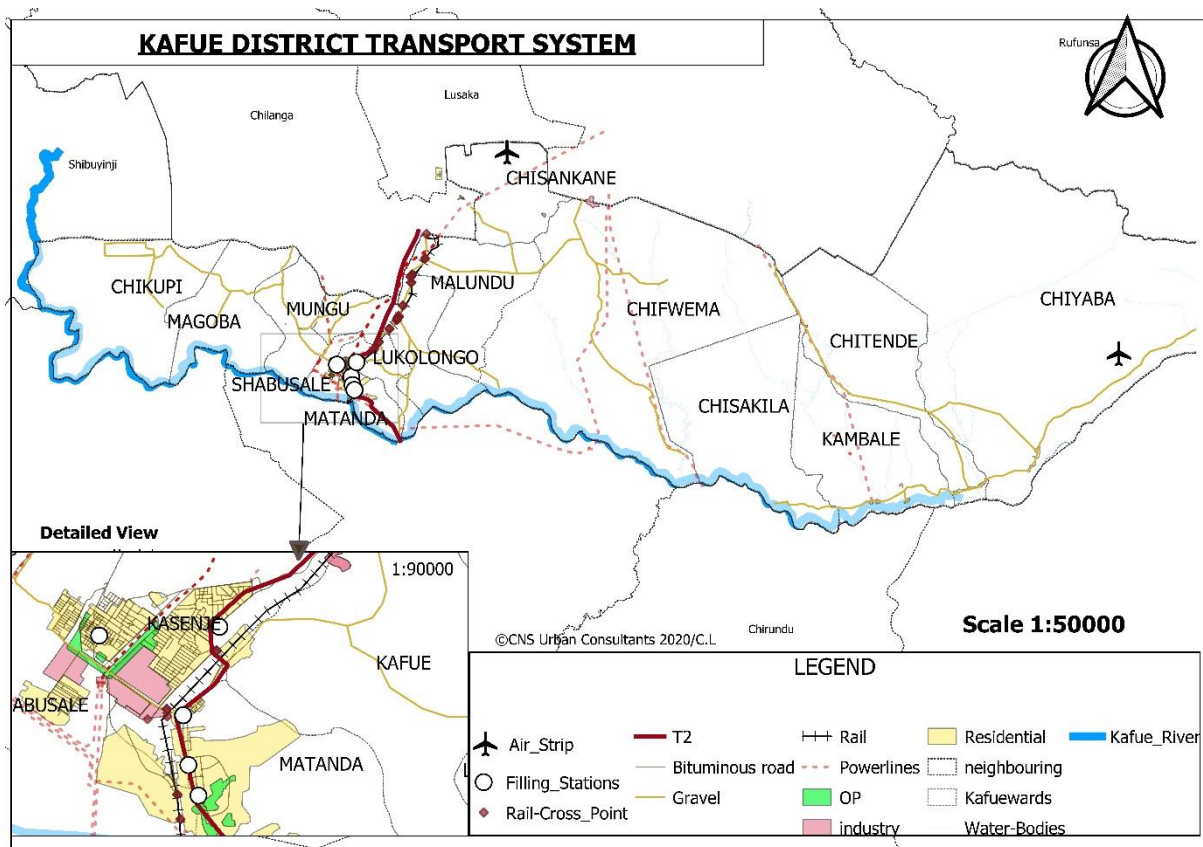
were recently graded to improve accessibility. It has also been noted that infrastructure provision in the District is adhoc and irregular and has focused mostly on maintenance, not upgrading or creation of new transport routes despite the vast resource potentials in the District. The rapidly changing nature of wards closer to Lusaka such as Shimabala, Lukolongo, Chifwema, Malundu and Chisankane, which are on traditional land have experienced regular changes in land use from agriculture to industrial, commercial and residential making it even more difficult for the council to provide transport infrastructure. Other factors affecting the provision of infrastructure are the high number of land disputes, unplanned settlements and high frequency of subdivisions on previously planned lots especially in Chisankane and Shimabala Wards.

3.2.5 The Impact of the Continuation Of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population

Distribution Patterns

The demand for transportation services in Kafue District is increasing due to population growth and urbanisation. Its proximity to Lusaka makes the District attractive for commercial, housing and industrial developments that have driven land conversions from traditional to leasehold and subdivisions of planned lots. Several roads will need to be upgraded and new roads opened. There will be a need for a well-planned intercity bus terminus to coordinate public transport systems and also need to consider alternative transportation such as waterways along the Kafue River to Chirundu and Luangwa and Feira through the Zambezi River. The existing railway will need to be upgraded and maintained to reduce traffic congestion caused by heavy trucks that pass through the main town Centre. In order to stimulate its tourism sector, the District will need to build an airport to attract international visitors and other local tourists. Kafue has a high potential for tourism in the Lower Zambezi.

Figure 20: Transport Infrastructure



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team 2024

The figure 20 above shows the priority roads that need to be upgraded and maintained in the District. By 2030, the District will require more roads to accommodate the growing population and rapidly expanding urban areas especially in Kafue East and West as well as the central areas in Shimabala and Malundu wards. The District equally faces the challenges of connectivity between and within the existing wards.

3.2. 7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In the rural areas of the District, no established transport system exists this has made mobility for the rural urban a challenge. The majority of them have to either walk or use bicycle to undertake economic activities. The District is equally not well connected with road infrastructure making it difficult to move from one Ward or location to another. The only established model of transport in motorized transport, and rail transport which is also not efficient. The District does not have an airport, the existing airstrips are held in private hands for mostly those in agriculture and tourism. This implies that the poor are further marginalised by lack of a well-established transport system.

3.2.8 Summary

From the public participation processes it was evident that an improved transport infrastructure with Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) is critical for the District to improve

connectivity. Further, the District needs to utilize the existing transport infrastructure such as rail, air and waterways by creating an integrated multimodal transport system to improve transport efficiency. .

3.3. Forestry and Environment

3.3.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level

The Government recognises the importance of sustainable use of forestry and forestry product as important resources for the creation of employment, without however compromising the environmental standards. As such, the government has put in place a number of measures to enhance sustainable forest exploitation for economic development as well environmental protection. Some of the policies include afforestation, community based natural resource managements systems and many others. These measures include the promotion of sustainable harvesting of wood and production of charcoal in order to reduce deforestation. This has been done in Chief Chiawa where some areas have been zoned for restricted harvesting. The other key priority is to increase the participation of the private sector in the development of the forestry industry in order to enhance the contribution of the sector to the growth of the economy. Another intervention is the empowerment of local communities and traditional leaders in order to ensure adequate protection and management of forests. This has been actualised by the formation of community based forest protection teams in Chiawa area of the District.

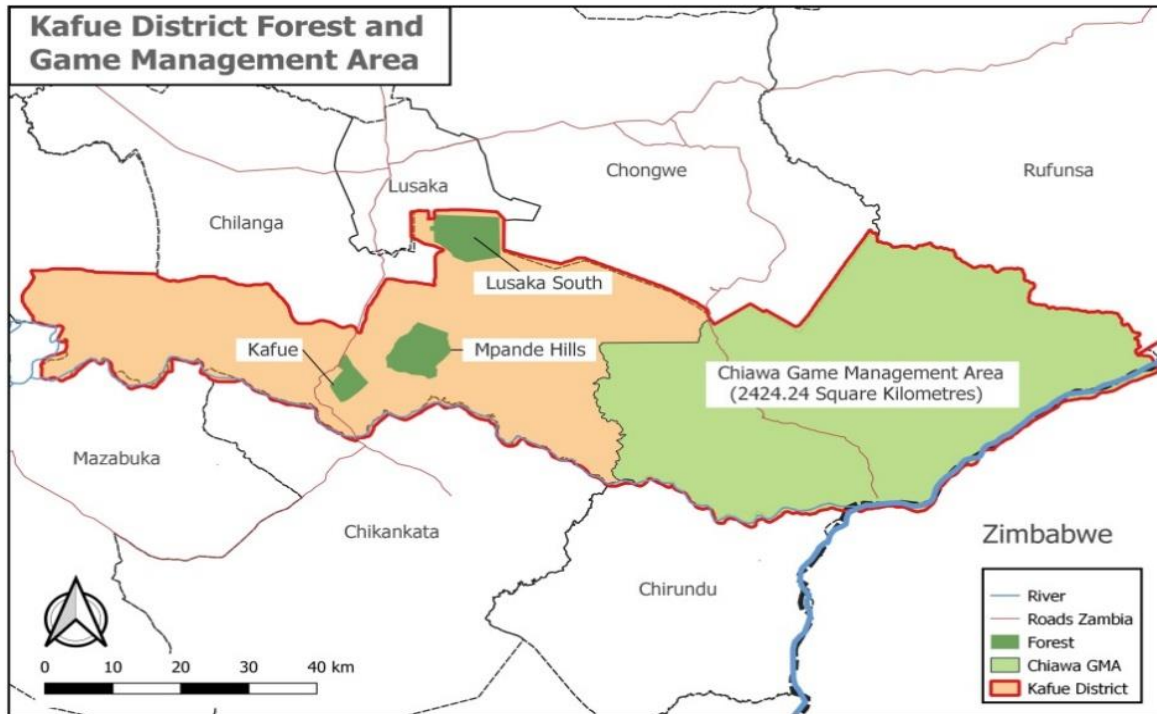
3.3.2. Description of the Existing State Of Development

Among the services being provided for through the Forestry sector includes but not limited to: Beekeeping Development, Forest Protection and Management, Tree Planting and Licensing on the usage of Forestry Products by way of issuance of permits to the members of the general public. Other services include Nursery Establishment and general Forestry Extension work.

The District is losing more forest cover largely due to demand for land agricultural expansion as well as human settlements. Other activities that are contributing to deforestation include the high demand for charcoal and to certain extent timber production, though the latter is not for commercial production purposes.

Most of the deforestation has been taking place in the north eastern part of the District in areas that include Nankanga, Kafue and Mpande Hills Forest Reserves. The other areas affected by deforestation include the central part of the District (core township), extending to the western part of the District and the Chiawa Game Management Area.

Figure 21: Kafue forestry and Wildlife



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team 2024

3.3.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

Forestry has been used unsustainably in the District. As a result, the community reported that a number of streams in both urban and rural areas had dried up as a result of human activities. The community equally indicated a loss of tree cover in various wards as well as increased flooding as a result of the loss of forest cover and fires. The key reason for the use of forestry products such as fire wood included the lack of electricity from the grid as well as unemployment.

3.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Climate change impacts regional water availability through the spatial and temporal redistribution of available water resources. Since 2016, it was noted that climate change is making it significantly harder for local people to support their livelihoods, access safe water, fight hunger and live healthy. The rate at which the natural environment is deteriorating is alarming particularly in Lukolongo, Chifwema, Chisankane, Chitende and Chiyaba Wards. Trees (forests) covering an area in extent of over 4000 hectares have been cut down to pave way for commercial farms, for domestic energy, construction and small scale mining particularly sand mining. The rainfall pattern has changed dramatically since the late 1970s to 2018 with the rainy season reducing to a paltry 2 months of irregular rainfall. Much of Kafue District lies in the 800 – 1200mm rainfall zone and yet received less than 600mm of rainfall in 2018 resulting in crop failure among most scale farmers. In the late 1970s to 1990s, the rainy season would run for 5months (November to April) and in the last four years which

have also been the warmest on record (December to February). The Lower Zambezi with over 1 million plant and animal species faces the highest effects of climate change that threatens wildlife, humans and land degradation.

It is evidently clear that land degradation and deforestation have been the major contributors of local climate change in Kafue District. As one of the fastest growing urban centers, the District is experiencing many pressures particularly land conversions to meet the growing demand for modern affordable housing, industries and commercial farms. The risks posed by climate change across the District are similar. The changing rainfall pattern leading to droughts that cause crop failures and heat waves that cause extensive health problems are becoming more common in the lower Zambezi. Water resources have become more erratic in areas that lie further away from rivers and dams have also dried up and unable to get filled during the rainy season due to low rainfall experience. This has put pressure on households to find alternative drinking water for their animals and for irrigating their vegetable gardens. A total of seven (7) potential impacts primary were identified when analysing the impacts of climate change.

Table 9: Summary of Climate Change Impacts in Kafue District

Climate Change Impact	# Wards	Coverage
Increased risks to livestock	12	100%
Decreased water quality in ecosystem due to droughts	12	80%
Increased migration to urban and peri-urban areas	16	50%
Increased impacts on environment due to land-use change	8	60%
Increased risk of crop failures	13	100%
Loss of Priority Wetlands and River ecosystems	13	100%
Increased impacts on threatened ecosystems	8	100%

Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team 2024

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

3.3.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

It is evidently clear that land degradation and deforestation have been the major contributors of local climate change in Kafue District. As one of the fastest growing urban centers, the District is experiencing many pressures particularly land conversions to meet the growing demand for modern affordable housing, industries and commercial farms. Water resources have become more erratic in areas that lie further away from rivers and dams have also dried

up and unable to get filled during the rainy season due to low rainfall experience.

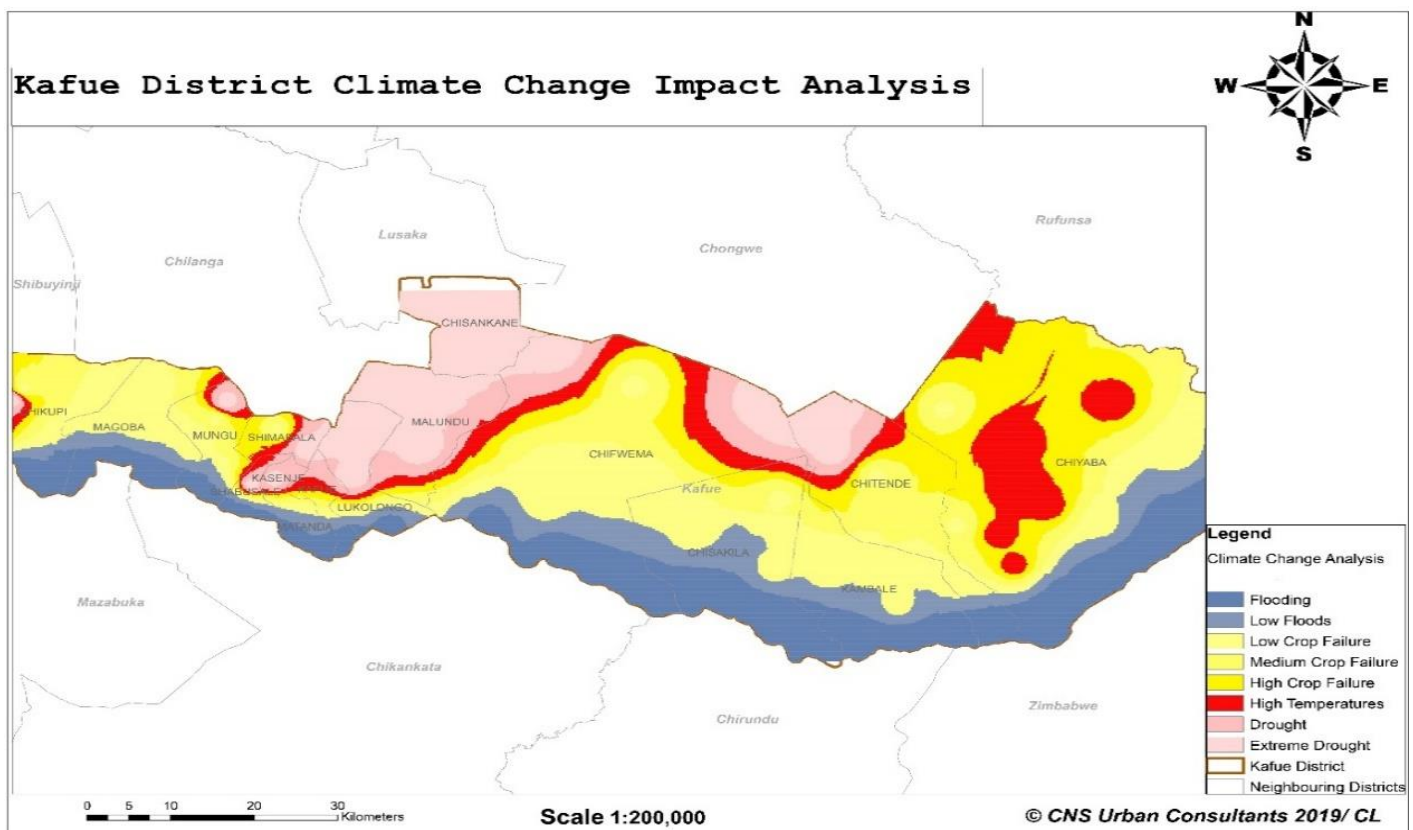
As a result of the above climate change impacts, we have seen most communities going into charcoal production as an alternative source of livelihood. This instead put more pressure on the available forest resources in the District leading to the loss trees especially mopane tree species as is the case with wards in chiawa area.

The continuation of the current trends of development where forest and agriculture land is being converted to settlement use will result into reduced land for agriculture, which in turn will lead into increased poverties for the communities that rely on subsistence farming. Other attendant challenges will be erratic water resources as a result of the destruction of sources of water such as the underground aquifer around the multi-facility economic zone in Chifwema and Chisankane areas. Water resources will become more erratic in areas that lie further away from rivers and more dams will dry up and will be unable to get filled during the rainy season due to low rainfall.

In the Chiawa area, it is expected that there will be an increase in human animal conflicts, and reduced income from the tourism sector.

In the Kafue plains, increase human settlements will result in overfishing on the reviver, thus depleting fish stock and resulting in increased rural poverties.

Figure 22: Kafue District Climate Change Impact analysis



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team, 2024

3.3.7 Issues relating to gender and vulnerable Groups

Climate change has increased inequalities among and within communities in the District. Over half of the population facing hunger and majority of children at risk of malnutrition live in the rural wards of the District and are more likely to depend on government food assistance. The CSO (2010) indicates that extreme poverty is three times higher in the rural areas of Kafue than the urban areas and that unemployment is highest among adults than young people. This data is still valid based on what was observed and through public consultations. Additionally, the number of people living in extreme poverty increased from 36% in 1990 to 48.6% in 2010 and the numbers could be more by the end of 2020. The pace of poverty is accelerating and climate change is the major driver. The impacts of environmental deterioration are taking a toll on communities and women are affected more followed by young people. It was observed that temperatures in the lower Zambezi in 2019 reached a high of 37 to 42 Degrees Celsius in October. The lower Zambezi has also experienced more frequent droughts which are causing increased food insecurity and crippling the livelihood options.

3.3.8 Summary of the Sector

The forestry sector in Kafue District has faced significant challenges, especially deforestation. The main drivers of deforestation have been clearing land for agriculture, human settlements, industrial development and charcoal production and demand for fuel wood. This scenario has contributed to the excision of some portions of the protected forest reserves such as Mpande Forest N0; 320 and Kafue local forests. Further there has been indiscriminate cutting down of trees even in other open areas dotted around the District. This indirectly has contributed to climate change being witnessed even affecting the livelihoods of the people. However the new Forests Act No 4 of 2015 together with the National Forestry Policy of 2014 has come up with measures that will help protect this very important natural resource

3.3.9 Consideration of the underlying Factors Contributing to the issues identified

Most communities consulted cited the following as the leading drivers of poverty in Kafue District: unemployment, lack of access to skills and training, lack of viable business opportunities, land disputes and displacements, poor agricultural systems and human-wildlife conflicts. Proximity of the District to Lusaka has brought high demand for housing, agricultural farm plots and the general demand for charcoal and fire wood. Also the persistence drought in the District especially in areas such as Chiawa has made people turn to charcoal production as the alternative source of livelihood hence escalating the deforestation

levels in the District.

3.4. Solid Waste management

3.4.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented

The Solid waste regulation and management act of 2018 provides for the sustainable regulation and management of solid waste; general and self-service solid waste services; the incorporation of solid waste management companies and define their statutory functions; the licensing and functions of solid waste service providers, operators and self-service solid waste providers and provide for their functions; the regulation, operation, maintenance and construction of landfills and other disposal facilities; the setting and approval of tariffs for management of solid waste and provision of solid waste services; and matters connected with, or incidental to, the foregoing. To ensure this act is operational at a local level, the District has been zoned into different solid waste management zones, which are serviced by waste collectors on a weekly basis.

3.4.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

Kafue District currently has limited mechanisms to facilitate solid waste collection and disposal. The District has one (1) designated disposal site located north of Kafue town, near the T2 Road.

Most solid waste at household level is disposed of through rubbish pits. Communities also dump their rubbish on road sides, a practice that has serious effects on the environment. The poor waste disposal practices at household level may result in the contamination of underground water through seepage as well as contamination of streams and rivers through surface run-off during the rainy seasons.

3.4.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

- Poor waste management practises by local
- Lack of know-how in the disposal of waste
- The size of the dump site was another challenge
- Non servicing of areas in the rural parts of the District

3.4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The population of Kafue is growing rapidly and the level of urbanisation is also high. It is anticipated that both historical as well as newly generated solid waste will grow exponentially. If not well managed, solid waste will pose very serious environmental challenges such as contamination of the underground water through seepage as well as pollution of the water courses through surface run-off. Kafue Town will therefore need additional dumpsites and designated waste collection sites in all the wards with the urban

wards taking a leading role in order to manage the solid waste sustainably. On the other hand, there is urgent need to build the capacity of Kafue Town Council to manage solid waste by creating a waste management department and equipping it with the necessary plant and equipment

3.4.8 Summary of the Sector

Solid waste management is a challenge as the Kafue Town Council does not have the capacity to collect all the waste in the District resulting in waste accumulation particularly in the urban wards. The main type of waste generated in Kafue town is domestic waste from residential and trading places with plastic bags and bottles being the leading type of waste. A tendency to dump waste in open spaces and in the road reserves was observed in Kafue Estates (Community 7), a high density area. Kafue estates lacks waste collection facilities despite its urban character, history as a planned area and its high population density. On the other hand, indiscriminate dumping of waste in the rural wards was attributed to illegal dumping of waste by operators mainly from Lusaka City.

3.5 Water and Sanitation

3.5.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level

A number of government priorities are being implemented in the District these include:

- Increasing access to water and sanitation throughout the District, for water the Local Authority has partnered with a number of local and international organisation to drill bore halls in various part of the District.

3.5.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

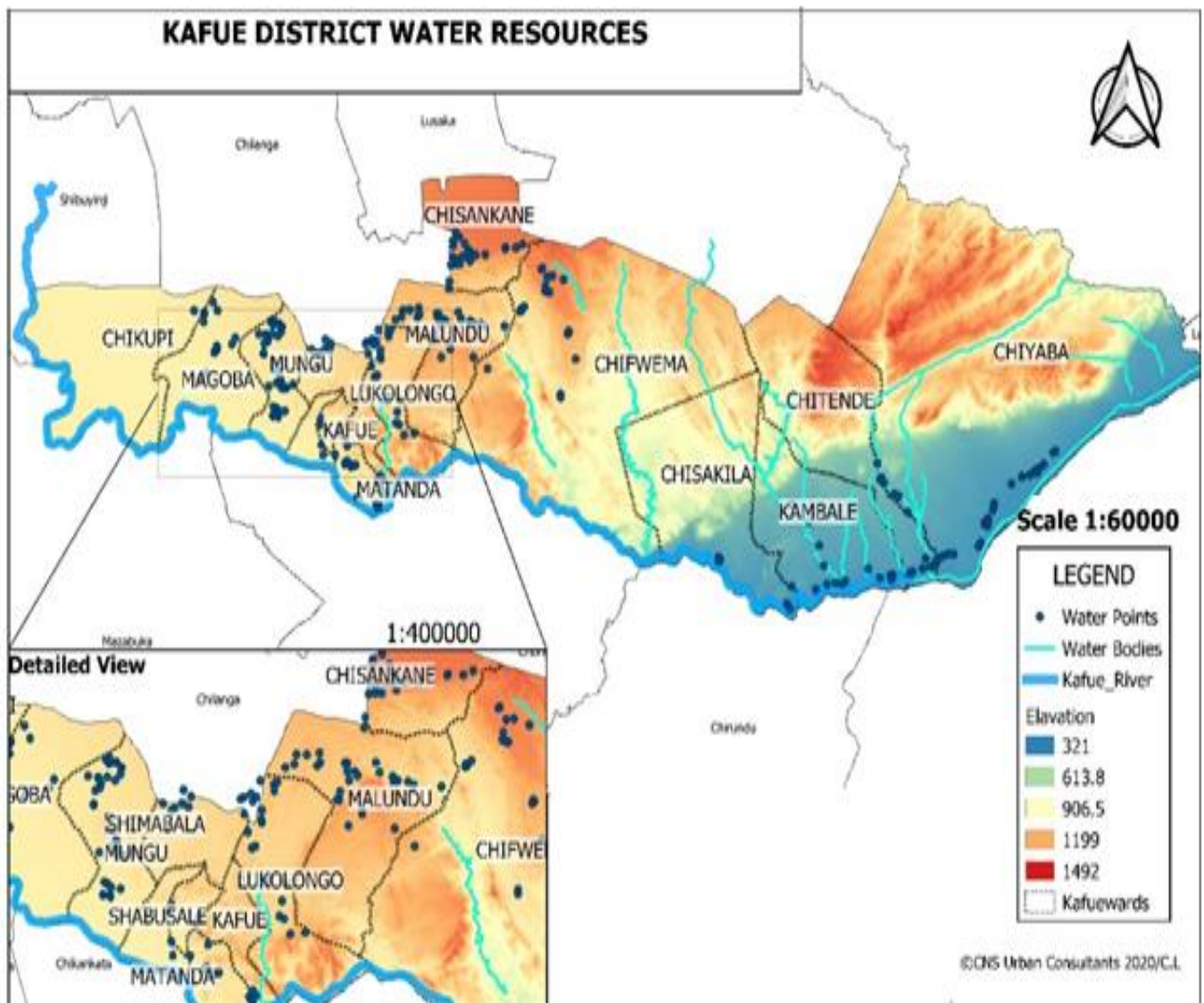
The main sources of water supply in the District are piped water, boreholes, river , streams , kiosks and shallow wells. Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC) is the main provider of urban piped water in the District.. Areas serviced by LWSC are Kafue Town, Kafue Estates, Soloboni, Shikoswe, Zambia and Chawama Compounds. In these urban areas, 17% of the population use communal taps, 13% with piped water within the house and 14% piped water outside the house (Census 2010) as shown in figure 15 below. Further, Kafue had 44, 556 households out of which 26.1% were connected to protected boreholes, mainly private water points. Twelve (12) rural wards are not supplied by LWSC and main sources of water are boreholes, streams, rivers and wells. The total number of boreholes in the District is 11, 674 (Kafue Town Council – Water and sanitation Unit, 2019).

3.5.3 Issues arising from the public participation process

While there has been a general improvement in access to basic water services, access to safe

drinking water remains a challenge particularly in the twelve (12) rural wards of Kafue largely due to low investments in water supply, risks of climate change that is resulting in loss of wetlands and ecosystems as well as population increase. The projected number of households in 2019 was 65, 734 and 94, 495 by 2030.

Figure 23: Kafue Water Resources



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team, 2024

3.5.5 The impact of continuation if existing trends on Land Use and Population

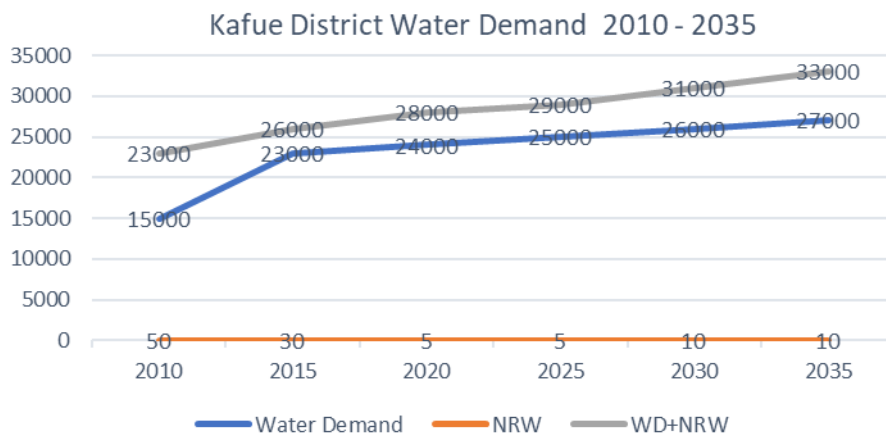
Distribution Patterns

The demand of water in the District is influenced by the increase in population and despite this fact the equipment and machinery used to serve the population has not been upgraded from the time it was put in place in the 1990s, hence most of the newly built up areas rely on boreholes with own storage tanks. Figure 18 shows the water resources in the District. Water supply is also affected by increasing operational and maintenance costs. In 2019, the daily

storage capacity of LWSC was increased to 450,000cubic meters per day although much of this water is for supply to Lusaka City.

Future demand for water supplied by the LWSCo will increase marginally by around 5% due to the increase in private water supply and schemes. Below is the projected supply and demand by 2035.

Figure 24: Water Supply and Demand



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team, 2024

3.5.7 Issues relating to gender and vulnerable Groups

An investment in water supply has not matched the increase in population based on public consultations and observations in the communities. This has resulted in women and children spending more time fetching water from communal boreholes as opposed to investing time in productive activity.

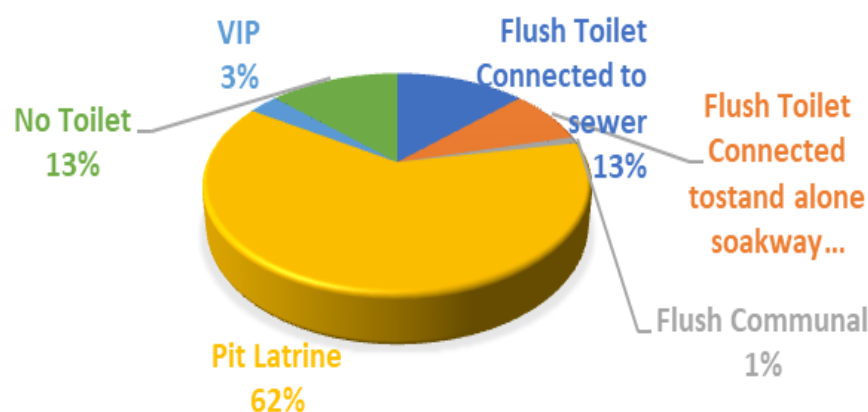
3.5.8 Summary of the Sector

The proportion of population served with improved sanitation in Zambia increased from 26.3 % in 2001 to 31.1 % in 2015 growing at an average annual rate of 1.22%.

Rapid development in the newly built up areas of Kafue (Chisankane/Chalala/Lusaka South, Shimabala, Chifwema, Malundu, Lukolongo) has increased the use of on-site sanitation. The LWSC has inadequate capacity to service these areas. Figure 20 below shows that there are more people with a pit latrine in the District than any other sanitation facility. It was observed that there has been inadequate sanitation investments in District which could be attributed to the major cause of infectious diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery.

Sanitation Coverage

Figure 25: Sanitation Coverage



Source: Census 2010

3.6 Tourism Sector

3.6.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level

3.6.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

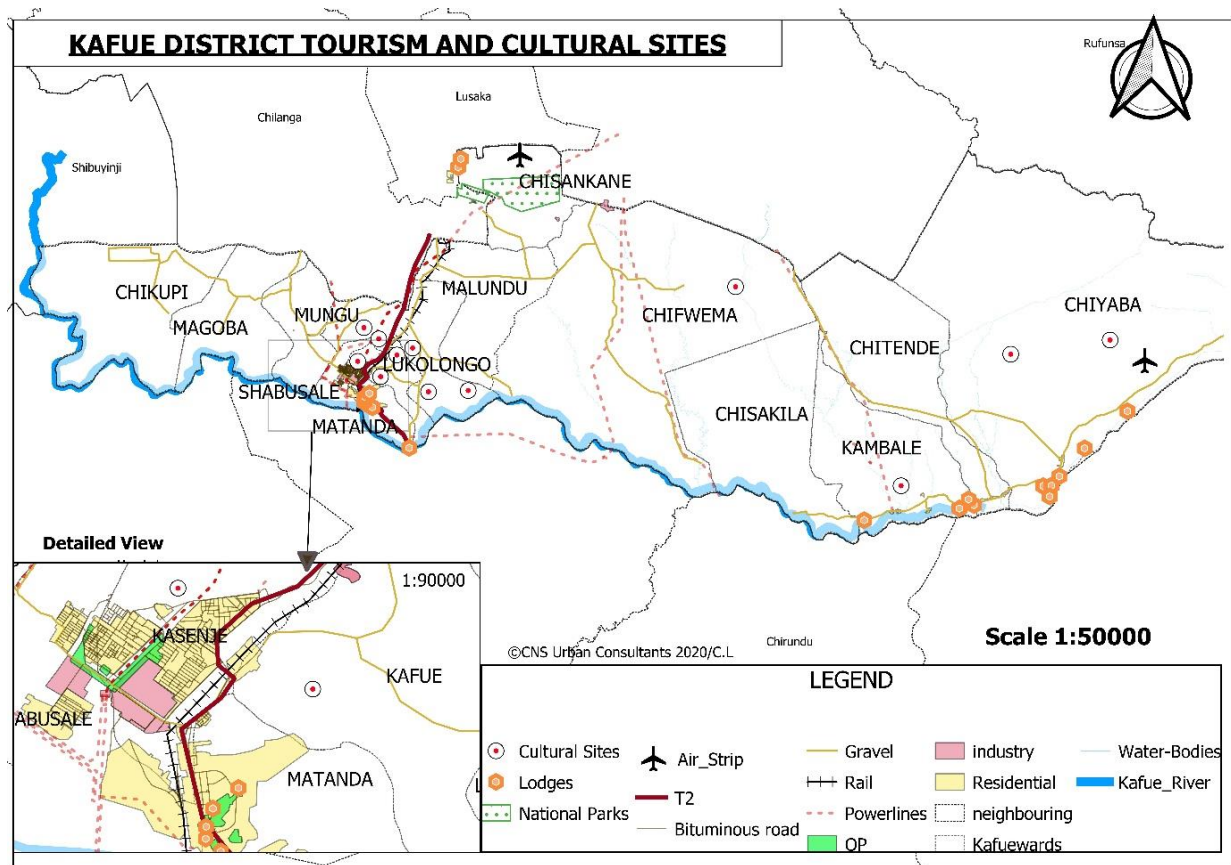
One of the key pillars of the Vision 2030 is diversification from mining to tourism and agriculture. Kafue District will focus its attention to create local employment opportunities and promote economic growth and development. Local reserves, Conservation areas and protected areas, local forests, cultural sites and national parks will enhance the tourism potential of the District.

The number of tourism arrivals in Zambia increased from 362,000 in 1998 to 1.08 million in 2017 growing at an average annual rate of 6.83%. Less than 1% of the tourists visited Kafue as their destination.

The major tourist attractions include the Lower Zambezi National Park, Chiawa Game Management Area (GMA) and Lusaka South National Park which offer a variety of wildlife and accommodates a number of tourist operators. Two Game Ranches, Chikupi Game Ranch and Kafue Fisheries Game Ranch (Lechwe Lodge), a wildlife sanctuary established in Chiawa GMA called Zambezia farm.

Kafue Township has over 56 accommodation premises categorised as guest houses and lodges, 40 of which are located in the Lower Zambezi. This translates to about 450 bed spaces. The eastern part of the District (Chisankane and Chifwema) has over 15 accommodation sites to cater for international tourists.

Figure 26: Tourism and Cultural Sites



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team, 2024

There are two major traditional ceremonies that take place in the District, namely the Chakwela Makumbi Ceremony celebrated by the Soli speaking people under HRH Senior Chieftainess Nkhomeshya and the Kailala traditional ceremony of the Goba people of the Lower Zambezi under HRH Chieftainess Chiyaba. The Chakwela Makumbi Ceremony which attracts 428 headmen in the Busoli Royal establishment and takes place every year in August and celebrates the coming of a new farming season. The Kailala Traditional Ceremony has not been held since 2007.

The District has a number of attractive cultural sites which if properly preserved, advertised and documented could attract tourists and provide gainful employment to local people. Some of the key cultural sites in the District include: a) The old Chief Palace in Chiawa Ward; b) Ibwe Inunka in Chitende Ward; c) Natural Caves in Shimabala ward; d) Beit Building Kafue Ward; e) Dombola Moye; e) Pre-colonial gunpowder making site; f) Fufumwe/Chongwe falls; g) Shrines; h) Nyamatani, Chisomoka, Chipapula and Malulu springs; i) Fossil site along leopards hill road; and j) Council Lodge (Colonial home for the District Commissioner).

3.6.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Most local people interviewed don't take part of investment in tourism due to limited access to financial resources. Despite the huge potential especially in chiawa area of the District. It was also evident that the majority of the local do make a number of artefacts that are sold as tourism products yet these products are not well marketed locally and international.

3.6.4 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

The District has a potential for supporting its tourism development through site seeing by local and international tourists. None of the above mentioned sites are currently under the national heritage conservation commission control and therefore remain unprotected and are threatened by the growth in private property rights. Due to the fact that the cultural sites have not been well documented and properly preserved, local people are currently not benefitting from the existence of these sites. For example in the Lower Zambezi, the local people could benefit from tours to the old palace and the caves for local employment opportunities that can be packaged together with information about the lodges and the Lower Zambezi national park. The continued change of land for tourism in an unsustainable way may continue to affect the environment negatively

3.6. Summary

Tourism has become a source of income in the District and the expected upturn in overall economic growth with success in stabilizing prices is likely to promote further increases in international and local tourism.

Kafue District is a host to a number of natural features and infrastructure that are critical in the growth of this particular sector at District and international level.

Tourism development in Kafue District is based on the two critical factors

- 1. Change or modification of the area, which should motivate tourists who are the key players in the field of tourism.*
- 2. existence/Presence of nature feature that can be harnessed*

When developing a tourist destination in any area, the expectations and satisfaction of the tourist should be the basis on which the new development should be built, and the government should be an active participant in the development of the area.

The need to strengthen local participation in tourism development needs to be activated to ensure local can benefit from the growth of this sector.

3.7 Health Sector

3.7.1 Key Government Priorities Being And To Be Implemented At A Local Level

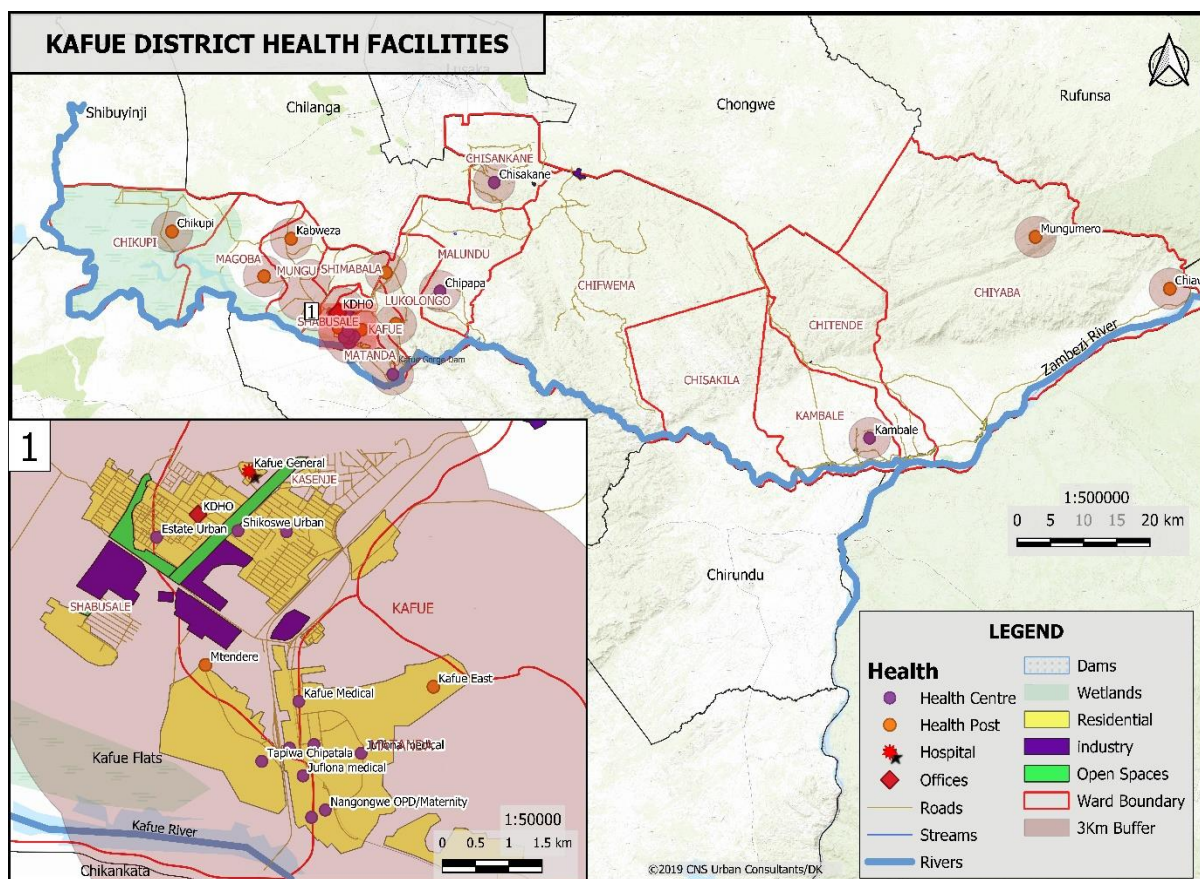
The vision of the government is to bring health care close to the family. Under this vision, government priorities being and to implement in the District are as follows: In ensuring adherence to government policy at local level the following are being undertaken:

- Undertaking of vacation programs
- Ensuring equitable distribution of health care costs among different income groups.
- Maintaining high standards of health care delivery services within the various medical centres
- Enhancing Rural and Remote Medical Intervention Training
- Increasing Healthcare Workforce Training and Resources for Preventing Diseases and Early Deaths
- Construction And Completion Of Health Infrastructure
- Reduce Patient- Personnel Ratio
- Increase financing towards epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response to the public health emergencies of international concerns such as COVID-19.

3.7.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

Kafue District has one Level 1 Hospital, namely Kafue General Hospital and 36 health centres. A sizeable proportion of the population covers long distances to access health facilities. Women, youth and the aged are the most affected. Figure 27 shows the health facilities in Kafue District.

Figure 27: Health Facilities in Kafue District



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team, 2024

In 2019 Kafue had 359 health personnel. In terms of health indicators, the District recorded four (4) TB related deaths. Kafue has an estimated 11, 588 clients on ART. Mortality rates for under 5 stood at 2.64 and 0.59 for persons above the age of 5. The most common cause of death is Respiratory infection, pneumonia with 5 in every 1000 people.

3.7.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

Most of the issues coming from the public participation with regards to health were around the following:

- Need to improve the existing health infrastructure
- Upgrading of health post in most wards
- Provision of water and electricity
- Reducing of distance between clinic
- Constructions of mortuaries
- Accommodation for health staff in rural wards

3.7.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Seven (7) wards out of 16 in the District have enough health centres to satisfy the projected population while eight will need additional health centres provided. Chisankane and Mungu wards will require additional one more health centre each to satisfy the predicted population demand. Shabusale ward with a high population density will require additional 5 more health centres, Kasenje ward two (2) more at least to cater in consideration that the township expansion potential is expected to be in this ward. Lastly, Shimabala ward will require additional two health centres. This is the assessment based on the planning standards that one health centre should have a population catchment of 10000 habitats. The population numbers are from CSO projection and the health centres considered are both public and private health facilities. See the table below for future projections.

Table 10 : Kafue Health Service Assessment

S/N	Ward	Projected Population	Density	Number of Existing HC	Population Served (based on planning standards)	Number of additional HC required
1	Chikupi	2372	2977	1	10000	0
2	Malundu	21170	26573	0	0	3
3	Chisankane	20728	26018	1	10000	1
4	Chifwema	12122	15216	0	0	2
5	Chisakila	10215	12822	1	10000	1
6	Kambale	11729	14723	1	10000	0
7	Chitende	10331	12968	0	0	1
8	Chiyaba	12102	15191	1	10000	1
9	Magoba	2424	3043	0	0	0
10	Mungu	32129	40329	2	20000	1
11	Shabusale	69209	86873	2	20000	6
12	Shimabala	29432	36944	1	10000	3
13	Kasenje	95581	119976	7	70000	5
14	Matanda	24857	31201	4	40000	-1
15	Kafue	18327	23005	2	20000	0
16	Lukolongo	11593	14552	1	10000	-1
	TOTAL:	384321				

Source: Kafue District Health Office, 2019.

3.7.5 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population

Distribution Patterns

Generally, in Zambia, a health centre is to be provided for every 10, 000 people (Ministry of Health, 2019). The provision of a health post requires a lesser population of between 5000 – 10,000. Only 75% of the population in Kafue District has access to a health facility within a 5km radius. Health facilities are concentrated within the Central wards of Kafue, Matanda, Shabusale and Kasenje while the western part (Magoba, Chikupi) of the District faces the most challenges in terms of access to health services followed by the Lower Zambezi (Chiyaba, Chitende, Kambale and Chisakila). Other wards such as Malundu, Chisankane, Mungu, and Chifwema have access to health facilities outside the District such as Chilenje Level 1 and University Teaching Hospital, Bauleni Clinic and Chilanga clinic which are outside the District.

3.7.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Kafue District Hospital is the only referral health facility in the District. The health system in Zambia is based on referral system. It means that for one to access health services at the Kafue General Hospital, they must be referred by a Health centre or Health Post in the ward. Using the referral system, an estimated 130,000 people are excluded and the number will double by 2030 if no deliberate steps are taken to construct health facilities and employ more health personnel. This implies that vulnerable groups and other communities will continue to be disadvantaged if health facilities across the District are not improved on.

3.7.8 Summary

The current ratio of doctor to patient at Kafue General Hospital is 1:1350 compared to a standard ratio of 1:100 (Source). In terms of nurse to patient ratio, the average for the District is 1:540 against a prescribed 1: 200 per 1000 patients (Source). The result is poor service delivery at most health facilities. Kafue lacks a District hospital and will require about 18 health centres by 2030 to meet the demand for health services.

3.8 Education Sector

3.8.1 Key Government Priorities Being And To Be Implemented At A Local Level

The Ministry of Education upholds the principle that every individual has an equal right to educational opportunity. This means that every individual child, regardless of personal circumstances or capacity, has a right of access to, and participation in, the education system. One of the key policies to ensure this is achieved in the District is that if the school feeding programs for the poor and Vulnerable The ministry has partnered with local Non-governmental organisations that provide support in the area.

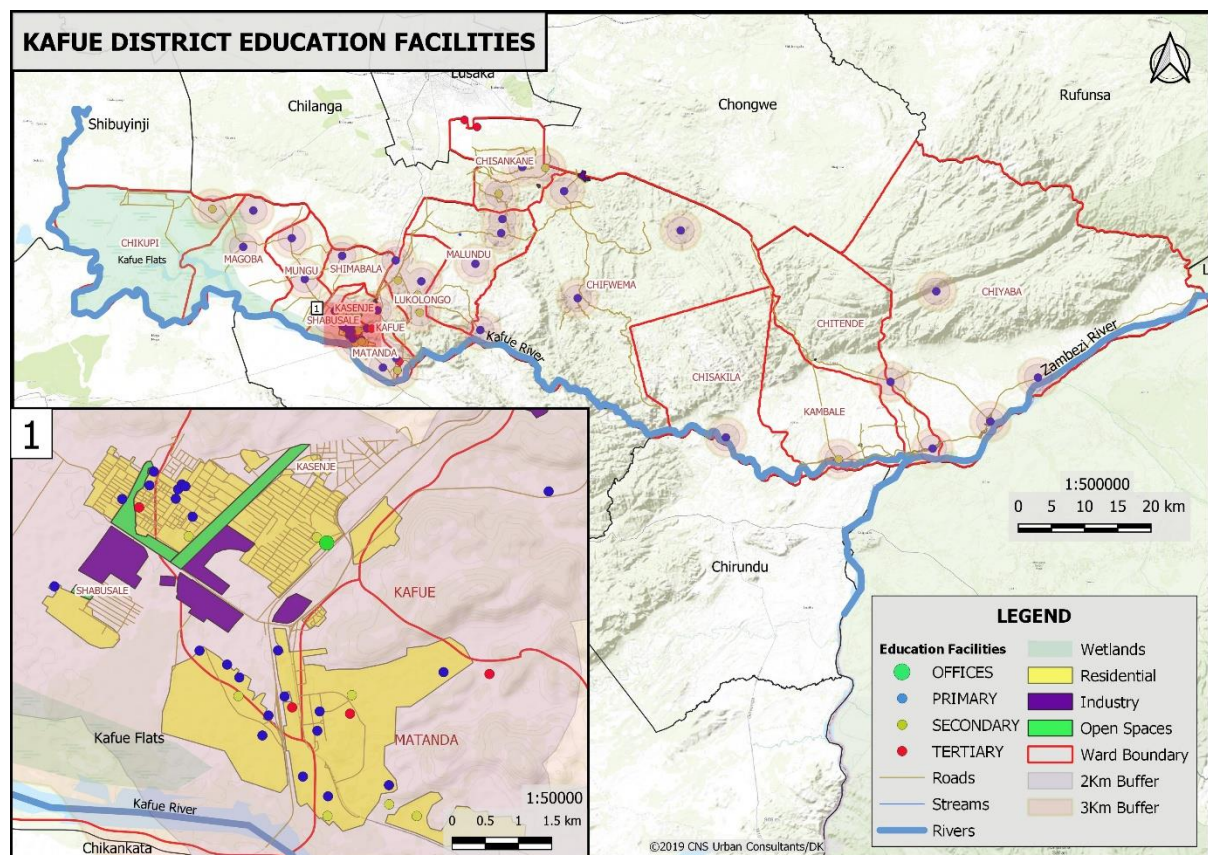
3.8.2 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

Kafue District has 82 schools broken down as follows: 17 Community School; 34 Government Primary schools; 15 Government Secondary schools and 13 Private schools which comprise 4 Secondary and 9 Primary schools. The District has 23 Early Childhood Centers and 18 Adult and Youth Literacy Centers. Currently, the teacher pupil ratio for Kafue is 1:61 while the average for Lusaka is 1: 33 and the national average is 1: 36.5. By all standards, Kafue District has a higher teacher pupil ratio.

There are a number of emerging private schools and preschools in the District. With 18 wards in the District, this entails 3 government schools per ward which proves to be very inadequate looking at the fact that the ward with the highest projected population has 95,581 people (4919 pop/km²) and the whole District has an estimated population of 384,321. All the non-government run schools have helped in increasing the education coverage in the District but not evenly spread across because most of them concentrate in urban areas due to the high demand for education.

Figure 28 is a map that shows the distribution of schools in Kafue District with a buffer of 5km radius around each school. Population data of the population of children of school going age was used to determine the number of children that may be excluded from schools due to distances beyond 5km.

Figure 28: District Educational Facilities



Source: Kafue District Education Office, 2019.

Table 10 below shows the number of schools in Kafue in comparison with the number of schools in the Province and the country.

Table 11: Number of schools

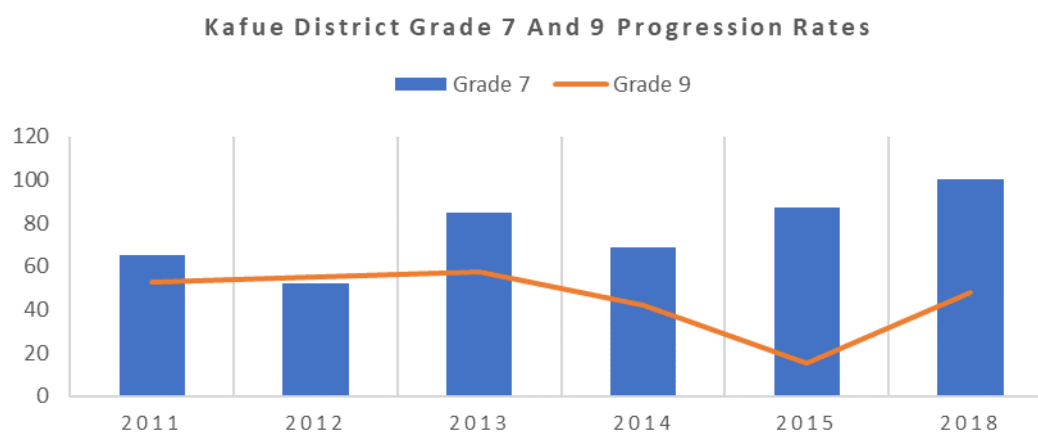
	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Tertiary Schools
Kafue	63	19	7
Lusaka Province	755	111	TBD
National	8843	1009	TBD

Source: Kafue District Education Boards; Education Bulletin 2017

3.8.2.1 Progression Rates and learning Outcomes

Figure 29 below details the overall results of the final examination for Grade 7 and 9 learners in schools, which to some extent explains the quality of education within the District in comparison to other Districts. It also indicates the percentage of the population in the school aged cohort (between and including ages 7 – 18) who are currently enrolled in education. At National level, segregated results for 2019, the Progression rate to grade 10 for boys stood at 46.94% while for girls was at 45.33%. The national progression rate to grade 10 for 2019 results was 46.14% compared to 45.65 % in 2018.

Figure 29: Kafue District Progression Rates for Grade 7 and 9 for the Period 2011 –2018



Source: Kafue District Education Office, 2019.

In 2018, the District recorded 100% progression at grade 7 and 48% at grade 9. There is a general upward trend in progression rates at grade 7 and 9 with more girls (67%) progressing to grade 8 and fewer boys (63%). At grade 9, more boys (63%) than girls (41%) progress to grade 10. Factors resulting in the trends include economic challenges, child labour and distances to schools.

3.8.2.2 Learner Enrolment

Learner enrolment in Kafue District increased at an average annual rate of 3% between 2014 and 2016. This is the highest rate amongst all Districts, second only to Lusaka City. The increase in learner enrolment is mostly in the urban schools. Learner enrolment has declined slightly in rural wards largely due to the current socio-economic context, increasing poverty, distances to schools and human animal conflict particularly in the 4 wards in the Lower Zambezi.

3.8.2.3 School Dropouts

The overall rate for Lusaka Province in 2017, the most recent data was 0.9% (Min. of Education Bulletin 2017). The number of girls dropping out of school at national level is rising and the trend is the same in Kafue, particularly in the 12 rural wards. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including high unemployment in the reproductive age group, poor classroom and sanitation infrastructure, poverty, alcohol and substance abuse, early marriages, high levels of households with no income and teenage pregnancies. Zambia, in 2015 alone recorded 10684 pregnancies among primary school going children and 2052 in secondary schools. The gap left by the change in policy to do away with basic schools has left a huge gap in rural wards. The District has seven (7) tertiary institutions (universities 2; colleges 5).

3.8.2.4 Literacy Rates

In 2018, adult literacy rate for Zambia was 86.7%. Though Zambia adult literacy rate fluctuated substantially in recent years, it tended to increase through 1999 - 2018 period ending at 86.7% in 2018. An estimated 55.3% Zambians were considered literate in 2010 (CSO, 2010), while 45.7% were considered to be illiterate. When compared to national total as a whole, which has a literacy rate of 83.69%, it can be seen that the national functional literacy rate is also higher than that of Kafue District (67%). A higher literacy rate is often associated with higher levels of urbanization, for instance where access to schools is less of a problem, and where there are economies of scale. The spatial breakdown of literacy rates in Kafue suggests that urban wards have higher literacy rates.

3.8.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

Issues arising include:

- Limited Number of secondary schools,
- Long distance to primary schools
- Limited Nursery Schools
- High Teacher Pupil ratios
- Lack of Housing units for teachers in rural areas
- Lack of ICT s materials in most schools

3.8.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

This is the assessment based on the planning standards that one secondary school should have a population catchment of 930 (1000) between 15 to 20 years. The population numbers are from CSO projection by 2030 and the secondary schools considering public and private schools.

Table 12: CSO Projection

S/N	Ward	Proj. Pop 2019	Proj. Pop 2030	Proj. Pop 2030 (15-20)	No. of Existing Schools	Pop Served (based on planning standards)	No. of additional secondary or capacity required by 2030
1	Chikupi	2372	2977	595	1	1000	0
2	Malundu	21170	26573	5314	3	3000	1
3	Chisankane	20728	26018	5203	2	2000	3
4	Chifwema	12122	15216	3043	0	0	3
5	Chisakila	10215	12822	2564	0	0	3
6	Kambale	11729	14723	2944	1	1000	2
7	Chitende	10331	12968	2593	0	0	3
8	Chiyaba	12102	15191	3038	1	1000	2
9	Magoba	2424	3043	608	0	0	1
10	Mungu	32129	40329	8065	0	0	8
11	Shabusale	69209	2039.20	17374	1	1000	18
12	Shimabala	29432	36944	7388	0	0	7
13	Kasenje	95581	119976	23995	2	2000	21
14	Matanda	24857	31201	6240	0	0	6

15	Kafue	18327	23005	4600	6	6000	-2
16	Lukolongo	11593	14552	2910	5	5000	-2
17	Shikoswe						
18	Kabweza						
	Total:	384321					

Source: CSO 2010

From the analysis above, Kasenje ward need more secondary schools (21) than any others ward. Shabusale ward comes next requiring 18 more schools by 2030 to satisfy the population of secondary school going children based on 2030 population predictions. While on the other hand, Kafue ward and Lukolongo ward has more than enough even by 2030 population predictions. However, since Kasenje and Shabusale ward is in close proximity to Kafue ward, some pupils can have access to more secondary schools in the Kafue ward. On the other hand, Chikubi has enough secondary schools even by 2030 population prediction. The construction of more should be implemented in a phased way.

3.8.4.1 Primary School demand and supply assessment

Table 13 is the assessment based on the planning standards that one primary school should have a population catchment of 1200 between the age of 1 to 14. The analysis is based on the Policy brief written in 2011 that a Grade 6 class should have an average of 40 learner based on Zambia's national benchmark for quality education. Augmented by the assumption that the average number of classes per grade is 4. Therefore, for each basic school should have approximately 1,440 pupils.

Table 13: Primary School Demand and Supply Assessment

S/ N	Ward	Projected Populatio n 2019	Projected Populatio n 2030	Projected Populatio n 2030 (0- 14)	Numbe r Of Existin g Schools	Populatio n Served (Based On Planning Standards)	Number Of Additiona l Secondar y Or Capacity Required By 2030
1	Chikupi	2372	2977	1368	2	2880	-1
2	Malundu	21170	26573	12210	6	8,640	3

3	Chisankane	20728	26018	11955	1	1,440	7
4	Chifwema	12122	15216	6991	1	1440	4
5	Chisakila	10215	12822	5891	2	2880	2
6	Kambale	11729	14723	6765	1	1440	4
7	Chitende	10331	12968	5958	1	1440	4
8	Chiyaba	12102	15191	6980	3	4,320	2
9	Magoba	2424	3043	1398	3	4,320	-2
10	Mungu	32129	40329	18531	1	1440	12
11	Shabusale	69209	86873	39918	7	10,080	21
12	Shimabala	29432	36944	16975	1	1440	13
13	Kasenje	95581	119976	55128	12	17,280	26
14	Matanda	24857	31201	14336	5	7200	5
15	Kafue	18327	23005	10570	4	5760	3
16	Lukolongo	11593	14552	6686	8	11520	-3
	Total:	384321	482,410	221667			

Source: IDP Kafue, 2024

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

The table above shows that most of the wards will need to add more primary schools to meet the predicted 2030 population demand. 26 primary schools will need to be constructed in Kasenje ward at, followed up with Shabusale ward at 21. Note that the number of the needed primary schools can be reduced by increasing the capacity of the existing primary school and being mindful that churches and private school can also construct new school based on this assessment to supplement Local Authority and government effort. Local Authority has also a duty based on the developed layout plan to reserve land for construction of schools motivated by the principle of equitable distribution of schools to service the underserved communities. In Chikubi ward, no more primary schools will be required. While Lukolongo and Magoba ward will still have more than enough.

3.8.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The lack of a government tertiary education institutions spread out across the District has a negative impact on school progression, mainly on girls. The result of many girls dropping out has been early marriages and teen pregnancies and for males, alcohol abuse and crime. To meet education for all by 2030, a total of 30 primary schools, 10 secondary schools and 4 colleges and universities will be needed in Kafue District.

3.8.8 Summary

Nearly 70% of all children of school going age are in school at a government, community or private school. The District has a total of 8213 children of school going age and the number is projected to grow to 15689 by 2030. Currently, an estimated 2378 children are not in school due to lack of classrooms infrastructure, distances to schools, poverty and lack of schools within 5km from their homes. The recommended ratio at both primary and secondary school levels is 1:50.

3.8.9 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing To The Issues Identified

More boys are enrolling in primary education. In 2018, out of the 42,101 children enrolled in grade 1, an estimated 51% were boys (900 more than girls) and Mutendere school had the highest enrolment of 2, 887 while the lowest was Chisakila Basic School and Kanyangala, both in the Lower Zambezi with 165 enrolments (50/50) (Source). The low enrolment levels in Chisakila are attributed to distances to schools that are compounded by frequent human animal conflicts in the Lower Zambezi. Girls are more likely to face sexual violence, abuse and wildlife attacks than boys. The result is that girls of primary-school age will likely never learn to read or write compared to boys and this was one of the most notable characteristics of the participants during the community consultation as most women had challenges reading and writing. Another factor that plays a huge role in exclusion from education is poverty. An analysis of illiteracy data among women and men aged 15 to 49 across the 16 wards shows that women living in the poorest households are consistently the most disadvantaged and that illiteracy contributes to deprivations in other areas, including employment opportunities.

Critical to this demographic group is the issue of adolescent fertility which borders on both health and social grounds. There is high number of girls dropping out of school in the District particularly in the rural wards due to child marriages and lack of access to opportunities coupled with poverty which is driving pregnancies among teenage girls. Fertility resulting from children born to very young mothers are at increased risk of sickness and death as teenage mothers are more likely to experience adverse pregnancy outcomes and are more constrained

in their ability to pursue educational opportunities than young women who delay childbearing.

3.9 Agriculture Sector

3.9.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level

Given the District resource endowment, agriculture will be promoted taking into account the comparative advantage in crops, livestock and fisheries production.

The long-term vision for the agricultural sector encompasses the following: To achieve food security for the majority of the Zambian population through increased yields and improved post-harvest management and utilization. The government policy is equally around the developments of a commercial agriculture with most farmers (small and large) producing for the domestic and export markets. To promote a competitive and efficient agriculture based on regional comparative advantage.

- To develop a diversified agriculture linked to well-developed agribusiness industry for value adding and exports.
- To facilitate the entry of co-operatives and farmer organizations into highly competitive and commercial agriculture.
- To facilitate development of Fisheries and Livestock sub-sectors.
- To have agriculture that utilizes natural resources on a sustainable basis for income and employment generation and economic growth.

3.9.2 Description of Existing State Of Development

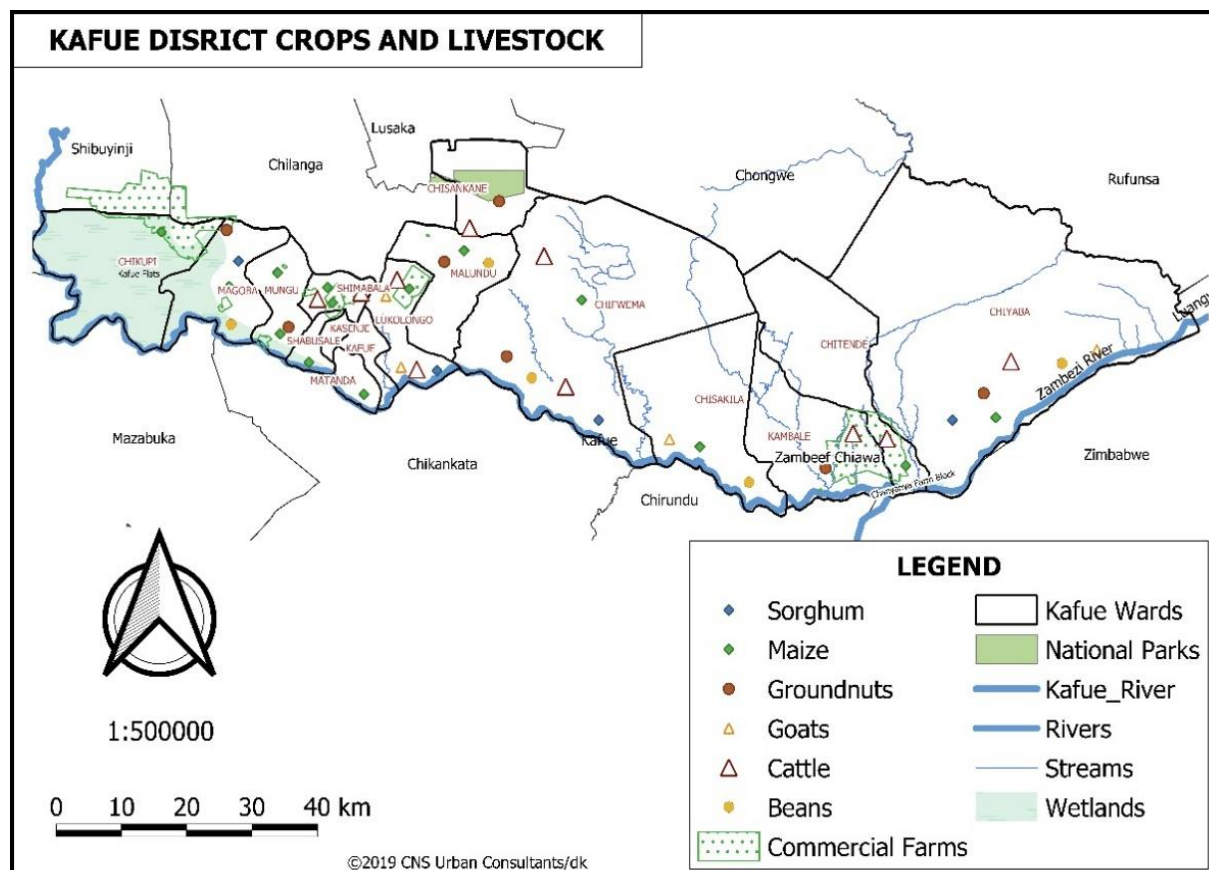
Kafue District is divided into three (3) Agricultural Blocks namely Chipapa, Mungu and Chiawa farming blocks. Kafue District lies in Ecological Zone I and II and has temperatures that range from 7degrees Celsius in June to 39 in December and rainfall ranging from 34mm to 190mm. There has been a large reduction in agriculture due to a number of factors such as change of use and subdivisions particularly in Chisankane Ward (Shantumbu Area).

The farming blocks in Kafue comprise of 30, 861 households organised in 182 villages and 86 Zones of which 15, 854 are considered as small scale farmers. Nearly 40% of the farmers are women. There is a need to increase the number of women and youth organisations in agriculture. As at December 2019, the District had eight (8) women groups and one (1) youth group despite a young population that is faced with high unemployment. The District has 62 considered as large scale, 676 as emergent and 102 as medium scale farmers. Farmer organizations are classified according to the land under cultivation and ranges from 1.5ha to over 20ha (District Agriculture Office, 2019).

The District has an estimated 18,000 livestock in the form of cattle, goats, chickens, pigs and other small livestock.

Kafue District has an emerging aquaculture farming businesses that include the Kafue Fisheries limited and small scale fish farmers.

Figure 30: Kafue District Crops and Livestock



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team, 2024

3.9.2.1 Active Labour force in agriculture

According to the Labour Force Survey (CSO, 2018), the employment rate for Zambia was estimated at 31.1% meaning over two-thirds of Zambians eligible to work did not have a job. Unemployment stood at 11.4% and particularly youth unemployment was estimated at 16%. The Agriculture Census Analytical Report (2010), Kafue District had 44,556 households. It can be seen from figure 25 below that 19,311 were the active population in agriculture labour force, of which 82 percent (15,758) of the active population were male while 18 percent (3,553) active population in agriculture labour force. The trends in the sector have remained the same since 2010.

Figure 31: Active Labour Force in Agriculture



Source: CSO, 2018

3.9.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

The following pertinent matters came out from the public participation process

- Lack of integrated agricultural farming methodologies
- Lack of value additional
- Mono cropping
- High disease death rates
- Lack of marketing of agricultural produce
- Poor road networks to markets
- Limited food storage and capacity.

3.9.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

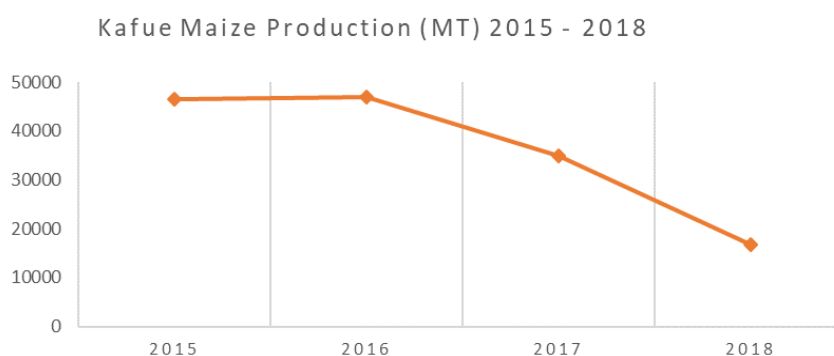
Over the next 10years, it is anticipated that population growth in the Urban wards will grow rapidly due to urbanization and changing economic activities of Kafue. The rate at which agricultural land is being converted to housing, industry and commercial development will cause pressure on the limited services provided by the government unless new investments are made particularly in roads, water, energy, education and health. The proximity of Kafue District makes it an attractive destination for housing, industrial and commercial developments and therefore the continued trends in these investment options will create land scarcity particularly for social services and agriculture.

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

3.9.5.1 Production Trends

The District has continued experiencing low production levels due to continued and frequent droughts caused by climate change and pest attacks to crops. Figure 32 shows the maize production trend over the last 4 years.

Figure 32: Production Trends



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Kafue District 2019

Since 2015, the land cultivated for maize has been declining due to recurrent crop failures caused by climate change and damage to crops by pests. Climate change is the major cause of the reduction in proportion of land used for maize production. Maize production has been declining and 2018 saw a decline by more than half of what was grown in 2015. All the farming households were affected and this resulted in District food insecurity. The total rainfall received during the production period was 364.6mm cumulatively in 30 rain days since the onset of the season which was far below the expected minimum of 800mm for the Region II Agro ecological zone.

An estimated 8,355 ha accounting for 66% out of the 12,700ha of the crops was damaged due to drought In the 2018/2019 farming season. The main factors for the dry spell are related to the changing climate. The worst hit by climate change was Chiyaba ward and the other wards in Lower Zambezi. In terms of agricultural production, the District performance was below the provincial average largely due to poor rainfall and heavy dependence on rain. Less than 10% of the arable land is under irrigation. The effects of climate change had an adverse effect on crops and livestock.

3.9.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

Poor agricultural practices adopted by many small scale farmers have resulted in the loss of vital soil nutrients needed for farmers to produce crops without use of chemical and artificial fertilisers. The result of overuse of chemicals is that the land is degraded and cannot support

productive agriculture even with abundant rains unless fertilisers are added. Economic challenges prevent many households from accessing these chemicals.

3.9.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

3.9.8 Summary

It can be said that most of rural Kafue is in relative poverty, most of the people lack the minimum amount of income in order to maintain the average standard of living in their society. This wasn't the case some years back, agriculture has been the way of life for people in rural Kafue and through that they used to earn a good income for upkeep. With global warming affecting the District, most of the people have no other means of earning an income and that has greatly affected their lives. Other factors that have led to poverty are lack of education, poor infrastructure, unemployment among others. Urban areas are mixed, others are doing fine because they own big businesses or have high paying jobs. Those with manual jobs (cheap labour) are in relative poverty.

3.9.9 Consideration Of The Underlying Factors Contributing To The Issues Identified

The issues arise are a result of a number of factors that include

- A lack of access to agricultural information
- Lack of industries for value additions to agricultural produce
- Lack of skill training for small and medium scale farmers in the District.
- Lack of support for Non-Maize Production

3.10 Economic Sector –Trade and Commerce

3.10.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level

One of the key Government policies to be implemented at the local level is that of local economy development. In ensuring this is achieved at District level, in 2016, Kafue was declared as an iron and Steel Zone with the view of putting it back on trajectory that will make it an investment destination. This declaration is supported by the existence of a Multi Facility Economic Zone among others. The existing industries have not been running at full capacity and from the current economy it cannot be predicted whether there will be an increase in production or new business and consequent expansion of the labour force.

3.10.2 Description of The Existing State Of Development

3.10.2.1 Business Enabling Environment

Kafue District has a number of financial institutions that can provide finance to local businesses and individuals. Most of these are located in the urban area in Kafue ward. Access to capital is one of the most important business enablers second to a conducive regulatory and policy framework. Human capital, land and technology are the other factors. The District has

sufficient developable land mostly in the hands of traditional leaders and are constantly making it available to developers.

The major businesses in Kafue District include the steel plant, NCZ, retail shops, Kafue Sugar, lodges mostly in the Lower Zambezi and Lusaka South, Quarrying (sand mostly) in Chisankane, Shimabala, Malundu, Lukolongo and Chifwema Wards.

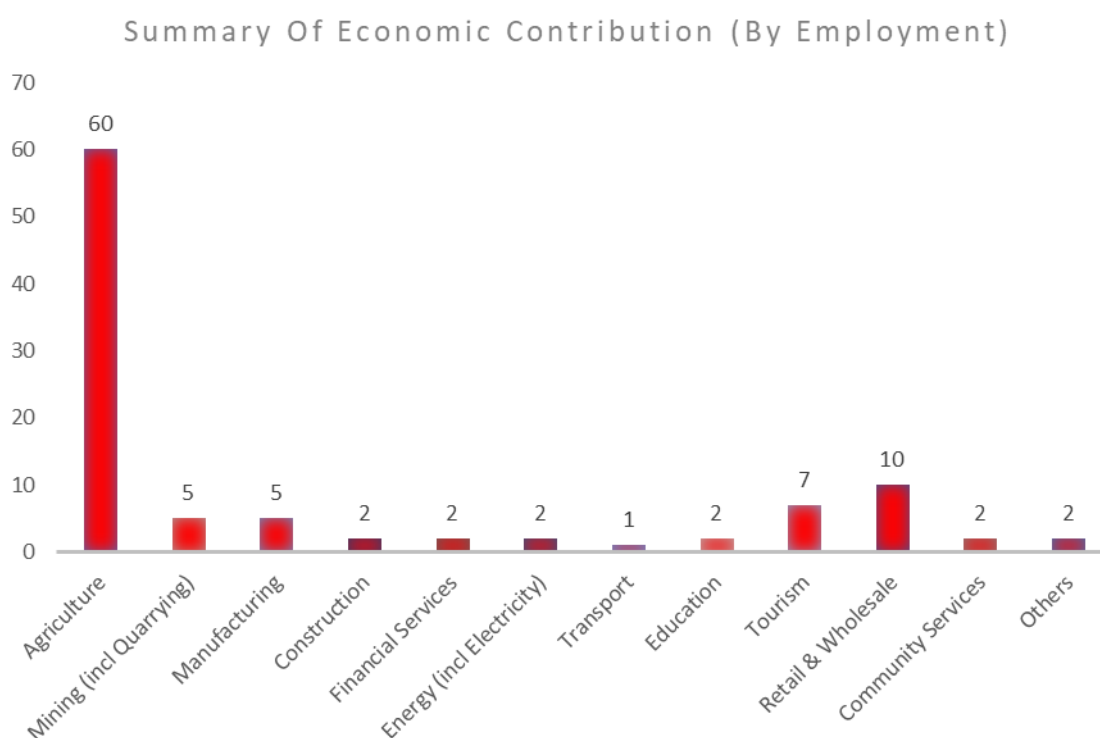
3.10.2.2 Local Economy

Small scale farming mainly the growing of crops and rearing of small livestock is the predominant economic activity in Kafue. The main cash crops grown in the area are maize, soya beans and groundnuts including vegetable growing along the Zambezi and Kafue Rivers and other streams. Some fishing activities are also carried out in the Kafue and Zambezi Rivers.

In terms of trade and industry, Kafue District is second to Lusaka City at provincial level and more trade taking place between Lusaka City and Kafue. This can be attributed to the high population and rapid urbanisation taking place in Kafue. Kafue Town is an emerging town and the only District in the country that is manufacturing processing steel. As an emerging District with a diversified and growing economy, the District has high potential in Steel manufacturing and value addition, housing, tourism, mining and agriculture. It has a large private sector in tourism, mining and housing as noted from the number of tourist sites in the Lower Zambezi and mining activities in Chifwema, Chisankane, Shabusale, Malundu, and Lukolongo wards. The main economic activity of Kafue District is Agriculture, both commercial and small scale farming accounting for 80% of all economic activities. Second to agriculture is service industry (mostly retail), tourism, mining (quarrying), manufacturing and informal businesses in the form of trading. Iron and steel production is set to be the one of the driver of the local economy followed by sugar plantation and renewable energy. In the previous years, the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ), the only manufacturer of fertilisers was the main driver of the economy and employed hundreds of local people while spurring the development and growth of residential and service industry around it. Since the privatisation and collapse of the NCZ, only a few industries have emerged.

Kafue District houses Kafue Steel and Iron Company. The company projects to become the biggest exporter of steel in Zambia by 2030 and a leader in the region.

Figure 33: Summary of economic Contribution by employment



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team, 2024

The economic state of Kafue District is mainly compared to Lusaka City. Kafue does not function in isolation from Lusaka City and now, more than ever, it is crucial to have reliable information on its economy for effective planning. Spatially, Kafue makes an excellent alternative for the Capital City of Zambia due to its location.

3.10.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

The following came out of the Public Participation Process

- Lack of industries
- Lack of value additional to the few product currently being manufactured in the District
- Lack of opportunities for youths to engage in small and medium manufacturing businesses.

3.10.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The economy of Kafue is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.15% from 2020 to 2030 due to planned investments in establishment of a second economic Zone in the District. This is additional to the planned agriculture, mining and manufacturing projects and tourism in the Lower Zambezi that are being supported by the massive road infrastructure projects by the government. The various sectors which make up the economy have the potential to create

work opportunities and to contribute to the overall economic growth of the District and the country.

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

The major barriers to business in the District include lack of access to affordable finance and capital, poor road and transport infrastructure in the rural wards, limited access to energy, trained workforce and lack of access to secure tenure. In the Lower Zambezi, human wildlife conflict is a huge factor that needs urgent redress. In terms of access to financial services and products, these are only available in 3 out of the 16 wards (Kafue, Matanda and Kasenje) and the rest of the District relies mostly on mobile money services provided through Zamtel, Airtel and MTN. For example, residents of Chiawa, Kambale, Chisakila and Chitende depend on financial institutions based in Chirundu and those in Chisankane and Chifwema rely on Lusaka to access financial products such as loans and to make deposits of large sums of money. Chirundu town is 31km away from Chiawa and a further 55km to the furthest ward. People have to travel over 30km just to access banks. This means money generated in the Lower Zambezi (from those working in the lodges, farms, sell of farm produce and other businesses) does not circulate in the Lower Zambezi but ends up being spent in Chirundu. Therefore, there is need for financial institutions (Banks) in the area to give the people the opportunity to make savings which they can later invest and consequently boost the local economy.

3.10.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

One of the key elements of the growth of the local economy is the setting up of industries. Industrialisation has the potential to help achieve a variety of social objectives such as employment, poverty eradication, gender equality, labour standards, and greater access to education and healthcare. At the same time, industrial processes can have negative environmental impacts, causing climate change, loss of natural resources, air and water pollution and extinction of species. These threaten the global environment as well as economic and social welfare.

3.10.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The lack of industries in the District to drive the local economy has negatively affected the women and youths as the majority of them have to seek for employment opportunities outside the District, which increases their cost of Living. This prevents them from investing in other activities as most of the income earned is largely consumed. The women and youth tend to force themselves into prostitution and other negative vices to just ensure food can be placed on the table.

3.9 Trade and Commerce

In terms of trade and industry, Kafue District is second to Lusaka City at provincial level and more trade taking place between Lusaka City and Kafue. This can be attributed to the high population and rapid urbanisation taking place in Kafue. Kafue Town is an emerging town and the only District in the country that is processing steel. As an emerging District with a diversified and growing economy, the District has high potential in Steel manufacturing and value addition, housing, tourism, mining and agriculture. It has a large private sector in tourism, mining and housing as noted from the number of tourist sites in the Lower Zambezi and mining activities in Chifwema, Chisankane, Shabusale, Malundu, and Lukolongo wards. The main economic activity of Kafue District is Agriculture, both commercial and small scale farming accounting for 80% of all economic activities. Second to agriculture is service industry (mostly retail), tourism, mining (quarrying), manufacturing and informal businesses in the form of trading. Iron and steel production is set to be the biggest driver of the local economy followed by sugar plantation and renewable energy. In the previous years, the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ), the only manufacturer of fertilisers was the main driver of the economy and employed hundreds of local people while spurring the development and growth of residential and service industry around it. Since the privatisation and collapse of the NCZ, only a few industries have emerged.

Kafue District has a high potential for Iron mining and steel manufacturing due and this is why it was declared by the Republican President as a Steel Zone for Zambia. The District is projected to become the biggest exporter of steel in Zambia by 2030 and a leader in the region. Zambia is rapidly urbanising and will need huge quantities of steel to densify its buildings and steel is the answer.

The economic state of Kafue District is mainly compared to Lusaka City. Kafue does not function in isolation from Lusaka City and now, more than ever, it is crucial to have reliable information on its economy for effective planning. Spatially, Kafue makes an excellent alternative for the Capital City of Zambia due to its location.

3.11 Housing Development and Land Use Sector

3.11.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level

There are a number of critical policies that government is implementing regarding Housing matter in the nation at the policies include:

National Housing Policy 2020- 2024: A policy to guide the development of adequate

affordable housing for all income groups in the country. It provides for making serviced land available for housing development and streamlining the land allocation system; streamlining building standards; encouraging the production and use of local and affordable building materials; helping the poor acquire decent shelter; fostering functional, healthy, aesthetically pleasant, and environmentally friendly; and preparing a national housing implementation strategy. The issue of land for housing development is a critical issue that requires the state, traditional leaders, private sector and the Local Authority to partner for housing. Effective demand for housing must be established. Land for housing should be considered for current and future populations. At District level, the Local Authority is working in partnership with various stakeholder in ensuring land for Housing development is made available.

Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015: This Act provides for development, planning and administration principles, standards and requirements for urban and regional planning processes and systems, a framework for administering and managing urban and regional planning, guidelines, systems and processes for urban and regional planning, establishes a democratic, accountable, transparent, participatory and inclusive process for urban and regional planning. It also ensures functional efficiency and socioeconomic integration by providing for integration of activities, uses and facilities, establishes procedures for preparation, adoption and approval of IDPs. The Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015 repealed the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, and the Housing (Statutory and Improvement Areas) Act, 1975. Formulation of IDPs is established under this Act. The Act also provides for planning agreements that could be utilized in the development of customary land. This is the principal act guiding the preparation of the IDP at The District level.

3.11.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

The current number of houses in Kafue District is estimated at around 52, 361 and the occupancy rates are at 90% (Census 2010). This is suggestive of excess housing in the District. However the available housing is either in a poor state of repair, lacks modern fittings and fixtures has low space to accommodate a family of more than 6 people, the average size of households in the District. Most of the housing stock is in the urban wards in Kafue Central. In recent years, housing developments have taken place in Chisankane ward (Chalala area) mostly developed as private homes for the people working around Lusaka City. Rural housing is generally constructed of mud bricks and grassed thatched and can be described as poor.

3.11.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

A number of issues came out from the public consultative process regarding housing:

- Housing development lack adequate access to services.
- The majority of the people, particularly in the urban wards, live in informal settlement with poor housing conditions.
- Lack of access to financial services for housing development;
- Expansion of informal settlements, and weak interventions for improvement programmes.

3.11.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

Housing not only provides physical shelter but also has significant impact on the lives of the dwellers in terms of skills enhancement, income generation, increased security, health, self-confidence and human dignity. Housing finance development, therefore, plays a role in boosting equitable economic growth and reducing poverty through helping households build assets, improving living conditions, empowering the middle- and lower-income population, and strengthening communities. Despite its considerable economic and social potential, housing finance remains underdeveloped in the District Due to limited access to finance for proper Housing the informal sector in this sector continues to grow and provide sub-standard housing units. The District has continued to see improvement in terms of demand for Housing , however the Growth is faster the part of Kafue that is close to Lusaka this is because access to Support infrastructure is ,must easy in Lusaka South of Kafue District.

3.11.5 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Demands for residential property within the District continue to be high especially demand for medium cost to low cost residential housing. This is because of the fast growing population due to high birth rate as well as in-migration as a result of closeness to Lusaka District. Further, the District will continue experiencing land conversions to meet the growing demand for modern affordable housing, industries and commercial farms. Currently, a number of the population of Kafue District lives in unplanned settlements. This situation is likely to get worse if land is not made available for the development of housing units for low to medium income earners in the District.

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

The proximity of Kafue District makes it an attractive destination for housing, industrial and commercial developments and therefore it's anticipated that the continued trends in these investment options will create land scarcity particularly for social services and agriculture. The demand for housing as a result of population growth of Lusaka city, will continue to affect demand for residential land in the District.

The above scenario may result in a loss of land for agricultural development, as is evident already in Chisankane ward.

3.11.7 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The fastest growing urban centres has resulted in increased demand for housing and residential land in the District which in turn has led to the expansion of housing towards ecologically sensitive areas especially in urban wards.

One of the critical impacts as a result of environmental and climate issues on the sector is that of restricted expansion of housing developments to certain parts of the District. For instance, Mungu, Magoba wards are not suitable for housing development due to the flood prone terrain.

3.11.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The population of women and other vulnerable groups in villages and unplanned settlements in areas such as Soloboni, and Lukolongo wards is significant.

Due to the lack basic services such clean water, sanitation facilities and durable housing, women and other vulnerable group are disproportionately affected in their daily domestic activities. Access to water among women in the rural wards is even more challenging as they have to walk over 500 metres distances to fetch potable water.

It was observed that that two-thirds of the rural women relied on boreholes and piped water (urban and rural wards) and about a third, mainly those living along the Kafue and Zambezi Rivers rely on water collected directly from the rivers. The average collection time for women and girls is approximately 55 minutes per household per day due to terrain. The case was slightly different in Chisankane and Chifwema wards which are rapidly urbanizing and housing new residential areas. In these two wards, water was accessed within the household land through a borehole connected to the home.

3.11.9 Summary

There are a number of factors contributing to the housing challenge in the District. In the recent past the District has experienced massive unplanned Housing Development and zoning of the land uses rising of unsystematic conversion of land in rural wards. This has made it difficult to provide support infrastructure to such developments. The other eminent challenge is that the rate at which agricultural land is being converted to housing, industry and commercial development will cause pressure on the limited services provided by the government unless new investments are made particularly in roads, water, energy, education and health as support infrastructure to Housing developments.

3.12 Information and Communication, Technology (ICT)

3.12.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level

Communication connectivity is critical in helping the District respond to the opportunities created by modern communication facilities. Currently the government is implementing the smart Zambia project, an initiative aimed at ensuring a paperless government and all Districts must have the capabilities to go paperless.

3.12.2 Description of The Existing State Of Development

According to CSO (2018), an estimated 53.5% of all the individuals across the country were active users of mobile cellular telephones. They further stated that the proportion of individuals that were active users of mobile telephone services, constituting 83.4% and that these owned mobile devices that were subscribed to at least one local mobile cellular network. The proportion of individuals that owned a smartphone as a share of all the people that had owned a mobile phone that was subscribed to a local network increased from 13.5 percent to 29.6 percent between 2015 and 2018. The most prominent complaints cited by individuals that indicated that they used mobile cellular phone services was poor clarity of voice calls as well as intermittent network availability or network outages.

In 2018, share of the internet users for Zambia was 14.3 %. Share of the internet users of Zambia increased from 1 % in 2003 to 14.3 % in 2018 growing at an average annual rate of 25.28%. At the national level, access to internet services among households increased from 12.7 percent reported in 2015 to 17.7 percent in 2018 (CSO, 2018). Lusaka has the highest proportion of people with access active to internet at 38.3%. The majority of people access the internet through a mobile phone. Only a paltry 2.7% has access to internet through fixed internet services. At the national level, main challenges cited by households in service provision was related to internet speeds offered by service providers. Other reasons for low household access included lack of skills, the cost of devices and cost of the service offers on the market.

In Kafue District, the trends are similar to the access levels at national level. The main challenges to internet penetration in the District especially the rural wards (12) is the lack of telecommunication masts in most parts and intermittent network. In the lower Zambezi and west of the District, literacy levels and lack of skills to operate devices was a major challenge especially among women. The survey also revealed that the cost of purchasing smart phones and cost of services (bundles) was high for the majority who are grappling to meet the basic needs. The highest proportion of the population with access to internet in the District are in Chisankane, Kafue, Matanda, Shabusale, Shimabala and Malundu wards. The wards with the least access are Chiyaba, Chisakila, Chitende, Magoba, Mungu, Kambale, Lukolongo and parts of Chifwema and Chisankane. It must also be noted that these wards also have low

literacy levels and a high population of people above 40.

3.12.2 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

From the public participation community members from rural areas and wards on the fringe of Lusaka city like chisankane identified a lack of communication towers and a general challenge in access to technology and community services and platforms. Such a situation has results in the low communities lagging behind.

3.12.3 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

The lack of Technology, communication and access to internet is going to affect communities in the District negatively. There is also need to provide more opportunities in e-related sectors to them in higher managerial, technical positions in government and non-government agencies, research, educational institutions in private and public sectors, without confining their role to only call centres, telecentres, data-entry level and lower levels in the organizations. ICT has to address to all these problems of women as a whole and has to be used to facilitate to build a women empowered society. Communication towers and other critical infrastructure will need to be set up in the District to ensure this need to meant.

3.12.4 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

With a growing Kafue youth population the need for advanced and well established communication and technology systems is vital for the District. The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) revolution has not only opened up new opportunities for economic growth and social development but has also posed problems and challenges. It can shape and enhance wide range of developmental applications in agriculture, industry and social sectors and is influencing all sections of the society. ICT provides unique opportunities for human development. At the same time, ICT has been widening the gaps between and within countries, regions, gender while increasing disparities divide between the rural-urban, rich-poor, elite neglected and also within the different categories of women in various spheres of activity. It is necessary to build up women capacities to involve them in productive activities, institutional building, family and social transformation, decision-making process, political representation, trade and commerce, entrepreneurial development and social leadership. There is a need to enhance opportunities to women to enable them to own, manage and control industries and service enterprises including IT-based units.

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

The majority of citizens in the District will need technology for them to develop their marketable skills, enhance their economic opportunities, participate in informed decision-making, network, and promote themselves as individuals or simply to be able to fully integrate in this global economy. Globally trends are changing with regards to

communication and technology in the next ten years it is anticipated that this need will be more. When there is an enabling environment, ICT can provide diverse avenues for local people in Kafue to social, political and economic empowerment enhancing platforms. The community does anticipate that their economic livelihoods can be uplifted through expanding access to local and international markets for women producers and traders, and through increased access to jobs, education and training, and entrepreneurial opportunities. Women have taken advantage of the increased flexibility in employment conditions to combine roles in the care economy with professional roles. In the next ten years Communication and techno will play and increased role for local communities to access to health, nutrition, education and other human development opportunities, such as political participation, through ICT-mediated delivery channels. Women have also made extensive use of ICT services to mobilize for women's empowerment and societal well-being.

3.12.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

One of the critical challenges of advanced ITC is the disposal of waste materials; of the materials used in the set up are non-biogradable which implies a negative effect on the environment. Direct Negative environmental effects stem from the production, use and disposal of hardware that comes with ICTs. They are not radically different from the environment effects of many other products, but pose a challenges like toxic emissions, into the environment. On the positive side ICT facilitates for value addition in the economy making products more marketable and saleable, hence helping to improve economies.

3.12.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Women are clearly missing out on the digital revolution a most of the wards: from all the visited wards it was noticed that an average of an estimated 60 per cent of formal employment across sectors will require technological skills, hence women's lack of ICT literacy is likely to lead to a reinforcement of gender inequalities.

3.12.8 Summary

In Kafue District, the trends are similar to the access levels at national level. The main challenges to internet penetration in the District especially the rural wards (14) is the lack of telecommunication masts in most parts and intermittent network. In the lower Zambezi and west of the District, literacy levels and lack of skills to operate devices was a major challenge especially among women. The survey also revealed that the cost of purchasing smart phones and cost of services (bundles) was high for the majority who are grappling to meet the basic needs. The highest proportion of the population with access to internet in the District is in Chisankane, Kafue, Matanda, Shabusale, Shimabala and Malundu wards. The wards with the least access are Chiyaba, Chisakila, Chitende, Magoba, Mungu, Kambale, Lukolongo and parts of Chifwema and Chisankane. It must also be noted that these wards also have low

literacy levels and a high population of people above 40.

3.12.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified

In Kafue, the main challenges were experienced in Chisankane, Lukolongo, Mugoba, Chiyaba, Chitende, Chisakila and Kambale Wards. Network is unavailable in most of the parts of the wards and where there is network, clarity of voice calls was poor and network intermittent.

3.13 Analysis of Other community services (Security, Recreational spaces, cemetery and social protection

3.13.1 Security

The District has a police station and Six (6) police posts. The service in of terms of security infrastructure is insufficient across the District. This has contributed to an increase in crime particularly theft, GBV, nuisances and other minor offences in rural wards. The wards are far apart and majority is rural with poor road infrastructure and some with poor mobile phone connectivity and unplanned housing developments. While aggravated crimes remain low, there has been an upward trend in the number of murders and aggravated robbery in Chisankane, Chifwema, Chiyaba and all the urban wards.

3.13.2 Recreation and Open Spaces

Recreation and open spaces are very important to health and development of the community. Kafue District does not have any public community open spaces. However, there are a number of private recreation facilities, which are currently in a poor state. The critical shortage of recreation infrastructure and spaces in the District has negatively affected youth and sport development. Kafue and Kasenje wards previously had recreation facilities in Kafue estates but are no longer functional because they are in a poor state. The only available recreation spaces were at primary and secondary schools.

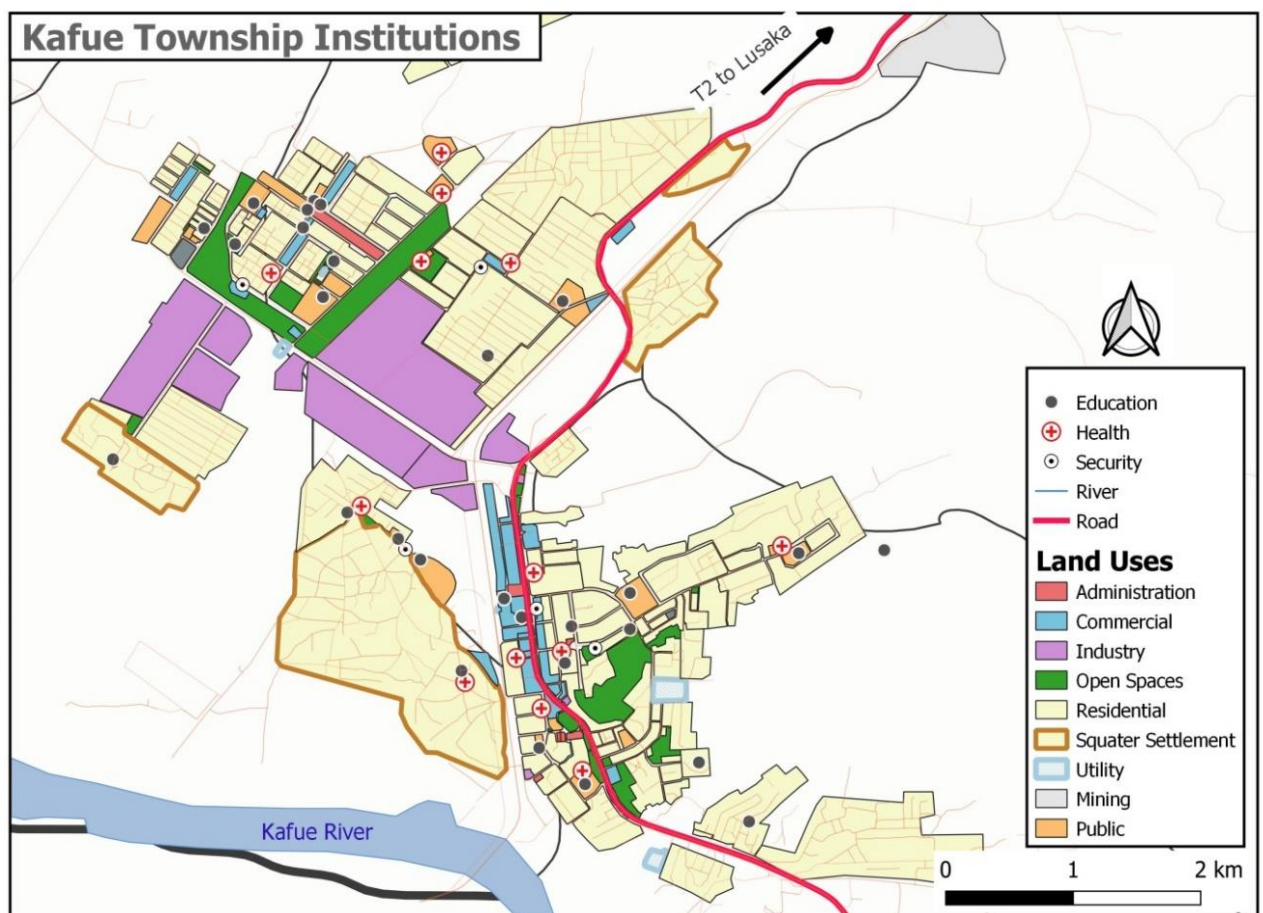
Strikingly, the rapidly developing areas in Lusaka South like (Chalala) in Chisankane ward which is a new developing residential and mixed use equally lacks public open spaces. One of the challenges related to the lack of open spaces is that Lusaka South was an area zoned for small holdings on leasehold that has undergone change of use and the developers want to maximise their returns from the sale of land.

Such dynamics in relation to Land markets has negatively affected the level of socialization in our communities. Socialization is important because it promotes the sharing of culture, values, beliefs, norms and ideas. This is done through tournaments (football, netball and other sports). Cycling is also one of the common sports in the area and such should be promoted. There is need for a proper stadium to be set up for these tournaments to be held. Play parks

for kids should also be set up, they can learn a lot as they play as well and interact with their parents which is one of the ways to build good relations in families. There is also need for construction of community halls which could be used for various purposes such as weddings, community meetings and other uses.

Most wards do not have proper recreational spaces, especially the rural wards. The Urban wards have some structures like football pitches, community halls and other various recreational activities and spaces. The rural wards are lacking such structures; as a result most of the youths engage themselves in drug and alcohol abuse. Girls end up joining prostitution because there is nothing to keep them busy if they are not employed. Wards like Chisankane and Chitende want a community hall constructed which can be used for various recreational activities and money making activities like weddings. Other wards call for the construction of stadium to promote various sports.

Figure 34: Other Community Facilities



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team, 2024

3.13.3 Social Protection

According to the 2010 Living conditions monitoring survey, the poverty level for Lusaka

province stood at 24.4%. Kafue District is predominantly rural with six wards out of sixteen wards being more vulnerable to climate change hazards such as drought and floods.

Social protection services under the department of social welfare and community development were available only in Chiyaba, Chitende, Chikupi and Chisakila wards. The major challenge with social protection services is the inadequate financial support from the central government.

The number of vulnerable households has been increasing and comprises people with limited access to essential basic needs and services that are necessary for human survival (health, education, water and sanitation as well as food). This has been partly because of climate change hazards such as droughts and floods that make agricultural production and productivity low. This is evident in areas like Magoba, Chiawa, Kambale, Chitende and Chisakila wards where people mostly rely on relief food. Female-headed households, child-headed households, persons with disabilities, orphaned children, the chronically ill and elderly people are the worst affected.

Kafue District is committed to reducing poverty by focusing on the following key result areas:

- a) Enhancing welfare and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable (through integrated social protection, social cash plus programs, youth and women empowerment, and educational support);
- b) Climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and mitigation (through community based disaster risk reduction and preparedness);
- c) Reduced vulnerability associated with HIV/AIDS prevalence (through the reduction of HIV incidence, and the promotion of the well-being of PLHIV)

3.13.3 Cemetery

There are currently one (1) burial sites, namely Jobnasa in Kafue urban, in Kasenje ward. In rural areas, residents bury their dead in un-gazetted burial places. The current burial sites are reaching their full capacity and the land around these facilities has either been converted to private use or encroached on. Much of the land that could be used for burial purposes is not in close proximity to the urban area and this has the implication of increasing the cost of burying as distances increase from the Central Business area of Kafue.

3.14 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified – Other Community Social Services)

3.14.1 Population growth

The rate of population growth in Kafue has increased over the last two (2) decades more particularly in the urban wards of Matanda, Kafue and Malundu and Shabusale. Wards such

as Chisankane and Chifwema also among the wards with fastest growing populations due to their proximity to Lusaka City. Chisankane has developed in the last ten (10) years as a residential and commercial area with diverse housing styles and sizes, education facilities and commercial developments such as Malls, Guest houses and shops. This has led to an increase in the need for recreational spaces and social protection services for the wards in the urban as well as rural part of the District.

The rate of urbanisation in Kafue is contributing to scarcity Social community services as the growth has not been matched with infrastructure development and service provision.

3.14.2 Climate change and impact on the environment

The effects of climate change have contributed to migration from the rural wards to urban wards mostly in search of food and water for drinking and animals. It also contributed to desperate sale of household land by rural populations that fail to sustain their agricultural production due to droughts.

3.14.3 Land degradation and pollution

Quarrying is another factor that is contributing to land degradation in the urban wards and wards close to Lusaka. The massive demand for stones and sand in Lusaka City for construction purposes is supporting the growth of quarrying, open pit mining as an economic activity. The wards with the most quarries are Chifwema, Chisankane, Malundu and Shimabala. The dust from the mining has damaged vegetation and polluted the air around these locations making them less attractive for housing developments and agriculture despite their proximity to good roads, soils and water sources.

3.14.4 Spatial distribution of Basic Services

Currently, the distribution of basic services remains uneven across most of the wards with urban wards having access to more services such as healthcare, education, water, energy, financial and mobile communication while rural wards remain underserved despite the high populations. The spatial distribution has a historical trend where services in Kafue followed road development and health centres but as populations migrated to other parts of the wards or District owing to factors such as land degradation and climate change, services did not expand.

3.14.5 Service Quality and Diversification

The level of diversification in services offered in Kafue is limited and highly linked to the geographic location of the population. There is little to options of what services or quality of services once can access in the rural wards of the District notwithstanding the erratic supply of the same services. The central and urban wards have some diversification in services particularly financial services, healthcare and education including telecommunications but the

rural wards depend entirely on mobile money and mobile communication via voice calls and text with intermittent to No access to internet.

3.14.6 Cultural and Social Practices

The changes in cultural and social practices brought about by education, technology, human rights and new laws and policies has an effect on development and the status of people. More notable is the realisation of children's right to education, girl education and changing roles of men and women in community life. Previously, roles assumed to be predominantly for women or men are now taken up by both men and women the occupation of these roles is no longer based on masculinity but education, ability and in some cases legal requirements. The changing social and cultural trends are more noticeable in the rural wards because of homogenous populations and family ties.

3.15 Summary – Core Issues

This section presents the core problems identified in Kafue District by weight. The core problems have been presented according to the feedback provided during the public participation process and analyzed in a descending order.

- 1) House Hold poverty: According to the 2010 Living conditions monitoring survey, the poverty level for Lusaka province stood at 24.4%, with a higher rate for rural areas. In Kafue District fourteen (14) of the wards are rural and semi-rural wards a clear indication of high Household poverty levels. Lack of access to year round nutrition was highlighted in the Ward-based community consultative meetings.
- 2) Human animal conflicts: Overtime the populations of the four wards (Kambale, Chisakila, and Chitende & Chiawa) in the lower Zambezi have continued to increase hence, creating conflict with the natural habitat living in the area. The farming activities undertaken by the Human settlement have become a source of food for the animal population. Human-wildlife encounters between humans and wildlife has led to negative results, such as loss of property, livelihoods, and even life.
- 3) Poor road infrastructure: The District had poor connectivity off the main trunk roads, the District was poorly interlinked. Further, the rural wards, located eastwards (towards Chiawa) and westwards (toward Chikupi ward) of the core

urban area had poorly maintained feeder roads. Similarly, the urban roads were poorly maintained.

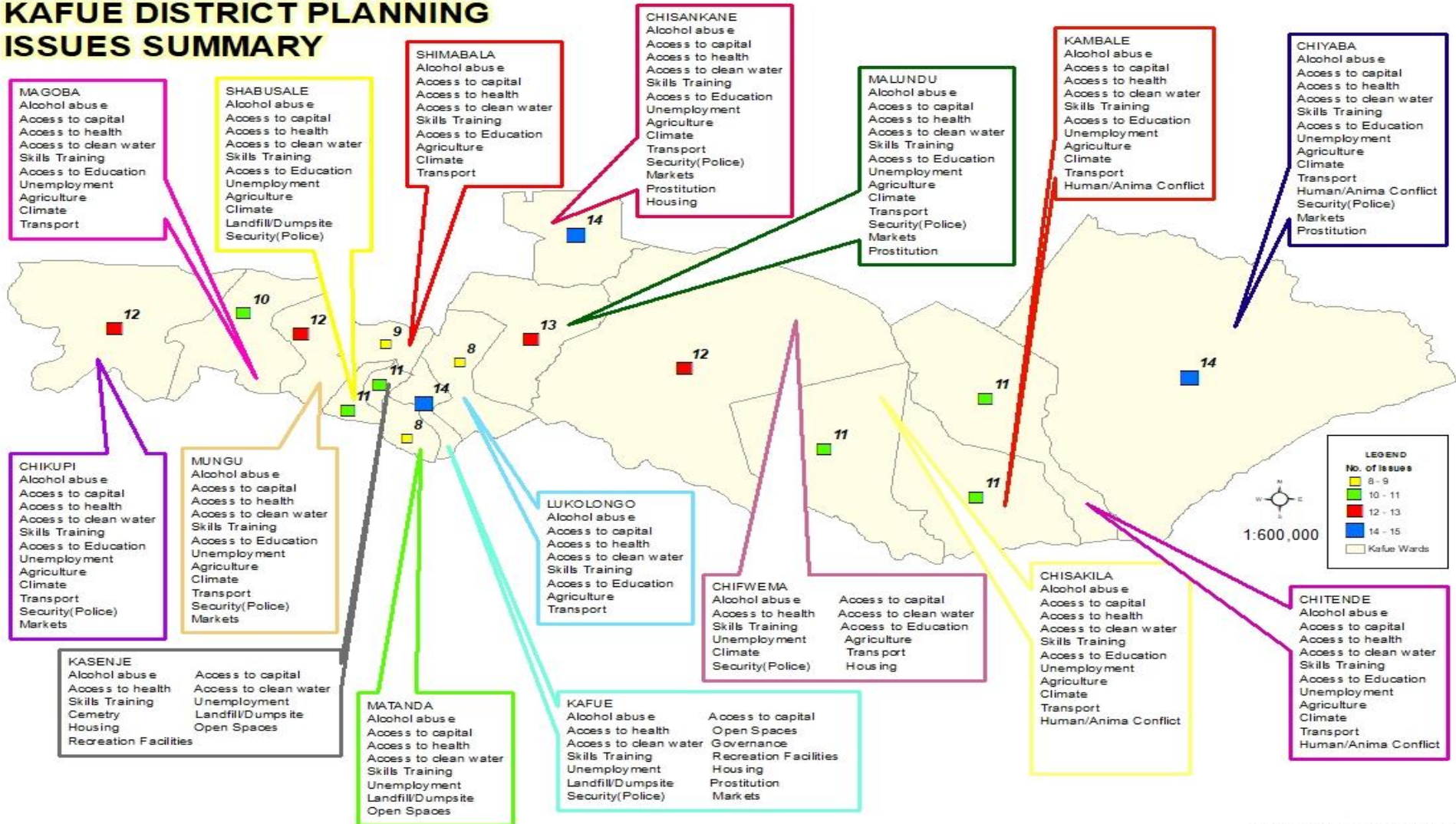
- 4) Access to affordable and renewable energy: Lack of access to sufficient and sustainable supplies of energy affects a large proportion of the population (up to 65 percent of the households relied on firewood and charcoal) mainly because of limited access to main grid electricity, and renewable energy
- 5) Unemployment: Lack of employment in the District is compounded by the low industrial base and under developed small/micro enterprises sector, as well as a burgeoning 70 percent of the youthful population.
- 6) Lack of access to capital for businesses: Limited access to capital assets especially titled land, implies restricted access to capital for agriculture and other economic ventures.
- 7) Land Disputes: The District continues to grapple with Land access in both state and traditional land areas. This challenge is more compounding for women and youths due to limited access to finance to facilitate for the process of ownership of a land. A common trend was that of squatting on the limited state land.
- 8) Early Marriages: In Kafue District Child marriage continue to be high due to high Household poverty levels. From the Consultative meeting most communities stressed financial constraints as the major driver of child marriage.
- 9) Poor access to health services: Given the population threshold against the number of public health facilities, most of the population on the eastern half of the District fell outside of the 5kilometers service distance.
- 10) Limited education opportunities beyond primary school: the District only has 10 secondary schools to service all the eighteen wards. This situation had led to a number of youth and children dropping out of school after grade seven.
- 11) Skills training: The District only has three registered institutions with TEVTE to provide for skills training. This raised the likelihood of out-migration considering the increasingly youthful population (15-30 years) found in the District.

- 12) Creational facilities: Recreational parks were underutilized due to poor maintenance. The existing recreational facilities are also just found in two of the urban wards.
- 13) Deforestation: Due demand for charcoal for urban energy needs for Lusaka Chilanga and Kafue, forest cover in the District was under threat, especially in Chiawa, Malundu, and Mungu wards
- 14) Low agricultural productivity: Reduced crop production has been attributed to the heavy dependency on rain fed agriculture, low participation diversified production including aquaculture and animal husbandry. Poor road infrastructure to support market linkages was recorded, compounded by exposure to flooding and droughts.
- 15) Access to safe water and sanitation: Despite have two major rivers in the District Zambezi and Kafue River, over 80% of the population does not have access to safe potable water as the infrastructure setup in the District services is focused on servicing Lusaka city. Thus the majority of the population relies on shallow wells and boreholes. In terms of sanitation, 62 percent rely on the use of pit-latrines for sewage disposal.

In the urban wards, waste management is a challenge as only an open landfill is available to manage solid waste.

Figure 35: Issues from Wards Consultations

KAFUE DISTRICT PLANNING ISSUES SUMMARY



PART 4: KAFUE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

4.0 Introduction

A spatial development framework (SDF) aims to provide a spatial representation of change or transformation, including supporting sector and spatial policies in the area undertaking an IDP. It articulates the vision, goals and objectives as well as the programmes to be implemented. Essentially, an SDF integrates all aspects of spatial (physical) planning (such as land use planning; planning of pedestrian, vehicular and other movement patterns; planning regarding the location of buildings and built-up areas; planning of open space systems; and planning of roads and other service infrastructure) and guides all decision-making processes regarding spatial (physical) development.

4.1 Development Framework

The development framework will set out the development objectives, priorities and strategies of the District.

These are drawn from the following pertinent elements that provide a summative approach to the identified problems of the District;

- a) Addressing Environmental, social and economic aspects of development
- b) Ensuring the Protection of sensitive ecological zones, areas of environmental sensitivity or cultural and historical importance or areas of importance for disaster management purposes;
- c) Ensuring national and regional interests, policies and guidelines clearly tabulated in the Development Framework.
- d) Ensuring the Proposals to the development and use of land in neighboring areas are in line with provided for regulations
- e) Projecting areas of future growth that could be under the jurisdiction of traditional authorities and proposed policies and proposals for those areas.
- f) Tabulating clearly areas where planning agreements are done -under customary tenure.

In order to address and overcome challenges observed from the District as presented in the thematic analysis and summary of planning issues. The IDP will be guided by the following desired results that have been identified through the community and public consultative process and which are supported by objectives and priorities presented in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The SDF that will form the building blocks for the implementation of the strategy. The core focus of the Kafue IDP 2024 - 2034 is to develop a District that promotes:

- Productivity – Investment and infrastructure in Iron and Steel, tourism competitiveness and diversified businesses
- Connectivity – Diversified transport infrastructure, connected neighborhoods and ICT.
- Local Economy – Agricultural productivity, adequate affordable housing, social protection and development, infrastructure investments and forward planning
- Compact Living - Education, health, skills training, recreation, research and development
- Ecology – Environment, recycling, renewable energy and industry

4.1.1 Role of the Development Framework

The role and purpose of the SDF is therefore to support and create an enabling framework where these objectives can be achieved, while at the same time ensuring that proposals made are in line with relevant policies and legislation. In effect, the SDF will guide all decisions of the Local Authority that involve the current or future use and development of land, including infrastructure and buildings. These decisions include:

- a) Land use management decisions on applications for changes in land use, such as rezoning or subdivision applications;
- b) Decisions on where and how public funds (from locally generated revenue, equalization fund and other government agencies) are invested.
- c) Guiding developers and investors towards appropriate nature form and scale of development at any particular location within the District.

4.1 Vision

AN INCLUSIVE, INDUSTRIALIZED, AND DIVERSIFIED GREEN ECONOMY OFFERING AN IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE BY 2034

4.1.1 Development Policies

The following development policies will guide the preparation of the development framework for Kafue District for the period 2024–2034:

- a) Design Resilient Public Infrastructure for service provision;**
- b) Promotion of sustainable use practices;**
- c) Scale Up smart and integrated agricultural practices;**
- d) Develop and strengthen access renewable energy solutions**
- e) Strengthen social protection and creation of social assets**
- f) Diversification of the economy through tourism promotion**

4.2 Development Objectives, Priorities and Strategies

The main development goal of the Kafue IDP 2024 – 2034 is to:

To reduce poverty and vulnerability through value addition supported by equitable distribution of services, tourism and infrastructure development while ensuring environmental sustainability.

In order to realise the overall goal of the IDP, the following development objectives have been set:

IDP Development Objective By 2034	Government policy direction & Vision 2030
1) Promote manufacturing and employment creation	Economic transformation and job creation
2) Enhance agricultural productivity in the District by 2034	
3) Improve transportation Infrastructure	Human and social development
4) Promote investments in Tourism	Environmental sustainability
5) Promote investments in alternative sources of energy	
6) Enhance human development through Health and education	Human and social development
7) Promote Civic participation and social development	Good governance and environment

4.2.1 Developmental Priorities

- 1) Upgrading/Building of schools, health centers and police posts
- 2) Employment creation
- 3) Recruitment of teachers and health personnel
- 4) Upgrading and construction of Road Transport infrastructure
- 5) Upgrading/Building of Skills training centers and recreation facilities
- 6) Promotion of Irrigated and fenced agriculture
- 7) Improving water and energy sources
- 8) Construction of housing units

- 9)Enhancing Access to capital for Youth and women empowerment
- 10)Expanding Network service for Sewer
- 11)Upgrading/building free market

4.3. Development Strategies

The IDP has seven (7) development objectives as follows:

4.3.1 Promote manufacturing and employment creation

- 1)The LA in partnership with ZDA will ensure development of three (3) Value Chains in the Manufacturing Sector by 2027
- 2)The LA will ensure that basic network infrastructure within the Value addition wards is provided by 2027
- 3)Promotional campaigns on resource endowments
- 4)The LA in a PPP with ZDA develop a Industrial Yards for SMEs to undertake Value addition ventures
- 5)LA Develop Fast Track Industrial Development Checklist to support Industrial clustering and environmental and Planning standards

4.3.2. Enhance agricultural productivity in the District by 2034

- 1)MOA will develop the capacity of 10,000 farmers in climate smart crop production practices by 2027
- 2)MOA will enhance crop early warning management systems for farmers by 2027
- 3)MOA in collaboration MCTI will promotion crop value chain market linkages in key high value crops
- 4)MOA will develop the capacity of 8,000 small livestock farmers in climate smart livestock production practices by 2027
- 5)MOLF will enhance livestock early warning management system to prevent livestock disease outbreaks by 2027
- 6)MOA in collaboration MCTI will promotion livestock value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2027

- 7)MOA to ensure that livestock support infrastructure is in place in all priority wards within the next 5years
- 8)MOA will develop the capacity of fish farmers in climate smart aquaculture production practices by 2027
- 9)MOA in collaboration MCTI will promotion aquaculture value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2027
- 10)MOA in collaboration MCTI will promotion livestock value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2027
- 11)MOA to ensure that aquaculture support infrastructure is in place in all priority wards within the next 5years
- 12)The LA in collaboration with Forestry department to promote fruit tree planting as a business by 2026
- 13)The LA and forestry department will ensure the District has community forests to mitigate against effects of climate change in support of agriculture and water conservation

4.3.3 Improve transportation Infrastructure

- 1)To provide an efficient transport system through improvements of the existing networks and opening up of new routes within the District.
- 2)Mobilize resources for road infrastructure development
- 3)Increase the capacity of stakeholders to upgrade gravel roads to bituminous standards and carry out routine maintenance

4.3.4 Promote investments in Tourism

- 1)Develop strategic tourism infrastructure
- 2)The LA working with the ZTB will ensure Kafue has a tourism promotion plan by 2025
- 3)The LA to secure land in strategic locations of the District for tourism development and tourism value chains by 2027
- 4)The LA will promote the participation of local people in tourism marketing through campaigns and events
- 5)Wildlife restocking and protection of species

6)The LA to work with ZICTA to ensure connectivity in areas with poor network coverage by 2027

4.3.5 Promote investments in alternative sources of energy

- 1)Energy Production
- 2)Renewable Energy Resource Mapping Project
- 3)Embark on Forests Regeneration Project in four Wards

4.3.6 Enhance human development through Health and education

- 1)Constructions of Primary, secondary schools and staff houses in the District
- 2)Maintenance ad refurbishment of school infrastructure
- 3)Education promotion Campaigns
- 4)Promote Private public partnerships in water and sanitation coverage
- 5)Building of industrial bore holes
- 6)Community wide sanitation / CLTS
- 7)Safe water supply
- 8)Public Heath Inspections
- 9)Infrastructure development
- 10) Capacity building

4.3.7 Promote Civic participation and social development

- 1)The LA working with the District Administration office will enhance communication for development
- 2)LA will coordinate, develop and implement local economic development policies and plans
- 3)The LA will promote citizen participation in local development
- 4)The LA will enhance planning coordination with traditional authorities

- 5)The LA will partner with private sector to improve access to recreational spaces in all wards by 2030
- 6)The LA will ensure that urban form takes into account the needs of children and youths including persons living with disabilities
- 7)The LA will promote sports development and arts by 2030 in all the Wards

4.4 Development Scenarios

The Kafue IDP will have 3 strategic drivers

- 1.A Productive and growing economy - Value addition is the Economy
- 2.Connectivity and Accessibility for Inclusive and Equitable Growth
- 3.Human and social development

4.4.1 Scenario 1: A productive and growing economy - value addition is the economy

Kafue was set-up as a n industrial zone for the development of the Greater City from Lusaka from Historical point of view. This lead to the establishment of a number of industries in the District that is now dis-functional. This IDP envisions the building and rebuilding of existing industries with its associated value chains as a way of growth the local economy of Kafue and creating job opportunities within the District. In addition to this Based on the core issues raised during the public consultation, this development scenario has the aim of promoting the competitive and comparative advantage of Kafue District through the establishment of industries the use of concepts such as growth area, nodes, development corridors, containment and densification around the value addition regions of the District while promoting local economic development and trade between Kafue and the other Districts in the province. Trade between Kafue and other Districts within Lusaka and Zambia is critical to the viability of the manufacturing sector.

Growth Areas (GA): The hierarchy of settlements is a critical consideration in the promotion of growth areas and the SDF has prioritised Chifwema, Kasenje, Shabusale, Lukolongo, Magoba and Chikupi as growth areas.

Chifwema Urban Area: This is a fast growing region of the District with investments in cement production and related industries will be promoted to become an urban area for a population of Atleast 10,000 around the industrial area, including the Lusaka South MFEZ. Housing developments and commercial and social services such as education and health will be setup to support the manufacturing industries that will setup in the area.

Kasenje/Shabusale: The two are considered urban wards although Shabusale has a large portion of undeveloped land used for agriculture. The current location for the Steel Plant in Kasenje will be re-zoned to promote the setup of related manufacturing industries and services that will support the existing steel plant to achieve economies of scale.. Shabusale is planned for value addition as a growth area for value addition to Sugarcane and investments are already under consideration by various entities including government through IDC.

Lukolongo GA: The ward currently hosts the Mpande forest, an area that has rich deposits of iron will be partly degazetted to facilitate the extraction of iron ore for processing within the MFFEZ and Kasenje at the steel plan. As the ward already hosts the LMFEZ, growth of the area will be promoted to ensure that it can provide for a population of upto 10,000 people.

Chikupi/Magoba GA: The wards will focus on promotion of mining and agriculture (Sugarcane). According to the suitability analysis conducted for the IDP, this is the most ideal area for the expansion of the District economic activities due to the less sparsely populations, no environmentally sensitive features and its proximity to the commercially viable sugarcane plantations of Mazabuka and the Nampundwe mine on the boundary with Shibuyunji District.

Development Corridors (DC): Three (3) development corridors are proposed in Kafue East (Chifwema, Chisankane and Lukolongo) as a development corridor for mining related value chains, Lower Zambezi as a tourism and agriculture development corridor and linked to the Chifwema-Chiawa Road and Kafue west (Agriculture and Renewable Energy).

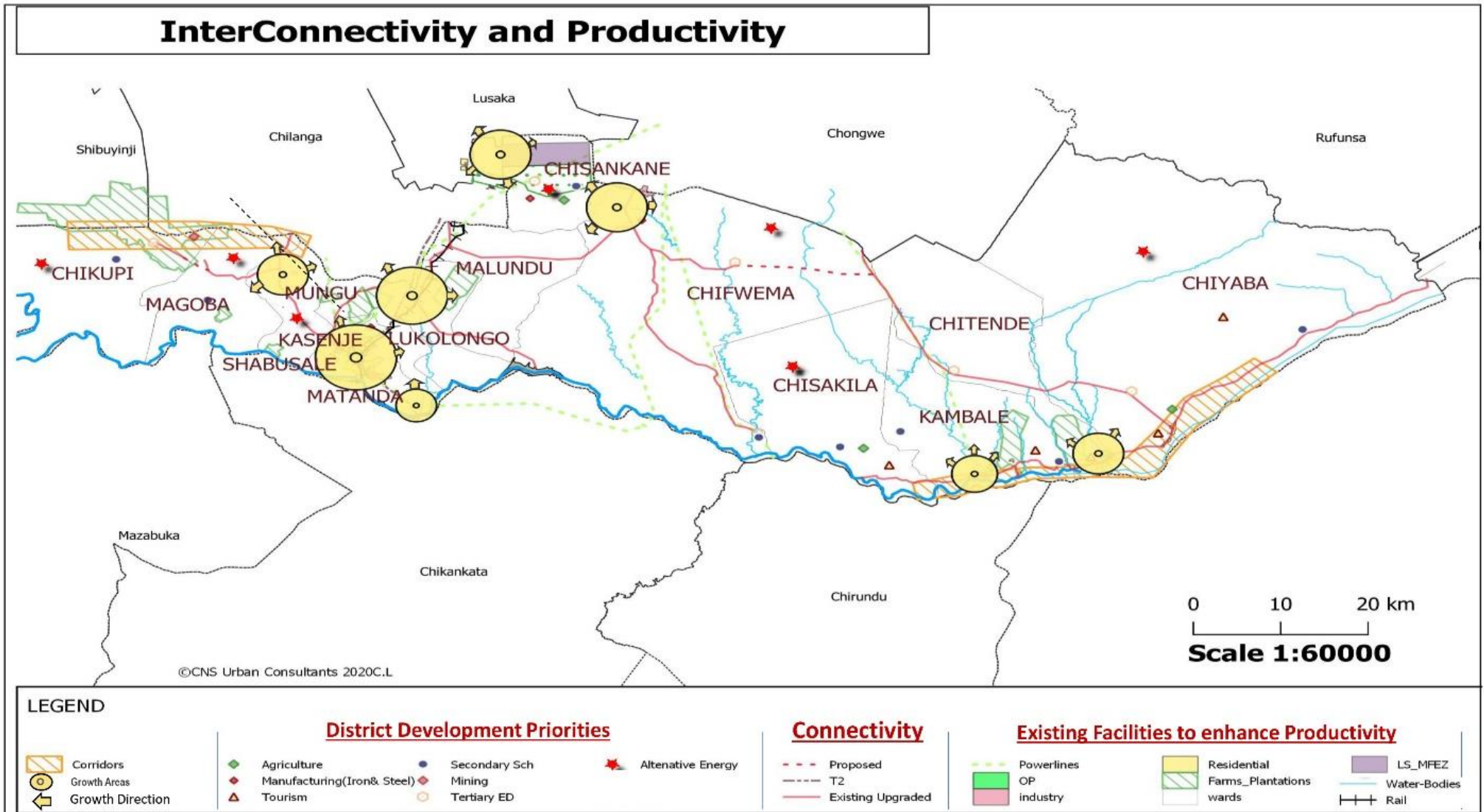
Nodes (N): A total of six (6) wards have been proposed for the development of nodes due to their resource potentials and population trends. These are Chisankane, Malundu, Shimabala, Chiyaba, Chisakila, Mungu and Kambale.

Containment and Densification: All the urban wards have been planned for containment to ensure that the land is rezoned to promote the highest and best use of land in support of the establishment of various industries. Redevelopment of the urban area will be undertaken on the brownfield to promote resilience and smart cities concepts as a way of further reducing the carbon footprint. Another area outside the urban wards that will be enhanced through densification are parts of Chisankane and Chifwema wards.

The key drivers to the development scenario include:

1. Connected transport systems and infrastructure linking the growth areas to the nodes. Road infrastructure linking Kafue East to Lower Zambezi and Kafue South to Lusaka will be critical in promoting material flows and labour. There will be need to reduce travel time to Kafue from major international entry points and urban areas.
2. Increased food production to satisfy demand for food in the growing population attracted by the industries in the District. By 2030, the population of Kafue will have doubled and urban food systems will be critical. Another factor that will result in high demand for food is increased number of tourists visiting Kafue as a destination.
3. Technological advancements will be critical to driving change in the agricultural sector to mitigate against the effects of climate change. Agriculture will not only rely on information on climate but the ability to grow crops that are drought resistant and also highly resistant to attack from pests.

Figure 35: Scenario 1 A productive and growing economy - value addition is the economy

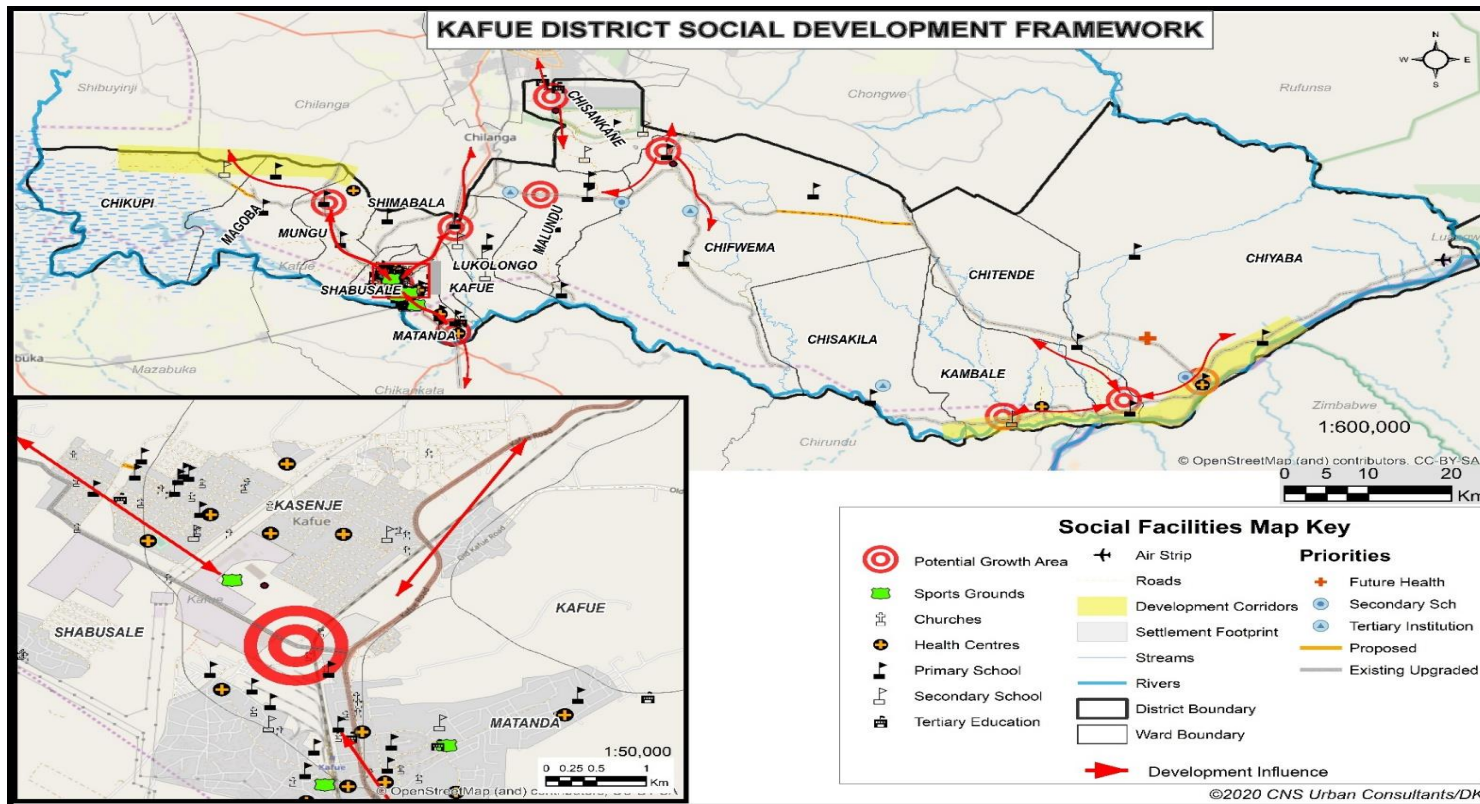


Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team, 2024

4.4.2 Scenario 2: Social Development

The development scenario aims to increase access to Basic Services such as education, health, environmental services and social protection. By using the concept of growth poles and nodes, the idea is to strengthen service delivery through equitable distribution of education and health infrastructure in each ward to ensure that distances covered by populations are significantly reduced.

Figure 37: Scenario 2 Social Development

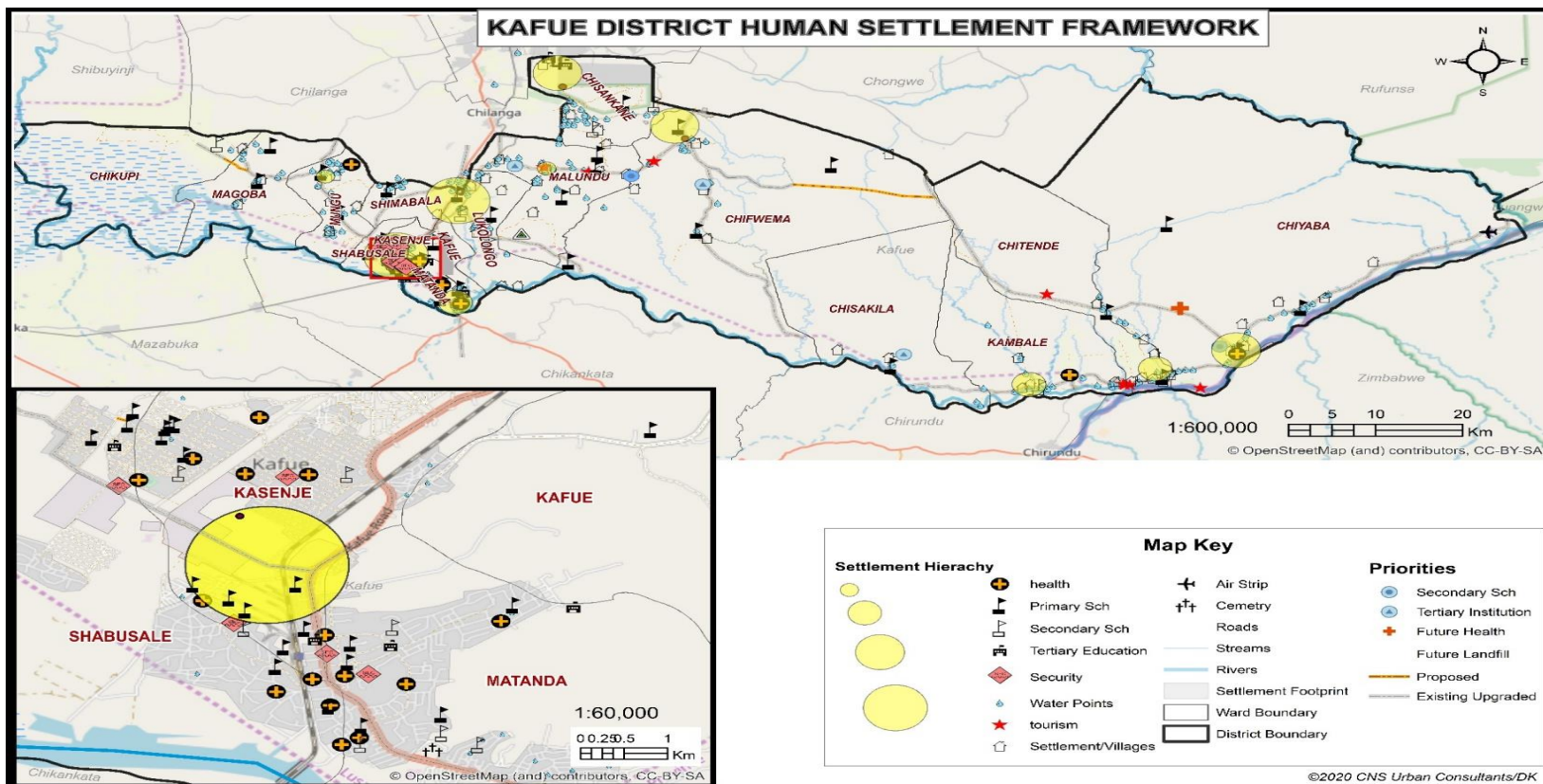


Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team, 2024

4.4.3 Scenario 3: Human Settlements

This concept focuses on unlocking the potential of housing and its related services to drive economic development and growth. Under this scenario, attention will be given to supporting the private sector to venture into the provision of affordable housing around the growth areas of the District to support the provision of municipals services through networks and within planned development schemes.

Figure 38: Scenario 3 Human Settlements

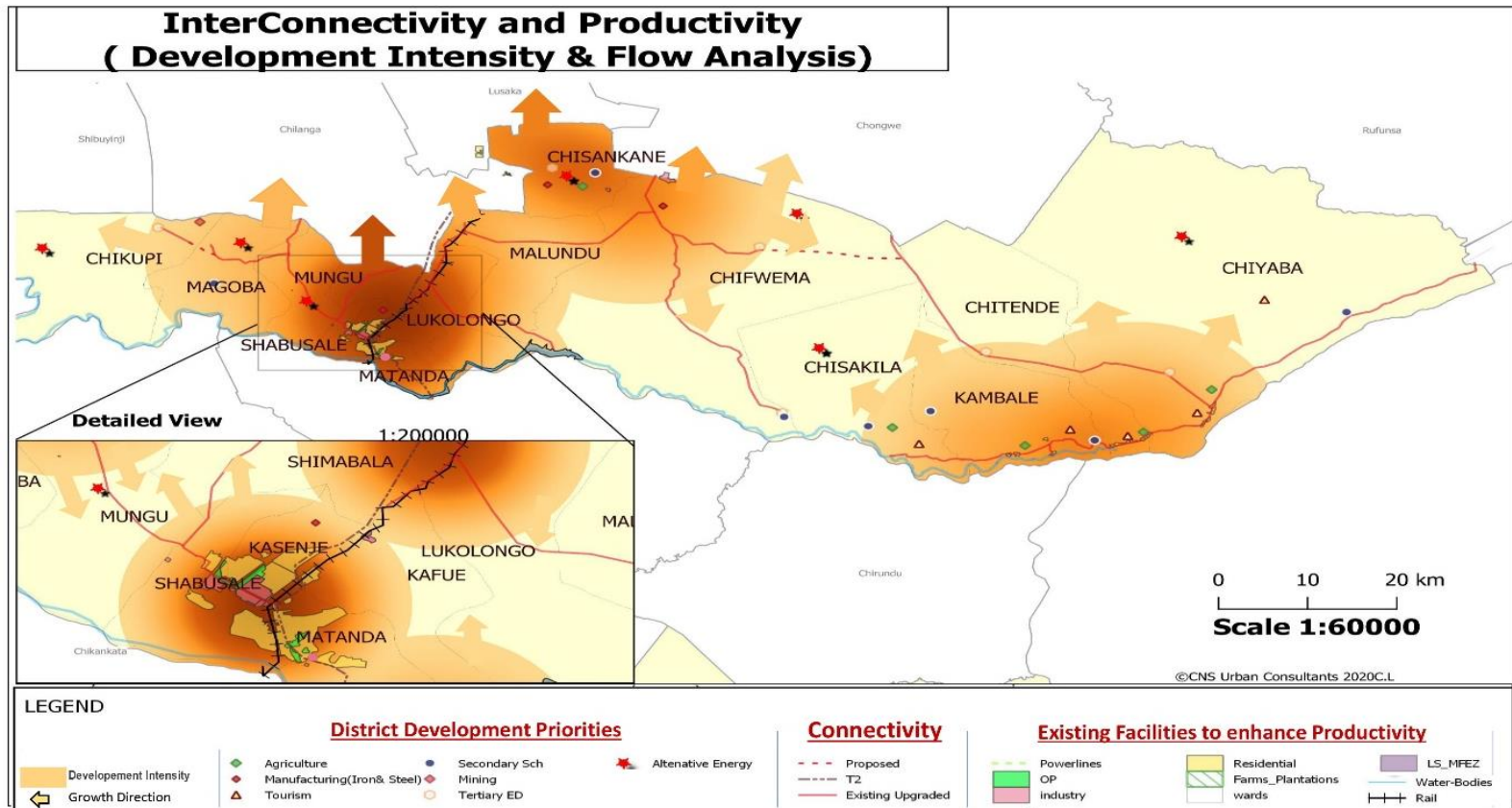


Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team, 2024

4.4.4 Selection of Scenarios

The criteria for the selection of the best scenario is based on the following factors:- Environmental factors, potential to contribute to job creation, contribution to the local economy and national economy, demographic trends and social economic factors, political and technological factors. **Scenario 1 was selected as the best alternative 4.5**

Figure 39: Selected Scenarios



Source: Generated by Kafue IDP Team, 202

4.5 Land Use Policies and Proposals

The IDP recommends that all the Wards prepare Local Area Plans (LAPs). It is preferred that the preparation of the LAPs follows the three locational clusters of Wards (Kafue Core urban, Shantumbu Suburban, and Chiawa Eco-tourism).

This intervention should be taken early to achieve the following objectives:

- i) Promote industrial growth and expansion through a consolidation of economic facility zones
- ii) Prevent the growth of unplanned settlements,
- iii) Promote eco-tourism and protection of ecological zones,
- iv) Development of service centre areas for rural Ward
- v) Protection of regional AND intersect resources in the District
- vi) Regulate the uncoordinated developments resulting from the frequent changes in land use, subdivisions and conversions from customary land to leasehold.

4.5.1 Environmental, Social and Economic Aspects of Development

Land use planning policies and proposals to improve, maintain or protect the environmental, social and economic aspects of development

In order to protect, maintain and improve the environmental, social and economic aspects of development, the District shall ensure that:

- 1) More and differentiated employment opportunities are created for young people;
- 2) Well planned human settlements closer to places of work;
- 3) Improve the quality public transport and safety of it;
- 4) Implement infill development for more compact development
- 5) Promote cycling and walking through dedicated cycle and walking trails
- 6) Promote the development of dedicated public transport routes and mass transits
- 7) Provide incentives to local businesses in densely populated areas for the to provide services such as health, refuse collection and education
- 8) Public Private Partnerships for strategic Infrastructure Development and Housing
- 9) Promote investments in tourism and hospitality services
- 10) Roll out Optic Fibre network and other economic infrastructure

- 11) Provide skills training to youth and women and youth/women led businesses

4.5.2 Protection Zones, Environmental Sensitivity, Cultural and Historical Importance

The following Land use planning policies and proposals shall be developed for protection zones, areas of environmental sensitivity or cultural and historical importance or areas of importance for disaster management purposes

- 1) Prohibition of development along the Kafue River and ecologically sensitive areas and more particularly housing and industry
- 2) Improve the regulation of conservation and restoration of protected areas
- 3) Promote Tree Planting in public spaces and open spaces
- 4) Develop a comprehensive programme to protect historical and cultural sites
- 5) Mapping of historical and cultural sites
- 6) Prohibition of expansion of housing developments towards rivers, watershed, historical sites and other environmentally sensitive areas

4.5.3 Protection of National and Regional Interests

The following Land use planning policies and proposals shall be developed and implemented for the protection of national and regional interests:

- 1) Maintain the quality of the water in the Kafue River
- 2) Ensure that the T2 Road is well maintained to ensure access
- 3) Protection of the Kafue River watershed and surrounding areas to ensure

4.5.4 Informal Settlements

The following Land use planning policies and proposals will apply to informal settlements. These policies will be implemented together with appropriate building and land use controls as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015;

- 1) Provide wider and more accessible roads
- 2) Improve access to health and education infrastructure
- 3) Ensure access to safe and clean drinking water provided at block level
- 4) Improve the health and safety of community services

- 5) Promote access to decent employment opportunities within the settlements
- 6) Prohibit the expansion of housing towards ecologically sensitive areas
- 7) Restrict expansion of housing developments to current settlement boundaries
- 8) Promote the use of sustainable building materials
- 9) Ensure that building regulations for housing and other developments are developed and implemented

4.5.5 Areas under Traditional Authorities

The following Land use planning policies and proposals shall apply to areas under the jurisdiction of traditional authorities:

- 1) Planning agreements will be in place for the development of housing, commercial and industrial buildings
- 2) Provide incentives to local artisans and builders
- 3) Support traditional leaders to update their land use allocation maps
- 4) Encourage traditional authorities to prepare land use plans for their areas

PART 4: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

GOAL 1: PROMOTE MANUFACTURING AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION

Objective	To enhance value addition to local materials through processing and packaging by 2026								
Strategies	Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible	
			1	2	3	4	5		
The LA in partnership with ZDA will ensure development of	Develop value chain in steel, iron and other related Mineral elements production	Kasenje, Lukolongo, Chisankane	1 Value Chain						KTC & MCTI
Five (5) Value Chains in the Manufacturing Sector by 2026	Develop value Chains in the cement production	Chifwema, Chisankane	1 Value Chain	1 Value Chain	1 Value Chain	1 Value Chain	1 Value Chain	1 Value Chain	KTC & MCTI
	Develop value chain in sugar production	Shabusale, Chikupi	1 Value Chain	1 Value Chain	1 Value Chain	1 Value Chain	1 Value Chain	1 Value Chain	KTC & MCTI
The LA will ensure that basic network infrastructure within the	Upgrading of 70km of road network to bituminous standards	Kasenje, Lukolongo, Chisankane, Shabusale, Chikupi	12km	12km	12km	12km	12km	12km	KTC & MIDH

Value addition wards is provided by 2026	Install strategic water and electricity infrastructure in the Industrial area	Kasenje, Lukolongo, Chisankane, Shabusale, Chikupi	Service Plan Developed	Service Plan being Implemented	Service Plan being Implemented	Service Plan being Implemented	Service Plan being Implemented	KTC, ZESCO & LWSC
Promotional campaigns on resource endowments	Use ZANIS to prepare documentaries to air on the resource endowments of the District	All wards	9 Shows	6 shows	6 shows	6 shows	6 shows	KTC & ZANIS
	Develop an incentives package for local and foreign companies to invest in the District	All wards	1 package developed	Package being implemented	Package being implemented	Package being implemented	Package being implemented	KTC & ZDA

Objective	To develop industrial clusters for SMEs to venture into processing and packaging by 2026							
Strategies	Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	
The LA in a PPP with ZDA develop a Industrial Yards for SMEs to undertake Value addition ventures	Sign Planning Agreements with Traditional Leaders for development of Industrial Clusters	Kasenje, Lukolongo, Chisankane, Shabusale, Chikupi	1 Planning Agreements	2 Planning Agreements	2 planning Agreements			KTC
	Sign a partnership agreement with Shabusale Cooperative on Sugarcane Production	Shabusale	1 Cooperative Contract					KTC & IDC
	Preparation of Mixed Use Industrial Cluster Layout Plans for SMEs	Kasenje, Lukolongo, Chisankane, Shabusale, Chikupi	1Plan	2Plans	2 Plans			KTC
	Develop SME Financing strategy on value addition	Shabusale, Chikupi	1 Strategy Developed					KTC & MCTI
	Implement SME Value addition financing Strategy			Strategy being Implemented	Strategy being Implemented	Strategy Reviewed	Strategy being Implemented	KTC & MCTI

				ed	ed		ed	
LA Develop Fast Track Industrial Development	Develop Electronic Plan Approval Process linked to ZEMA	NA	1 System Developed					KTC & LPPA
Checklist to support Industrial clustering and environmental and Planning standards	Develop Industrial Planning Standards for environmental quality	NA	1 Set of Planning Standards Developed					KTC & LPPA

GOAL 2: ENHANCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT BY 2030

Objective	To increase crop production through climate smart agricultural diversification by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible	
			1	2	3	4	5		
MOA will develop the capacity of 10,000 farmers in climate smart crop production practices by 2026	Conduct baseline study on knowledge and practices of farmers on Smart agriculture	All wards	1 baseline study						MOA
	Conduct farmer trainings in climate smart crop diversification	Chikupi, Mungu, Kabweza, Lukolongo, Magoba, Shimabala, Chifwema, Chiawa	2000 Farmers	2000 Farmers	2000 Farmers	2000 Farmers	2000 Farmers	MOA	
	Conduct farmer trainings in climate smart farm mechanization	Chikupi, Mungu, Kabweza, Lukolongo, Magoba,	2000 Farmers	2000 Farmers	2000 Farmers	2000 Farmers	2000 Farmers	MOA	

		Shimabala, Chifwema, Chiawa Wards						
	Conduct farmer trainings in water efficient irrigation	Priority Wards	2000 Farmers	2000 Farmers	2000 Farmers	2000 Farmers	2000 Farmers	MOA
	Conduct 400 trials demonstrations in drought resistant crops	Chikupi, Mungu, Kabweza, Lukolongo, Magoba, Shimabala, Chifwema, Chiawa Wards	80 Demos	80 Demos	80 Demos	80 Demos	80 Demos	MOA
MOA will enhance crop early warning management systems for farmers by 2026	Production of monthly weather forecasts	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	MOA
	Dissemination of Weather Forecast Reports through extension Camps	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	MOA
	Conduct routine crop pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	Priority Wards	400	400	400	400	400	MOA
MOA in	Sensitization of crop	All Wards	400	400	200	200	200	MOA

collaboration MCTI will	farmers on value chain market linkages							
promotion crop value chain market linkages in key high value crops	Facilitation of the building of crop productive alliances with farmers	Priority Wards			1	1	1	

Objective	To increase crop production through climate smart agricultural diversification by 2030							
Strategies	Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	
MOA will develop the capacity of 8,000 small livestock farmers in climate smart livestock production practices by 2026	Conduct farmer training in climate smart livestock disease prevention and management	Priority Wards	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	MOLF
	Conduct farmer training in climate smart animal husbandry practices	Priority Wards	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	MOLF
	10,000 animals distributed in the small livestock restocking	Priority Wards	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	MOLF

	initiative							
MOLF will enhance livestock early warning management system to prevent livestock disease outbreaks by 2026	Conduct routine livestock and pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	Priority Wards	3200 samples collected	3200 samples collected	3200 samples collected	3200 samples collected	3200 samples collected	
MOA in collaboration MCTI will promote livestock value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2026	Sensitization of livestock farmers on value chain market linkages	Priority Wards	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	
	Facilitation of the building of livestock productive alliances	Priority Wards	26	26	26	26	26	
MOA to ensure that livestock support infrastructure is in place in all	Construct tier-three livestock service centres	Priority Wards	0	1	0	1	0	

priority wards within the next 5years								
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Objective	To increase aquaculture production through climate smart agricultural practices by 2032							
Strategies	Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	
MOA will develop the capacity of fish farmers in climate smart aquaculture production practices by 2026	Conduct farmer training in climate smart aquaculture practices	Priority Wards	500	500	500	500	500	MOLF
	Conduct farmer training in climate smart fish disease prevention and management	Priority Wards	500	500	500	500	500	MOLF
	Conduct routine fish pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	Priority Wards	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	MOLF
MOA in collaboration MCTI will promotion aquaculture value chain	Sensitization of fish farmers on value chain market linkages	Priority Wards	400	400	400	400	400	MOLF

market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2026								
MOA in collaboration MCTI will promotion livestock value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2026	Facilitation of the building of fish-productive alliances	Priority Wards	20	20	20	20	20	MOLF
MOA to ensure that aquaculture support infrastructure is in place in all priority wards within the next 5years	Construct fish cold-chain facility	Priority Wards	0	1	0	1	0	MOLF

Objective	To increase by 25% the amount of land under tree cover by 2034							
Strategies	Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	
The LA in collaboration with Forestry Department to promote fruit tree planting as a business by 2026	Lobby traditional leaders for 8hectares of land for creation of tree nurseries	Chiawa and Lukolongo	4	0	4	0	0	Forestry and MACO
	Establish No. 5 Fruit Tree nurseries for fruit trees seedlings in atleast 3 varieties	Lukolongo, Chiawa, Shabusale, Chitende, Chisankane	1	1	1	1	1	Forestry Dept
	Plant and distribute 50,000 fruit tree seedlings to households	Lukolongo, Chiawa, Shabusale, Chitende, Chisankane	10000	1000 0	1000 0	1000 0	1000 0	Forestry and MACO
The LA and Forestry Department will ensure the District has community forests to mitigate against effects of climate change in	Lobby traditional leaders for land (Hectares) for creation of community forests	Lukolongo, Chiawa, Shabusale, Chitende, Chisankane	4ha	4ha	4ha	4ha	4ha	Forestry and MACO
	Conduct sensitization meetings on good forest management practices at ward level in priority wards	Lukolongo, Chiawa, Shabusale, Chitende, Chisankane	2	2	2	2	2	Forestry and MACO
	Plant and distribute 50,000	Lukolongo, Chiawa,	10000	1000	1000	1000	1000	Forestry and

support of agriculture and water conservation	non tree seedlings to households	Shabusale, Chitende, Chisankane		0	0	0	0	MACO
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GOAL 3: IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE BY 2033

Objective	To develop and maintain air, rail and road transport infrastructure 2033							
Project	Activities	Priority Location	Target (Years)					Responsible Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	
To provide an efficient transport system	Upgrade of roads to climate resilient and bituminous standards and maintenance of roads	Kafue Town Council	0	50	50	50	50	KTC/RDA
	Rehabilitation and opening up of climate resilient feeder roads	All wards	0	50	50	75	75	KTC/RDA
	Construction of a bus station	Kasenje, Chikupi, Kafue	0	0	1	0	0	KTC
	Development and upgrading of an airstrip	Chiawa	0	0	0	0	1	KTC/MWS
	Modernisation and expansion of the rail transport network	Kafue	0	0	50	50	50	KTC/MIT
Mobilize resources for road infrastructure development	Advertisement and stakeholder engagement for PPP for investment in infrastructure development	N/A	0	0	0	1	1	Ministry of Finance

Objective	Build capacity in stakeholders to conduct routine maintenance and expansion of roads, rail and air transport infrastructure.							
Project	Activities	Priority Location	Target (Years)					Responsible Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	
Increase the capacity of stakeholders to upgrade gravel roads to bituminous standards and carry out routine maintenance	Engagement of staff in Capacity Development Programs and other training programs	NA	2	2	2	2	2	KTC/RDA

GOAL 4: PROMOTE INVESTMENTS IN THE TOURISM SECTOR

Objective	To increase by 50% the number of tourists visiting Kafue by 2032							
Strategy	Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	
Develop tourism infrastructure	Install tourism road signage leading to tourists attractions	Kafue, Magoba, Chiawa and Chisankane	5	5	5	5	5	KTC
	Establish a cultural village at Beit Hall	Kafue, Magoba, Chiawa and Chisankane	0	1	0	0	0	KTC

	Setting up of cultural centers in four wards) Kafue, Magoba and chiyaba and chisankane	Kafue, Magoba, Chiawa and Chisankane	-	1	1	1	1	KTC
	Upgrade Inkanga and Council lodgein Chiawa to international hotels	Malundu and Chiawa Ward	1	0	1	0	0	KTC
	Lobby NHCC for financial Support to improve tourism infrastructure and sites	Kafue, Magoba, Chiawa, Kasenje, Lukolongo, Chisankane	1	2	1	1	1	KTC
The LA working with the ZTB will ensure Kafue has a tourism promotion plan by 2026	Preparation of Kafue Tourism Strategy and action Plan to market Kafue tourist sites	Kafue, Magoba, Chiawa, Kasenje, Lukolongo, Chisankane	1	1	1	1	1	KTC
	Produce and air radio and TV programmes on tourism sites and culture in the District	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	KTC
	Engage NHCC to map and document historical and cultural sites in the District	Kafue, Magoba, Chiawa, Kasenje, Lukolongo, Chisankane	1	1	1	1	1	KTC
The LA to secure land in strategic locations of the District for tourism development and	Attract an investor to develop an international multipurpose facility with entertainment and nature conservatory	Chiawa, Kafue, Lukolongo	0	1	0	0	0	KTC

tourism value chains by 2026	Prepare a waterfront redevelopment plan to increase the attractiveness of the Kafue water front by 2026	Kafue, Chiawa	1	0	0	0	0	KTC
The LA will promote the participation of local people in tourism marketing through campaigns and events	Conduct annual tourism events in the District to show case local tourism opportunities	Kafue, Magoba, Chiawa, Kasenje, Lukolongo, Chisankane	1	1	1	1	1	KTC
	Setup curio and art markets in the District to sell local tourism products	Chiawa, Chisankane, Lukolongo		1	1	1		KTC
Wildlife restocking and protection of species	Engage department of national parks to restock the Lusaka South National park	Chiawa, Chisankane		1	1	1	1	KTC
	Conduct trainings for tour guides and operators servicing the Lusaka South National Park and Lower Zambezi	Chiawa, Chisankane	1	1	1	1	1	KTC
	Lobby Department of National Parks to recruit more wildlife guards	Chiawa, Chisankane	2	2	2	1	2	KTC

<p>The LA to work with ZICTA to ensure connectivity in areas with poor network coverage by 2028</p>	<p>Lobby ZICTA to install telecommunications masts in the District to improve mobile phone and internet coverage</p>	<p>Lower Zambezi, Chisankane, Lukolongo, Chikupi, Mungu</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>KTC</p>
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GOAL 5: PROMOTE INVESTMENTS IN ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY

Objective	To promote the off grid renewable energy solutions in order to achieve sustainable development of communities by 2030							
Project	Activities	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	
Promote Access to Electricity and Renewable Energy Production	Identify land for setting up for solar energy farms	Lower Zambezi, Chikup, Magoba, Lukolongo	1	1	1	1	1	KTC/REA
	Rezone Land uses into mixed use development	Kasenje, Kafue, Matanda, Shabusale		1	1	1	1	KTC
Renewable Energy Resource Mapping Project	Map potential sites for establishment of Solar Energy Farms	All Wards	1	2	2	2	2	KTC
	Production of Zoned maps for Renewable energy investment sites	All Wards	1	2	2	2	2	KTC
Embarks on Forests Regeneration Project in four Wards	Conduct Community Tree planting Initiatives with incentives	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	KTC
	Conduct Awareness campaigns on alternative energy solutions	All wards	16	16	16	16	16	KTC
	Participation in the commemoration of international days that project environmental sustainability themes	All wards	1	1	1	1	1	KTC

Objective	To promote the off grid renewable energy solutions in order to achieve sustainable development of communities by 2030							
Project	Activities	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	
Promote Access to Electricity and Renewable Energy Production	Identify land for setting up for solar energy farms	Lower Zambezi, Chikup, Magoba, Lukolongo	1	1	1	1	1	KTC/REA
	Rezone Land uses into mixed use development	Kasenje, Kafue, Matanda, Shabusale		1	1	1	1	KTC
Renewable Energy Resource Mapping Project	Map potential sites for establishment of Solar Energy Farms	All Wards	1	2	2	2	2	KTC
	Production of Zoned maps for Renewable energy investment sites	All Wards	1	2	2	2	2	KTC
Embarks on Forests Regeneration Project in four Wards	Conduct Community Tree planting Initiatives with incentives	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	KTC
	Conduct Awareness campaigns on alternative energy solutions	All wards	16	16	16	16	16	KTC
	Participation in the commemoration of international days that project environmental sustainability themes	All wards	1	1	1	1	1	KTC

GOAL 6: ENHANCE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH HEALTH AND EDUCATION BY 2033

Objective								
Equitable access and quality through improved infrastructure and teacher training								
Project	Activities	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	
Constructions of Primary, secondary schools with desks and staff Houses in the District	Identification of stalled School construction projects	St Marys Old Kabweza Community School Mulangwa Primary School Kanyangala Community School Naboye Secondary school Hall		2		1	1	DEBS
	Identification of land for schools	TBA		2			2	DEBS
	Development of Designs and BOQs for the schools	MOE /PEO/ DEBO/DBO		2		1	1	DEBS

Construction of Schools with desks and staff houses	Kanyangala Mpande Hills Community School Chilambila Open Community School	1	1	1		1	DEBS
Construction of Dining Halls & a Kitchen	Chitende Secondary School Kafue District Resource Center	1			1		DEBS
Construction of	Kaseba Primary		2	1			DEBS

Pupils & Staff Toilets Specialised Classrooms	Malabanyika Primary Kabwadu Primary School						
Setting up of additional classroom blocks with desks	Chilambila Open Community school		1			2	DEBS
Converting Chikupi Secondary School into a Boarding school and Construction of Boarding	Chikupi Secondary School	1	1 Boarding facilities		2 Addition al classroom blocks with desks		DEBS

	schools Facilities							
Maintenance of Refurbishment of school infrastructure	Identification of all school needing Refurbishment	Chilambila Community school Lishiko Primary School Gotagota Primary	1	1		1		DEBS
	Development of proposals seeking educational support	Procurement of a submissive pump to be fitted into a 100 meter deep borehole at Nankanga Procurement of a Gen Set at Kafue DEBO to enhance efficiency		1 procurement of a submissive pump	1	1		
	Construction of support infrastructure for educational services	Kafue District Resource Centre Kitchen & Dinning Hall		Construction of a Kitchen		Construction of the dinning Hall		

		Library Facilities in selected schools						
Education promotion Campaigns	Production of educational materials on values of education.	Kafue District Resource Centre	1	1	1	1	1	KTC DEBS Infrastructure Department Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources Traditional leadership
	Community Drama series on education.	Rural schools in all the 6 Zones	1	1	1	1	1	
	Formation of education awareness task teams in the rural wards.	Rural schools in all the 6 Zones	12	12	12	12	12	
	Partnerships with Headmen on school feeding programme and monitoring of	All 52 Targeted GRZ Primary and Community Schools	1	1	1	1	1	

	school attendance						
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Objective	To improve on water and Sanitation coverage By 2029								
Project	Activities	Cost	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible
				1	2	3	4	5	
Promote Private public partnerships in Water and sanitation coverage	Stakeholder engagements and CSR	50,000	District Level	4	4	4	2	2	District administration and Lusaka water and sanitation company
Building of industrial bore holes	Small water schemes	50,000	District Level	2	2	2	3	3	DHO,NWASCO and Water Resources dev
Community wide sanitation / CLTS	Strengthening of Community CLTS/SLTS Groups	50,000	District Level	4	4	4	2	2	Council

Safe water supply	Water quality monitoring	50,000	District Level	4	4	1	2	2	DHO, NWASCO and Water Resources dev.
	Borehole improvement/ Mechanization	150,000	District Level	2	2	2	3	3	DHO, NWASCO and Water Resources dev
	Mapping of Blackish/ Grey water areas	80,000	District Level	2	2	2	3	3	DHO, NWASCO and Water Resources dev
Public Heath Inspections	Conduct Premises and Food	50,000	District Level	2	2	2	3	3	Local Authority /DHO

Objective	To improve access to Health facilities and quality Services staff to enhance access to PHC								
Project	Activities	Cost	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible
				1	2	3	4	5	
Infrastructure development	Identification of land for the construction of health facilities	200,000	District Level	2	3	3	3	3	MOH/DHO
	Construction of facilities (Health posts, Health Centre's)	1500,000	District Level	4	4	4	2	2	MOH/DHO
Capacity building	Undertake TOT	200,000	District Level	4	4	4	2	3	MOH/DHO
	Recommend officers for short training courses	50,000	District Level	2	3	3	3	3	MOH/DHO

GOAL 7: PROMOTE CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BY 2034

Objective	To Promote integrated coordination among District stakeholders and key players							
Project	Activities	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	
The LA working with the District Administration office will enhance communication for development	Conduct regular planning meetings on a quarterly basis	District Level	4	4	4	4	4	KTC
LA will coordinate, develop and implement local economic development policies and plans	Conduct LED assessment for all the wards	All wards	1	0	0	0	0	KTC
The LA will promote citizen participation in local development	Train the WDCs in LED initiatives on annual basis	All wards	16	16	16	16	16	KTC
	Publish to the public council resolutions on local development	All wards	16	16	16	16	16	KTC

The LA will enhance	Facilitate Planning Agreements with	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	KTC
Objective	To increase access to recreational facilities and youth development opportunities							
Project	Activities	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	

The LA will partner with private sector to improve access to recreational spaces in all wards by 2034	Formulate a partnership engagement strategy for recreation and youth development	All wards	1					KTC
	Engage the private sector through PPPs	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	KTC
	Involve civil society partners to improve the recreational spaces and delivery the youth	All wards	5	5	5	5	5	KTC
The LA will ensure that urban form takes into account the needs of children and youths including persons living with disabilities	Strengthen community participation in the provision of recreation services	All wards	1	2	2	2	2	KTC
	Mainstream youth and disability in all local area plans	All wards	4	2	4	2	4	KTC
The LA will promote sports development and arts by 2034 in all the Wards	Construct sports facilities in all the wards	All wards	2	2	4	4	4	KTC

PART5: CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

This section of the Implementation Plan presents the cost and financing of all strategies to ensure that the objectives and strategies of the IDP are implemented. Both the Capital Investment Plan (CIP) and the Financial Plan (FP) are directly related to the priorities, objectives and strategies identified in the IDP.

The Capital Investment Plan include investment in physical infrastructure and services which are identified as priorities for the District. The CIP is prepared for five years only and is aligned with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework, and is directly related to the priorities, objectives and strategies of the IDP.

GOAL 1: PROMOTE MANUFACTURING AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION

Objective	To enhance value addition to local materials through processing and packaging by 2026				
Strategies	Programme	Input	Cost	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
The LA in partnership with ZDA will ensure development of three (3) Value Chains in the Manufacturing Sector by 2026	Develop value chain in steel, iron and other related minerals production	Human resource Plant and equipment	K3000,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC & MCTI
	Develop value Chains in the cement production	Human resource Plant and equipment	K2000,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC & MCTI
	Develop value chain in sugar production	Human resource Plant and equipment	K1,000,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC & MCTI
The LA will ensure that basic network infrastructure within the Value addition wards is provided by 2026	Upgrading of 70km of road network to bituminous standards	Human resource Plant and equipment	K2000,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	LA & MIDH
	Install strategic water and electricity infrastructure in	Human resource Plant and	K2000,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue	LA, ZESCO & LWSC

	the Industrial area	equipment		Council	
Promotional campaigns on resource endowments	Use ZANIS to prepare documentaries to air on the resource endowments of the District	Human resource Plant and equipment	K10000	GRZ	LA & ZANIS
	Develop an incentives package for local and foreign companies to invest in the District	Human resource Plant and equipment	K20000	GRZ	LA & ZDA

Strategies	Programme	Inputs	Cost	Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information
The LA in a PPP with ZDA develop a Industrial Yards for	Sign a Planning Agreement with Traditional Leaders	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	K200,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC

SMEs to undertake Value addition ventures	for development of Industrial Clusters				
	Sign a partnership agreement with Shabusale Cooperative on Sugarcane Production	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	K200,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC & IDC
	Preparation of Mixed Use Industrial Cluster Layout Plans for SMEs	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	K200,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC
	Develop SME Financing strategy on value addition	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	K200,000	GRZ	KTC & MCTI
	Implement SME Value addition financing Strategy	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	K200,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC & MCTI
LA Develop Fast Track Industrial Development Checklist to support	Develop Electronic Plan Approval Process linked to ZEMA	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	K200,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC & LPPA

Industrial clustering and environmental and Planning standards	Develop Industrial Planning Standards for environmental quality	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	K200,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC & LPPA
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GOAL 2: ENHANCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT BY 2030

Objective	To increase crop production through climate smart agricultural diversification by 2030				
Strategies	Programme	Inputs	Cost	Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information
MOA will develop the capacity of 10,000 farmers in climate smart crop production practices by 2026	Conduct baseline study on knowledge and practices of farmers on Smart agriculture	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	K200,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MoA
	Conduct farmer trainings in climate smart crop diversification	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	120,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MoA
	Conduct farmer trainings in climate smart farm mechanization	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	140,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MoA
	Conduct farmer trainings in water efficient irrigation	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	140,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MoA
	Conduct 400 trials demonstrations in drought resistant crops	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	140,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MoA
MOA will enhance crop early warning	Production of monthly weather forecasts	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel,	140,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MoA

management systems for farmers by 2026		allowances			
	Dissemination of Weather Forecast Reports through extension Camps	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	140,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MoA
	Conduct routine crop pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	140,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MoA
MOA in collaboration MCTI will promotion crop value chain market linkages in key high value crops	Sensitization of crop farmers on value chain market linkages		140,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MoA
	Facilitation of the building of crop productive alliances		140,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MoA

Objective	To increase crop production through climate smart agricultural diversification by 2030				
Strategies	Programme	Inputs	Cost	Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information

MOA will develop the capacity of 8,000 small livestock farmers in climate smart livestock production practices by 2026	Conduct farmer training in climate smart livestock disease prevention and management	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	140,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MOLF
	Conduct farmer training in climate smart animal husbandry practices	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MOLF
	10,000 animals distributed in the small livestock restocking initiative	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MOLF
MOLF will enhance livestock early warning management system to prevent livestock disease outbreaks by 2026	Conduct routine livestock and pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MOLF
MOA in collaboration MCTI will promotion livestock value chain market linkages for local and domestic	Sensitization of livestock farmers on value chain market linkages	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MOLF
	Facilitation of the building of livestock	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MOLF

markets by 2026	productive alliances				
MOA to ensure that livestock support infrastructure is in place in all priority wards within the next 5years	Construct tier-three livestock service centres	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MOLF

Objective	To increase aquaculture production through climate smart agricultural practices by 2030				
Strategies	Programme	Inputs	Cost	Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information
MOA will develop the capacity of fish farmers in climate smart aquaculture	Conduct farmer training in climate smart aquaculture practices	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MOLF

production practices by 2026	Conduct farmer training in climate smart fish disease prevention and management	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	20100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MOLF
	Conduct routine fish pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	375,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MOLF
MOA in collaboration MCTI will promotion aquaculture value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2026	Sensitization of fish farmers on value chain market linkages	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	210,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MOLF
MOA in collaboration MCTI will promotion livestock value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2026	Facilitation of the building of fish-productive alliances	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MOLF
MOA to ensure that aquaculture support	Construct fish cold-chain facility	<i>BOQ</i>	200,750	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	MOLF

infrastructure is in place in all priority wards within the next 5years					
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Objective	To increase by 25% the amount of land under tree cover by 2030				
Strategies	Programme	Inputs	Cost	Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information
The LA in collaboration with Forestry department to promote fruit tree planting as a business by 2026	Lobby traditional leaders for 8hectares of land for creation of tree nurseries	Chiawa and Lukolongo	K125,000,	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Forestry and MACO
	Establish No. 5 Fruit Tree nurseries for fruit trees seedlings in atleast 3 varieties	Lukolongo, Chiawa, Shabusale, Chitende, Chisankane	K125,000,	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Forestry Dept

	Plant and distribute 50,000 fruit tree seedlings to households	Lukolongo, Chiawa, Shabusale, Chitende, Chisankane	K125,000,	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Forestry and MACO
The LA and forestry department will ensure the District has community forests to mitigate against effects of climate change in support of agriculture and water conservation	Lobby traditional leaders for land for creation of community forests	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Forestry and MACO
	Conduct sensitization meetings on good forest management practices at ward level in priority wards	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Forestry and MACO
	Plant and			GRZ/	Forestry and MACO

	distribute 50,000 non tree seedlings to households			Donor/ Kafue Council	
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GOAL 3: IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE BY 2030

Objective	To develop and maintain air, rail and road transport infrastructure				
Project	Activities	Inputs	Cost	Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information
To provide an efficient transport system	Upgrade of roads to climate resilient and bituminous standards and maintenance of roads	Human resource Plant and equipment	K1,779, 498.	GRZ	Kafue Town Council
	Rehabilitation and opening up of climate resilient feeder roads	Human resource Plant and equipment	K125,000,	GRZ	Kafue Town Council
	Construction of a bus station	Human resource	K2,000,000,000	GRZ	Kafue Town Council
	Development and upgrading of an airstrip	Plant and equipment	K 4,236,900	GRZ	Kafue Town Council
	Modernisation and expansion of the rail transport network	Human resource	K2,500,000	GRZ	Kafue Town Council
Mobilize resources for road infrastructure development	Advertisement and stakeholder engagement for PPP for investment in infrastructure development	Human resource	K300,000	GRZ	Kafue Town Council

Objective	Build capacity in stakeholders to conduct routine maintenance and expansion of roads, rail and air transport infrastructure.				
Project	Activities	Inputs	Cost	Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information
Increase the capacity of stakeholders to upgrade gravel roads to bituminous standards and carry out routine maintenance	Engagement of staff in Capacity Development Programs and other training programs	Plant and equipment	K1,000,000	GRZ	RDA, Ministry of finance, ministry of local government and Kafue Town Council ,Ministry of housing and infrastructure development, Ministry of Transport and communications, Ministry of works and supply

GOAL 4: PROMOTE INVESTMENTS IN THE TOURISM SECTOR

Objective	To increase by 50% the number of tourists visiting Kafue by 2032				
Strategy	Programme	Inputs	Cost	Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information
Develop tourism infrastructure	Install tourism road signage leading to tourists attractions	Equipment and Human Resource	200,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC
	Establish a cultural village at biet Hall	Equipment and Human Resource	1000,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC
	Setting up of cultural centers in four wards) Kafue, Magoba and chiyaba and chisankane	Equipment and Human Resource	1000,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC
	Upgrade Inkanga and Council lodgein Chiawa to international hotels	Equipment and Human Resource	1000,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC
	Lobby NHCC for financial Support to improve tourism	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC

	infrastructure and sites				
The LA working with the ZTB will ensure Kafue has a tourism promotion plan by 2026	Preperation of Kafue Tourism Strategy and action Plan to market Kafue tourist sites	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC
	Produce and air radio and TV programmes on tourism sites and culture in the District	Equipment and Human Resource	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC
	Engage NHCC to map and document historical and cultural sites in the District	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC
The LA to secure land in strategic locations of the District for tourism development and tourism value chains by 2026	Attract an investor to develop an international multipurpose facility with entertainment and nature conservatory	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC

	Prepare a waterfront redevelopment plan to increase the attractiveness of the Kafue water front by 2024	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC
The LA will promote the participation of local people in tourism marketing through campaigns and events	Conduct annual tourism events in the District to show case local tourism opportunities	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC
	Setup curio and art markets in the District to sell local tourism products	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC
Wildlife restocking and protection of species	Engage department of national parks to restock the Lusaka South National park	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC
	Conduct trainings for tour guides and operators servicing the	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC

	Lusaka South National Park and Lower Zambezi				
	Lobby Department of national parks to recruit more wildlife guards	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC
The LA to work with ZICTA to ensure connectivity in areas with poor network coverage by 2028	Lobby ZICTA to install telecommunications masts in the District to improve mobile phone and internet coverage	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC

GOAL 5: PROMOTE INVESTMENTS IN ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY

Objective	To promote the off grid renewable energy solutions in order to achieve sustainable development of communities by 2030				
Project	Activities	Inputs	Cost	Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information
Promote Access to Electricity and Renewable Energy Production	Identify land for setting up for solar energy farms	Equipment and Human Resource	200,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Energy
	Rezone Land uses into mixed use development	Equipment and Human Resource	60,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Energy
Renewable Energy Resource Mapping Project	Map potential sites for establishment of Solar Energy Farms	Equipment and Human Resource	60,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Energy
	Production of Zoned maps for Renewable energy investment sites	Equipment and Human Resource	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Energy
Embarks on Forests	Conduct Community Tree planting Initiatives with incen-	Equipment and Human	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Energy

Regeneration Project in four Wards	tives	Resource			
	Conduct Awareness campaigns on alternative energy solutions	Equipment and Human Resource	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Energy
	Participation in the commemoration of international days that project environmental sustainability themes	Equipment and Human Resource	100,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Energy

GOAL 6: ENHANCE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Objective	Equitable access and quality through improved infrastructure and teacher training
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Project	Activities	Inputs	Cost	Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information
Constructions of Primary, secondary schools and staff Houses in the District	Identification of stalled School construction projects	Equipment and Human Resource		GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	DEBS
	Identification of land for schools	Equipment and Human Resource	K2,500,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	DEBS
	Development of Designs and BOQs for the schools	Equipment and Human Resource	K500,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	DEBS
	Construction of Schools and staff houses	Equipment and Human Resource	K500,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	DEBS
	Construction of Dining Halls	Equipment and Human Resource	K500,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	DEBS
	Construction of Staff Toilets Specialised Classrooms	Equipment and Human Resource	K50000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	DEBS
	Setting up of additional classroom blocks	Equipment and Human	K500,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	DEBS

		Resource			
	Construction of Boarding schools	Equipment and Human Resource	K500,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	DEBS+++
Maintenance and refurbishment of school infrastructure of	Identification of all school needing refurbishment	Equipment and Human Resource	K500,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	DEBS
	Development of proposals seeking educational support	Equipment and Human Resource		GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	
	Construction of support infrastructure for educational services	Equipment and Human Resource	K2,500,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	
Education promotion Campaigns	Production of educational materials on values of education.	Equipment and Human Resource	K50000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	KTC DEBS Infrastructure Department Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources Traditional leadership
	Community drama series on	Equipment	K50000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue	TC DEBS Infra-

	education.	and Human Resource		Council	structure Department Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources Traditional leadership
	Formation of education awareness task teams in the rural wards.	Equipment and Human Resource	K50000	RZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	TC DEBS Infrastructure Department Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources Traditional leadership
	Partnerships with Headmen on monitoring of school attendance	Equipment and Human Resource		RZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	

GOAL 7: PROMOTE CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective	To Promote integrated coordination among District stakeholders and key players				
Project	Activities	Inputs	Cost	Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information
The LA working with the District Administration office will enhance communication for development	Conduct regular planning meetings on a quarterly basis	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	K50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Community Development
LA will coordinate, develop and implement local economic development policies and plans	Conduct LED assessment for all the wards	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	K50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Community Development
The LA will promote citizen participation in local development	Train the WDCs in LED initiatives on annual basis	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	K50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Community Development
	Publish to the public council resolutions on local development	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	K50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Community Development
The LA will enhance	Facilitate Planning	Stationary, motor	K50,000	GRZ/ Donor/	Mn Community

planning coordination with traditional authorities	Agreements with traditional leaders	vehicle service, fuel, allowances		Kafue Council	Development
	Lobby for support from the traditional leadership for conversion of land for special purpose developments	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	K50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Community Development

Objective	To increase access to recreational facilities and youth development opportunities				
Project	Activities	Input	Cost	Potential source of funds	Source of Information
The LA will partner with private sector to improve access to recreational spaces in all wards by 2030	Formulate a partnership engagement strategy for recreation and youth development	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Community Development
	Engage the private sector through PPPs		50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Community Development
	Involve civil society partners to improve the recreational spaces and delivery the youth	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Community Development
The LA will ensure that urban form takes into account the needs	Strengthen community participation in the provision of recreation services		50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Community Development

of children and youths including persons living with disabilities	Mainstream youth and disability in all local area plans	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Community Development
The LA will promote sports development and arts by 2030 in all the Wards	Construct sports facilities in all the wards	Stationary, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	1, 000,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Kafue Council	Mn Community Development

5.1 Financial Plan

The purpose of the Financial Plan is to ensure that recurrent expenses for the implementation of the IDP are budgeted for. The expected output is a financial plan setting out the recurrent expenses for the implementation of strategies and programmes. The Financial Plan reflects standard operational budgets which local authorities will incur such as salaries and emoluments. The financial plan relates wholly to functions of and services provided by the Kafue Town Council.

5.1.1 Revenue Collection Efficiency of the Kafue Town Council

Assessment of current and potential revenue streams

Kafue Town Council revenue is low due to the level of economic activity in the District. A thorough analysis of the revenue collection methods indicates that there are 20 Revenue Collectors on permanent establishment and 25 revenue agents that have been contracted. The KDC spends ZMW 400,000.00 annually to collect all revenue and spends on average ZMW 100,000.00 to collect per revenue stream. Some sources of revenue e.g. Property Rates are more expensive to collect than others.

Own Sources of Revenue (OSR)

A major component of the KDC's revenue streams is the **Own Sources of Revenue (OSR)**. The different revenue streams identified include:

- a) Lease and sale of Council land
- b) Property rates and taxes
- c) Levies and fees for various services
- d) Government subventions (e.g. Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF))
- e) Funding from various sponsors and well-wishers

External Sources of Revenues for Implementation

Current and potential external sources of funding for Kafue implementation include government funding, donor agency funding, and private investments in the City. Kafue Council receives Constituency Development Funds (CDF) for community projects, the Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF), grants-in-lieu of rates and central government grants. These not only require a review of national funding priorities as set out in the Seventh National Development

Plan (SNDP) and Budget Guidelines but also a review of grants received from the MLG. An assessment of how the MLG sees the situation in the years ahead is required to work out from the previous year grant allocation to the Kafue and only adjust it using inflation figure, formulas or a proxy as suggested by the MTEF Manual.

Assessment of the Revenue Base 2021 - 2025

The implementation of the IDP objectives, strategies and priority projects requires an assessment of the expected and potential revenue base for the planning period. Table 13 below highlights the main revenue generating activities and/or services provided and planned for in the budget for the base year 2021 and from 2022 to current proposed budget of 2024

Table 14: Budget Expenditure and Sources of Income

SN.	Revenue Type	Projected 2021 Revenue	Collected 2021 Revenue	Projected 2022 Revenue	Collected 2022 (End 3 rd qtr)	Projection 2023	Collected 2023	Projected 2024
1	LGEF	14,044,512.00	13,533,610.20	14,044,512.00	8,676,470.88	14,044,512.00	14,044,512.00	14,044,512.00
2	Grants in lieu of Rates	300,000.00	150,000.00	300,000.00	0	0	150,000.00	300,000.00
3	CDF	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	25,700,000.00	13,425,261.44	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	30,635,642.00

	Total	15,944 ,512.0 0	15,347,163.9 3	40,044,512 .00	22,101,7 32.32	42,344,512. 00	42,494,512.0 0	44,980,154.00
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Main Factors affecting Revenue Collection and Management

Several factors affect revenue collection in Kafue District and among them is lack of funding and transport, inadequate staff and lack of awareness on the part of residents of the town on the role of the town council coupled with the unwillingness of the residents to pay rates and taxes. The council does not have an up to date inventory and revenue database to set overall targets for revenue collection and for its individual Revenue Collectors and Agents and hence make a prudent estimate of the revenue projection. It does not have proper mechanisms to know if all revenue has been collected and if all revenue has been accounted for.

Programme For the Preparation Of Local Area Plans And Other Detailed Planning Activities

Local Area plans for the IDP shall be developed from 2025 onwards as follows:

Phase 1: Urban Renewal (2025 – 2026)

Phase 2: New Development (2027– 2028)

Phase 3: Linking the Wards (2029– 2030)

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Institutional Arrangements

All operations of Local Authorities in Zambia are governed by the Local Government Act of 2019 of the Laws of Zambia. The IDP 2024 – 2034 will guide the operations of the various departments and sectors. In pursuit of a shared vision, all departments and sectors will be involved in the implementation of the IDP programmes. Where there are inconsistencies in programmes, the Vision 2030 shall prevail.

The District through the District Commissioner and Council Secretary will be overall responsible for providing policy guideline on the implementation of the IDP. All heads of devolved departments will report to the Council on the progress made towards the set targets through the Council Secretary using existing communication and decision making platforms. Similarly, the non-devolved departments will report to the District Commissioner. The report of the Non devolved departments will also be shared with the Council Secretary for consolidation into a single District report. The **Council Chairperson who is the head of the Council will** provide high level strategic and political leadership to the implementation of the IDP supported by the standing committees and the DDCC. Both the office of the Council Chairperson and District Commissioner will be responsible for resource mobilisation; engagement of stakeholders; convening stakeholder bi-annual reviews; and holding consultations with stakeholders and cooperating partners.

6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Strategic Plan

For effective **Monitoring of the Strategic Plan, it is recommended that a Monitoring and Evaluation Committee** be established to undertake the following activities:

- ✓ Develop the M&E framework that will guide the monitoring and evaluation of the IDP 2024-2034;
- ✓ Facilitate the development of annual work plans in each department/Unit;
- ✓ Monitor the implementation of work plans;
- ✓ Obtain and review quarterly and annual progress reports
- ✓ Undertake a mid-term review and end of Plan evaluation

- ✓ Prepare progress reports for submission to Council for decision making
- ✓ Provide technical guidance as required;
- ✓ Ensure effective Communication with the general public; and
- ✓ Make recommendations to Council appropriate intervention measures.

All the heads of Departments (HoDs) will be responsible for operationalizing the IDP. The major functions for HoDs will include preparing annual work plans based on the Strategic Directions, Objectives and Activities derived from the IDP, implementing and monitoring of annual work plans, preparing monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports and Participating in evaluation activities. The Table below shows the Key outputs to be measured by the plan.

Objective	To enhance value addition to local materials through processing and packaging by 2030							
Strategies	Programme	Output Indicator	Annual Target					Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	
The LA in partnership with ZDA will ensure development of three (3) Value Chains in the Manufacturing Sector by 2026	Develop value chain in steel, iron and other minerals production	No. of value chains created in steel, iron and other minerals	1	1	1	1	1	KTC & MCTI
	Develop value Chains in the cement production	No. of value chains created in steel, iron and other minerals	1	1	1	1	1	KTC & MCTI
	Develop value chain in sugar production	No. of value chains created in steel, iron	1	1	1	1	1	KTC & MCTI

		and other minerals						
The LA will ensure that basic network infrastructure within the	Upgrading of 60km of road network to bituminous standards		12km	12km	12km	12km	12km	LA & MIDH
Value addition wards is provided by 2026	Install strategic water and electricity infrastructure in the Industrial area		Service Plan Developed	Service Plan being Implemented	Service Plan being Implemented	Service Plan being Implemented	Service Plan being Implemented	LA, ZESCO & LWSC
Promotional campaigns on resource endowments	Use ZANIS to prepare documentaries to air on the resource endowments of the District	All wards	9 Shows	6 shows	6 shows	6 shows	6 shows	LA & ZANIS
	Develop an incentives	All wards	1 package developed	Package being	Package being	Package being	Package being	LA & ZDA

	package for local and foreign companies to invest in the District			implemented	implemented	implemented	implemented	
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Objective	To develop industrial clusters for SMEs to venture into processing and packaging by 2033								
Strategies	Programme	Output indicator	Source of information	Annual Target					Responsible
				1	2	3	4	5	
The LA in a PPP with ZDA develop an Industrial Yards for SMEs to undertake Value addition ventures	Sign Planning Agreements with Traditional Leaders for development of Industrial Clusters	No. of Planning agreements signed	Planning Agreement	1	2			2	KTC
	Sign a partnership agreement with Shabusale Cooperative on Sugarcane Production	No. of partnership agreements signed	Partnership agreement	1					KTC & IDC
	Preparation of Mixed Use Industrial Cluster Layout Plans for SMEs	No. of approved layout plans	Approved Layout	1	2	2			KTC

	Develop SME Financing strategy on value addition	Value Strategy	Strategy Document	1					KTC & MCTI
	Implement SME Value addition financing Strategy	No. of Strategies implemented	Project Report		1	1	1	1	KTC & MCTI
LA Develop Fast Track Industrial Development Checklist to support Industrial clustering and environmental and Planning standards	Develop Electronic Plan Approval Process linked to ZEMA	System Developed	System Report		1				KTC & LPPA
	Develop Industrial Planning Standards for environmental quality	Document for standards Developed	Planning Report	1					KTC & LPPA
Promotional campaigns on resource endowments	Use ZANIS to prepare documentaries to air on the resource endowments of the District	No. of documentaries produced and aired	Documentary	9	6	6	6	6 s	LA & ZANIS
	Develop an incentives package for local and	Packaged Developed	Printed/electronic package	1	1	1	1	1	LA & ZDA

objective	To Promote the Planting of Multipurpose Tree Species as part of sustainable Forestry Management
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	foreign companies to invest in the District								
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Strategies	Programme	Output indicator	Source of Information	Annual Target					Responsible Agency
				1	2	3	4	5	
1	Identification of (land) sites for Nurseries Establishment	Land identified and Beacons placed on the ground	Forestry Department, MOCTA and Kafue Council	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and Line Ministries
2	Preparation of sites (Land)	4 hactares Identified land prepared	Kafue District Council, Traditional Leadership	0.5 ha	0.5 ha	0.5ha	0.5 ha	0.5 ha	
3	Buying of polythene pots and seed collection, potfilling and Soil Collection	100, 000 Seedlings begin to germinate	Forestry Department, Ministry of Agriculture	20	20	20	20	20	
4	Conduct intensive Forest patrols on both state and customary areas	80% Reduction of charcoal moving without permits	Forestry and Local Leadership	48	48	48	48	48	Forestry Department
	Conduct community trainings and	10 Committees on community	Forestry Department	4	4	4	4		

	sensitization meetings	forestry formed	headquarters						
	Establishing of Agroforestry demo plots	50 % Increase in or households people Adopting of Smart Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry Department	10	10	10	10	10	Forestry Department & Line Ministries

Objective	To promote climate smart agricultural diversification							
strategies	programmes	Output indicators	Annual targets					Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	
Capacity building in climate smart agricultural production	Conduct farmer trainings in climate smart crop diversification	Number of farmers trained	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Agriculture
	Conduct farmer trainings in climate smart farm mechanization	Number of farmers trained	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
	Conduct farmer trainings	Number of farmers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	

	in water efficient irrigation	trained						
	Conduct trials demonstrations in drought resistant crops	Number of trial demonstration	80	80	80	80	80	
Enhancing crop early warning management system	Production of monthly weather forecasts	Number of weather reports produced	12	12	12	12	12	Agriculture
	Conduct routine crop pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	Number of samples collected/ analysed	400	400	400	400	400	
Promotion of crop value chain market linkages	Sensitization of crop farmers on value chain market linkages	Number of farmers sensitized	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Agriculture
	Facilitation of the building of crop productive alliances	Number of productive alliances formed	80	80	80	80	80	

Objective	To improve livestock production and productivity								
strategy	Programme	Output indicator	Source of Information	Target (Years)					Responsible Agency
				1	2	3	4	5	
Capacity building in climate smart livestock production	Conduct farmer training in climate smart livestock disease prevention and management	Number of livestock farmers trained	Veterinary/ Livestock	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	Fisheries/ Livestock
	Conduct farmer training in climate smart animal husbandry practices	Number of livestock farmers trained	Veterinary/ Livestock	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	
	Restocking of small livestock through <i>pass-on</i> mechanism	Number of rural households given livestock packs	Livestock	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	

Objective	To promote climate smart aquaculture practices
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Enhancing livestock early warning management system	Conduct routine livestock and pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	Number of samples collected	Veterinary/ Livestock	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	Fisheries/ Livestock
Promotion of livestock value chain market linkages	Sensitization of livestock farmers on value chain market linkages	Number of livestock farmers sensitized	Livestock	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	Fisheries/ Livestock
	Facilitation of the building of livestock productive alliances	Number of productive alliances	Livestock	26	26	26	26	26	Fisheries/ Livestock

strategies	programmes	Output indicator	Annual targets					Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	
Capacity building in climate smart aquaculture production	Conduct farmer training in climate smart aquaculture practices	Number of fish farmers trained	500	500	500	500	500	Fisheries/ Livestock
	Conduct farmer training in climate smart fish disease prevention and management	Number of fish farmers trained	500	500	500	500	500	
Enhancing aquaculture early warning management system	Conduct routine fish pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	Number of samples collected	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Fisheries/ Livestock
Promotion of aquaculture value chain market linkages	Sensitization of fish farmers on value chain market linkages	Number of fish farmers sensitized	400	400	400	400	400	Fisheries/ Livestock
	Facilitation of the building of fish-productive	Number of productive alliances	20	20	20	20	20	

	alliances							
Enhancing investment in aquaculture infrastructure	Construct fish cold-chain facility	Number of fish-cold chain facilities	0	1	0	1	0	Fisheries/ Livestock

Goal 3: Improve transportation Infrastructure by 2033

Objective	To develop and maintain air, rail and road transport infrastructure								
strategy	Programme	Output indicator	Source of Information	Annual targets					Responsible Agency
				1	2	3	4	5	
To provide an efficient transport system	Upgrade of roads to climate resilient and bituminous standards and maintenance of roads	Number of kilometres upgraded	Kafue Town Council	0	50	50	50	50	Kafue Town Council/RDA
	Rehabilitation and opening up of climate resilient feeder roads	Number of kilometres	Kafue Town Council	0	50	50	75	75	
	Construction of a bus station	Number of bus stations	Kafue Town Council	0	0	1	0	0	
	Development and upgrading of an airstrip	Number of airstrips	Kafue Town Council	0	0	0	0	1	
	Modernisation and expansion of the rail transport network	Number of kilometres	Kafue Town Council	0	0	50	50	50	
Mobilize resources for road infrastructure	Advertisement and stakeholder engagement for PPP for investment in infrastructure development	Number of kilometres	Kafue Town Council	0	0	0	1	1	Ministry of finance

development									
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Objective		Build capacity in stakeholders to conduct routine maintenance and expansion of roads, rail and air transport infrastructure.							
Project	Activities	Output indicator	Source of Information	Annual targets					Responsible Agency
				1	2	3	4	5	
Increase the capacity of stakeholders to upgrade gravel roads to bituminous standards and carry out routine maintenance	Engagement of staff in Capacity Development Programs and other training programs	Number of staff trained		0	50	50	50	50	Kafue Town Council/RD A
	Procurement of equipment	Number of equipment procured		4	5	5	5	6	

Goal 4: Promote investments in the Tourism sector

Objective	To promote tourism value chain by strengthening positive linkages between tourism and supporting services a								
strategies	programmes	Output indicator	Source of Information	Annual targets					Responsible
				1	2	3	4	5	
Develop tourism infrastructure	Upgrading of roads leading to tourists attractions	Kilometres of road upgraded	KTC Annual Report	1	1	1	1	1	KTC/RDA
	Setting up of tourism centres in four wards	No. of Tourism centres setup	KTC Annual Report		2	1	1	1	
	Lobby for financial Support to improve tourism infrastructure and sites	No. of Meetings conducted	KTC Annual Report	2	2	2	2	2	
Documentation of potential tourism sites in the District	Undertaking road and TV shows marketing the tourists sites in the District	No. of shows aired	Shows aired	4	4	4	4	4	KTC
	Conduct cultural nights to support local tourism and arts	No. of Cultural night events held	KTC Annual Report	1	1	1	1	1	
land for tourism investment	Identify and secure land for tourism investment	Hectare of land secured	KTC Annual Report	5	5	5	5	5	KTC/ZTB
	Map all potential and existing	No. of tourism	KTC Annual	1		1		1	

	tourism sites in the District	sites mapped	Report						
	Develop a tourism master plan	Tourism Master plan for Kafue Developed	KTC Annual Report		1				
Community participation and Niche-product development and rural tourism	Undertake public campaigns to raise create awareness, and sensitize educate the local communities about tourism issues an	No. of campaigns carried out	KTC Annual Report	4	4	4	4	4	KTC/ZTB
	Development of local markets selling tourism products	No. of Market shelters constructed for tourism products	KTC Annual Report	1	2	2	1	1	
	Advocate for diversification in the sector	No. of advocacy events/meetings conducted	KTC Annual Report	1	1	1	1	1	
	Lobby for technical and financial support to Community Resource Boards (CRBs),	No. of CRBS supported	KTC Annual Report	4	4	4	4	4	

Goal 5: Promote investments in alternative sources of energy

Objective	To increase investment in renewable energy								
strategies	programmes	Output indicator	Source of Information	Target (Years)					Responsible Agency
				1	2	3	4	5	
Promote	Identify PPP Partners in renewable energy at local and national levels	No. of PPPs in place	KTC Annual Report	1	1	1	1	1	KTC
Formulation of PPPs Investment Models in Renewable Energy	Identify and provide land for setting up of demonstration sites for energy technological models	Hectares of land secured for Demo sites	KTC Annual Report	2	2	2	2	2	KTC
	Identify land for building a centre for renewable energy learn	No. of sites identified	KTC Annual Report	1	1	1	1	1	KTC

Goal 6: Enhance human development through Health and education

Objective	equitable access and quality through improved infrastructure and teacher training								
strategy	programmes	Output indicator	Source of Information	Annual targets					Responsible
				1	2	3	4	5	
Constructions of Primary, secondary schools and staff Houses in the District	Identification of stalled School construction projects	No. of schools identified	DEBS annual report	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Council DEBS
	Identification of land for schools	Hectares of land identified	DEBS annual report	10	10	10	10	10	Infrastructure Department
	Construction of Schools and staff houses	No. of Staff Houses Constructed	DEBS annual report	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
	Construction of Boarding schools	No. of boarding schools constructed	DEBS annual report	1	1	1	1	1	DEBS
	Construction of Dining Halls	No. of Dining halls	DEBS annual	1	1	1	1	1	DEBS

		constructed	report						
	Construction of Staff Toilets Specialised Classrooms	No. of staff toilets constructed	DEBS annual report	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	DEBS
	Setting up of additional classroom blocks	No. of additional news classroom blocks constructed	DEBS annual report	5	5	5	5	5	DEBS
	Development of Designs and Bill Of Quantities for the schools	No. of BoQs completed and approved	Approved BOQ	5	5	5	5	5	DEBS
Maintenance ad refurbishment of school infrastructure of	Identification of all school needing refurbishment	No. of schools identified	DEBS annual report	5	5	5	5	5	DEBS
	Development of proposals seeking educational support	No. of proposals developed	Proposals Developed	10	10	10	10	10	DEBS
	Construction of support infrastructure for educational	No. of non- classroom	DEBS Annual	4	4	4	4	4	Infrastructure Department

	services	based infrastructure constructed	report						
Education promotion Campaigns	Production of educational materials on values of education	No. of materials produced	Materials produced	15000		15000		15000	DEBS
	Community drama series on education	No. of educational shows	DEBs Annual Report						DEBS
	Formation of education awareness task teams in the rural wards	No. of task teams formed	DEBs Annual Report	16	16	16	16	16	KTC
	Partnerships with Headmen on monitoring of school attendance	No. of partnerships formed with headmen	KTC Annual Report	2	2	2	2	2	Traditional leadership

Objective	To improve on water and Sanitation coverage								
Strategies	programmes	Output indicators	Source of Information	Annual targets					Responsible Agency
				1	2	3	4	5	
Promote	Stakeholder	No. of	KTC Annual	4	4	4	2	2	District administration and Lusaka water and

Private public partnerships in Water and sanitation coverage	engagements and CSR	Stakeholder engagements in 16 wards	report						sanitation company
Building of industrial bore holes	Small water schemes	No. of small water distribution schemes in place	Warma Annual Reports	2	2	2	3	3	Water Resources Development and Local Authority
Community wide sanitation / CLTS	Strengthening of Community CLTS/SLTS Groups	Establishments of CLTS/SLTS in 16 wards		4	4	4	2	2	KTC
Safe water supply	Water quality monitoring	No. of water points tested	MOH annual report	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	DHO,NWASCO and Water Resources dev.
	Borehole improvement/ Mechanization	No. of Boreholes improved	MOH annual report	50	50	50	50	50	KTC /DHO
	Mapping of Blackish/	Black/Gray water Maps	MOH annual	1	1	1	1	1	KTC /DHO

Objective	To improve access to Health facilities and quality Services staff to enhance access to PHC
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	Grey water areas	produced	report						
	Distribution of Chlorine to households	No.of households receiving chlorine	MOH annual report	10,000	12000	12000	12000	12000	KTC /DHO
Public Heath Inspections	Conduct Premises and Food	No. of premises inspected	MOH annual report	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	KTC /DHO

strategies	programmes	Output indicator	Source of Information	Annual target					Responsible Agency
				1	2	3	4	5	
Infrastructure development	Identification of land for the construction of health facilities	Hectares of land identified for health centres	MOH annual reports	2	3	3	3	3	MOH/KTC
	Construction of facilities (Health posts, Health Centre's)	No. of health facilities constructed	MOH annual reports	2	3	3	3	3	MOH
Capacity building	Undertake TOT	Conduct TOTs trainings in all health posts	MOH annual reports	40	40	40	40	40	MOH/DHO
	Recommend officers for short training courses	No. of staff recommended for trainings and place on training programmes	MOH annual reports	20	20	20	20	20	MOH

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The IDP Team

1. **Lusaka Provincial Planning Authority**
2. **Tozya Mtawali Jengajenga -Director Planning**
3. Anthony G. Phiri - Former District Planning Officer
4. Auther Mbowela Director Human Resource and Administration
5. Samuel Daka - District Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Officer
6. Brenden Machila- Director Finance
7. Collins Kalonde - Former Council Treasurer
8. Enock Syabbalo - Ag. District Health Director
9. Maxon Nketani-Director Engineering
10. Kabwe Chileshe- Director of Works
11. Perfecto B. Kabanshi- District Fisheries and Livestock Coordinator
12. George Banda - Chief Committee Clerk
13. Maluba Sachelo -Town Planner
14. Leah Chiti Tembo - Fomer Town Planner
15. Getrude Mweemba -Social Economic Planner
16. William Katebe-Senior IT Specialist
17. Vincent Siakalambwa - District Forestry Officer
18. Karsten Matabishi - District Water Resources Development Officer
19. Thebuho K. Matokwani - District Social Welfare Officer

20. Judith Muyengwa - Senior Health Inspector
21. Leah M. Mumbi - District Community Development Officer
22. Thelma S. Musonda - Ag. Planner
23. Shupekile Mwale - District Cultural Officer
24. Evans Ngalande - District Education Planning Officer
25. Elizabeth Liche - Senior Agricultural Officer
26. Victoria Mutungwa - Traditional Affairs Officer
27. Chopa Chota - Deputy Director of Works
28. Mwenya Nsama - District Works Supervisor
29. Ernest Kaunda - Assistant Land Surveyor

Appreciation to CNS Urban Consultants Ltd

Experts

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| 2. Ndiwa Mutelo | Statistician |
| 3. Dr. Gilbert Siame | Researcher |

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| 4. Gillie Cheelo | GIS Expert |
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| 9. David Kalumba | Project Officer, Technical and GIS |
| 10. Eric Chibomba | Researcher |

Table 15: Analysis of Policies affecting Preparation of IDP

Document	Strategic/Key Focus	Implication For Planning
Vision 2030	<p>This document provides a long-range development aspiration of making Zambia a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030. It provides opportunities for improving the well-being of all, embodying values of socio-economic justice, underpinned by the principles of: (i) gender responsive sustainable development; (ii) democracy; (iii) respect for human rights; (iv) good traditional and family values; (v) positive attitude towards work; (vi) peaceful co-existence and; (vii) private-public partnerships.</p>	<p>The IDP shall be aligned to the Vision 2030 and explore ways of making direct contributions to the realization of the Vision. All goals to be integrated in nature to allow for inclusiveness of all.</p>
8 th National Development Plan (8NDP)	<p>The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) sets out Zambia’s strategic direction in terms of the development priorities and implementation strategies for the period 2022 to 2026. The 8NDP takes cognisance of the country’s developmental context including the challenges and opportunities towards actualising the Vision 2030. Notably, the Plan has been formulated against the backdrop of a challenging economic situation exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. To overcome these challenges and attain the Vision 2030, the 8NDP</p>	<p>The IDP must take into account the key objectives of the 8NDP in the design of its proposals to ensure that there is spatial correlation with the national development programmes implemented by stakeholders.</p>

	<p>introduces strategic interventions anchored on Economic Transformation and Job Creation; Human and Social Development; Environmental Sustainability; and Good Governance Environment. Building on the successes and lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous National Development Plans (NDP), and informed by the developmental challenges facing the country, the theme for the 8th NDP is “Socio-Economic Transformation for Improved Livelihoods.” The overall aim is to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the economy to sustainably lift the living standards of the people.</p>	
Decentralization Policy	<p>The long term vision of Government is to achieve a fully decentralized and democratically elected system of governance characterized by open, predictable and transparent policy making and implementation processes at all levels of the public service, effective local community participation in decision-making and development administration while maintaining sufficient linkages between central and local government. The decentralisation policy has now been crystalized by the Constitution Act No. 2 of 2016.</p>	<p>All matters relating to planning process, institutional arrangements must be taken into account in the IDP process. Emphasis for planning is to ensure that planning activities are taken at appropriate local level.</p>
Tourism	<p>Provides for sustenance of the economic well-being and en-</p>	<p>Proposals in the IDP must be</p>

Policy	hanced quality of life for Zambians through Government led, private sector driven, quality product developments that are consistent with the protection of the unique natural and cultural heritage. It also provides for local communities, as traditional custodians of Zambia's natural and cultural heritage of land to have a vital role and responsibility in sustainable tourism development.	aligned to the national strategies on tourism and must have a direct buy-in to the key strategies in the national policy to avoid conflict.
National Health Policy	The document sets clear directions for the development of the health sector in Zambia and proposes strategies and programmes in the health sector. It takes into consideration various regional and international instruments, protocols and commitments which will ensure that Zambia's health programmes are integrated with the regional and global health system. Government has prioritized primary health care services, hospital referral services, human resource development and management, medical supplies and logistics, infrastructure development, legal framework and health care financing.	All proposals in the IDP relating to health must be appropriately aligned to the policy and key strategies at the local level must contribute to national goals in the health sector.
National Agricultural Policy 2016 – 2021 (Draft)	The document guides the development of the agriculture sector and sets out laws relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products. It takes into consideration the primary, secondary and tertiary processes in agricultural production and provides for attention to the concerns regarding the failure	The IDP must make special consideration for areas for agricultural development and for the promotion of high value crops, food crops and livestock, aquaculture and all forms

	to increase rural incomes and reduce poverty, failure to achieve inclusive growth, the perpetual agricultural financing and marketing challenges; and climate change associated with erratic rainfall patterns.	of agriculture. Considerations must be made for urban agriculture to supply urban centres and provide incomes.
Education Policy	This national policy on education is conceived on the basis of the democratic principles of efficiency, equity, accountability and cost effectiveness. The goal of the education policy is “education for all” regardless of their status, disability, sex, residence etc. It emphasizes partnerships with other stakeholders such as: NGOs, Faith Based Organisations, individuals and parents in the provision of inclusive education for all. The policy considers gender, HIV and disabilities to be among priority cross-cutting issues that need to be integrated in planning.	Principles and standards already in place in making proposals for the improvement of the sector must be relied upon. Key issues the IDP must address include location of schools and access including land for expansion and development of the schools at all levels from early child education through to tertiary education These facilities should be duly situated so as to enhance accessibility.
Climate Change Policy	The National Climate Change Policy provides the country with home grown initiatives targeted at minimizing the impact of climate change on national development. It supports and facilitates a coordinated response to climate change by re-aligning its climate sensitive sectors of the economy and society. The policy also provides stakeholders with a clearer framework on how	IDP must recognize climate change issues for mitigation and adaptation measures. Gender must be a critical concern and must be addressed as part of Climate change adaptation and mitigation.

	to tackle climate change and vulnerability in Zambia.	
Disability Policy	Provides for the consideration of persons living with disability. The policy is aimed at making sure the persons living with disabilities also live decent and productive lives without any barriers. It promotes equal opportunities in the provision of basic needs and human wants; non-discrimination and accessibility to services such as quality health care, education and skills as well adequate standard of living and social protection.	Equitable access for persons must be incorporated in design to facilitate access for all persons living with disability in the development of Kafue.
Gender Policy	It aims to ensure the attainment of gender equality in the development process by redressing the existing gender imbalances in the nation, providing equal opportunities for women and men to actively participate and contribute to, as well as equitably benefit from national development. It also addresses gender-based violence, human trafficking, drug abuse and trafficking; gender disparities in positions of decision making; emerging health issues affecting mostly women and girls and the negative impact of climate change.	IDP must ensure voices of women are heard and are accorded equal opportunity in identifying issues and priorities for their communities. The planning process must deliberately ensure that women actively participate as stakeholders in the consultations.
Housing Policy	A policy to guide the development of adequate affordable housing for all income groups in the country. It provides for making serviced land available for housing development and streamlining the land allocation system; streamlining building standards;	The issue of land for housing development is a critical issue that requires the state, traditional leaders, private sector and the Local

	encouraging the production and use of local and affordable building materials; helping the poor acquire decent shelter; fostering functional, healthy, aesthetically pleasant, and environmentally friendly; and preparing a national housing implementation strategy.	Authority to partner for housing. Effective demand for housing must be established. Land for housing should be considered for current and future populations.
Industrialization Policy	It sets out guidelines and regulations that the government should follow and implement in order to attain industrial development. The policy aims to stimulate growth, diversification, upgrading and competitiveness of Zambia's manufacturing sector by driving the transformation process which will assist the country deliver sustainable jobs, equitable growth and wide spread poverty reduction. It also sets strategic guidelines that facilitate industrial growth and create an enabling economic environment for manufacturers, local and international.	Kafue was declared as a Steel and Iron Zone by the Republican President, Mr. Edgar C Lungu due to the potent of steel and iron to power the District, province and country at large. Special considerations must be made to ensure Steel and Iron industry thrives.
National Cultural Policy	Culture is one of the fundamental dimensions of development. Cultural development constitutes one of the essential instruments of general development and the improvement of quality of life. This policy is aimed at facilitating participation by all in the creation and enjoyment of our cultural wealth. It also propagates the participation of all stakeholders in the	Integrating culture in the IDP is essential for the promotion of socio-economic empowerment and preservation of culture for sustainable human development.

	development and promotion of the Zambian culture.	
National Trade Policy	National Trade Policy was established to enhance domestic trade and ensure effective participation of private sector players in regional and international trade. The Trade Policy highlights the importance of eliminating barriers to trade and providing an enabling environment in which the private sector thrives and build capacity to produce quality goods and services competitively, reliably, and on a sustainable basis.	IDP must take into account Trade Policy measures aimed at handling trade related constraints, with a view to promoting production for export and diversify the economy through local economic development (LED).

1b. Summary of Selected legislation

Document	Strategic/Key Focus	Implication for Planning
The Constitution of Zambia	This is the supreme law of Zambia with which any other written law, customary law and customary practice are consistent. It upholds human rights and fundamental freedoms of every person while committing the compatriots to upholding the principles of democracy and good governance to ensure that the values relating to family, morality, patriotism and justice are maintained and all functions of the state are performed in the common interest of the citizens. The constitution affirms the equal worth of women and men and their right to freely participate in, determine and build a sustainable political, legal, economic and social order.	All proposals in the IDP, must be consistent with the provisions of the constitution. Proposals must at all times adhere to national values espoused in the constitution.

<p>Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015</p>	<p>This Act provides for development, planning and administration principles, standards and requirements for urban and regional planning processes and systems, a framework for administering and managing urban and regional planning, guidelines, systems and processes for urban and regional planning, establishes a democratic, accountable, transparent, participatory and inclusive process for urban and regional planning. It also ensures functional efficiency and socioeconomic integration by providing for integration of activities, uses and facilities, establishes procedures for preparation, adoption and approval of IDPs. The Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015 repealed the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, and the Housing (Statutory and Improvement Areas) Act, 1975.</p>	<p>This is the principal Act as far as Urban and Regional Planning is concerned. Formulation of IDPs is established under this Act. The Act makes provision for all stages in the preparation of IDPs namely; Planning Programme, Planning Survey and Issues Report, Development Framework, Implementation Plan and public consultation process. The Act also provides for planning agreements that could be utilised in the development of customary land.</p>
<p>Lands Act of 1995</p>	<p>The Act vests all land in the Republic in the President and further provides for the alienation of land and states that the President may alienate land vested in him to any Zambian, or non-Zambian under specific circumstances. It also provides tenure periods for state land. The Act states that the President shall not alienate any land situated in a District or an area where land is held under customary tenure without first consulting and getting the approval of the Chief and the Local Authority. The Act provides guidance on matters relating to land in a game management area or protected forest and provides for</p>	<p>The IDP will create and alter land uses in implementing the SDF; both state land and customary land will be affected. Private property rights and cadastre arrangements and therefore must take into account during implementation.</p>

	persons or body whose interest might be affected by the grant of a title to be consulted	
Environmental Management Act of 2011	The Environmental Management Act of 2011 provides for integrated environmental management and the protection and conservation of the environment and the sustainable management and use of natural resources; Provides for the prevention and control of pollution and environmental degradation; Provides for public participation in environmental decision making and access to environmental information. Furthermore, the Act provides for several assessments and procedures relating to various projects.	The IDP planning process requires that a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is carried out as part of the process. The SDF must take into account results of the SEA and provisions of this Act.
Mines and Minerals Development Act of 2015	The mining sector is governed and regulated by the Mines and Minerals Development Act 2015, which covers types of mining rights, acquisition of mining rights, rights/obligations conferred on the mining right holder, transferability of mining rights, safety, health and environment requirements, and provides for the environmental protection fund, mineral royalties, fees and charges, and exports.	All existing mining interests in both state and customary land of Kafue District to be recognised so that SDF proposals are not in conflict with mining rights.
Forestry Act of 2015	The Forestry Act of 2015 provides for the establishment and declaration of National Forests, Local Forests, joint forest management areas, botanical reserves, private forests and community forests; Provide for the participation of local communities, local authorities, traditional institutions, non-governmental organizations	The IDP Process and Implementation should put in place measures to manage forest resources sustainably while allowing for participation of key stakeholders. The SDF must consider

	and other stakeholders in sustainable forest management; Provide for the conservation and use of forests and trees for the sustainable management of forests ecosystems and biological diversity; Provide for the implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna.	ecological sensitive areas and endangered tree species.
Land Acquisition Act Cap 189 of the Laws of Zambia	This Act provides for the compulsory acquisition of land and property in public interest. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the President may, whenever desirable or expedient in the interests of the Republic compulsorily acquire any property of any description. The Act further provides for matters relating to compensation on land that has been compulsorily acquired and the conditions under which such power may be exercised by the President. All matters pertaining to the acquisition of undeveloped and unutilized land are also provided for in the Act.	The IDP must take into account any undeveloped land particularly parcels of land that are strategic for the development of public infrastructure and other community facilities. SDF and CIP to take into account the potential costs.
National Heritage Conservation Cap 173 of the Laws of Zambia	This Act defines the functions and powers of the Commission; Provides for the conservation of ancient, cultural and natural heritage, relics and other objects of aesthetic, historical, prehistorically, archaeological or scientific interest; Provides for the Regulation of archaeological excavations and export of relics and other objects of aesthetic, historical, prehistorically, archaeological or scientific	During the IDP Planning process, stakeholders may highlight places and sites of historical cultural heritage such as shrines, tombs or any other objects that might be covered under this Act.

	<p>interest; Provides for the regulation of archaeological excavations and export of relics; regulates the access of the public to any heritage which is the property of the Commission or which by agreement with the owner is under its control.</p>	
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Table 16: International Conventions and treaties ratified by Zambia

Document	Strategic/Key Focus	Implication for Planning
<p>United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015 - 2030</p>	<p>A shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. There are 17 SDGs, which are an urgent call for action by all countries both developed and developing. SDGs recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth while tackling climate change and working to preserve our land, forest and other resources.</p>	<p>Particular attention will be given to SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities. Zambia is urbanising rapidly and adequate provisions needed to ensure No one is left behind.</p>
<p>New Urban Agenda (NUA)</p>	<p>A shared vision for a better and more sustainable future, one in which all people have equal rights and access to the benefits and opportunities that cities can offer, and in which the international community reconsiders the urban systems and physical form of our urban spaces. NUA lays out standards and principles for the planning, construction, development, management, and</p>	<p>Zambia currently has No Urbanization Policy. All the spatial development plans will need to take into account climate design in buildings and how we manage our urban spaces is not an option but an</p>

	<p>improvement of urban areas. It also underlines the linkages between good urbanization and job creation, livelihood opportunities, and improved quality of life, which should be included in every urban renewal policy and strategy.</p>	<p>imperative</p>
<p>The Paris Agreement</p>	<p>A framework for achieving a net-zero emissions of Green House Gases (GHG) in the second half of this century; Encourages development mechanisms for private and public entities to support sustainable development projects that generate transferrable emission reductions; Provides for enhancing climate change mitigation measures; Provides for requirement for mitigation measures of individual countries to be expressed in nationally determined contributions; A global goal of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, and to providing enhanced support for adaptation.</p>	<p>Climate change issues must be taken into account at all levels of the planning process. Actions for adaptation and mitigation of local climate change must be expressed for all stakeholders.</p>

<p>Agenda 2063</p>	<p>An African vision for a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development by the African Union. It calls for improvement of living standards for local communities, access to education for all, discourage any form of discrimination, and embrace development potential for all in a sustainable manner; embraces modern agricultural systems for increased productivity and enhanced food security, protection of the environment, good governance, democracy, and respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law, citizen participation in social economic and political development and management, enhancing cultural assets, empowering women and the youth.</p>	<p>No one must be left behind on social and economic development regardless of their status, age, sex, disability, religion etc. All actions to improve food security and food systems and integrated at all levels of the community.</p>
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