

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CHILANGA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN



A PROSPEROUS AND SUSTAINABLE DISTRICT BY 2035

Foreword



In an effort to enhance the services provided to all residents of Chilanga District, the Chilanga Town Council, through a multi-sectoral approach, facilitated the development of an integrated development plan for the district. The 2025-2035 Integrated Development Plan is a policy document that delineates the district's desired developmental outcomes, strategies, and programs. This plan's development is based on integrated multi-sectoral planning, ensuring that no one falls behind.

Agriculture and manufacturing are the district's primary economic foundation, which has been gradually transitioning to other sectors of the economy. Therefore, the goal of this strategy is to optimise productivity and expand into additional sectors in order to achieve sustainable and diversified development.

To encourage everyone in the district to work together, the Integrated Development Plan moves from planning based on sectors to a multi-sectoral approach to integrated development. It is impossible to overstate the importance of fortifying the connections between the district and Sub-district levels/communities through Ward Development Committees in order to achieve the district aspirations identified in this document.

Participatory processes identified the district's most pressing issues, which the Integrated Development Plan emphasises. An analysis of the district situation was conducted by the district staff from Government Departments, Non-governmental Organisations, Parastatal and Private Organisations. The district staff also involved community representatives from various zones in assessing the poverty situation, based on their physical characteristics and the availability of social services.

In light of this, I would strongly encourage all stakeholders to demonstrate their dedication and actively engage in the execution of this Plan. Additionally, I urge the District Development Coordinating Committee, Ward Development Committees, Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society Organisations, and Faith-Based Organisations to assume responsibility for the effective implementation of the Plan.

Our Cooperating Partners and the private sector have made invaluable contributions to the district's development that cannot be overstated. As we execute this Development Plan, it is anticipated that the collaboration will expand to even greater limits.

With the cooperation of all parties, I am confident that we will accomplish the objectives of this plan without neglecting anyone over the next decade.

Champion Tembo (Mr)
Chilanga Town Council Chairperson

Acknowledgements



The 2025-2035 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a critical blueprint for the envisioned prosperous future of Chilanga District. This document embodies the aspirations of our communities, government departments, and development partners, all of whom have played critical roles in its development. The IDP defines our collective aspiration to transform Chilanga into a sustainable and prosperous district.

The creation of the Chilanga IDP was a collaborative effort. Therefore, I would like to express my gratitude to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for approving the use of CDF to finalise the Chilanga IDP plan.

Furthermore, I express my gratitude to the Lusaka Province Planning Unit for their technical assistance in aligning our development strategies with national priorities and addressing the unique needs of the Chilanga district.

The District Administration and the Council are sincerely thanked for their support and approval of the district IDP. The participation of government departments, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Water Affairs, Lusaka Water Supply & Sanitation Company, ZESCO, and ZAMTEL, has enhanced the quality of this document, ensuring a comprehensive approach to the district's developmental core issues.

As we begin the implementation of the IDP 2025-2035, we remain committed to working together to realise our shared vision. As a result of our combined efforts, I am certain that Chilanga will become a prosperous district by 2035 that provides a superior quality of life and prosperity to all of its residents.

David Sheleni (Mr)
District Commissioner



Executive Summary

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Chilanga district delineates the strategic objectives for the subsequent decade, with an emphasis on sustainable development, economic growth, and better service delivery. While taking into account local requirements and issues, the plan is consistent with the 8th national development plan, global SDGs, Vision 2030, and other national regulations. Our objective is to transform the district into a sustainable and prosperous region by 2035, with a focus on ensuring that residents have

access to equitable resources and opportunities.

There has been a significant demand for services such as healthcare, education, municipal services, water and sanitation, refuse management, transport and communication, and recreation, as the population increased from 107,051 in 2010 to 227,844 in 2022. Meeting the requirements of the present without compromising the prospects of future generations is the long-term objective.

The IDP will prioritise the implementation of strategic projects in five critical development areas: job creation and economic development, social development, well-organised infrastructure provision, environmental sustainability, and a sound governance environment. To guarantee that the IDP accurately embodies the aspirations and concerns of the local community, the formulation process necessitated significant engagement with stakeholders and local communities. Only the commitment and collaboration of all stakeholders, including the government, private sectors, and non-governmental organisations, can realise the district's long-term vision.

Greyson Sakala (Mr)
Council Secretary - Chilanga Town Council.

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List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome	CIP	Capital Investment Programme
CBD	Central Business District	CSO	Central Statistical Office
CDF	Constituency Development Fund	CTC	Chilanga Town Council
CIP	Capital Investment Programme	DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
CEC	Copperbelt Energy Corporation	DWRD	Department of Water Resource Development
CSO	Central Statistical Office	EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee	FBOs	Faith-Based Organizations
DWRD	Department of Water Resource Development	FRM	Forestry Resource Management
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	FSPP	Food Security Pack Programme
FBOs	Faith-Based Organizations	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
FRM	Forestry Resource Management	GIS	Geographic Information Systems
FSPP	Food Security Pack Programme	GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	ICT	Information Communication Technology
GIS	Geographic Information Systems	IDP	Integrated Development Plan
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia	LA	Local Authority
IDP	Integrated Development Plan	LPPA	Lusaka Province Planning Authority
LA	Local Authority	MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture	MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MSME	Micro Small Medium Enterprise	MSME	Micro Small Medium Enterprise
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations	NDP	National Development Plan
8NDP	8th National Development Plan	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises	PP	Physical Planning
RDA	Road Development Agency	RDA	Road Development Agency
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome	SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
CBD	Central Business District	ZAMSTATS	Zambia Statistical Agency
CDF	Constituency Development Fund	ZP	Zambia Police
CDSS	Community Development and Social Services		
CEC	Copperbelt Energy Corporation		

PART ONE INTRODUCTION

1 Introduction and Background

It is the mandate of every Local Authority to prepare an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to guide development planning and management for the district. The document covers a period of 10 years from 2024 to 2034 and is to be reviewed every five (5) years. The IDP is a legislative necessity with the legal status to supersede all existing plans which guide development in the entire district. Section 19 (3) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015, 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”.

The prepared IDP for Chilanga District covers the entire surface area measuring approximately 1352.86 square kilometers as indicated above. The plan has taken into consideration all the strategic issues in order to promote sustainability in the growth of the district.

1.1 Methodology

The methodology in the preparation of the IDP is provided for in the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD). The steps below were taken:

Preliminary Step – The planning program and budget was prepared. The planning programme ensured the proper management of the planning process. This involved the budget, activities schedule and public participation procedures.

- ✓ **STEP 1:** Undertaking the Planning Survey and Preparing the Issues Report: It provided the baseline of the district status in various sectors.
- ✓ **STEP 2:** Preparing the Development Framework: This step involved the development of the long term vision, development strategies and objectives.
- ✓ **STEP 3:** Preparing the Spatial Development Framework: During this stage, the overall land use and settlement strategy for the IDP area was determined. Part of the process considered the land use and land management implications of all development objectives, strategies and projects.
- ✓ **STEP 4:** Preparing the Implementation Plan: The IDP set out a clear strategy for implementation of the district vision and objectives, including Capital Investment and Monitoring and Evaluation Plans

1.2 The need for IDPs

An IDP is a legal process required of Zambian municipalities; however, apart from legal compliance, there are many advantages and benefits to undertaking integrated development planning. These include the following:

- ✓ Prioritisation and allocation of scarce resources to areas of greatest need.
- ✓ Achieving sustainable development and growth.
- ✓ Democratising local government by ensuring full public participation in its planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- ✓ Using available capacity effectively

2 General Environment

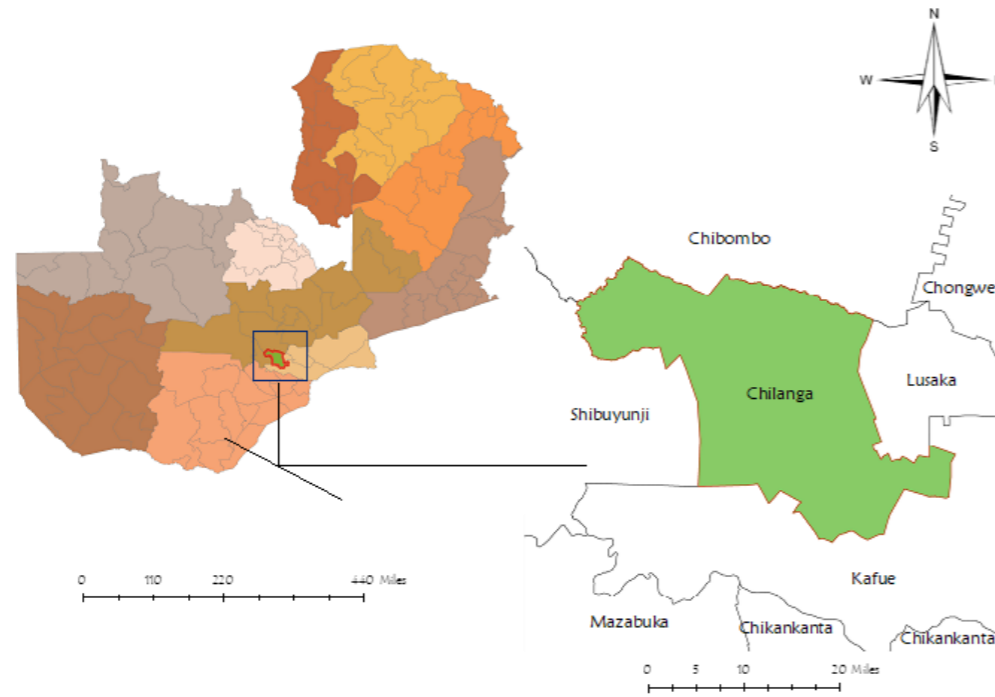
2.1 Location and Size

Chilanga District is located in Lusaka Province of the Republic of Zambia. The district borders with Lusaka to the East, Kafue to the South, Shibuyunji to the West and Chibombo to the North as shown in Map 1. The coverage area of the district is about 1,352.86km² in extent.

Chilanga was declared a District in 2012, through Statutory Instrument (SI) No. 41 of 2012 and District Boundaries Act, Cap 286 of the Laws of Zambia. The district has one (1) constituency and 12 wards as shown in Map 2. It has a dual administrative structure with the Council Chairperson presiding over the Local Authority while the District Commissioner performs Central Government functions at district level.

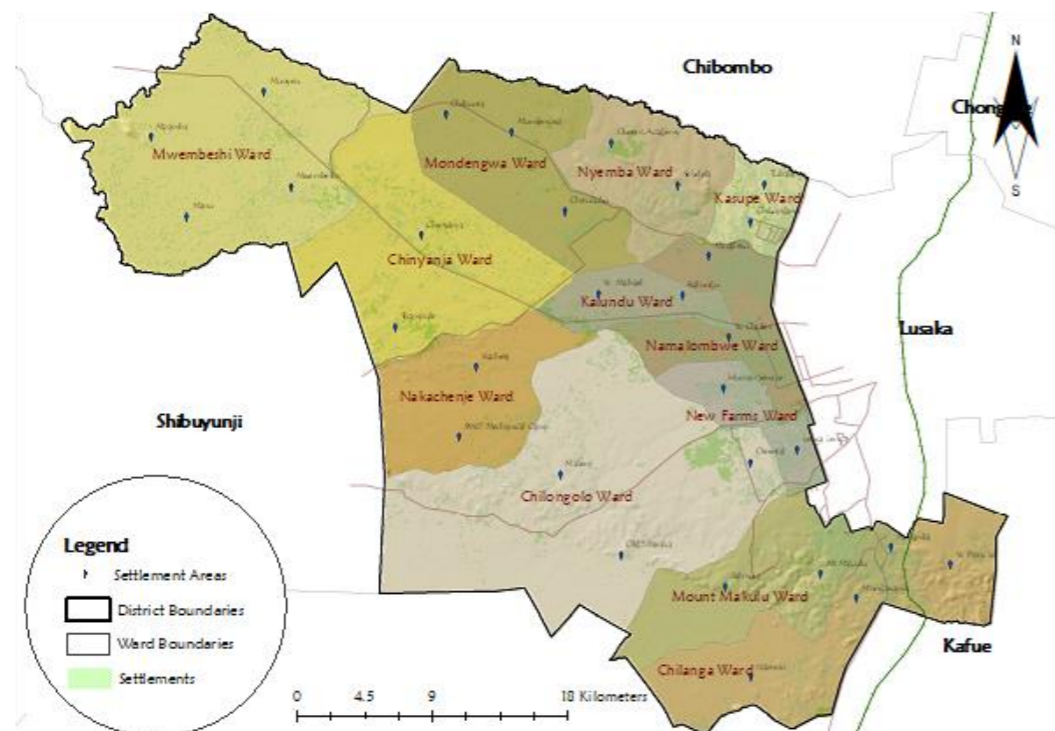
The district’s administrative centre is located 17.3km south of the Central Business Area of the City of Lusaka. This geographical proximity to the capital city gives the district the advantage of easy access to several socio-economic services.

Map 1: Chilanga District Location Map



Source: Chilanga Town Council –Physical Planning (2024)

Map 2: Ward Boundary Map



Source: Chilanga Town Council –Physical Planning (2024)

While the rewards of being situated close to the capital city are many, these benefits also come along with some costs to the district. The costs include spillover effects of some of the vices found in the city, migration and relatively higher cost of living compared to other rural districts which are far from the capital.

2.2 Climate in District

On average, the district’s temperatures are high. The warmest month is October with 34° Celsius (92° Fahrenheit) while the coolest month is July with 25° Celsius (78° Fahrenheit). The average annual maximum temperature is 29° Celsius (85° Fahrenheit) while the average annual minimum temperature is 16° Celsius (61° Fahrenheit) as shown in Figure 1 below.

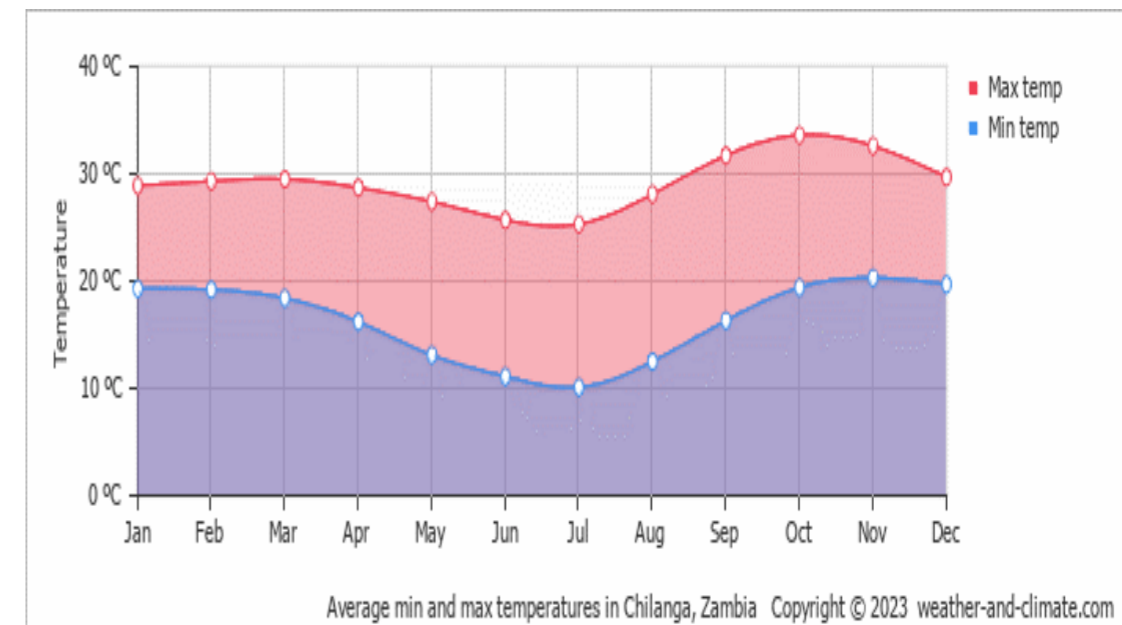


Figure 1: Temperatures in Chilanga

Source: World Weather and Climate Information 2010-2024

2.2.1 Rainfall pattern

The district experiences heavy rains in the months December, January, February and March and dry periods in May, June, July, August, September and October. On average, January is the wettest month with 8.2 inches (209 mm) of precipitation while, August is the driest month with 0 inches (0 mm) of precipitation. The average amount of annual precipitation is 30.2 inches (767 mm) as shown in Figure 2.

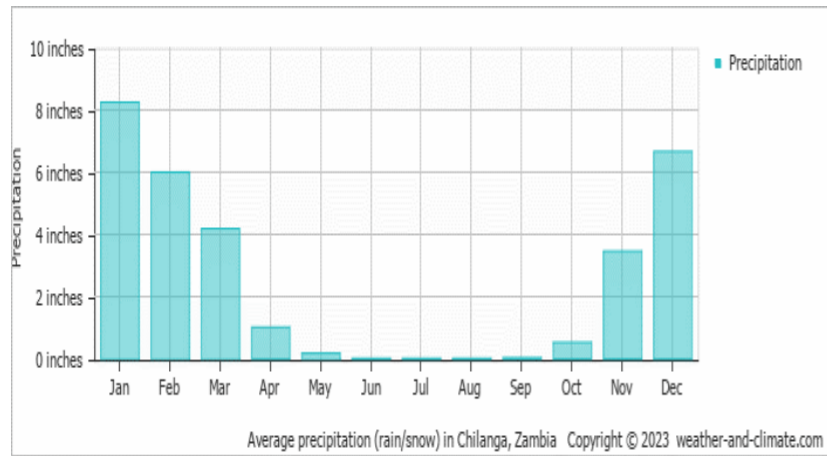


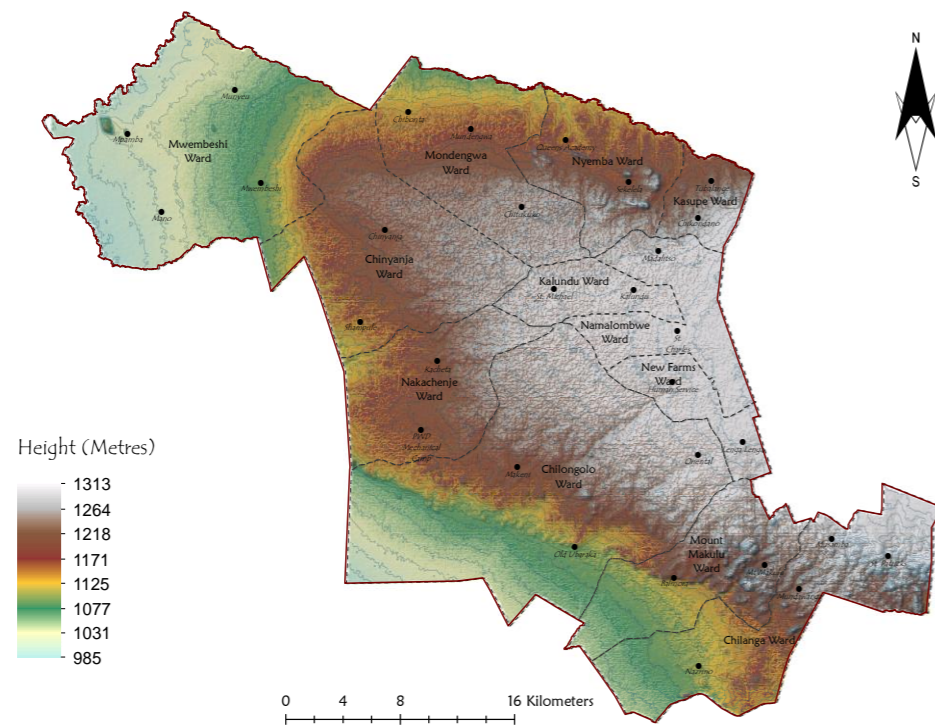
Figure 2: Rainfall Pattern

Source: World Weather and Climate Information 2010-2024

2.3 Topography

The topography of Chilanga District is characterized by both highland and lowland areas. The highland/hilly areas with high elevation point of 1,313 metres above sea level stretches south-east of the district while the western part is covered by lowland areas of 985 metres above sea level as shown in the map below.

Map 2: Topography Map

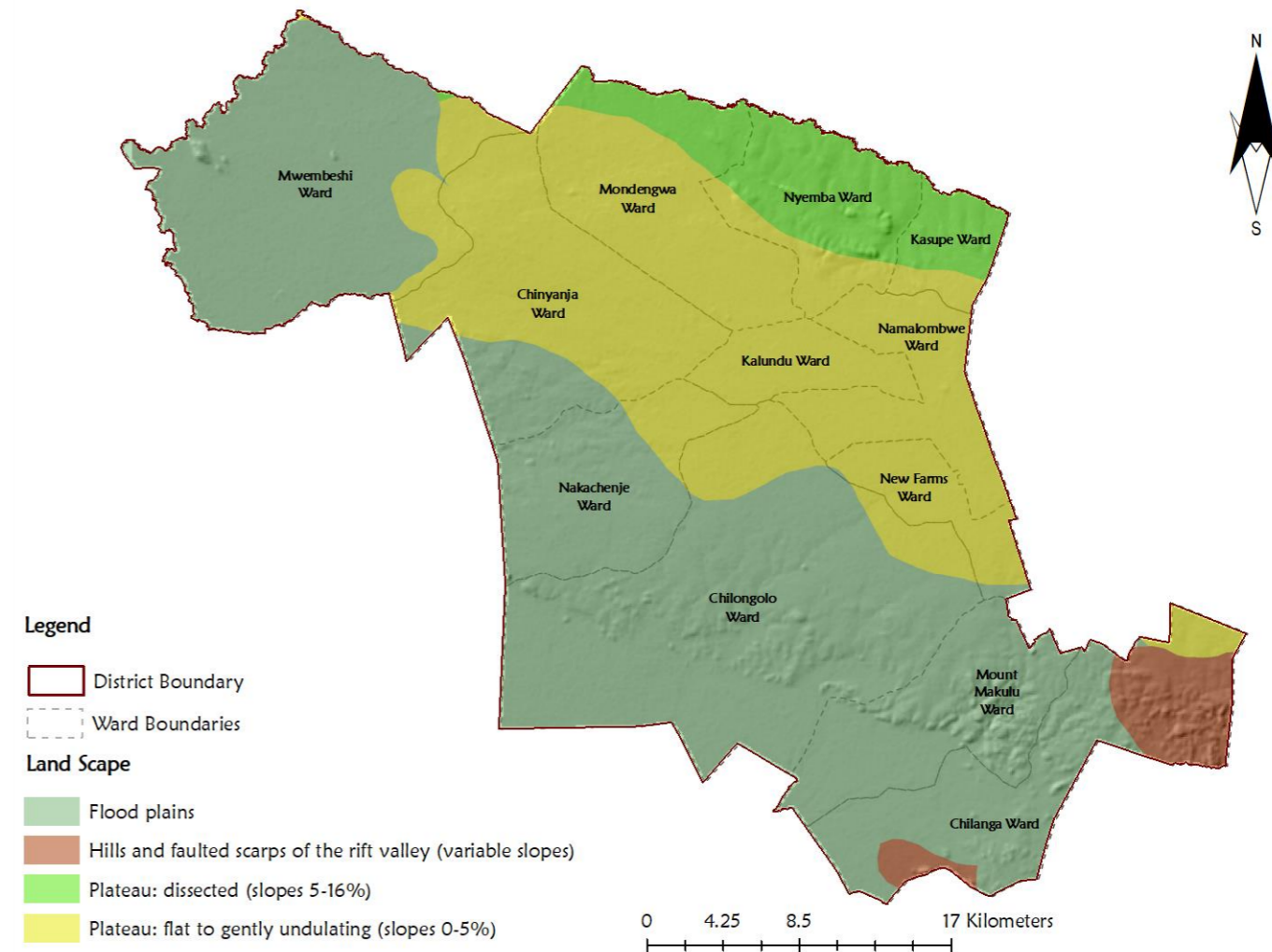


Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

2.4 Landscape

Chilanga shares a plateau extending from Lusaka District characterised by a flat to gently undulating (slopes 0-5%), dissected Plateau (slopes 5-16%) on the Northern Tip and much of flood plains on the eastern and southern part, coupled with Hills and faulted scarps of the rift valley (variable slopes) on the east south of the district as shown in the map below.

Map 3: Chilanga District Land Landscape Map



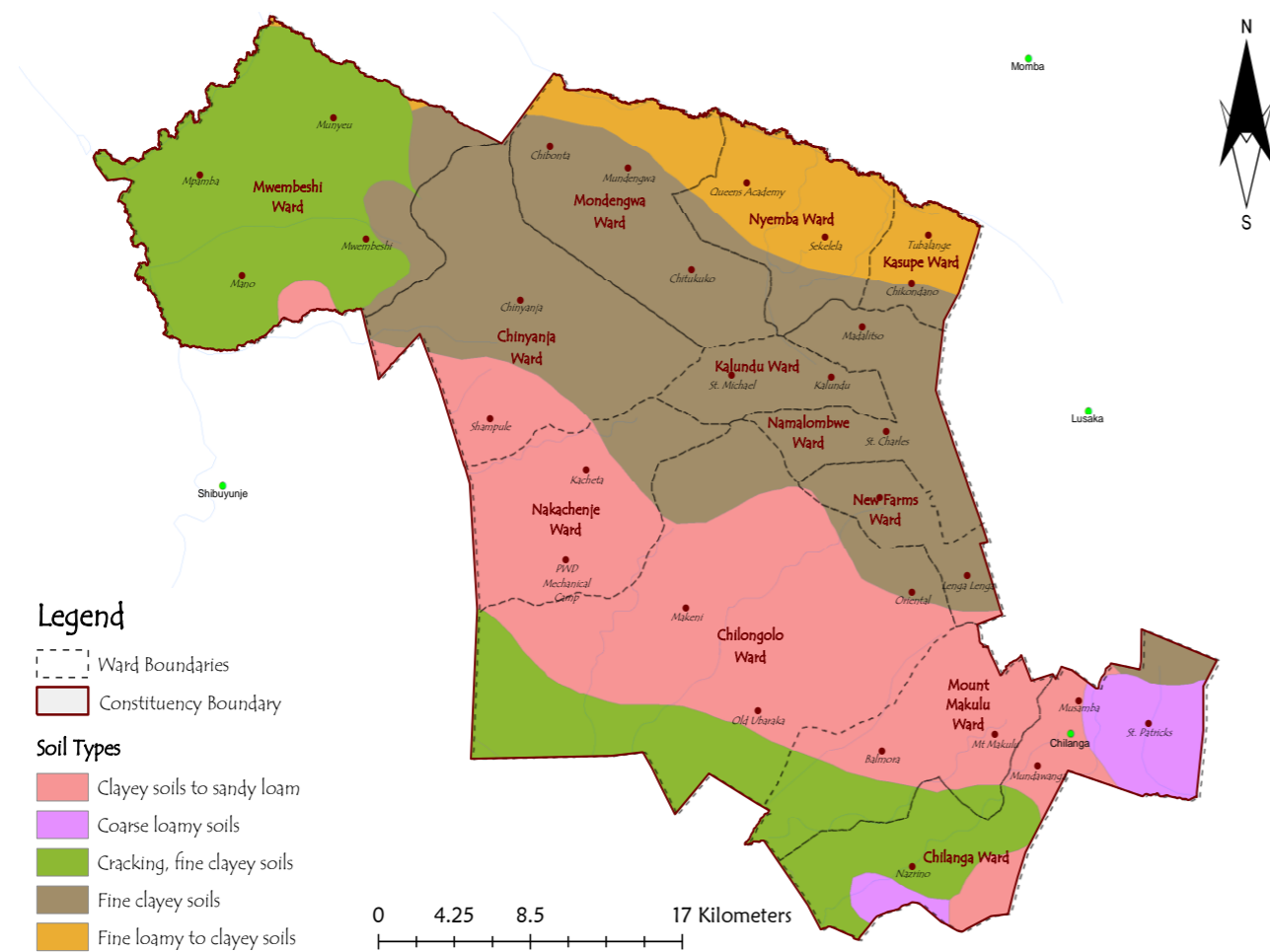
Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

2.5 Soils

The soils in the district are generally fertile and support the natural forest species thereby providing opportunities for agriculture and agro-forestry. However, soils in some areas have low levels of fertility partly due to soil erosion as a negative externality of rainfall. As a result, many crops fail to

grow well without external application of lime and fertilizers. Map 4 shows the soil types in the district.

Map 4: Chilanga District Soil Map

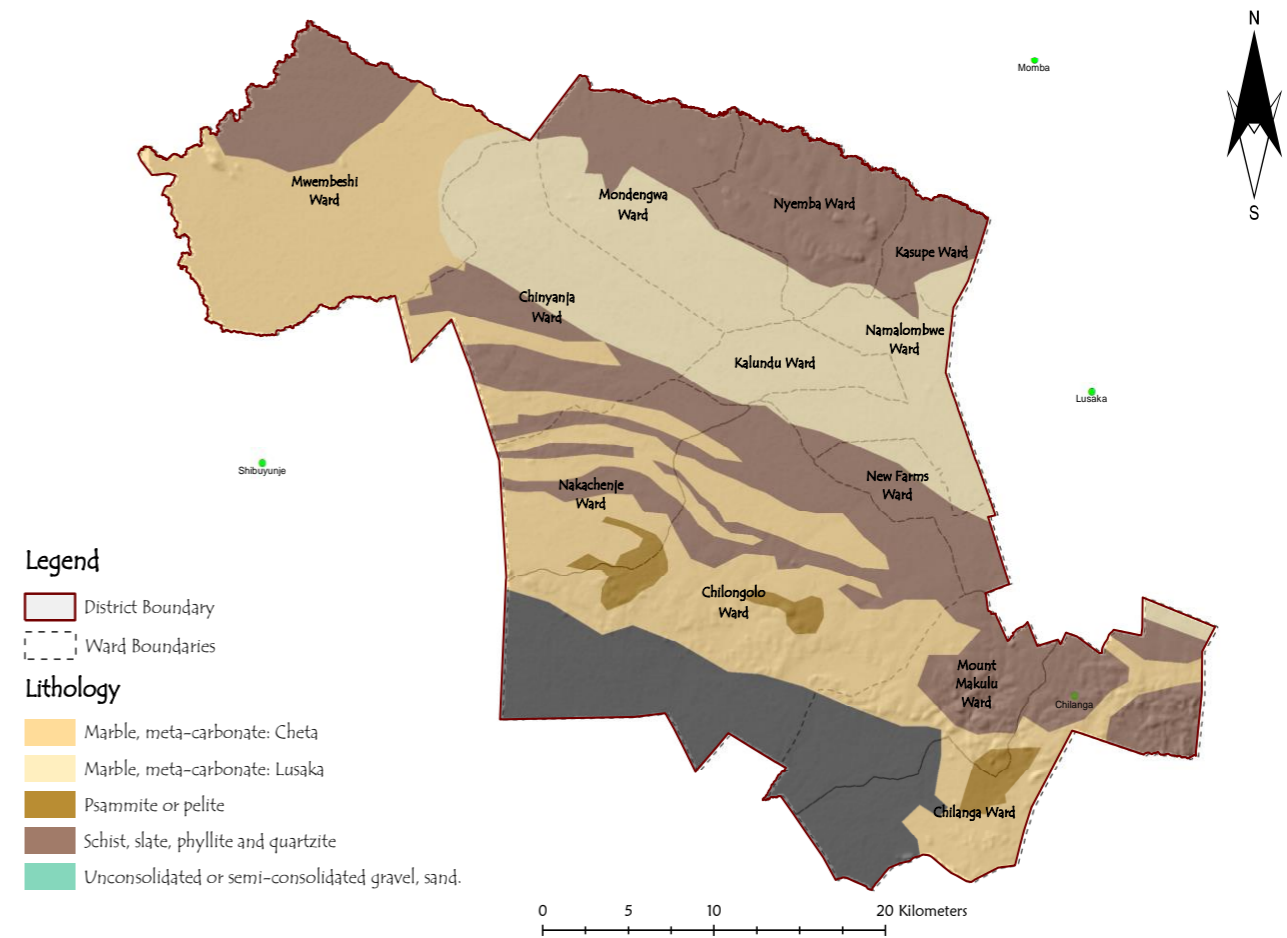


Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

2.6 Geology

The presence of Metacarbonates (mostly limestone and Dolomite) influences quarry mining activities in areas like Namalombwe, Kalundu, Chilanga and part of Mount Makulu Ward in the district thereby posing both positive economic and negative environmental outcomes. Examples of quarry companies in the district include Chilanga Cement, Baudot (Great Wall Cement) and Dolomite. Map 6 demonstrates the physical characteristics of rocks in Chilanga District.

Map 5: Chilanga District Geology Map



Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

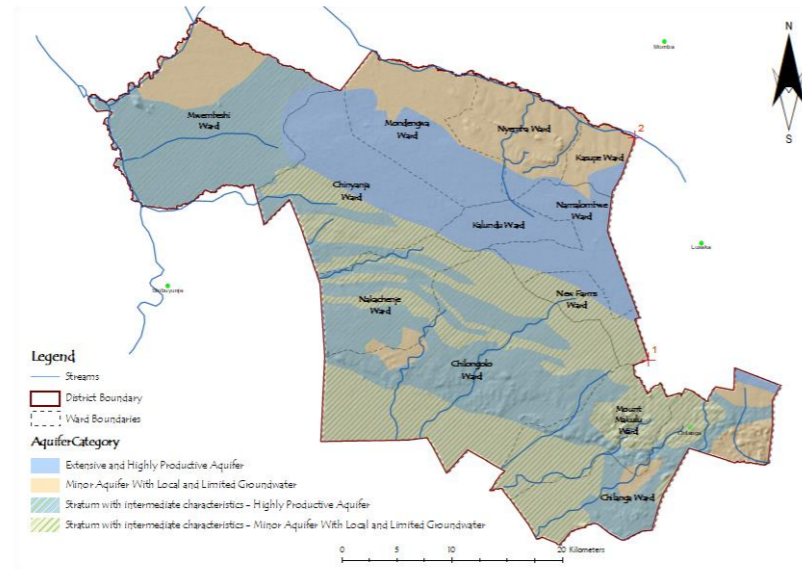
2.7 Hydrology and Drainage

The district has non-active and seasonal streams spread across the wards. It has few wetland areas mainly near the streams that support fresh vegetable production. Perennial and seasonal streams have dried up because of encroachments, expansion of human developments, settlements and general change in climatic conditions.

The district hosts an aquifer which covers wards like Namalombwe, Kalundu, and parts of Mondengwa, Chinyanja, Kasupe, New Farms and Mwembeshi. Therefore, the region has a high risk of flash floods due to a high-water table.

PART TWO
PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

Map 6: Chilanga District Hydrology and Drainage Map

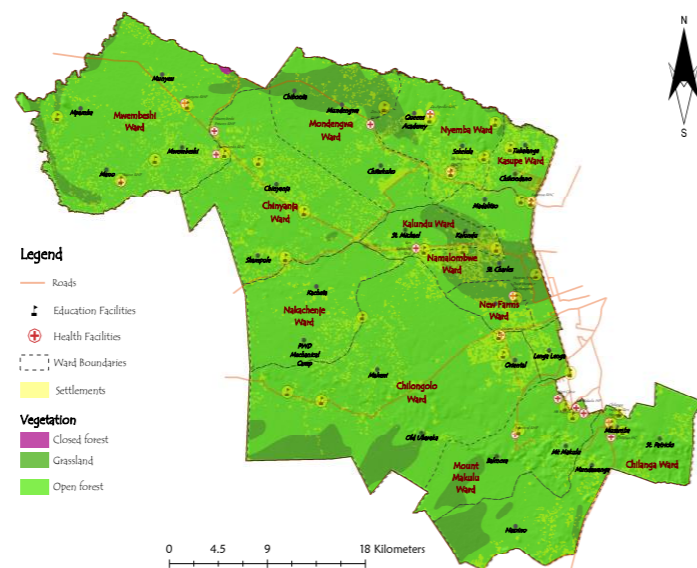


Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

2.8 Vegetation

Chilanga District is characterised by Miombo woodlands and Savana grasslands. The district has however undergone substantial deforestation due to agriculture, urbanization and expansion of settlements. It has no forest reserves other than the Mundawanga botanical and environmental conservation garden. Map 7 shows the District’s vegetation status.

Map 7: Chilanga District Vegetation Map



Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

3 Demographic Analysis

3.1 2.1 Historic Population Levels and Historic Population Growth Rates

In comparison to other districts in Lusaka Province, the population of Chilanga District stood third in position after Lusaka and Chongwe and accounted for 7.3% of the total provincial population in 2022 as depicted in the figure below. Luangwa was the least populated with 1.2% of the total provincial population (ZamStats, 2022)

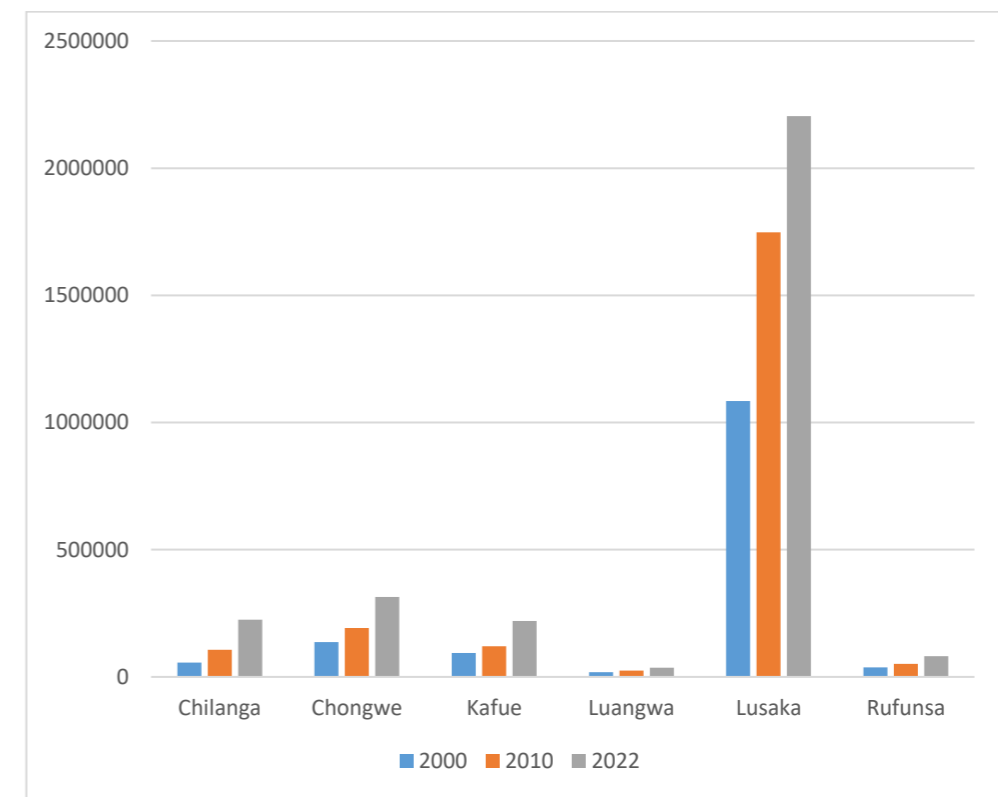


Figure 3: Provincial Population distribution Source: Zamstats, (2022)

In view of the cumulative growth rate, the population of Chilanga steadily grew from 14,366 in 1975 to 83,546 in 2000. The population more than doubled from 2010 to 2022 from 107,051 to 227,844 respectively as shown in Figure 6 below.

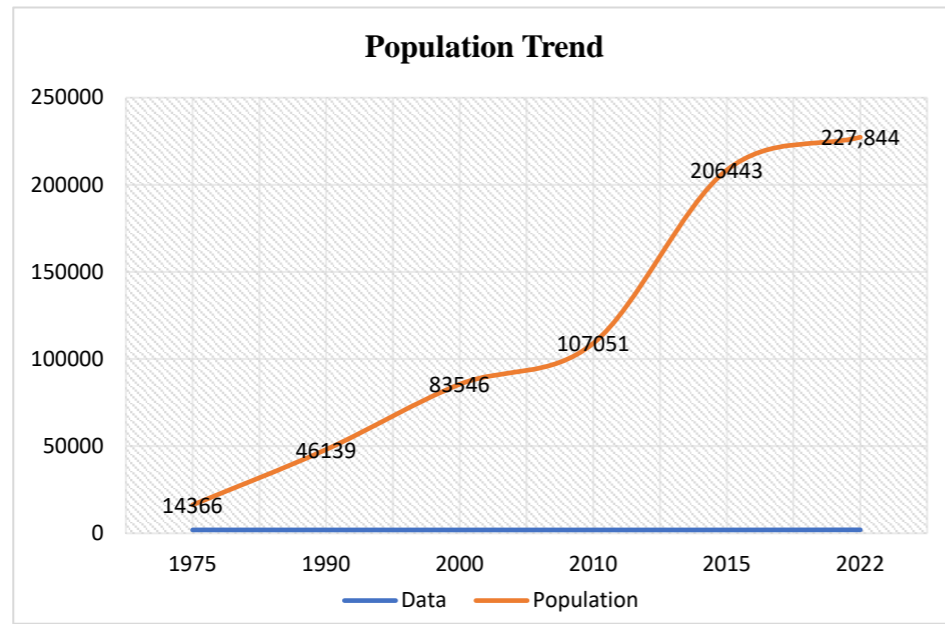


Figure 4: Population Trend in Chilanga District

Source: JRC (European Commission’s Joint Research Centre) work on the GHS built-up grid; CSO, 2010; ZamStats 2022.

The demographic profile of the district transformed largely due to natural growth, migration in Lusaka’s urban sprawl overspill into Chilanga and the creation of Chilanga as a district which led to excision of some wards from Kafue District to create Chilanga District.

3.2 Population Density at Ward Level

The overall district population density stood at 166.4 persons per square kilometre in 2022. This depicted an increase in the number of persons per square kilometre at district level from 79.1 and 150.8 in 2010 and 2015 respectively as shown in table 1 below.

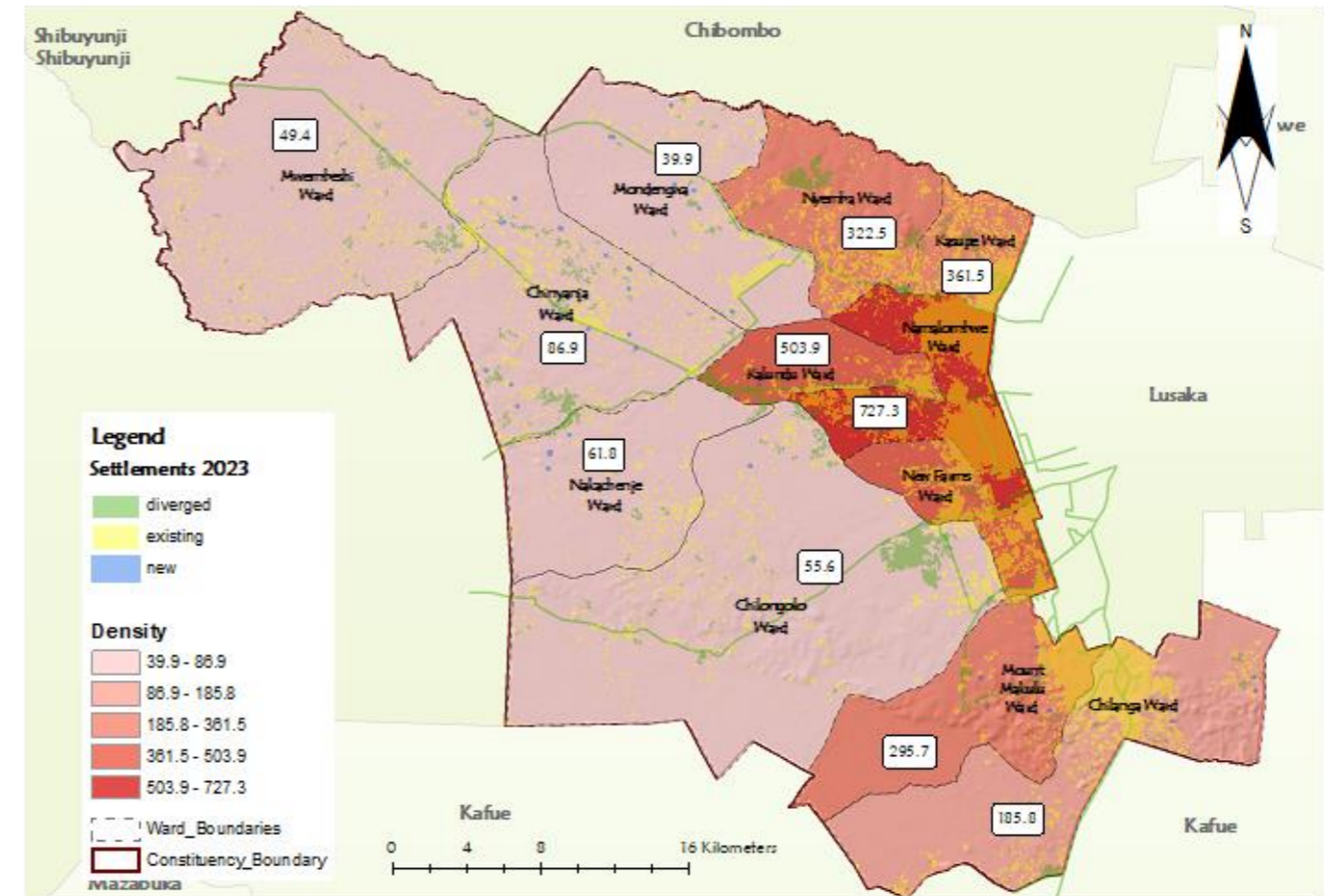
Table 1: Chilanga District Population Density

Year	1975	1990	2000	2010	2015	2022
Population	14,366	46,139	83,546	107,051	206,443	227,844
Population Density	10.5	33.7	61.7	79.06278	150.8	166.7

Source: JRC (European Commission’s Joint Research Centre) work on the GHS built-up grid; CSO, 2010; Zamstats 2022

In terms of spatial coverage, population was more concentrated on the eastern urban parts of the district with Namalombwe Ward taking a lead as shown in the map below. The density in these areas was justifiably high due to their proximity to Lusaka, social economic facilities and services. The rural wards of the district like Mwembeshi, Mondengwa and Chinyanja were spatially vast with sparse population distribution. Thus, posing a challenge in the equitable accessibility and distribution of municipal services such as water, health and education.

Map 9: Chilanga District Ward Population Density Map



Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

3.3 Population and Population Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Areas

The population has continued to grow over the past decades. The population grew at an average annual rate of 6.4 percent between 2010 and 2022, an increase from 3.4 percent recorded in 2000 - 2010 intercensal period as shown in the table 2 below.

Table 2: Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2010-2022 in Chilanga District

2010 Population			2022 Population			Average Annual Population Growth Rate		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
53,863	53,188	107,051	111,095	114,181	227,844	6.2	6.6	6.4

Source: Zamstats, (2022)

The Rural – Urban population ratio in the district stood at 17% urban and 83% rural in 2022 as presented in figure 4.

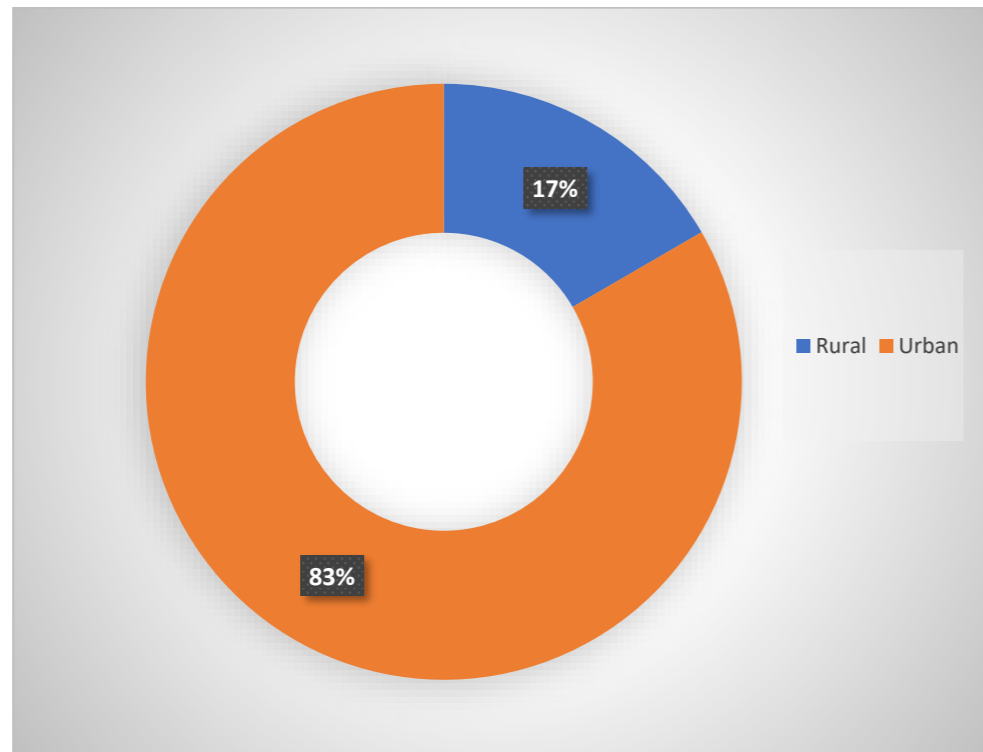
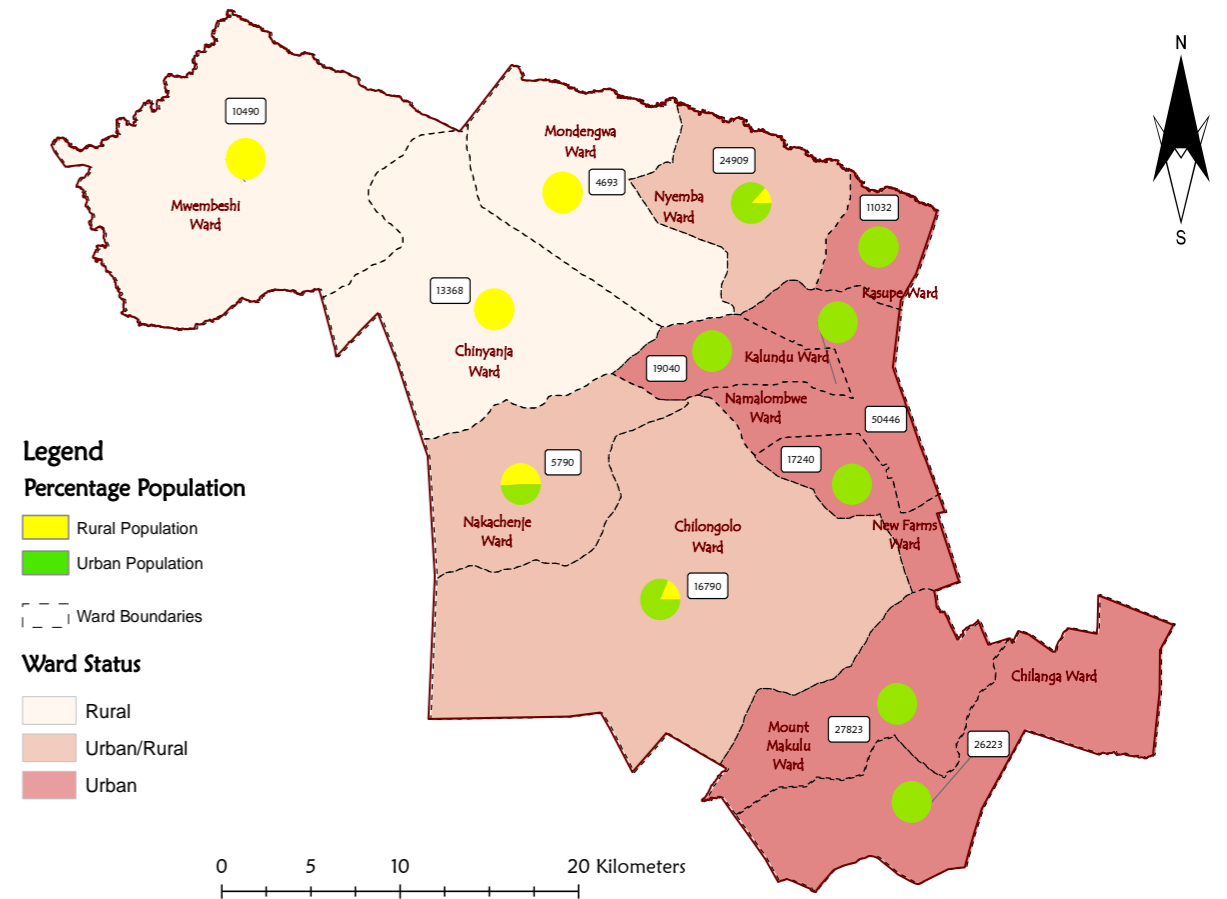


Figure 5: Rural and Urban Population
Source: Zamstats, 2022

Notable contributing factor for the increased urban population was the creation of Chilanga as a district which came with a number of social economic features. Besides, the rural-urban migration due to the district’s proximity to Lusaka, the urban sprawl overspill of Lusaka on the eastern parts of the district has also been another factor. This phenomenon has seen high population in the urban wards of the district bordering Lusaka City as shown in Map 8.

Map 8: Rural and Urban Population



Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

The increase in urban population has implications for provision of municipal services such as water, refuse collection, roads, bus stations and energy.

3.4 Population at Base year

As at 2022, the district population stood at 227,844 according to the 2022 population Census. At ward level, Namalombwe, Mount Makulu and Chilanga were the most populated wards and constituted about 22%, 12% and 11% of the total district population respectively. Mondengwa Ward was the least populated with 3% of the total district population. Figure 6 and map 11 show the distribution of population in Chilanga by wards.

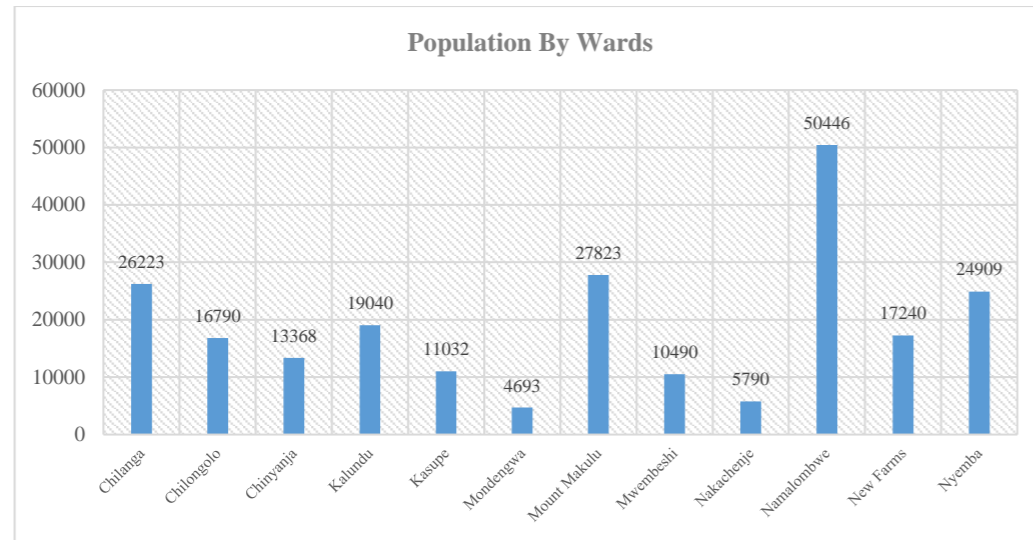
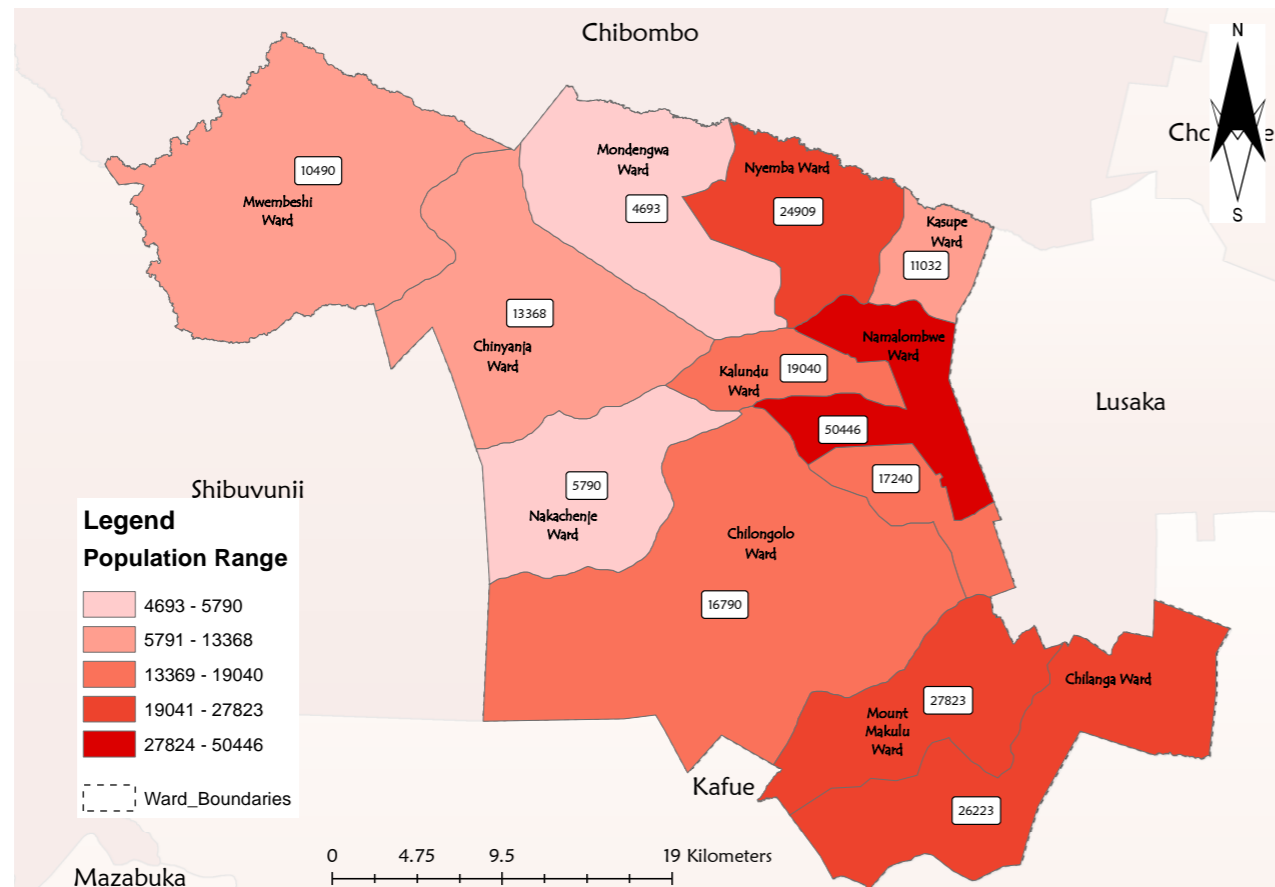


Figure 6: Population distribution by Wards

Source: ZamStats (2022)

Map 9: Population Distribution by Wards



Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

3.5 Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Base Year

The population age structure of Chilanga is largely young and youthful with 42% of those aged between 0-14 and 39% of youths aged 15– 34 respectively; 19% were aged 35 and above (Grid 3 Data). The general distribution of population by age groups in 2022 is shown in Figure 7 below.

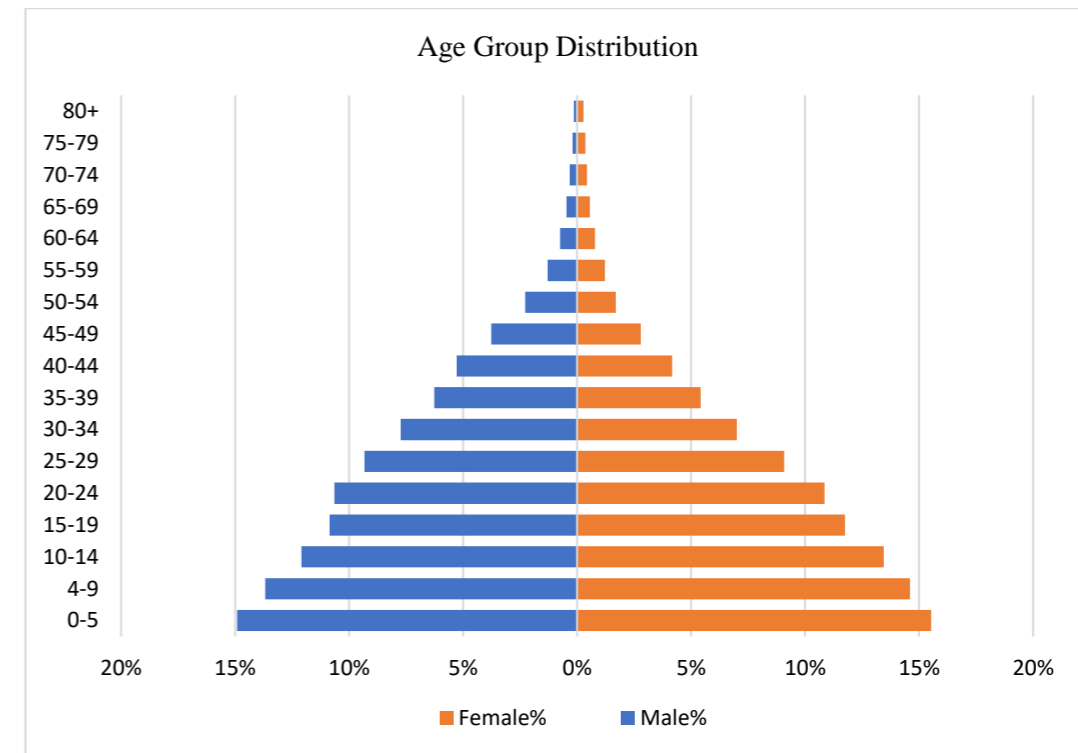


Figure 7: Age Group Structure

Source: Grid 3, 2023

A youthful population structure of the district entails a need to increase access to opportunities, decent jobs and basic human development services such as education, skills training, health facilities and recreation over the next 10 years to match the growing population. This will also entail fostering of the Local Economic Development (LED) of the district and the need to ensure the reduction in the dependency ratios for the age groups 80 years and above as well as children.

3.6 Population Projection

The district is likely to experience increase in population during the IDP period largely due to a number of factors based on natural and policy interventions. For instance, during the IDP period, the district may experience increased migration, improved life expectancy, reduced mortality and morbidity and reduced emigration which may come as a result of policy and natural interventions and factors indicated in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Dynamics of Projected Population in Chilanga District

Sector Anticipation	Anticipated Factors	Justification	Effect on Population
Improved health services	Increased life expectancy	Construction of more health facilities	Increase
	Reduced morbidity and mortality		Increase
Establishment of industries	Employment opportunities	More need for human resource (In-Migration)	Increase
Improved road infrastructure	Accessibility	Ease to transport goods and services	Increase
	Business opportunities	More business opportunities (tourism/trade)	Increase

Source: Chilanga Town Council - (2024)

Generally, the increased public demand for land for residential, commercial, institutional and agricultural purposes presents one of the clear indicators of factors that may influence population dynamics and general long-term development profile of the district. This projected increase is basic for local area planning in terms of providing services such as education, health, elections and other services provided by the Local Authority.

3.7 Existing Settlement Pattern and Land Use in he District

3.8 Overall Settlement Pattern

Chilanga is dominated by clustered urban+ settlements on its eastern side bordering Lusaka. This pattern exhibits a concentration of human structures and a high density of population. The main occupation of the people in these settlements is in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The core factor influencing this pattern in these areas is its proximity to Lusaka as well as the presence of industries, farms, road network and social services. Map 10 below shows the settlement distribution pattern.

Map 10: Settlement Distribution Map

In view of the above factors and dynamics, the district population has been projected to increase from 227,844 to 360,492 in 2035. The figure below shows population projection from 2022 to 2042 for Chilanga District.

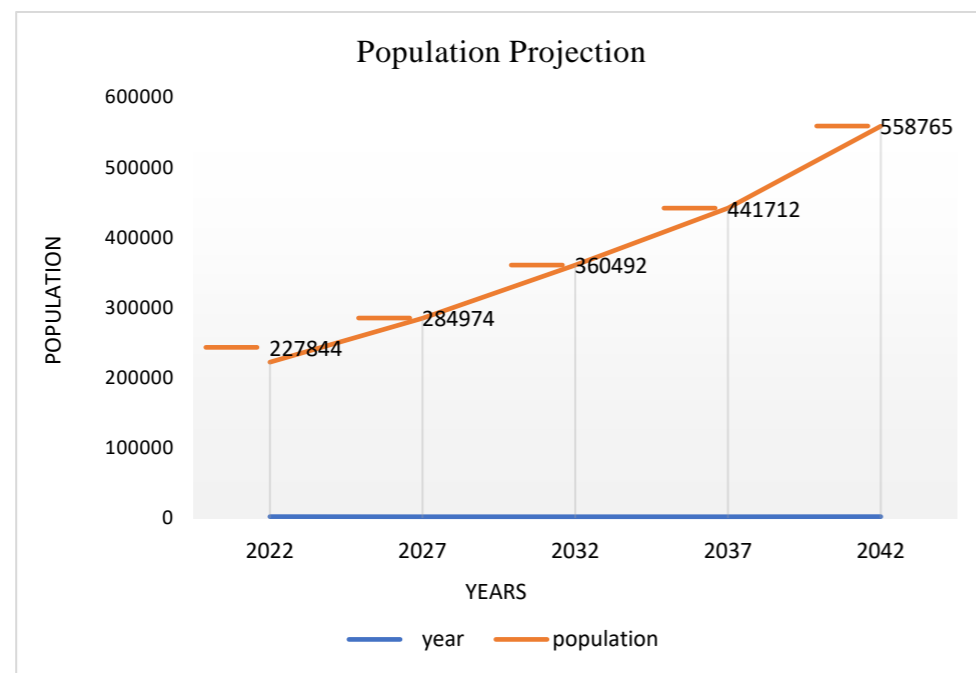
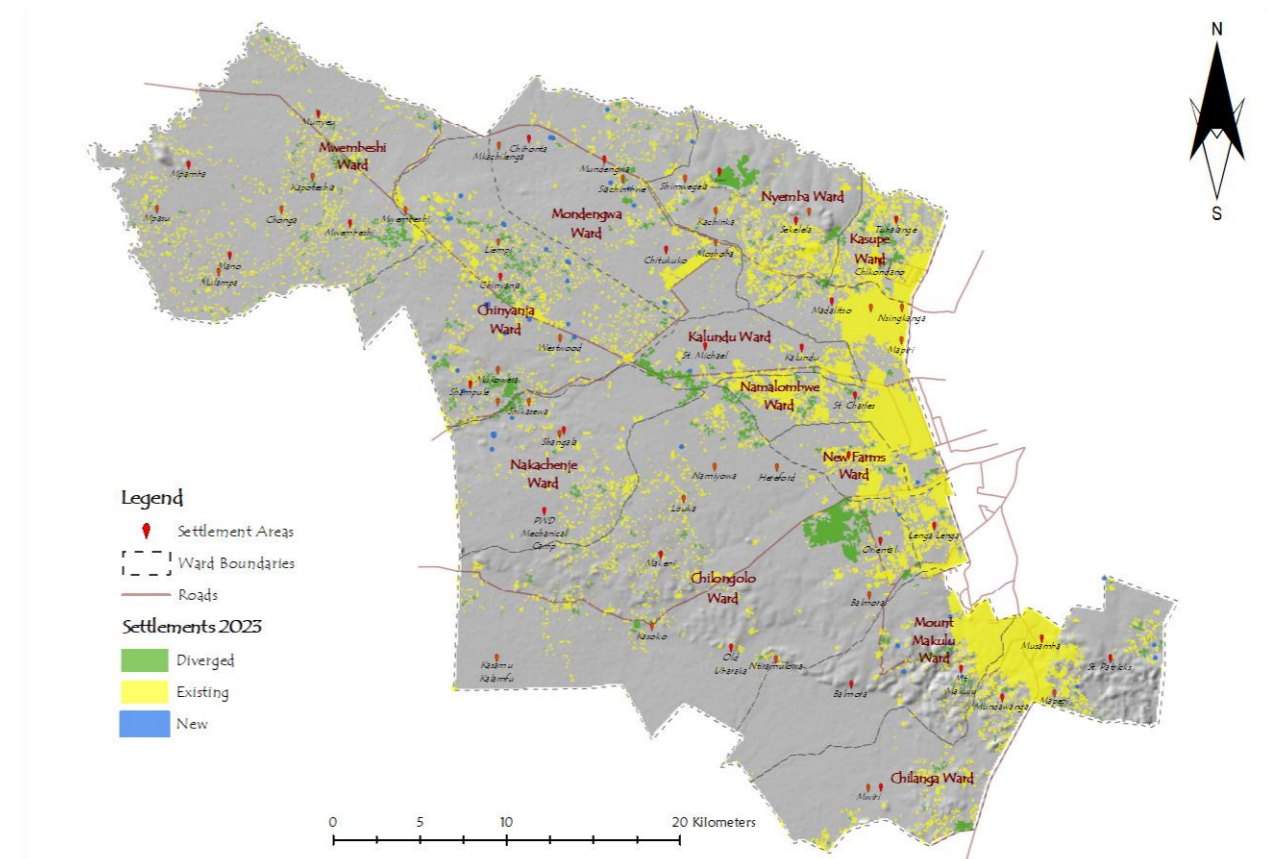


Figure 8: Population Projection
Source: Chilanga Town Council, 2024



Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

The settlement pattern gradually transitions into semi-clustered, linear and rural dispersed pattern towards the western side of the district. The semi-clustered settlements are largely driven by change of land use and subdivisions of farms in wards near Lusaka District. Linear settlements, are characterized by a long, narrow arrangement of structures along Mumbwa and Mungwi Roads. Rural dispersed patterns are characterized by a low population density and a scattered distribution of homes and other structures. Rural dispersed settlements are predominantly informal with agriculture as the main activity as shown in the map 11 below.

The clustered settlements on the eastern part of the district present challenges such as the potential for overcrowding and the concentration of adverse environmental impacts. This has also seen unplanned settlements in the area due to pressure for settlement near the city. The linear and dispersed settlement patterns towards the western part of the district hinder adequate provision of social economic services and service delivery. This is attributed to the fact that per capita cost of providing these services is high. Consequently, this has seen high spatial socio-economic development inequality as far as the provision of facilities, social economic services and economic opportunities is concerned.

3.9 Urbanizing Settlements and Growth Nodes

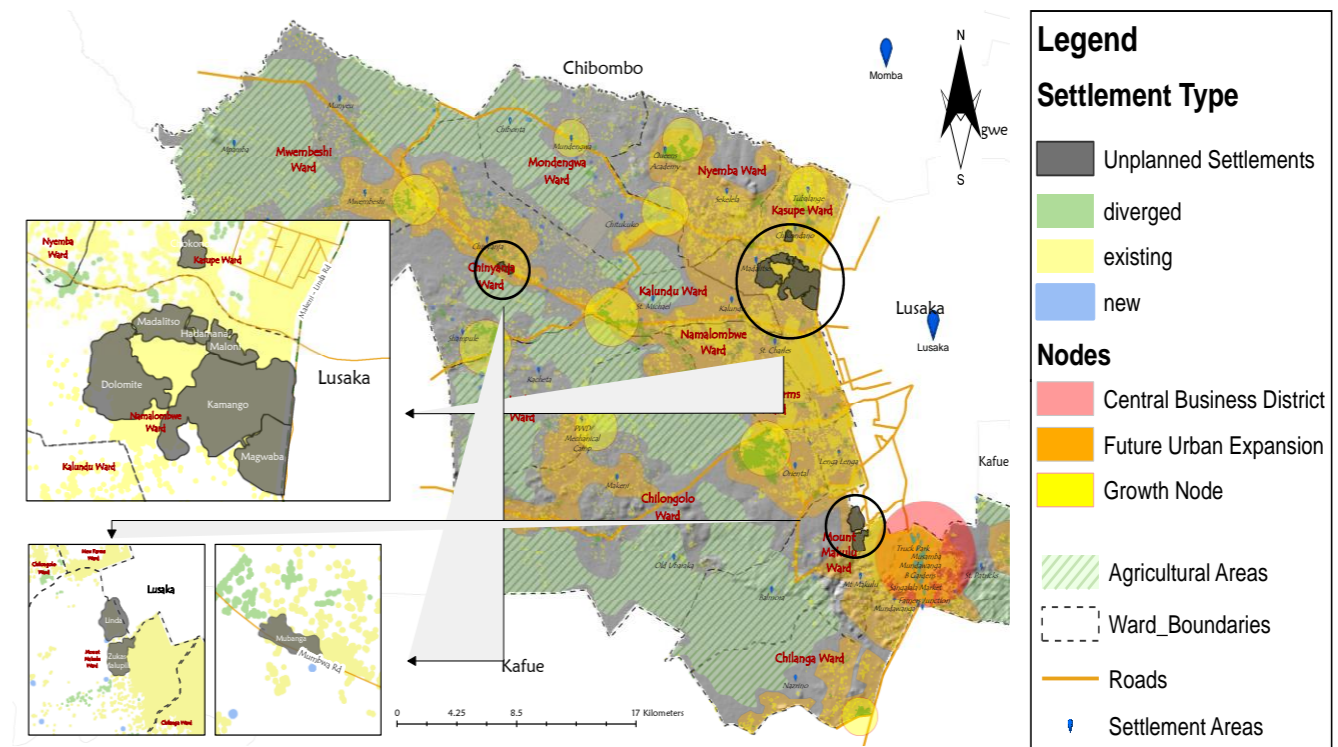
There are some areas that are likely to have pressure for development and form urban expansion areas during the IDP period. Notable areas are Chilanga, New Farms, Namalombwe, Kalundu, Mount Makulu (Balmoral, Makeni) and Mondengwa Wards. The proximity of these areas to Lusaka and their growing population makes these areas prime targets for developments. Developments in these areas will include housing projects, commercial facilities, and mixed-use developments. This will create opportunities for economic growth and urbanization. However, technical, political will, human resource and financial support will be needed to ensure proper urban planning management and development control to steer sustainable development in these areas.

3.10 Informal Settlements

The district has experienced an increase in unplanned settlements in both urban and rural areas due to rapid population growth, demand for affordable housing and limited land use planning. These settlements are characterized by high density, poverty, poor housing units and limited access to social economic facilities resulting in poor living conditions.

The district has 10 informal settlements, namely; Dolomite, Madalitso, Handamana, Chikondano, Mubanga, Magwaba, Maloni, Kamango, Zukas Malupili and Linda Malupili. These settlements are located mostly in the urban wards of the district near Lusaka City. The majority of the land usage in informal settlements is residential. Services such as health centres, police stations, and schools were not properly accommodated in these settlements.

Map 11: Informal Settlements/Potential Areas of Development Expansion



Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

Chilanga District falls under a formal registration land tenure system. There are two (2) types of leases issued; Occupancy Certificates which give the developer temporal access or right for a period of 30 years and is applicable to statutory improvement areas such as Mubanga, Chikondano, Maloni, Magwaba, Mapepe Madalisto and Handamana, while a ninety-nine (99) year leasehold which is issued for a period of 99 years in the remaining parts of the district.

3.11 Other Land Uses

3.11.1 Description of the Existing State of Land Use and Development

Chilanga District was planned for different land uses in an effort to provide services appropriately to residents of the district and make it a habitable place for all. The district has a land mass of

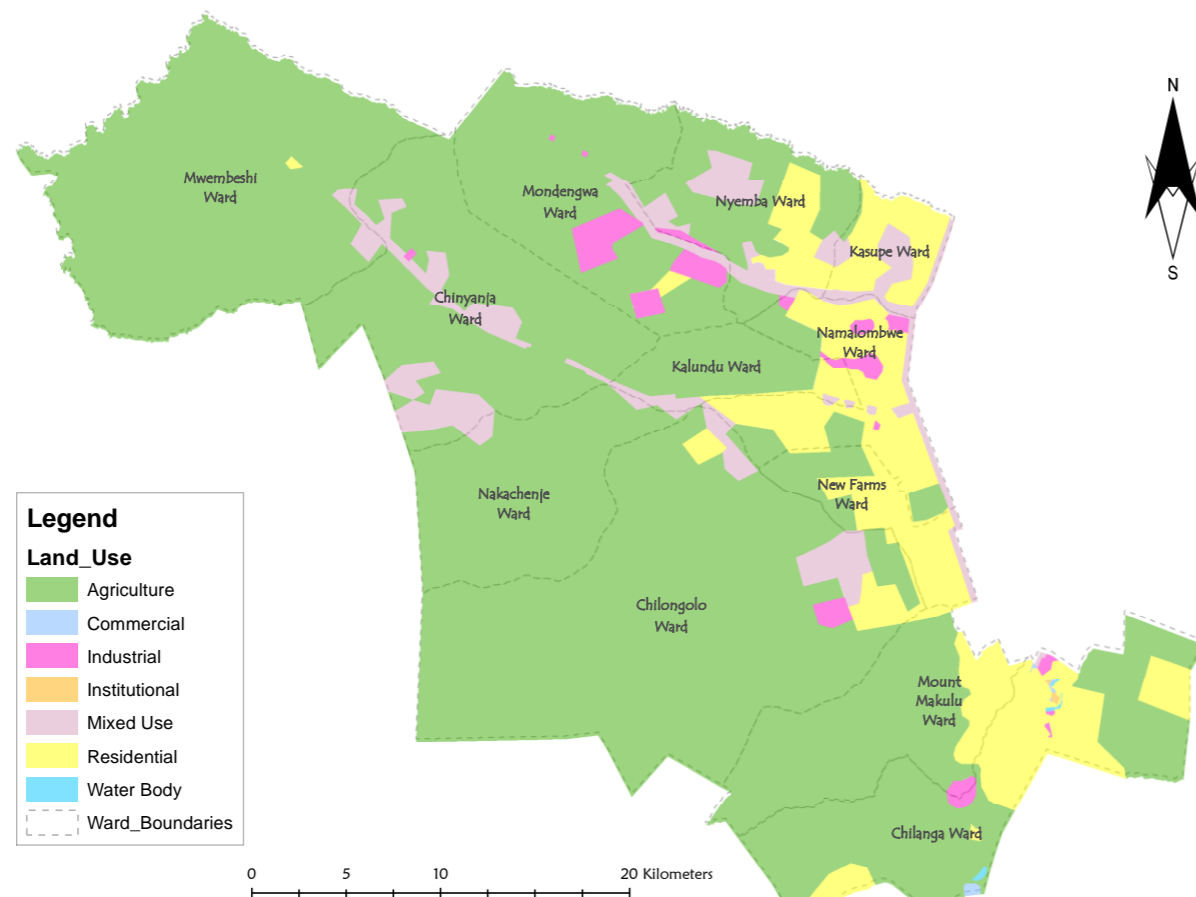
approximately 1,354km². Much of this land has been taken up by various competing land uses with agriculture use topping the list as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Chilanga District Land Uses

No.	Land Uses	Approximate Areas (Km ²)	Percentage (%)
4	Agricultural	954.947692	70
1	Residential	314.90221	23
5	Commercial	35.299598	3
3	Industrial	29.4844666	2
2	Mixed land-use	9.12097628	1
6	Institutional	16.9129687	1

Source: Chilanga Town Council, 2024

Map 12: District Land Use Map



Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

The land use profile for Chilanga, shown in the Map 12 above, has been shaped largely by the historical use and plan for it as an agriculture area which supported Lusaka City. However, the District has been experiencing rapid change of land use from agriculture to other uses mainly residential, commercial and industrial due to rapid population growth and subsequent need for other land uses. It suffices to point out that most of the change in the use of land in the district is uncoordinated and illegally done without proper urban planning guidance, hence, the use of land is likely to be unsustainable if appropriate control and measures are not put in place.

3.11.2 The Impact of the Continuation of Population Trends on Land use and Spatial Development Patterns

The district population is projected to increase from 227,844 to 360,492 in 2035. The projected population growth will mean provision of more services which will require more land. The increase in population proportionally translates in an increase in the demand for services. Therefore, change of land use from agriculture to other uses such as residential, commercial, institutional and industrial is anticipated due to urban sprawl. Furthermore, there will be high demand for housing and the resultant effect will be an increase in the number of informal settlements if land use and development control is not well managed.

As population increases, land resources become scarce and farmers would need to farm intensively. Farmers and government may not react enough to develop technology to farm their land efficiently resulting in land degradation. Rise in population and development of modern agriculture may lead to the degradation of land and the environment.

Finally, increase in population affects natural resources such as land, water and the ecosystem as a whole. This will affect the district land use pattern available for agriculture and forest cover, thus, leading to an increased demand for agriculture land and settlements.

3.12 Impact of Settlements on the Environment

Settlement structure is a driver of environmental change as it influences the amount of land that is converted into human habitation and developments; increased demand for non-renewable natural resources and the production of pollution and waste. In the case of cluster settlements, the concentration of human activities has resulted in increased water and air pollution, deforestation, land degradation and contributed climate change in the district. The effects are likely to be seen in the settlement areas of the district projected to grow.

The district has seen a rapid growth in population characterized by more females than males as well as more people in the urban parts of the districts than in the rural parts. Further, the district has seen a rapid growth of unplanned settlements and developments exacerbated by unsustainable land use and change of land use.

SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

4 Sectoral and Thematic Analysis

4.1 Housing

Housing is a fundamental element of socio-economic development. During the IDP period, Chilanga District will strive to achieve affordable and decent housing. This will subsequently increase the opportunities for the residents to increase their income. Through the IDP, the district intends to direct efforts at localizing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 11 to attain an inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable city.

4.1.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at Local Level

Housing development in the district is to be guided by a number of national policies and legislations, which support the housing sector in the country. The policies and legislations include, the National Housing Policy of 2020, the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), the Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015, the Public Health Act Cap 295, and Legislation on Land and the Establishment of National Housing Authority (NHA) among others.

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

In 2018, the district had embarked on the Squatter Upgrading programme in 8 Townships, namely: Madalitso, Dolomite, Magawaba, Mubanga, Chikondano, Maloni, Linda. This was in partnership with MEDEEM and Chilanga Town Council aimed at issuing Occupancy Licenses. Thus, approximately 2400 occupancy licenses were issued by 2024. Furthermore, the district is covered under the National Titling Program which is spearheaded by Medici under the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.

4.1.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

According to ZamStats (2022), the district population doubled from 107,051 to 227,844 over a decade. Additionally, the number of informal settlements increased from seven (7) to 10 as a result of increased demand for housing. Thus, the growth of the district population can be attributed to

urbanization, economic development and proximity to Lusaka. The growth in population and increased number of informal settlements demonstrate the need for proportionate development in the housing sector to address the housing deficit created by population growth and the subsequent demand.

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

Chilanga District experienced rapid urbanization with only three (3) predominant rural wards out of 12 wards in 2022 (ZamStats, 2022). This trend drastically affected the housing sector with manifestation in disproportionate housing infrastructure development, inadequate market infrastructure and indecent livelihoods. Increased economic activities in wards that were closer to Lusaka and those with increased activities in manufacturing and processing such as New Farms, Namalombwe, Kasupe and Mondengwa attracted informal settlements. The informal settlements were a result of shortage of affordable and decent housing and the continued development of informal settlements over time led to poor and unsustainable social amenities provision (water, sanitation and waste management among others).

The district lacked a sustainable housing finance mechanism to address the high fees for housing units in the few planned settlements. Construction of housing infrastructure followed both standard with use of concrete and burned bricks and sub-standard bricks made from mud and temporal structures in most of the informal settlements. Provision of access to basic education in the rural and informal settlements was a challenge as the nearest schools were beyond the 5km radius standard.

Much of the land in the district was zoned for agricultural use, which had impacted on the availability of land for housing as 70% of the area was used as farmland. Despite this being the case, the demand for housing units in Chilanga continued to grow and led to significant subdivisions and land use conversion from agriculture into residential and its ancillary use.

4.1.5 Assessment of the Quality of Housing Services Compared to Key Indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and identification of shortfalls

The quality of housing varied significantly depending on various factors such as location and affordability. In formal settlements, most commonly used materials were concrete and cement blocks. However, in informal settlements and rural parts of the district, houses were characterised

by clay and muddy structures as people lacked resources to acquire appropriate building materials coupled with informal land tenure or insecurity. Consequently, most houses in these areas were substandard and lacked access to adequate basic services.

4.1.6 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultation

The process of public consultation with respect to the state of the housing sector in the district highlighted the following assessment; there were sub-standard housing units and structures in both informal and planned settlements and subsequently, the informal settlements were not serviced. Secondly, it was observed that there was inadequate sensitization and enforcement of planning regulations and standards by the Local Authority and other relevant Authorities. Another key factor identified to have affected the housing sector was increased number of conversions of land use from agricultural to commercial and residential in wards such as New Farms, Chilongolo, Chinyanja, Mount Makulu and Chilanga Wards.

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

Based on projected population change over the next ten years, it is anticipated that increased demand for Services and Facilities will manifest as follows;

- ✓ The existing housing units will be overcrowded and this will result into mushrooming of unplanned settlements
- ✓ There will be inadequate land for expansion/construction of housing infrastructure
- ✓ The prices and rental fees for housing will be increased as demand is expected to increase
- ✓ Informal settlements are expected to expand
- ✓ Conversions of land from agriculture to commercial and residential will increase proportionately to the demand for housing services and social amenities

4.1.8 Analysis of the Impact of Environment and Climate Change

The conversion of farmland to residential land is likely to disrupt the local ecosystems and upset the existing ecological balance. This will have a negative effect on existing natural features like streams and dams in the district. Farmland generally has a different microclimate compared to residential areas. Conversion to residential land can lead to changes in temperature, wind patterns, and humidity. The replacement of vegetation with buildings and paved surfaces can result in the urban heat island effect, where the district becomes significantly warmer than surrounding rural areas.

Floods, which are climate change induced, also have an impact on the sector. The district lies on an impermeable bedrock which caused flash floods in 11 wards between 2021 and 2022. The flash floods caused damage to housing units and other infrastructure in most of the informal settlement areas. Further, local people in the affected areas were displaced involuntarily as they had to move to higher regions for shelter.

4.1.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The traditional perception of the man being the head of the house in Zambian practices, favoured men in terms of ownership of houses and the district was not an exception. Women encountered barriers such as limited access to credit and financial resources, lack of legal recognition of their rights to own homes (houses). Therefore, traditionally house ownership was perceived as a preserve of a man. Generally, vulnerable groups including persons living with disabilities, women and youths were often marginalized in decision-making processes related to housing and land use.

4.1.10 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue

The following are the issue statements identified:

S/No	Sector	Core Issues
1	Housing	Sub-standard housing structures in unplanned areas/ Un-serviced housing
		Inadequate land for housing expansion
		High number of informal settlements

4.1.11 Core Issues

There was inadequate housing infrastructure estimated at 25,000 in the district leading to a number of informal settlements. Most of the housing units were built with permanent building materials and lacked the basic services of water, sanitation, electricity and accessibility.

4.2 Agriculture Sector

Agriculture was the predominant economic activity in the district accounting for 70% of the land use. The sector is fundamental to sustaining district food security and ending poverty. The sector did not only provide employment opportunities for the majority of the population but also served as a

primary source of raw materials in food processing and production. The crops produced included; maize, soya beans, ground nuts and fresh vegetables.

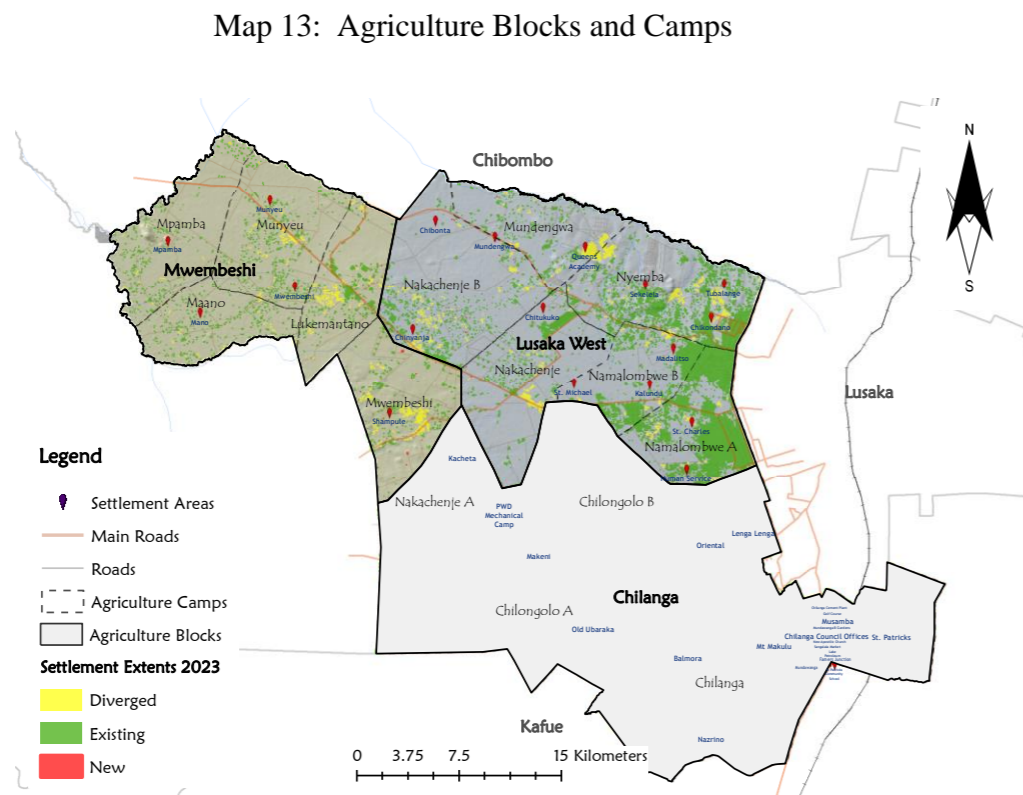
4.2.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

The 8NDP guides the implementation of agricultural activities in the district to align with the national targets, while the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) of 2016 serves as the sector's framework. With a particular focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and production, the NAP aims at enhancing food and nutrition security, accelerate poverty reduction, and boosting the development and employment of the agricultural sector. Thus, Chilanga District IDP will prioritize the promotion of farm block development with prime focus on diversification of crops, increased agricultural production and productivity, value addition and enterprise development.

4.2.2 Assessment of the existing State of Development

4.2.2.1 Availability of Service

The district covered an approximate area of 1354 Km², with 954.95 Km² of it being agricultural land (CTC, 2022).



Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

This constituted 70% of the land use. The district was further divided into four (4) Agricultural Blocks: Mwebeshi, Chilanga, Mungwi and Lusaka West Blocks, which collectively had approximately 27,571 registered producers. 4,000 of these were emergent cultivators, while the remaining 23,571 were small-scale farmers (Chilanga District Agricultural Office, 2024). Furthermore, there were 45 commercial producers in the district. The agricultural areas were further divided into 15 Agricultural Camps, as illustrated below.

4.2.2.2 Crop Production

Chilanga is located in the agro-ecological region II generally distinguished by its naturally fruitful soils, as depicted in Map 14 and Table 6 which show the crop suitability according to soil texture classification. The district's main crops were maize (75%), soya beans, groundnuts, and sorghum (25%), with an annual maize production of 1.88 metric tons, which was lower than the target of 4 metric tons (Chilanga District Agricultural Office). Farmers in the district were also engaged in the production of vegetables and fruits, in addition to field produce. The production trends for maize, soya legumes, groundnuts, and sorghum are illustrated in the table below.

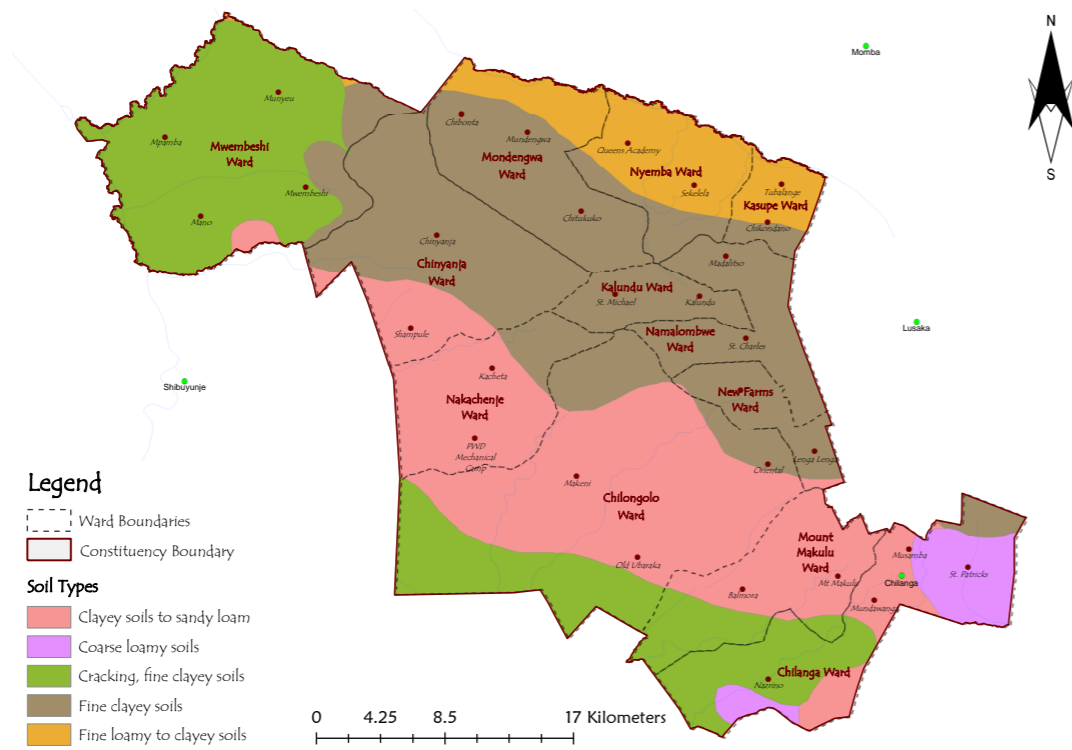
Compared to the other crops, the production of maize experienced a significant increase from 2013 to 2021, suggesting that it remained the dominant crop in the district. With modest production levels, there had been minimal adjustments in sorghum production.

Table 5: Crop Production 2013-2021 (metric tons)

Agricultural Season	Maize (MT)	Soya beans (MT)	Groundnuts (MT)	Sorghum (MT)
2013/14	18,564	7,731	56.7	2.03
2014/15	23,055	7,085	44	2.39
2015/16	21,191	8,384	67	2.76
2016/17	21,724	13,111	51.23	4.1
2017/18	19,216	14,321	79.2	5.4
2018/19	14,261	7,834.16	63	3
2019/2020	26,000	11,147	68	6.8
2020/2021	33,312	11,085	72	5.6

Source: Chilanga Department of Agriculture, (2024)

Map 14: Crop Suitability according to Soil Texture Classification



Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

Table 6 below shows the general crop suitability with regard to soil texture classification in the district. Refer to the map colour shade on Map 14 for spatial reference.

Table 6: Crop Suitability according to Soil Texture Classification

Map Color Ref	Soil Texture Classification	Soil Descriptions	Drainage	% Hectare Coverage	Suitable Crops
Red	Clayey soils to sandy loam	Poorly drained, very deep, grey, firm, clayey soils abruptly underlying a dark grey to grey sand to loamy sand topsoil (orthi-eutric GLEYSOLS)	Poorly drained	29.53	Maize, Potato, sweet potato, wheat, sorghum, millet, rice, tomato, carrot
Green	Cracking, fine clayey soils	Poorly drained, very deep, greyish brown to dark olive grey,	Poorly drained	24.74	Potato, cabbage, Cauliflower

Green		firm, calcareous, cracking, fine clayey soils, (60% orthi-calcic VERTISOLS; with eutric VERTISOLS) and well drained to moderately well drained, deep, dark yellowish brown to st			er, lettuce, carrot, radish, broccoli
Purple	Coarse loamy soils	excessively drained to well drained, shallow to moderately shallow, dark brown to yellowish brown, friable, stony, gravelly, coarse to fine loamy soils (orthi-eutric LEPTOSOLS; rudic phase; with lithic LEPTOSOLS).	Excessively drained to well drained	3.25	Potatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Carrot, Radish and Broccoli
Orange	Fine loamy to clayey soils	Well drained, shallow to moderately shallow, dark brown, friable, fine loamy to clayey soils with humic topsoil (orthi-eutric LEPTOSOLS and moderately well drained, deep to very deep, red to strong brown, friable, moderately leached, fine	Well drained	7.75	Wheat, Sugarcane, Cotton, Sunflower, Tomatoes, Pepper, Green beans, Cucumbers and Onions
Brown	Fine clayey soils	well drained, very deep, dark reddish brown, friable, shiny, fine clayey soils with a humic topsoil (niti-luvic PHAEZEMS)	Well drained	34.72	Cauliflower, lettuce, cabbage, pumpkin
				100.00	

Source: Chilanga Department of Agriculture, (2024)

4.2.2.3 Crops under irrigation in the district

In order to address the increasing demand for agricultural products, certain crops were irrigated in the district. The total area of irrigated land was approximately 758 ha. Figure 9 illustrates the primary crops that were cultivated under irrigation.

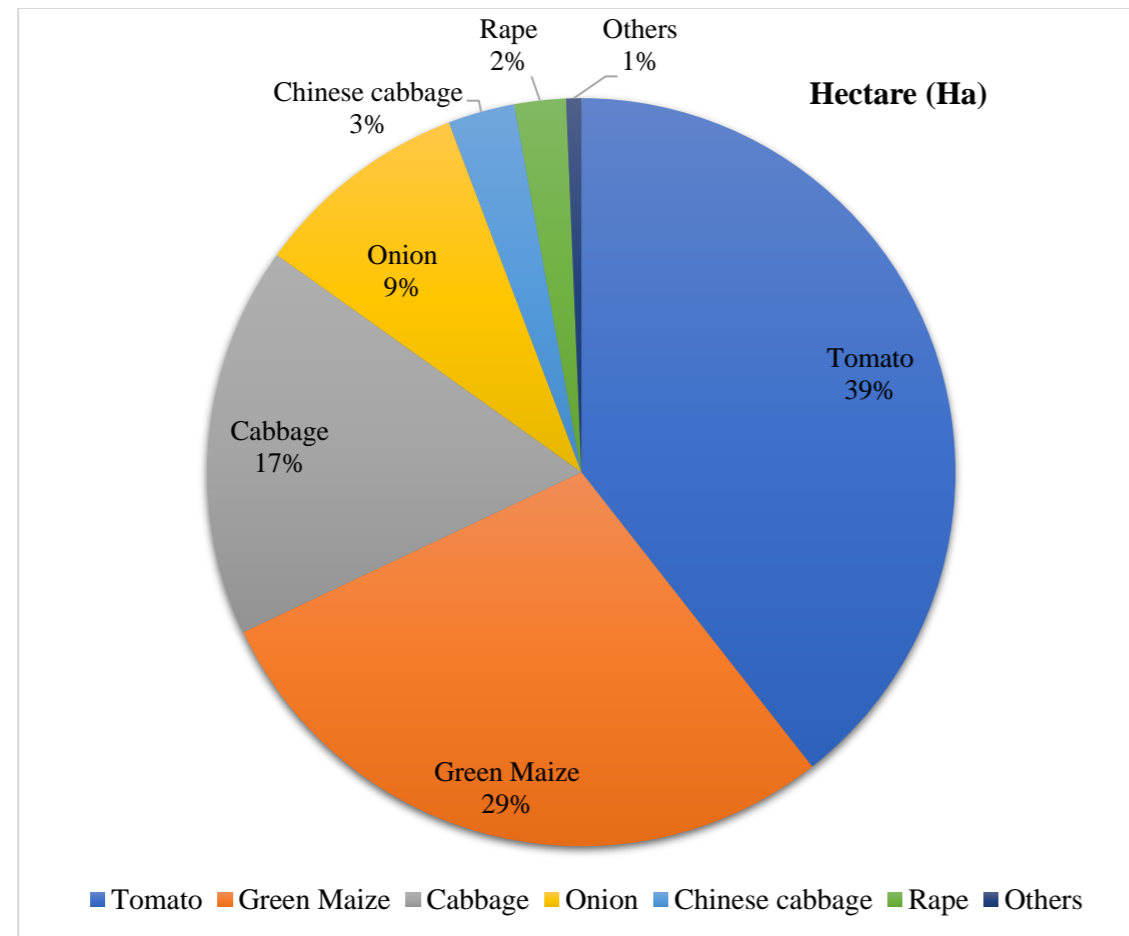


Figure 9: Major Crops according under irrigation/Hectarage

Source: (Chilanga Department of Agriculture, 2024)

Other crops which demonstrated the potential to be cultivated under irrigation included chillies, carrots, green beans, egg plants, and peppers, however, they constituted less than one percent of the total area of cultivated land under irrigation.

Chilanga District had four (4) agriculture blocks, 19 camps, and more than 29,854 registered farmers. Out of the registered number of farmers, only 107 had access to government loans, and 8,146 had access to the farmer input support program (FISP). The district had 19 Camp Extension Officers against the total number of 29,854 farmers, with a ratio of 1:1300. The

Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) internationally recommended ratio was 1:400 for effective provision of agricultural extension services. This left the district with a gap in providing services to the farming community. The farmer register for each agricultural camp is listed below.

Table 7: Agricultural Blocks/Camps and Registered Farmers

Agricultural Blocks	Agricultural Camps	Number of Registered Farmers
Chilanga	Chilanga	3447
	Mount Makulu	320
	New Farms	585
	Kachenjela	700
	Chilongolo	2034
Lusaka West	Nakachenje	2316
	Kacheta	2866
	Shampule	3075
Mungwi	Namalombwe	623
	Kasupe	1212
	Mundengwa	1215
	Nyemba	1270
	Sopelo	222
Mwembeshi	Mpamba	1742
	Munyeu	1318
	Mwembeshi	4275
	Maano	859
	Lukamantano	1523
	Chibuyu	252
Total		29,854

Chilanga District Agriculture Office: 2024

The undesirable farmer extension ratio had a number of consequences, including low crop production, a lack of modern agricultural knowledge, high poverty and hunger in the community, lower household income, and low productivity.

4.2.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community and Stakeholder Consultations

During the stakeholder consultative meetings, it was observed that the sector provided services, such as extension services, farmer input support programs, and market services, more at the cooperative level than at the individual level in all wards with registered cooperatives. However, the services were inadequate, as they did not benefit all of the targeted farmers. Further, the public reported that the farming inputs were not always delivered on time, which negatively affected agricultural production in most areas. In addition, the district lacked a readily available market for agro produce, and therefore farmers had to transport their produce to Lusaka.

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

Over the next 10 years, with the status-quo, the district is expected to continue losing land for agriculture owing to the rapid conversions of farm land to other uses such as residential and commercial. Wards such as New Farms, Chilongolo, and Mondengwa had experienced rapid conversion of land from farm land to commercial and residential contributing to the drastic loss of agricultural land in the district.

As the population grows, the demand for agricultural produce also continues to rise. Substantially, increased demand for agricultural produce in the district is likely to lead to proportionate demand for land for production, and this will entail clearing tracts of land for the establishment of farms and farming activities, irrigation facilities, and enhancement of extension services in the district.

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

An increase in the farming population has led to mass clearance of trees, causing deforestation in the district, which in the long run alters the district's temperature and destabilizes the climate in general. Another agriculture practice that has a negative impact on the environment is application of chemical fertiliser in fields, which causes soil degradation.

Most of the small-scale fresh vegetable farmers in the district unsustainably depend on natural streams for crop irrigation, which has depleted most of the streams. Additionally, land use change from agriculture to residential has led to the depletion of underground water and major streams due to heightened onsite water provision.

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

Climate change comes with extreme temperature and unpredictable weather patterns. Droughts and flash floods, which increasingly negatively affect the district, are some of the core disasters caused by climate change. Temperature changes have also caused crop diseases such as army worms to spread. The ultimate result has been a decrease in production and productivity.

4.2.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

The agriculture industry was female dominated as the majority of the farmers in the district were women constituting 65% while men constituted only 35%, with only 70 male commercial farmers. Additionally, the farmers employed the majority of women and youths as casual workers earning low income.

4.2.8 Core Issues

- ✓ Low crop production and productivity - Only 1.88 metric tons of maize was produced out of the target 4 metric tons annually in the district
- ✓ Limited crop diversification and yield improvement - Limited crop diversification with maize at 75% and others (soya beans, sorghum and groundnuts) at 25% in 3 wards
- ✓ Climate change effects such as floods, droughts and crop diseases caused low crop yields.

4.3 Fisheries and Livestock Sector

The Fisheries Act (2011) mandates the establishment of fisheries management areas and committees, as well as the promotion of sustainable fisheries development and a precautionary approach to fisheries management, conservation, utilization, and development. Additionally, it establishes regulations for commercial fishing and aquaculture.

The Animal Health Act No. 27 of 2010 is dedicated to the enhancement of the productivity efficacy and animal health of livestock in Zambia, with the objective of fostering income generation, food security, and poverty alleviation. The government has implemented a variety of programs and regulations to prevent the transmission of animal diseases. This encompasses the implementation of quarantine measures, vaccination campaigns, and disease surveillance systems to protect the health of animals.

The National Livestock Development Policy (2020) is focused on the enhancement of market access for livestock products, the promotion of animal health, and the enhancement of livestock production. It is designed to enhance productivity, enhance the character of the breed and provide assistance to small-scale livestock producers.

4.3.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at a Local Level

According to the 8NDP, the government plans to expand the livestock and fisheries subsectors. Fisheries interventions will try to get people to invest in better fingerling production and build and start using facilities for fish breeding and freezing in order to make up for the lack of fish in the area and expand into the regional market. Building community-managed livestock service centres, provincial livestock insemination centres, and veterinary laboratories is expected to increase livestock productivity. The government will further devolve veterinary services to boost efficiency in the livestock subsector.

4.3.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

The sector offers extension services to livestock farmers to improve their knowledge and skills in livestock management practices. These services encompass the dissemination of information on best practices in areas such as animal nutrition, reproduction, and disease prevention, as well as training and advisory support.

The district had five (5) Livestock/veterinary camps namely; Namalombwe, Mwembeshi, Mapepe, Chilongolo and Mpamba. All the five (5) camps were manned by 10 extension officers of which five (5) were Veterinary extension officers, two (2) were Livestock Extension Officers and three (3) were Fisheries Extension Officers. The number of personnel assigned to Fisheries Extension Officers was adequate whereas, the number of veterinary and livestock personnel was insufficient, as there was a staff deficiency in comparison to the standard of 12 for each sector. This led to inadequate service delivery in the district.

4.3.3 Livestock Development

The district had a combination of both small scale and commercial livestock farmers with approximately 6,528 small scale farmers and 845 commercial farmers as shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Livestock Farmers

S/No	Type of Farmers	Number of small-scale farmers	Number of commercial Farmers	Total
1	Cattle farmers	3500	60	3560
2	Goat farmers	1648	60	1708
3	Sheep Farmers	180	25	205
4	Pig Farmers	1200	700	1900

Source: Department of Fisheries, (2024)

The predominant livestock in the district included cattle, goats, pigs, and poultry. The district had an estimated cattle population of 24,000, with 24,733 goats and 20,353 pigs. Furthermore, the District had an estimated 204,958 poultry birds, mostly chickens, ducks, guinea fowl, and turkeys as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Number of Livestock

S/No	Livestock Category	Size of Head/Flock
1	Cattle	23,183
2	Goats	24,733
3	Pigs	20,353
4	Broiler Chickens	142,628
5	Village Chickens	35,029
6	Layers	23,102
7	Other Fowls (Specify) Turkeys	812

8	Ducks	1,213
9	Guinea Fowls	1,362
10	Turkey	812

Source: Department of Fisheries and Livestock, (2024)

The district was home to three (3) dairy cooperative farms; Ferngroove Cooperative, Mapepe Cooperative, and Satellite Cooperative. Additionally, it was home to 10 dairy farms, including Marydale Farm and ADA.K. Farms. It was also home to Rephidum Institute, Tabela Farm, H&L Farms, and ZNS Sopelo Farms among others. There is a readily accessible market for livestock in both Chilanga and Lusaka Districts.

In order to ensure hygienic slaughtering of animals, 10 abattoirs were located in the district. These included Kachema, Majoru, Master Butcheries, Wemma, Daily Meats, Fresh Meats, Legana, Termites, and Supreme Chickens, and Beef Products Ltd. Additionally, farmers privately owned plunge reservoirs in the district.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), East Coast Fever (ECF), and New Castle affected cattle, goats/sheep, and poultry separately. The Department of Veterinary Services offered a variety of services to assist the livestock sector in the district, such as disease control through the use of vaccines, treatments, vector control, surveillance, and sensitizations. Additionally, a checkpoint was located in Lusaka West, which aided in the prevention of disease transmission and the illicit movement of livestock within and beyond the district.

4.3.4 Aquaculture Development

The fisheries office in the district facilitates all the fisheries and aquaculture activities, with the main activities being aquaculture development, fish surveillance, and enforcement. The office employed seven (7) extension technical officers to ensure effective service delivery.

There were 255 fish farmers registered in the district fish farmers register, operating 510 fish ponds, which covered approximately 260,202 square meters. Out of the 255 fish farmers, only seven (7) were aquaculture seed fund beneficiaries supported by the Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project (ZAEDP), which was managed by the Citizen Economic Empowerment

Commission (CEEC). The estimated annual fish production capacity was 100,000 kg while fish production remained low at only 55% of the estimated target.

Furthermore, there were four (4) fingerling producers with an annual production capacity of 12 million fingerlings. The producers are Msekese fisheries, Shumba aquatic farms, Kasalari hatchery, and Chilanga Aquaculture Research Station.

The Department of Fisheries previously managed five (5) fish ponds in Chilanga Ward which were designated for fishing and were situated along Musambang'ombe Stream. Longridge and Sangalala Dam were constructed along the stream to ensure a constant supply of water to the fish ponds. However, due to human activities (encroachments), the natural stream dried up, and the ponds were defunct.

Despite the District's potential to produce more, aquaculture performance was very poor. The situation led the District to import fish from other districts within and outside the province. It further promoted indiscriminate and illegal fishing in community dams and streams.

4.3.5 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The communities in the district indicated a lack of adequate infrastructure and extension services in the district. This led to the low production and productivity of livestock and fish. They indicated that deliberate policies to support emerging small-scale farmers were required. Further, there was lack of support and adequate information hence, there was need for increased sensitization and capacity building of farmers.

Communities also emphasized on; the need to promote local production of vaccines in the wards, the need for an abattoir as the district lacked a public abattoir and cold room, creating more checkpoints at entry points to the district, and the need to drill commercial boreholes to service the defunct fish ponds in Chilanga Ward.

4.3.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

An increase in population in the next 10 years will result into an increased demand for extension services, grazing land as well as water points. Climate change has had a negative impact on the water bodies by reducing their volume.

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

Continued encroachments and changes in land use, exacerbated by population growth will alter water quality and fish habitat.

4.3.8 Analysis of the Impact of Environment and Climate Change Analysis on the sector

Degradation of biodiversity and depletion of district rangelands have occurred, which has contributed to global warming. In some areas of the district, such as Mwembeshi and Mondengwa Wards, droughts led to declining water levels in both artificial and natural water reservoirs, streams, and damboos. Due to their complete reliance on water, this has had a devastating influence on the livestock and aquaculture businesses.

4.3.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

The sector is mainly dominated by men. However, the sector has potential to be an income-generating activity for women and youths who are not employed in the formal sector, and this can increase household income and alleviate overall poverty in communities.

4.3.10 Core issues

The district's livestock and fish production and productivity were generally modest, with fish accounting for 55% in five divisions. The sector's infrastructure and extension services were insufficient to regulate fisheries and livestock administration. It is imperative to enhance market infrastructure, encourage the value addition of livestock products, and provide assistance to livestock producers in the formation of cooperatives and market linkages.

4.4 Forestry Sector

4.4.1 Review of key Forestry Policies and Plans

Sustainable environment, ecosystems and natural resources management is necessary as it supports the provision of basic human needs. The 8NDP focuses on implementation of programmes under Strategic Development Area 3 (Environmental Sustainability) in ensuring natural resource management is enhanced. The programmes are in line with development outcome 2, namely; sustainable environment and natural resources management. Through programmes such as sustainable land and forest management, the Government aims at reversing the growing threats to

natural resources ranging from habitat transformation and encroachment among others. Among the key interventions will be to enhance community participation in natural resource management. Through the 8NDP interventions, it is expected that the national deforestation rate will reduce to 120,000 of forest cover per annum by 2026 from current 172,000 of forest cover per annum in 2021.

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

The National Forestry Policy of 2014 governs the forestry sector in Chilanga District. The policy document encourages the involvement of local communities, traditional authorities, and the private sector in forest management, as well as participatory forest management. It encourages stakeholders to participate in the decision-making, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes. The Forestry Act No. 4 of 2015, which guides the district's forestry activities, justifies the decentralisation of forest administration.

4.4.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

In Chilanga District, there were no gazetted forest reserves or local forest areas. Private properties accounted for the majority of the land and 70% of the landowners in the district used their land for agricultural use while often engaged in mass clearing of vegetation to maximize on farming. The district was host to the famous Munda Wanga Park that consisted of a Botanical Garden and a Zoo under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife. The Park was a protected sanctuary of both flora and fauna species. Further, the district was home to a privately owned Wildlife Sanctuary known as Parays Animal Sanctuary along Mumbwa Road.

The District Forestry Office had four (4) extension officers who coordinated forestry activities. However, the staffing levels did not translate into sufficient service delivery in the sector. The Forestry Office offered a variety of extension services, including highway patrol, forestry inspection, export, and afforestation. One of the issues that negatively affected implementation of programs in the sector was inadequate transportation for the extension officers.

4.4.4 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community and Stakeholder Consultations

A number of issues arose from the public participation process such as inadequate extension service provision, lack of forest reserves, insufficient capacity for bee farmers and movement of unmonitored charcoal trucks in the district.

4.4.5 Assessment of the Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

The increased population projections entail proportional increase in demand for land and other natural resources such as water. Therefore, wards which are predominantly farming areas such as Mwembeshi, Nakachenje, Chinyanja, Chilongolo and Mondengwa were likely to experience loss of forest cover due to the rapid conversion of land from agricultural to other uses. Nonetheless, built up wards such as Namalombwe, Kalundu, Kasupe, Mount Makulu and Chilanga are expected to attract land restoration initiatives such as tree planting in order to address rising atmospheric temperatures. Thus, the wards that are predominantly farming areas will need increased investment in Agro-forestry and reforestation in order to harmonize agricultural activities and conservation of the existing forest cover.

4.4.6 Analysis of Impact of Environment and climate change

The lack of forest reserves in the district poses a challenge on the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. Further, the trend is exacerbated by the uncontrolled conversion of land to commercial and residential uses, leaving lesser opportunities to invest in afforestation and reforestation programs in areas without forest cover.

The effects of environmental and climate change on the forestry sector have been adverse. The district has persistently experienced drought in most of the wards making it difficult to engage in efforts to restore forest cover through setting up of tree plantations in potential wards. However, targets to plant trees in schools and institutions yielded positive results demonstrating what can be achieved on a large scale.

4.4.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Men dominated the activities in the forestry sector such as beekeeping and value addition of processed timber in the district. As there is no charcoal production in the district, trading is mainly done by women while men are mostly involved in transportation. On the other hand, youths and the elderly were seen to be inactive in the activities relating to the sector.

4.4.8 Core Issues

Some of the underlying factors contributing to issues identified were; inadequate extension officers leading to low performance, lack of transport which consequently led to difficulties in implementing programs, and lack of equipment for beekeepers especially to would be farmers.

4.5 Community Development

The sector is responsible for the provision of social protection and socio-economic empowerment to facilitate the development of sustainability and inclusive communities and individuals. The Department of Community Development improves the quality of life for the communities by addressing issues such as food security, gender and development, accessibility, leadership and entrepreneurship skills, and the implementation of the programs identified.

4.5.1 Key Government Priorities at Local level

The National Social Protection Policy of 2014 serves as the blueprint for the community development and social services sectors. The policy prioritizes providing fundamental and equitable social protection services to facilitate the development of sustainable human communities for all.

The primary objectives of the 8NDP under pillar two, which is poverty and vulnerability reduction, are as follows:

- ✓ Improve the welfare and livelihoods of impoverished and vulnerable individuals;
- ✓ Reduce developmental disparities.
- ✓ Reduce the vulnerability associated with HIV and AIDS.

The district is implementing programs to reduce poverty among vulnerable individuals, such as the Food Security Pack, Social Cash Transfer, and MSMEs access to finance promotion (Village Banking/Soft Loan).

7.1.1 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

Community development had five (05) types of services that were offered to the district. These include; Self Help project, Food Security Pack, Micro- Credit Facility (Village Banking), Women's Club and Non-Formal Class. The services are mainly targeted at benefiting the vulnerable members of society such as women and youths. The services provided are shown in Table 9 below.

Table 10: Services under Community Development

S/N	Type of Service	Target groups	Indicator
1	Self Help project	One project – staff house and office	Number of vulnerable recommended.
2	Food Security Pack	2275 beneficiaries of FSP	Number of beneficiaries
3	Micro- Credit Facility (Village Banking)	45 women benefiting from Mount Makulu and Chilanga Wards village banking services	Number of vulnerable women benefiting
4	Women’s Club	24 beneficiaries	Number of women benefited
5	Non-Formal Class	143 beneficiaries	Number of women able to read and write.

Source: Community Development office, (2024)

- ✓ Motorbikes, office space, motor vehicles and housing units
- ✓ Skills training centres
- ✓ Social amenities
- ✓ Office block
- ✓ Office Vehicles

Table 11: Anticipated Future Demand based on Programmes

S/No	Programme	Present Situation (2022)	Future Demand
-	Food Security Pack (FSP)	2275	4991
-	Village Banking (Soft Loan)	45	196
-	Non-Formal Class	143	108
-	Women’s Club	24	258
-	Office block	Nil	1

Source: Chilanga Community Development office, (2024)

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

There were submissions that the services provided by the sector were not widely and equitably distributed in the district. The community expressed need to increase the number of beneficiaries from 2275 in order to accommodate more people. Further, it was highlighted that low literacy levels among women and the youth prevented them from accessing some of the services, for example, it was observed that women had challenges in opening women’s clubs to enable them participate and benefit from the sector fully.

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

4.5.3.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The projected population in 10 years’ time will increase and the demand for community development services will increase. With the increased population, the sector will also need the following to meet the demand:

- ✓ Social services infrastructure
- ✓ literacy classes

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

The impact of the continuation of the existing trends on land use and population distribution patterns will be implying an increase in demand for land for social services and infrastructure.

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

Claiming ownership of farming land from Food Security Pack beneficiaries an existing trend causing conflicts. The beneficiaries need more land for cultivation.

4.5.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

Unpredictable weather patterns, often exacerbated by climate change, can severely impact farming by disrupting food availability, reducing access to food, and affecting food quality. These changes lead to lower agricultural productivity and can diminish household food security as risks discourage farmers from investing in their production systems, ultimately threatening long-term sustainability and returns.

4.5.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Issues arising regarding gender and vulnerability included; involvement of vulnerable populations in socioeconomic activity, women did not have enough information and lacked access to financial support, high levels of poverty, limited economic empowerments, and high unemployment levels.

4.5.8 Core Issues

- ✓ High Poverty levels
- ✓ Population increases having an impact on the number of vulnerable groups such as the aged and the differently abled.
- ✓ High unemployment levels
- ✓ Women lack access to financial support
- ✓ Limited sound and solid infrastructural development
- ✓ Inadequate funding for the running programs

4.6 Social Welfare Sector

4.6.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level

The sector in the district is guided by the National Social Protection Policy of 2014. The policy provides for equitable and basic social protection services for inclusive sustainable human community development.

4.6.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

The social welfare services available in the district include; juvenile justice, adoption services/foster care, inspection of children’s home, probation services, child placement, human trafficking, gender-based violence (GBV), social cash transfer (SCT), and public welfare assistance scheme (PWAS)

8.1.1 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performances

To mitigate vulnerability, the sector renders services to households in the District. The sector is composed of three (03) officers and one (01) chauffeur. Insufficient officers are present to provide the district with the necessary social services, as illustrated in Table 10.

Table 12: Beneficiaries Social Welfare Services

Programme	Project	KPI	Number of Beneficiaries
Social Cash Transfer	SCT	100% of Social Cash Transfer beneficiaries	7,721 (8865)
Public Welfare assistance Scheme	PWAS	30% of PWAS beneficiaries	1,220 (walk in activity)
Juvenile Justice			11
Adoption			2
Child placement			194
Probation Services			8
Human Trafficking			1
GBV			33
Foster Care			2

Source: Chilanga District Social Welfare, 2024

4.6.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Some of the issues raised during the public participation process included;

- ✓ Empowerment schemes were spread across the district, however the demand was not met due to limited resources
- ✓ There was need for a safe house for victims of GBV
- ✓ Most empowerment schemes were often for women leaving out the men
- ✓ There was need for recreation centres
- ✓ Illiteracy among the community members posed a challenge to understanding of programmes

- ✓ Inadequate sensitization of programmes due to limited resources
- ✓ Stakeholder orientation on statutory issues
- ✓ The sector had inadequate transport to reach out to all the communities in need
- ✓ Negative cultural norms affected sustainable development in some parts of the district.

4.6.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over ten years

A number of changes are anticipated in the next 10 years as a result of the anticipated population changes. These include:

- ✓ Increased demand for empowerment Scheme Services
- ✓ Beneficiaries of Social Cash Transfer will increase
- ✓ Need for Juvenile Justice services and Gender Based Violence services to be implemented in all the wards in the district
- ✓ Increased demand for services for the persons living with disabilities and the youth
- ✓ Need for GBV one stop centre in the district

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

The impact of the ongoing and committed investment and development on land use and population distribution patterns will be implying an increase in demand for land for infrastructure development in order to efficiently provide services such as Social Cash Transfer, Public Welfare assistance Scheme and Juvenile Justice.

4.6.6 Analysis of the impact of Environmental and Climate Change

There is inadequate community empowerment, and hence most vulnerable people are prompted into unsustainable livelihood activities such as illegal charcoal trading, which impacts negatively on the environment and climate change.

Due to high levels of vulnerability, some victims seek survival alternatives by trading on the streets, thereby causing street vending.

4.6.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Under the Social Welfare Sector, the following were the identified issues relating to gender and vulnerable groups in the district;

- ✓ Increased cases of sexual gender-based violence

- ✓ Children deserted their homes and adopted life in the streets as a way to find food
- ✓ Separation of families
- ✓ High poverty levels and hunger
- ✓ More female beneficiaries on the social cash transfer than males
- ✓ Alcohol and substance abuse

4.6.8 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

- ✓ Inadequate human resource in the department.
- ✓ Inadequate resources under the PWAS programme
- ✓ Inadequate transport
- ✓ Lack of office space
- ✓ Limited access in some remote areas
- ✓ (Inadequate empowerment programmes)
- ✓ (High levels of poverty)
- ✓ (Youth unemployment)
- ✓ (Limited empowerment programmes)
- ✓ (Lack recreation amenities)
- ✓ (High levels of unemployment)
- ✓ (High levels of female headed and child headed households due to HIV/AIDS)

4.6.9 Core Issues

Below is a list of the identified core issues:

- a) poverty levels
- b) limited economic activities for women and youth
- c) The HIV/AIDS pandemic led to an increase in the number of street kids, orphans, and early marriages
- d) The increase in population had an impact on the number of vulnerable groups such as the aged and disabled, as the population grows, demand for support systems for vulnerable groups intensify necessitating more targeted programs to meet their needs
- e) High unemployment levels in the country led to an increase in the number of vulnerable people
- f) Limited empowerment programs

4.7 Education Sector

4.7.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level.

The district strives to be a hub of excellence in the provision of quality education to every citizen in order to have a quality life that will contribute to national development. The goal of the sector in general is to provide a quality, accessible, equal and efficient education to all citizens with support from other stakeholders.

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

The 8NDP has four (4) strategic development areas that focus on various sectors, with education being covered under the human and social development strategic development area. During the 8NDP period, interventions will focus on increasing access to and improving the quality of education. In order to actualize the interventions, set out in the plan, four (4) strategies have been identified to address the development outcome of “improved education and skills development” which are; enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education, improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills, increase access to higher education, and enhance science, technology and innovation.

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

A number of national legislations, policies, plans and strategies guide the implementation of programmes in the sector. One of the key policies is the Educating our future Policy, which was produced in 1996 and guides on the delivery of public and private education at all levels in Zambia from Early Childhood Education (ECE) to secondary education. This is a strategic policy that addresses the whole education system, with particular attention to democratization, decentralization, curriculum relevance and diversification while emphasizing the basic right of every Zambian to education and stresses on fundamental factors of education provision such as access, quality and equity at all delivery points in the system.

Other key national policy documents aimed at enhancing the sector’s performance include; the Standards and Evolution Guidelines 2015, which provides the standards for the provision of quality education; the Re-entry Policy, introduced by the Zambian Government in 1997 to allow girls that get pregnant to return to school and complete their education; the Free Education Policy,

introduced by the Government of the Republic of Zambia in 2022; and the the Constituency Development Fund Guidelines 2022.

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

A number of programmes are being implemented in line with the various national policies, plans and strategies in the education sector, some of which are being implemented through the Constituency Development Fund Guidelines. These guidelines provide for a component on secondary boarding and skills bursary, which aims at aiding learners, students and those requiring re-skilling to access bursaries for education in their respective constituencies. The government has an annual disbursement of Constituency Development Fund to all Constituencies in Zambia out of which 20% is meant solely for secondary school boarding and skill development bursaries for the vulnerable at local level. Starting from the year 2022, the sector received amounts totalling to K4, 890,583.07. Further, CDF allocation was gradually increased to 28.3 million and 30.6 million Kwacha for the year 2023 and 2024 respectively entailing an increase in the money allocated for the sector.

4.7.4 Description of the Existing State of Development

4.7.4.1 Availability of Service

The district’s education sector was geographically dissected into five (5) zones namely; Chilanga, Bayuni, Kalundu, Mwembeshi and Namalombwe. There were three (3) types of schools within these zones being run by the Government, community and private sector, as depicted in the figure below. In total, there were 136 schools and 1,124 teachers in the district, though part of Bayuni Zone is in Lusaka District despite being serviced by Chilanga District Education Board. Out of these schools, 66 were privately owned, 29 were community schools, 26 public primary schools, 10 public secondary schools and six (6) newly upgraded secondary schools. Out of the 10 public secondary schools, only four (4) had establishment.

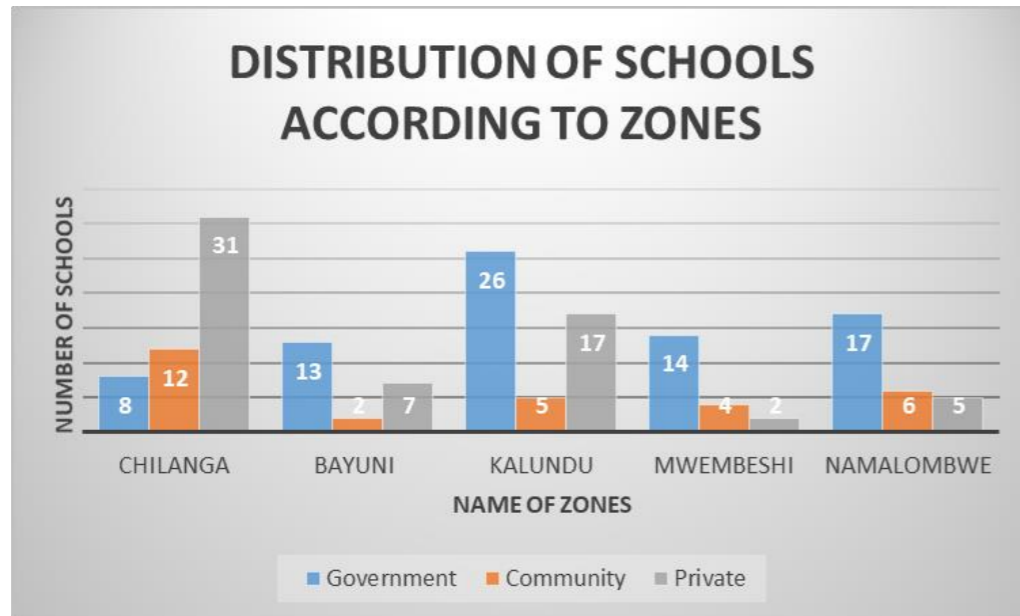


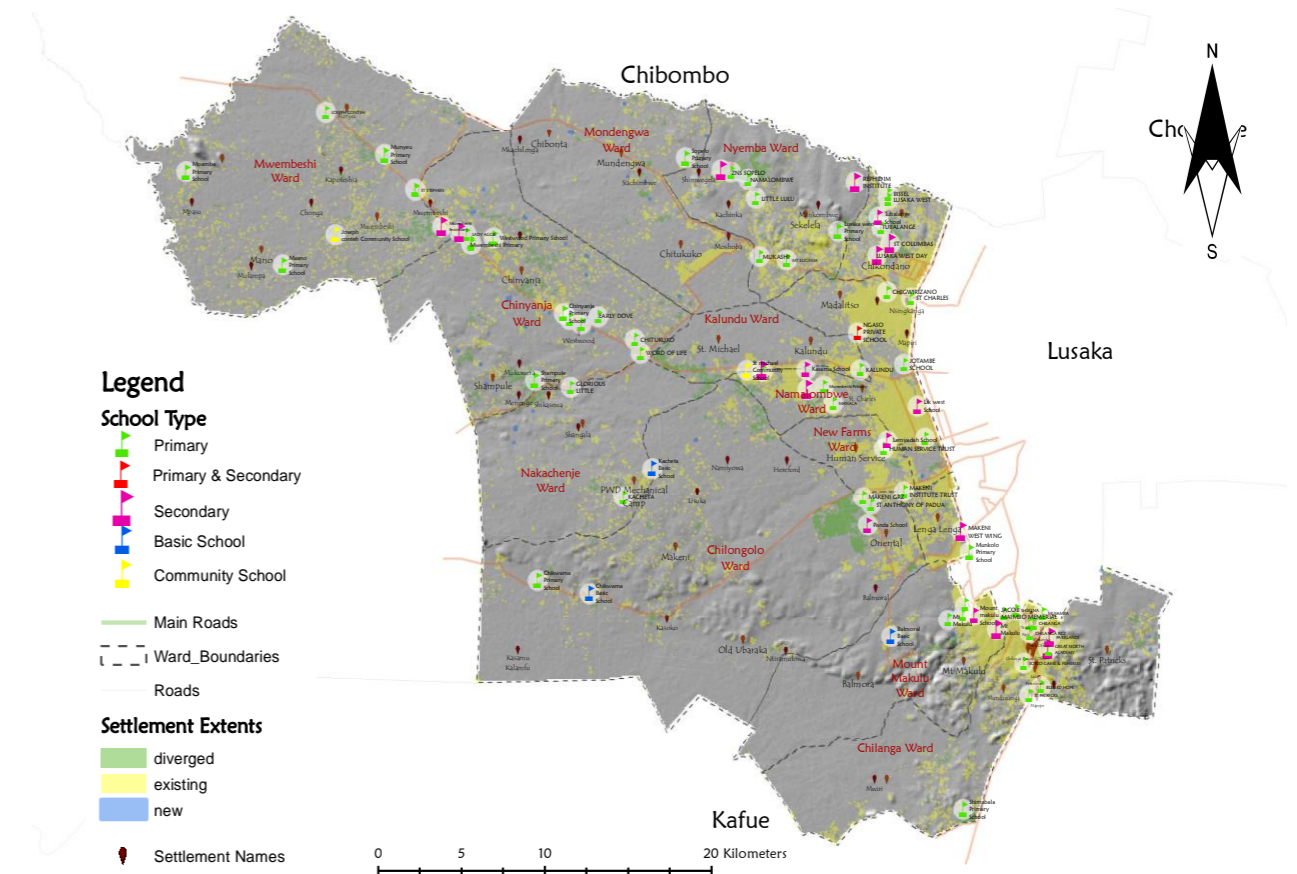
Figure 10: Schools Distribution/Zone
Source: Chilanga DEBS, 2024

The district’s formal and informal education system also served school age children who had either dropped out of schools or never attended formal school. Alternative approaches to primary schooling that community schools provided were included in the system. In addition, other services offered include;

- **Early Childhood Education-** The district had a total number of 23 Early Childhood Education (ECE) centers. This is a continuous process about young children’s holistic development, through which young children aged 0-8 acquire skills and abilities in the domains of motor, cognitive, language, social and emotional development.
- **Adult literacy** - The District had nine (9) adult literacy centers to enable adult learners acquire reading, writing, numeracy and other skills for sustainable livelihood.
- **Special Education** - The District offered special education services in nine (9) centers.

Below is a map showing public schools in the district.

Map 15: Distribution of Schools in Chilanga District



Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

4.7.5 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the Education Sector

4.7.5.1 Enrolment levels for 2021 and 2022

The district experienced an increase in the yearly enrolment levels in both primary and secondary schools, which was one of the impacts of the Free Education Policy. Figure 10 below shows the enrolment levels in 2021 and 2022. The enrolment levels are projected to increase in the next five (5) years as shown in Figure 11.

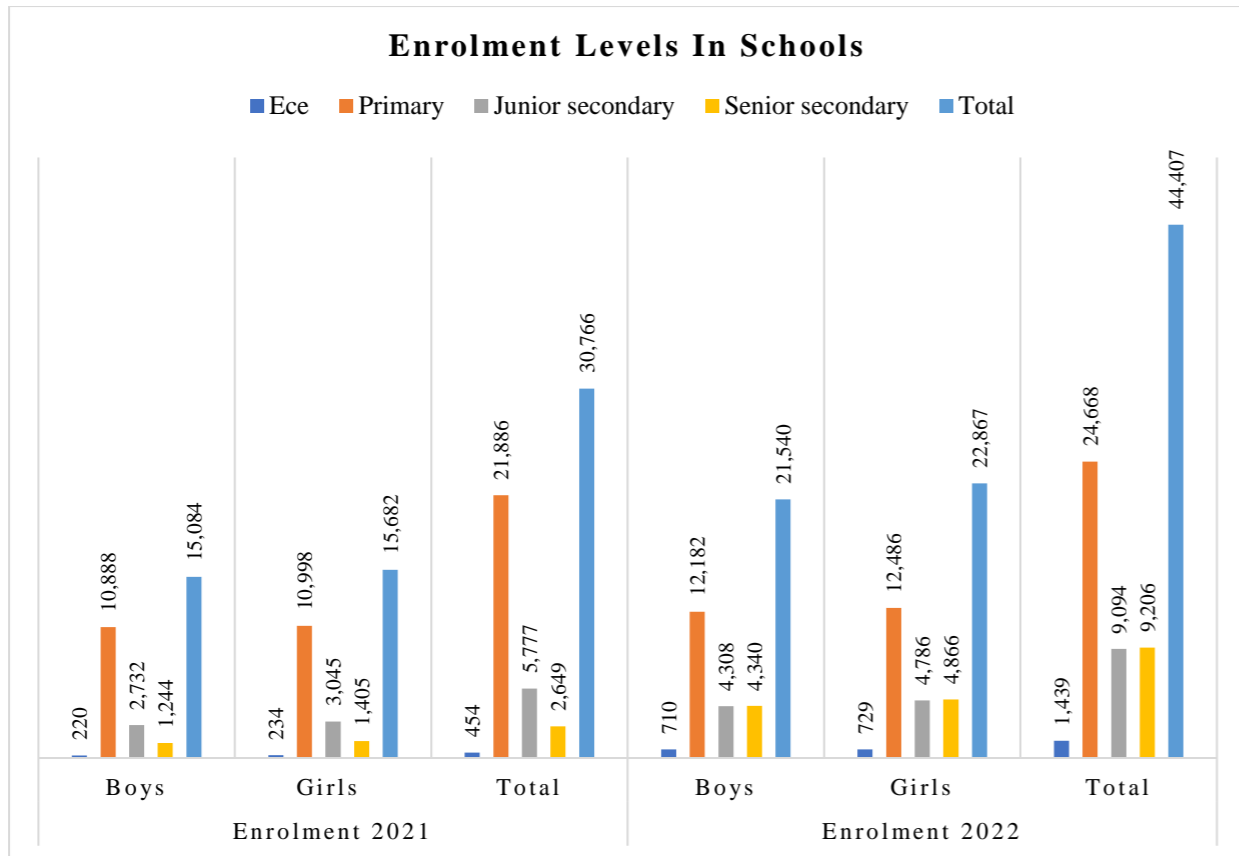


Figure 11: Enrolment Levels
Source: Chilanga District Education Office, 2024

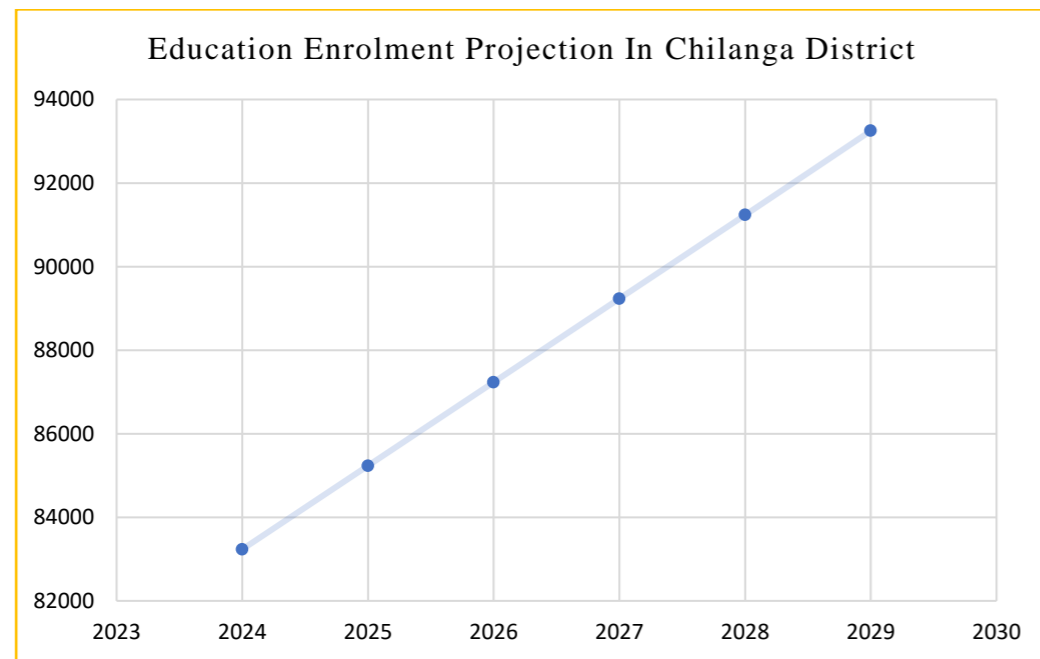


Figure 12: Education Enrolment Projection
Source: Chilanga District Education Office, 2024

4.7.6 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performances

4.7.6.1 Education Standard

The national standards for education have been set as shown in Table 11.

Table 13: Education Standards

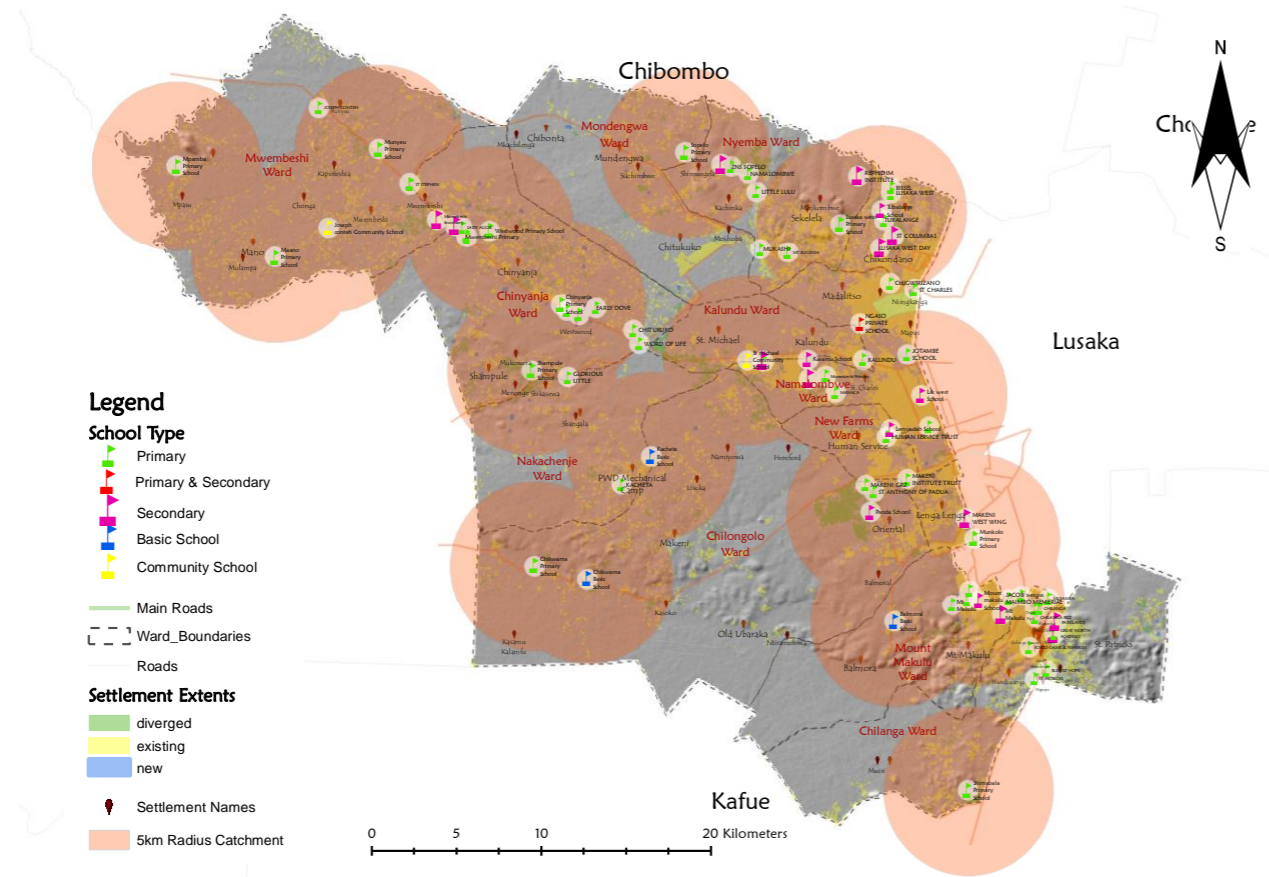
S/No	Criteria	Standard
1	Distance	5 km to education facilities.
2	Pupil/teacher ratio	1 teacher: 40 pupils
3	Classroom – Pupil ratio	1 classroom: 25 pupils ECE Primary Secondary 1 classroom: 40 pupils 1 classroom: 35 pupils
4	Desk – Pupil	1 desk: 2 pupils (two-seater desks – Primary Section).
5	Book –Pupil	1 book: pupils

Source: Chilanga District Education Office, 2024

4.7.6.2 Distance of Education facility

The district had unequal distribution of education facilities. About 51% of primary and secondary schools were not distributed equally, especially in places such as Chibonta, Sable in Mwembeshi, Sipalo B in Makeni, Albaraka and Nazrino near Shimabala areas indicating that some pupils traveled long distances to access education facilities. This is against the standard of having a school at least every 5km in occupied areas. However, it should be noted that despite certain areas having schools within the recommended service coverage of 5km, some densely populated wards such as Namalombwe, New Farms and Kasupe still needed additional educational facilities. The figure below shows the service catchment for schools in Chilanga District.

Map 16: Service Catchment of Schools in Chilanga District



Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

2	Pupil/teacher ratio	1 teacher: 75 pupils	
3	Classroom – Pupil ratio	1 classroom: 110pupils	
4	Desk– Pupil	1 desk: 4 pupils (two-seater desks – Primary Section).	
5	Book–Pupil	1 book: 4 pupils	
6	Dropout rate	Boys	Girls
		0.3%	0.2%
7	Pass rate	Grade 9	Grade 12
		78%	64%

Source: Chilanga District Education Board, 2024

4.7.6.3 Progression Rates and learning Outcomes

The progression rate for grade seven (7) pupils in most schools in the district was approximately at 90% considering that the number of public schools were not within reach. This consequently led to pupils covering long distances to schools coupled with other economic challenges.

4.7.6.4 Teacher- Pupil Ratio

The district had inadequate education and skills development facilities and did not have adequate teaching staff. In addition, the teacher–pupil ratio was high both at the primary and school levels as can be seen in table15 below.

Table 14: Teacher-Pupil Ratio Status

S/No	Criteria	Status
1	Distance	5 km to education facilities

4.7.6.5 School Dropouts

The nation experienced an increasing school dropout rate, which was the same trend throughout the district. The overall rate for Lusaka Province in 2017 was 0.9% (Ministry of Education Bulletin 2017). At district level, the number of school drop outs was at 0.2% for girls and 0.3% for boys according to the DEBS office (as shown in table 12). The status of the dropout rates was as a result of a wide array of economic factors such as high unemployment in the reproductive age group, inadequate classroom and sanitation infrastructure, poverty, alcohol and substance abuse, early marriages and teenage pregnancies.

4.7.6.6 Book–Pupil ratio

The education facilities in the district had limited books. The book pupil ratio is 1:1 according to the education standard. However, most of the primary and secondary schools had a book-pupil ratio of 1:4, which was below the set standards.

4.7.6.7 Desk-Pupil Ratio

The schools had very few desks in the recent past as a result of the desks not being consistently supplied. The introduction of the Free Education Policy in 2022 was another factor that contributed to the Desk: Pupil Ratio increasing. In the base year, there was a shortfall of about 5,900 desks in all the wards.

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

The district had a total of 136 Schools classified as; 66 schools privately owned, 28 community schools, 26 public primary schools, 10 public secondary schools and six (6) newly upgraded

secondary schools. It offered early childhood, special education and adult literacy. The performance of pupils was average due to inadequate number of teachers, long distances covered from home to school, and lack of libraries in schools.

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

One of the issues that arose from the public consultation process regarding the availability of services as well as communities that had limited access to available services was that there were inadequate public schools in Namalombwe, Kalundu, and Chinyanja (Katumpu area). The community also highlighted the lack of public schools in Nakachenje (PWD and Wasala area) and Mwembeshi (Mukuyu and Maano) as one of the core issues in the district. Further, there was emphasis on the need to upgrade Mpamba Primary to a secondary school as a response to addressing the challenge of inadequate secondary schools

4.7.9 Assessment of Impact of Change Anticipated Over Ten Years

4.7.9.1 Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Based on the Estimates of Population Change According to the 2022 enrolment, the school going age group was at 44,407 and is likely to increase implying that the future demand for services and facilities will be high hence the need to construct and upgrade education facilities in both rural and urban areas.

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

The projected population increase and the high pupil enrollment levels necessitated the need to expand and construct new schools especially in rural wards. This implied conversion of farmland into usage that was appropriate for educational use.

4.7.10 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

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

Figure 11, on page 56 demonstrate the increase in pupil enrolment during the period 2021 and 2022. Arising from the increased enrollment levels, there was need to expand the existing school

infrastructure and to construct new ones. The expansion and construction of such facilities required additional land and clearing of existing vegetation which contributed to deforestation.

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

Climate Change negatively affected the Education sector. Between the period 2022 and 2023, some wards such as Nakachenje, Chinyanja, Kalundu, Namalombwe and Mwembeshi experienced flash floods which affected school infrastructure to the extent of blown off roofs and damaged school buildings at Shampule, Kacheta and Makeni GRZ Primary schools. Furthermore, some wards have had bridges washed away by the floods making the access roads to schools impassable. Thus, climate change posed a huge risk on the provision and access to quality education in the district.

4.7.11 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Access to both primary and secondary education remained a challenge due to long distances learners had to cover in all the wards as 51% of the schools are beyond the 5km radius of access by the learners. This indicated that there was a challenge of retaining pupils, especially girls and persons living with disabilities in secondary schools. Further, there was only one boarding school in the district, which limited access to quality education by girls and boys. Other factors identified included; lack of school infrastructure for children with special education needs, lack of appropriate sanitary facilities for girls and teenage pregnancies.

4.7.12 Challenges in the Sector

- ✓ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of educational facilities at all levels
- ✓ Inadequate accommodation for teachers
- ✓ High teacher: pupil ratio
- ✓ High book: pupil ratio
- ✓ Teenage pregnancies
- ✓ Poor sanitation and water supply in some schools.
- ✓ Alcohol and substance abuse
- ✓ Lack of libraries and laboratories
- ✓ Encroachment on school land

4.7.13 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues

The core issues identified in the sector included; inadequate education facilities at all levels, inadequate quality education, inadequate accessibility to education facilities, and poor Sanitation

and water supply in some schools. The factors contributing to issues identified included; high poverty levels, limited land for education facilities, and limited investment in the sector

4.8 Health Sector

4.8.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level

In line with the Eighth National Development Plan (2022 – 2026), one of the key strategic areas of focus was strengthening Public Health. This focused on the prevention of all communicable diseases as a key strategic area for the effective public health management to ensure public health safety. It also focused on devolution of district health services to enhance decision making for effective service delivery, strengthening of universal fundamental components in the provision of universal health care systems with the aim of promoting health population in prevention of communicable and notifiable diseases, and increased access to quality health care.

4.8.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies and how they are being implemented at Local Level

The key policies that the health sector implements include; the National Health Policy (2017-2021), the National Health Strategic Plan, the HIV/AIDS Policy, the Adolescent and Reproductive Health Policy and Annual Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Plan. The sector has priorities in other areas such as; primary health care and management support services.

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

The district implemented various projects, which included construction of a health post in Chibbonta, construction of an ablution block at Maano Health Post, a medical laboratory at Makeni GRZ Clinic, a clinic at Kazimva and a Health Post at Chibbonta. In addition, Upgrade of a Water Reticulation System was done at Mpamba Health Post and installation of a power back up at Tubalange Mini Hospital

4.8.4 Description of the Existing State of Development

4.8.4.1 Availability of Service

There was a total of 35 health facilities (Map 17) in the district of which 17 were public health facilities. The public health facilities were broken down as follows;

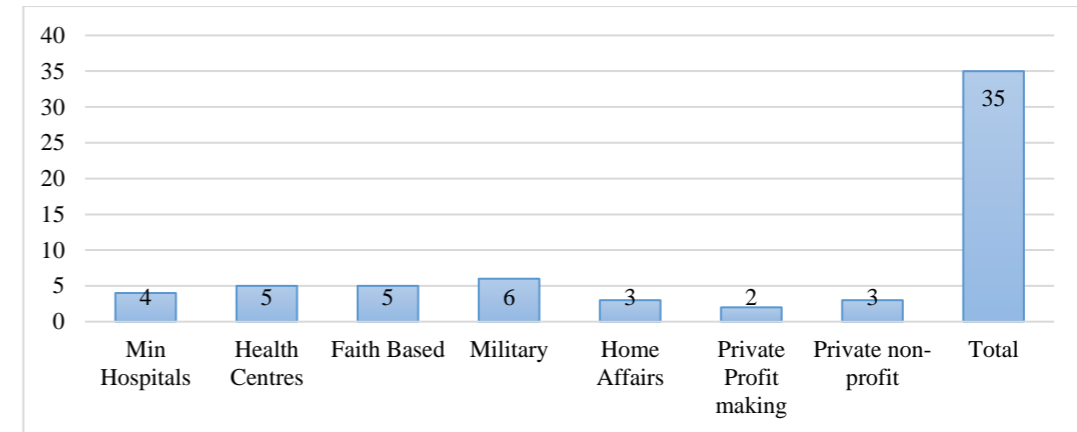
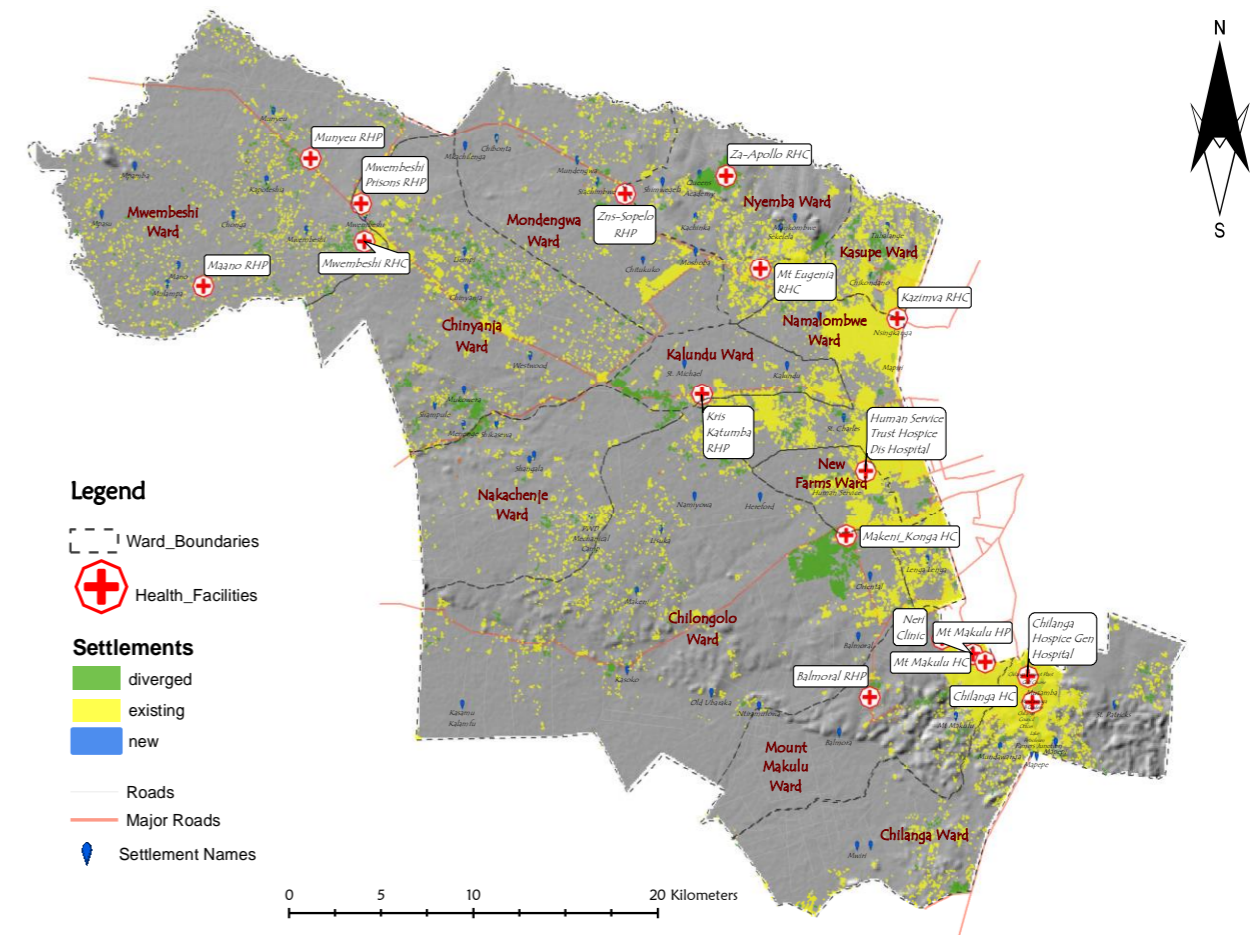


Figure 13: Chilanga District Health Facilities
Source: Chilanga District Health Office, (2024)

Map17: Chilanga Health Facilities



Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

In the base year, the district had no District or General hospital. However, it had a new private hospital called Royal Palms situated along Mungwi Road. It should be noted that the existing

facilities were not adequate to service the communities at the standard nurse: patient ratio of 1:20 and most of the facilities had inadequate staff and necessary resources. In total, the district had 352 staff as shown in Table 13. Out of the total number, 42 were on administrative transfer from other districts. The district was operating under a new establishment which included some of the new facilities such as all the Mini Hospitals, and Health Posts such as Kris Katumba, ZNS-BB, ZNS LDB and Sekelela.

Despite having the new facilities included in the establishment, treasury authority had only been granted for a few positions hence the district was still under staffed and the new facilities needed human resource from old health facilities. Additionally, the District Health Office (DHO) still had unfunded positions such as the position for Administrative Assistant, Nursing Officer, TB/HIV and Health Promotions Officer. Most of the staff at the DHO were acting for administrative convenience to make the office run smoothly. The district had 26 officers working in other districts but sitting on Chilanga District payroll.

The sector is supported by cooperating partners with human resource of which; Centre for Disease Control (CDC) contributed 56 staff, three (3) staff were from Centre for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia (CIDRZ) and seven (7) from Global Fund. The staff under supporting partners ranged from Clinical Officers, Nurses, Counsellors, Data Clerks, Laboratory staff and Drivers. This greatly improved the staffing levels in the sector.

Table 15: Staffing Levels by Category of Staff

Category of Staff	Establishment			Existing		
	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs
Medical Doctors	1		1	1		4
Nursing Staff	1		300	2		152
Clinical Officers	1		60	3		34
Medical Licentiates	0	0	2	0		0
Environmental Staff	4		40	4		21
Paramedical Staff	5		98	5		37

Non-medical professional staff	9		45	13		16
Other	8		72	11		49
Total	29		618	39		312

Source: HRMIS, 2024

The table shows the names of facilities in the district.

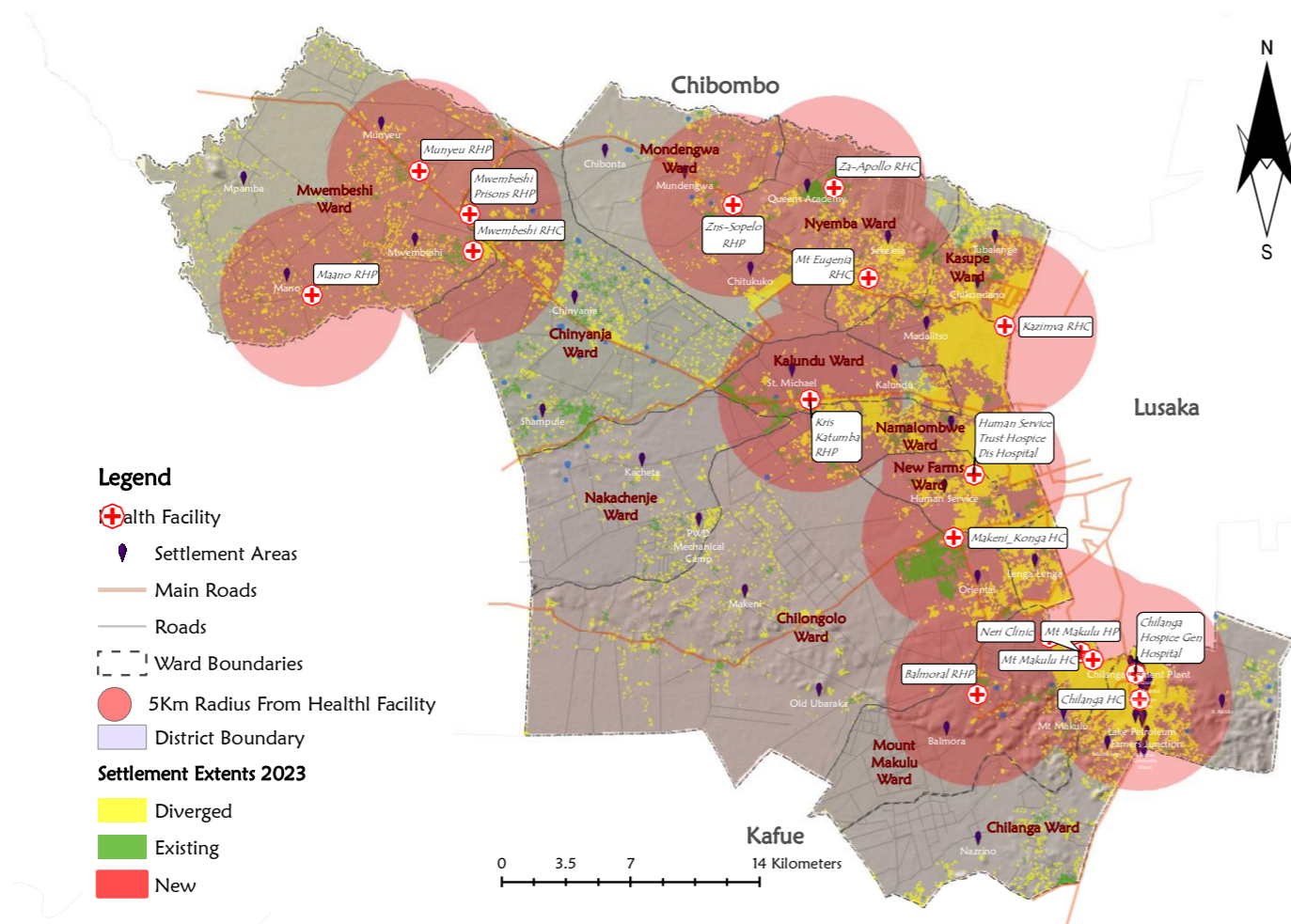
Table 16: Chilanga District Health Facilities

Institutional Name	Facility
Public Health Facilities	✓ Nakachenje Mini Hospital
	✓ Tubalange Mini Hospital
	✓ Mondengwa Mini Hospital
	✓ Chilanga Health Centre
	✓ Mt Makulu Health Centre
	✓ Mwembeshi Health Centre
	✓ Makeni Health Centre
	✓ Kazimva Health Centre
	✓ Kris Katumba Health Post
	✓ Mt Makulu Health Post
	✓ Balmoral Health Post
	✓ Maano Health Post
	✓ Sekelela Health Post
	✓ Munyeu Health Post
	✓ Mtengo Health Post
✓ Malcolm Mini Hospital	
✓ Mwembeshi Secondary Health Post	
Faith Based	✓ Mother of Mercy Hospice
	✓ Zambian Helpers Society
	✓ Human Service Trust
	✓ Marian Health post
	✓ Albaraka Health post
Military Facilities	✓ Zambia National Service (ZNS Sopelo)
	✓ Zambia National Service Builders Brigade (ZNS BB)
	✓ Zambia National Service Land Development Brigade (ZNS LDB)
	✓ Mt Eugenia base Hospital (Zambia Air force)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Apollo L85 Mini hospital (Zambia Army) ✓ ZNS Safaris Health Post ✓ Paramilitary Health Post
Home Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mwembeshi Open Air Correction Facility ✓ Mwembeshi Maximum Correction Facility ✓ Mwembeshi Secondary Health Post
Private for Non-Profit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Neri Clinic ✓ Lilayi Family Clinic
Private for Profit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Royal Palm ✓ Victoria Hospital

Source: Chilanga District Health Office, (2024)

Map18: Spatial Gap Analysis for Health Facilities in Chilanga District



Source: Chilanga Town Council- Physical Planning (2024)

4.8.5 Service coverage analysis

From the health gap analysis shown in map 18 above, it was revealed that out of the total population for Chilanga District, the population of 198,566 were serviced with health facilities whilst 41,126 were not well serviced. Further, it was established that a number settlements such as Mpamba, Kacheta, Chibonta, and Shampule were not served with health facilities.

4.8.6 Utilization Rates

Health Care facilities were equipped with the Smart Care, a system for managing and processing of information for Out Patient Department as shown in the table 20 below.

Table 17: Utilization Rates

Year	Total first OPD Attendances	Total Population	Per Capita Attendances
2018	184,874	146,038	1.27
2019	169,198	151,606	1.12
2020	141,650	157,291	0.90
2021	146,499	168,951	0.90
2022	198,566	239,692	0.82

Source: Chilanga District Health Office, (2024)

4.8.7 Top Ten Causes of Morbidity (Incidence Rates Per 1000)

Health facilities across the district had different disease incidence or causes of morbidity, however, generally there were 10 common causes of morbidity in the district for the year 2022 are shown in Table 21 below.

Table 18: Morbidity Causes and Incidences

S/No	Causes Of Morbidity	2022
1	Respiration Infection: Non-Pneumonia	175.8
2	Hypertension	53
3	Diarrhea (Non-bloody)	45.8
4	Digestive System (Not Infectious)	43.3

5	Throat diseases	20.8
6	Pelvic Inflammation Disease	16.2
7	Diabetes	15.2
8	SARS Cov-2 Disease	12.9
9	Skin Diseases (Not Infectious)	10.3
10	Dental Carries	9.8

Source: Chilanga District Health Office, (2024)

4.8.8 Quality of Service including Key Performance Indicators

The following are the health service delivery activities offered by health facilities:

Table 19: Health Services available in the district

Health Service	Facilities where service is available
Out Patient Department (OPD)	All facilities
In patient Department (IPD)	Nakachenje, Tubalange and Mondengwa Mini Hospitals, Mt. Eugenia and Apollo Mini Hospital
Ante Natal Clinic (ANC)	20 sites - Mondengwa Min Hospital, Nakachenje Mini Hospital, Tubalange Mini Hospital, Chilanga, Mt. Makulu, Zambian Helpers, Makeni GRZ, Kris Katumba, Mwembeshi RHC, Munyeu HP, Kazimva HC, Sekelela HP, ZAF Mt Eugenia, ZA Apollo L85, ZNS BB, HST, Maano, Balmoral, Sopelo and ZNS LDB
Adolescent friendly services	15 Sites - Nakachenje, Makeni GRZ, Chilanga, tubalange, Kris Katumba, Mwembeshi, Munyeu, Maano, Mt Makulu, Balmoral, Kazimva, Sekelela, Apollo, HST, ZNS BB
Expanded Program of Immunisation (EPI)	23 sites - Mondengwa Min Hospital, Nakachenje Min Hospital, Tubalange Min Hospital, Chilanga, Mt Makulu, Zambian Helpers, Makeni GRZ, Kris Katumba, Mwembeshi RHC, Munyeu HP, Kazimva HC, Sekelela HP, ZAF Mt Eugenia, ZA Apollo L85, ZNS BB, HST, Balmoral and ZNS LDB

HIV Testing	All facilities
Anti Retero Viral treatment services (ART)	18 sites - Mondengwa Min Hospital, Nakachenje Min Hospital, Tubalange Min Hospital, Chilanga, Mt Makulu, Zambian Helpers, Mother of Mercy Hospice, Makeni GRZ, Kris Katumba, Mwembeshi RHC, Munyeu HP, Kazimva HC, Sekelela HP, ZAF Mt Eugenia, ZA Apollo L85, ZNS BB, HST and ZNS LDB
Voluntary Male medical Circumcision (VMMC)	9 static sites - Chilanga, Zambian Helpers, Mt Makulu, Makeni GRZ, Kris Katumba, Mwembeshi , Kazimva, Sekelela, Mt Eugenia, Apollo and Open Air prisons
Tuberculosis (TB) Diagnosis	7 Sites - Chilanga, Mt Makulu, Mwembeshi, Kazimva, Mother of Mercy, Mt Eugenia and Apollo, Mondengwa, Nakachenje and Tubalange Mini Hospital
Cervical cancer screening	5 sites - Chilanga, Mt Makulu, Mwembeshi, Kazimva and Nakachenje mini hospital
Cervical Cancer Treatment/prevention- LEEP	2 Sites - Nakachenje, Chilanga and Kazimva HC
Oral Health	Chilanga Health Centre
Ultra sound diagnostics	Chilanga Health Centre and Mother of Mercy Hospice
X-ray diagnostics	Mother of Mercy hospice and Zambian Helpers society
Delivery centres	9 sites - Chilanga, Makeni GRZ, Mwembeshi and Mt Eugenia, Mt Makulu, Nakachenje, Apollo, Mondengwa, Tubalange Mini Hospital
Environmental Health	All facilities
Physiotherapy	Mt. Makulu, Mother of Mercy hospice and Zambian Helpers
Palliative care	Mother of Mercy and Human Service Trust

Source: Chilanga District Health Office, (2024)

4.8.9 Issues arising from the public Consultation Meetings

Issues from the public participation process included; inadequate health facilities, lack of a district hospital, lack of mothers shelter, in different wards, lack of staff houses, Poor health infrastructure, lack of a dental clinic, mortuary, no male/female ward and X-ray room.

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

4.8.10.1 Overall Performance of the Sector

Community and stakeholder consultations highlighted a number of significant factors in the health sector. Firstly, the lack of a district hospital limited the coverage of primary health care. Further, the district lacked a health facility to provide specialized medical care and treatment. Nonetheless, the 35 health facilities which existed could not be easily accessed by distant communities in respective catchment areas.

4.8.10.2 Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The public consultation process revealed that the existing health facilities lacked a number of key services required by the communities, as presented in table 23. It was further highlighted that a number settlements such as Mpamba, Kacheta, Chibonta, and Shampule were not serviced with health facilities.

4.8.10.3 Quality of Services

The public consultation meetings with communities in the various wards outstretched fears over inadequate health facilities, inadequate drugs and low staffing levels in various health facilities. The other challenges relating to the quality of services offered as well as proposed projects highlighted by the community are presented in table 23 below.

Table 20: Proposed Health Projects

Ward Name	Challenges	Proposed
New farms	No Maternity annex at Human Service trust hospice.	Build maternity ward with adequate staff and operational 24/7

	Non-existence of infrastructure in the ward.	
Namalombwe	Non-availability first level hospital	Construction of a first level hospital
Kacheta	No accessible road	To have easy access to the health facility
Mwembeshi	Three health posts No Mothers shelter No Accommodation No Staff Toilets	To construct new clinic in Mpamba zone Construct Mothers shelter, wall fence and procure ambulance for Mwembeshi Zone. Construct housing units and staff toilets at Maano Health Post
Mondengwa	Lack of water boreholes	Sink water boreholes to be powered by solar
Balmoral	Inadequate service delivery	Health post to be upgraded to hospital and construction of a wall fence
Chinyanja	Inadequate health facilities and services in Shampule, Westwood and Kantumpu.	Construction of health posts in stated areas (Land found by WDC).
Chilongolo	Lack of health post in Albarakah Zone	Build a clinic with maternity Wing
Chilanga	Poor health infrastructure, no dental clinic, no mortuary, no male/female ward and no X-ray room.	Construct First Level Hospital

Source: Chilanga Town Council, (2024)

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

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

The impact anticipated in the sector as a result of the projected population included the need to enhance the services offered. There will be need to provide quality preventive, curative clinical care and diagnostic services. Complete Operationalization of the four (4) Mini Hospitals will also need to be prioritised in order to; reduce maternal and neonatal deaths, morbidity and mortality rates.

The following will also be required as a result of the anticipated increase in population:

- ✓ Construction of a district hospital
- ✓ Construction of 16 health centres within the radius of 5km.
- ✓ Recruitment of 306 health personnel to meet the services provided by the increase in health facilities.
- ✓ An upgrade of all the pharmacy departments in the district to meet acceptable standards.
- ✓ Construction of offices for the DHO.
- ✓ Provision of 50 waterborne toilets at all health facilities
- ✓ Expansion of health services such as dental and adolescent health.
- ✓ Construction of 50 maternity wings in all health facilities.
- ✓ Construction of 50 Mortuary in all Public health facilities.
- ✓ Upgrade of existing hand pumps to submersible pumps.
- ✓ Connection of Mano and Sekelela health facilities to the national grid.
- ✓

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

The communities identified where growth will occur and demand for future services likely to be needed will be in Namalombwe, Chilanga, Nakachenje, New Farms, Mount Makulu and Kasupe Wards.

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

The district plan of constructing a district hospital and upgrading of other health facilities into Mini Hospitals, will imply conversion of existing land use from Agricultural to the one suitable for health facilities. Furthermore, establishment of new facilities will influence development of new settlements and or expansion of the existing settlements toward the health facilities.

4.8.14 Analysis of the Impact of Environment and Climate Change

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

The increased demand for health care services prompted expansion and construction of new facilities. Consequently, land and vegetation have had to be cleared thereby reducing the capacity of the natural environment to capture carbon from the atmosphere and contributing to rising temperatures. The district embarked on the establishment of X-Ray facilities in Clinics which pose a risk of harmful radiation on the environment if not adequately mitigated.

The district lacked a designated site for the disposal of medical waste. Hence, there was indiscriminate disposal of medical waste posing a hazard on the environment and public health.

4.8.14.2 The Impact of Environment and Climate Change on the Sector

Climate Change has had adverse impacts on the health sector in the district. The increase in incidences of diseases and health conditions linked to adverse climate conditions such as COVID-19 Pandemic were some of the health challenges experienced in the district. Occurrences of water bone diseases such as Cholera in Namalombwe ward due to inadequate safe water sources, poor drainage and rocky grounds were climate change related factors that affected the district. Another observed challenge was the increase in TB notification especially in Quarry mining areas due to air pollution.

4.8.15 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

A number of gender and vulnerable groups' issues were identified. There were more females than males who sought medical services as males generally refrained from seeking certain medical services such as HIV services. To address this, deliberate programs were introduced to motivate more men to access health facilities such as fast tracking at all health facilities.

Adolescent's felt stigmatised when accessing information, education and communication materials as they are looked at to be too young to access such materials.

Lastly, health personnel did not have adequate competences to effectively communicate with patients who were visually and audibly impaired and the design for most of the infrastructure could not meet the needs of the Persons Living with Disabilities.

4.8.16 Summary of sector issues

- ✓ Inadequate health facilities
- ✓ long distance to access health facilities
- ✓ Poor state of some health posts
- ✓ limited bed spaces for patients
- ✓ lack of storage rooms for drugs
- ✓ Inadequate health personal and ambulance services

4.9 Transport and Communication Sector

4.9.1 Key government priorities to be implemented at local level

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

In the 8NDP, the government seeks to modernise, integrate and commercialise the transport sector through a number of programmes that include; the rural connectivity improvement, road infrastructure maintenance, rehabilitation and upgrading, rail infrastructure maintenance, rehabilitation upgrading and inland water infrastructure development.

Road infrastructure construction and maintenance is guided by the Public Roads Act No. 12 of 2002. This Act addresses a number of issues related to roads and traffic, including licensing drivers and vehicles, controlling traffic, regulating public service, vehicles and public services, licensing and controlling public service vehicles, building and maintaining roads in Zambia.

4.9.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

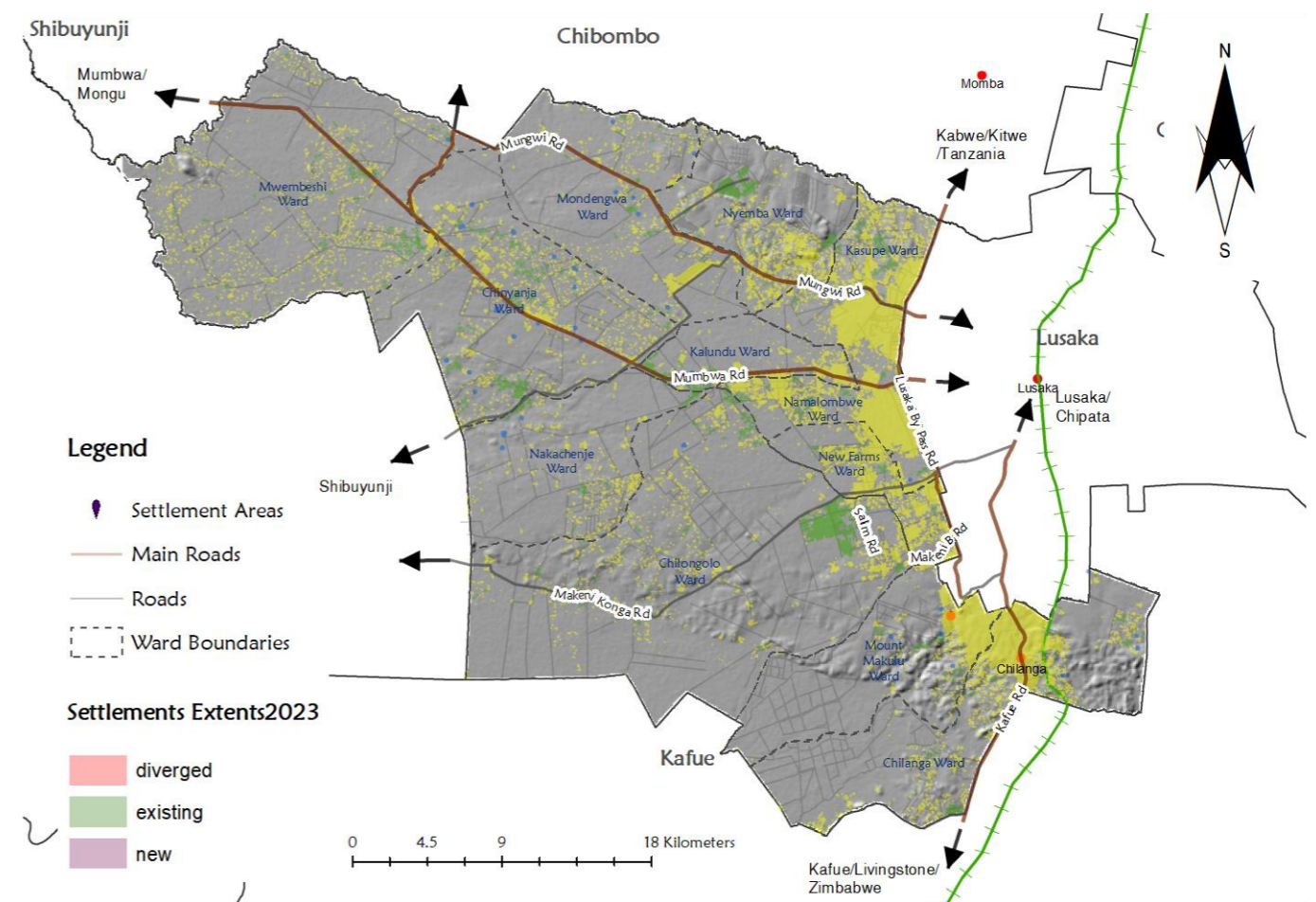
4.9.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

The main mode of transport in the district was road transport. There were four (04) major roads that intersect, namely; the Great North Road (T2), Mungwi (D170) Road, Mumbwa Road (M9) and the Lusaka By-pass (Ring Road). The Great North Road was the major trunk road that cuts across Chilanga District and runs between the South of Lusaka and Chirundu where it meets the

border with Zimbabwe and eventually connects to South Africa. Mungwi Road was a district road which measured approximately 42.3KM and ran from Lusaka City Boundary to road Mumbwa Road. Mumbwa Road was a main road which connected Lusaka from T2 road and passes through Mumbwa District all the way up to Mongu District. The inner ring road connected all three (3) major roads in the district from Linda round about junction on T2 Road and passed through M9 and D170 Roads. It then connected to Chibombo District and finally back to T2 at the round-about at eight (8) miles. The district also had township and feeder roads.

In terms of the status of the available roads, the majority of the feeder roads were in poor condition and lacked proper drainage system. The district also lacked a modern bus station, despite public transportation being depended on by a large proportion of the population. In addition, the road linkages and connectivity were poor. Map 19 shows the road network for Chilanga.

Map 19: Road Network Distribution in Chilanga



Source: Chilanga Town Council, (2024)

Other transportation infrastructure included a line of rail used to transport passengers as well as goods. It passed on the south-east boundary stretching approximately 7.1KM.

There was also a privately owned airstrip located in Chilongolo Ward whose access to the general public was limited. In addition, the district had no water transport due to unavailability of deep-water bodies.

4.9.2.2 Assessment of Quality of the Service Relevant to this Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The district had an approximate road network of 667.4 km of which 131.2 km were paved while a total of 536.2km was unpaved (gravel) and in a deplorable state. The roads lacked adequate drainage systems, sidewalks, or streetlights and were marked by gullies, potholes, depressions, and overgrown vegetation which made it a challenge for road users. Additionally, the roads that were paved had worn out surface layers, faded line markings, improper drainages, no speed humps and other visible road signs and only a small section of 4.2km was illuminated.

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

The district had no bypass route for heavy traffic vehicles such as trucks, consequently, trucks had to pass through the CBD, leading to congestion and damages the road infrastructure in the CBD. The district also lacked a modern bus station to accommodate public transport.

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

During the public consultation's meetings, communities in all the twelve (12) wards identified the poor road network as a challenge that needed to be urgently addressed. They proposed rehabilitation of roads, construction of drainages and culverts as a priority. In Mwembeshi Ward, the community identified the need for roads and drainage cross points for connectivity between communities Mpamba - Maano Road was identified as a priority road in Mwembeshi which needed to be worked on, especially since it was a major road that enabled farmers to transport their farming produce from Mwembeshi to Lusaka.

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

4.9.4.1 Quantifying Future Demand for Services and Facilities based on Population Change

In the next 10 years, it is anticipated that the population will increase, which will increase the need for improving road connectivity. The production of agro produce in rural areas is also

expected to increase due to high demand of commodities, hence, it is anticipated that there would be need for opening up and improving the road network for neighbouring districts encouraged by easy access to the market.

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

The district continued to record investments in development projects with some wards such as Mondengwa housing an industrial park. Therefore, there was need to expand and improve road infrastructure for improved transportation of goods and residents. Following traffic congestion along Kafue Road in Chilanga ward, it was further realized of the need to create a by-pass road through Balmoral in Chilongolo ward connecting through 70-70 Lusaka by-pass road.

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

Population increases continued to place a conflicting challenge on land use, especially the rural parts of the district. Areas that had been marked and used as roads or footpaths suffered much encroachment by illegal developers due to high demand for space. This has made accessibility of certain areas difficult even in time of emergencies where ambulances or fire brigade trucks could not reach due to lack of a proper road network.

In order to improve road infrastructure and network, the District Council was implementing an ongoing routine maintenance program of some selected feeder roads in the district. This was made possible with the availability of road equipment facilitated by support from CDF and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. However, more equipment was still needed to effectively carry out the road rehabilitation exercise. Furthermore, there were underlining proposals which had been made to rehabilitate three (3) district roads, namely D167, D164, and D170 through the Improved Rural Connectivity programme (IRCP), which was supported by the World Bank.

4.9.5 Analysis of the Impact on the Environment and Climate Change

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

The use of vehicle transportation has the potential to harm the environment and contribute to climate change. In Chilanga District, the primary source of energy for automobiles, trucks, and

buses is fossil fuels, which contribute to the release of greenhouse gases, a major contributor to climate change. Another possible negative environmental consequence of road traffic is the degradation of air quality. Furthermore, due to the poor condition of the District's roads, which are largely made of gravel, there is a lot of dust, which causes air pollution.

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

Climate change, on the other hand, has an influence on road infrastructure. The galleries' soil erosion and floods are exacerbated by lack of drainage infrastructure. These pose both an environmental and health risk. As a result, climate change interventions in the road network, such as culverts and drainages, are required to provide resilience to climate change.

4.9.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

During the rainy season, roads were quickly damaged and surfaces developed gullies and potholes due to inadequate or non-existence of bridges and drainages on most road facilities. As a result, vulnerable groups such as women, the disabled, and children had challenges accessing institutions such as hospitals and schools. Furthermore, women in farming suffered as a result of the poor road network, since their produce and general movements were restricted.

4.9.8 Core Issues identified

The district's road network was of poor quality, lacking the required infrastructure such as; drainages, culverts, street lights, pedestrian walkways, and bridges. Additionally, there was an unstructured public transport system as well as lack of facilities such as modern bus stations and rail stations.

4.10 Communication Sector

4.10.1 Key Government priorities being and to be implemented at local level

The 8NDP indicates that the integration of digital technologies into business processes will be key to enhancing efficiency and productivity for economic transformation. To advance the digitalisation agenda, the Government intends to continue with the roll-out of digital communications infrastructure, including the launch of a satellite. This will also ensure that citizens in rural areas are connected to socio-economic services through mobile phones and other electronic devices. Further, the Government will facilitate additional investments in building digital skills, especially among the youth to provide a sound foundation for innovation, including in science and technology.

4.10.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

4.10.2.1 Assessment of the overall performance of the district

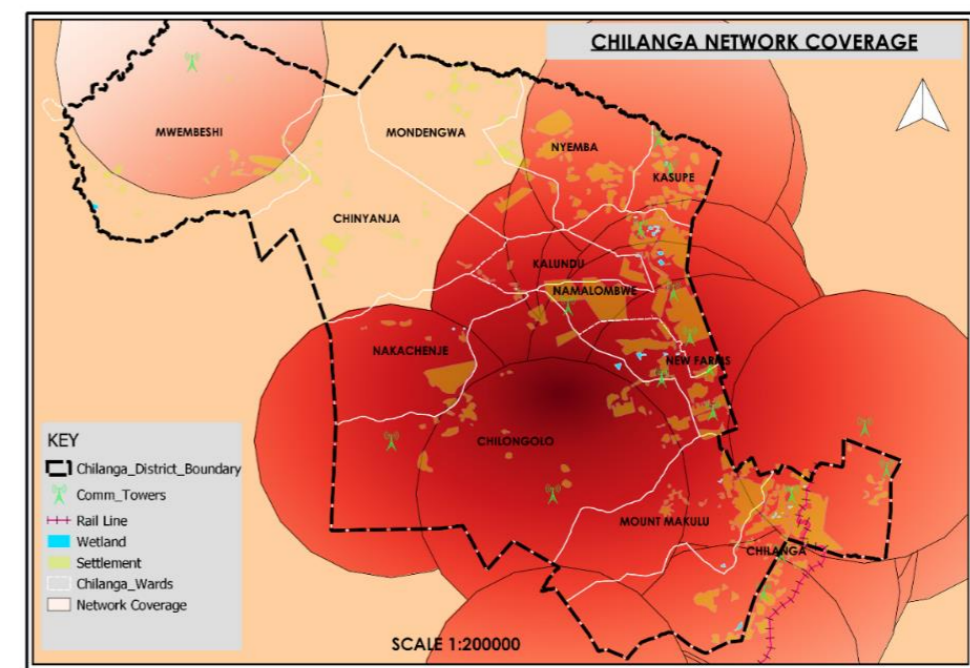
The district was serviced by three (3) mobile network providers namely; Airtel, MTN and Zamtel. There was also presence of a fourth provider for internet, Liquid Telecom, which could be accessed mainly in New Farms and Chilanga Wards.

The communication companies did not only provide telecommunication services but also internet and mobile money services. The North-Western part of the district lacked good service especially most of Mwembeshi Ward where accessing mobile service reception was a serious challenge. This was also the case in parts of Mondengwa, Chinyanja and Mount Makulu wards. Radio and television signals were equally are poor. Further, the district had no radio or television local stations hence digital platforms were usually used.

4.10.3 Quality of service including key indicator performance

The communication firms offered fairly decent customer service. However, intermittent network failure made communication challenging. Additionally, the district's rural areas lacked communication network mainly as a result of the absence of network communication towers. Map 19 shows the network coverage in Chilanga District.

Map 17: Chilanga Network Coverage Map



Source: Chilanga Town Council, (2024)

Most services, including motor vehicle licencing and postal services, were provided by the district's Post Office. However, the district lacked sub-offices for MTN and Airtel mobile service providers; as a result, queries and other concerns were addressed in Lusaka District. Zamtel was the only service provider with a sub office in Chilanga ward.

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

The issues that arose from the community were hindrances to access information and services which increased the costs. In the rural part of the district, the absence of the service providers led to diminished choice for consumers making services more expensive and inaccessible. It also led to stifle local business and economic growth hampering development opportunities.

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

The Public concerns regarding the overall performance of the sector was poor network services which often include complaints about slow network speeds, weak Wi-Fi signals, and unreliable connectivity, which lead to issues like call drops, frozen video calls, and delays in message delivery. Users frequently express frustration with these problems, as they significantly affect both personal and professional communication.

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

The community expressed concern regarding areas having inadequate telecommunication network such as Mondengwa, Mwembeshi and part of Chinyanja wards. They indicated that the number of network towers installed in the district's rural areas needed to be increased in order to improve connectivity and enhance the district's existing mobile network.

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

4.10.7.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities based on Population Change

In the next 10 years, the availability of internet connectivity and communication in general between remote areas of the district and the global market platform is anticipated to be enhanced due the projected increase in population. Production of agro produce is also expected to increase due to high demand of commodities from within the district and neighbouring districts,

encouraged by easy access to the market and easy communication that will be as a result of responding to the growing population's needs.

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

There was a proposal to establish 3 sub district administration offices in Chinyanja, Chilongolol and Kalundu wards. Therefore, growth was anticipated in these areas and new services and facilities will be required accordingly.

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

The likely impact of enhanced communication infrastructure in rural wards was going to attract people seeking a lower cost of living or better quality of life while maintaining connectivity to urban opportunities. Furthermore, advanced infrastructure was going to facilitate smart city projects, optimizing land use with technology-based urban planning solutions.

4.10.10 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

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

Development trends in Information Communication Telecommunication contributed to improved environmental quality by reducing emissions levels, as stated that increased use of these technologies led to lower CO2 emissions. On the other hand, rapid advancements and demand for electronics contributed to significant environmental issues, such as electronic waste generation, deforestation, and pollution.

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

Poor network infrastructure can worsen environmental and climate change issues by increasing reliance on energy-intensive data centers that often rely on fossil fuels, contributing to greenhouse gas emissions. The construction and operation of these facilities can lead to deforestation, soil degradation, and water scarcity.

4.10.11 Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups.

A number of issues were identified relating to gender groups and other vulnerable groups. The main one was people in rural areas lacking access to vital information provided using digital platforms. This resulted in the aforementioned not being updated with current affairs and information.

4.10.12 Core Issues

The district lacked a radio and television station. In addition, radio and television signals from the neighbouring districts were equally poor. Further, there was also poor internet and phone connectivity services in rural wards.

4.11 Energy Sector

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

The 8NDP commits to enhancing generation, transmission and distribution of electricity while diversifying to renewable energy sources by undertaking reforms aimed at increasing private sector investment. It has two (2) strategies that focus on energy and fuel, the first being, enhancing generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, which will aim at; increased investment in the sector; electricity generation, electricity transmission and distribution, energy efficiency promotion, off-grid energy solutions, and green and renewable energy. The other strategy focuses on enhancing the management of petroleum products through petroleum pricing and supply management as well as climate resilient petroleum infrastructure development programmes.

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

The electricity industry in Zambia was governed by the Electricity Act No. 11 of 2019 and the Energy Regulation Act No. 12 of 2019. These Acts provided for an open access regime, a multi-year tariff framework and cost-pass-through mechanism for electricity tariffs.

A number of programmes were being implemented through the guidance of various national policies, plans and strategies. Under the Rural Electrification Programme, the Government's focus was to expand the national grid, develop renewable energy and mini grids in rural areas in order to enhance the reliability, sustainability and security of supply of electricity. This was expected to

increase electrification to rural areas and attain social development outcomes with a target of 50% rural electricity access by 2030 according to the Rural Electricity Master Plan (REMP).

4.11.3 The Existing State of Development

4.11.3.1 Availability of Service

An adequate power supply underpins any economy. However, Zambia has struggled to generate enough electricity to meet the growing demand as the country has developed. Hydro power accounted for 86% of energy sources while, charcoal, heavy fuels, Solar and thermal power accounted for 14% as shown in the table below. Furthermore, the majority of wood fuel and charcoal consumed was unlicensed, with only 3% licensed in 2015. There was low access to electricity in Zambia with the proportion of the population with access to electricity at 40% as of 2022, (ZESCO Strategic Plan 2022 -2032). The national scenario is not so much different from the situation in Chilanga District.

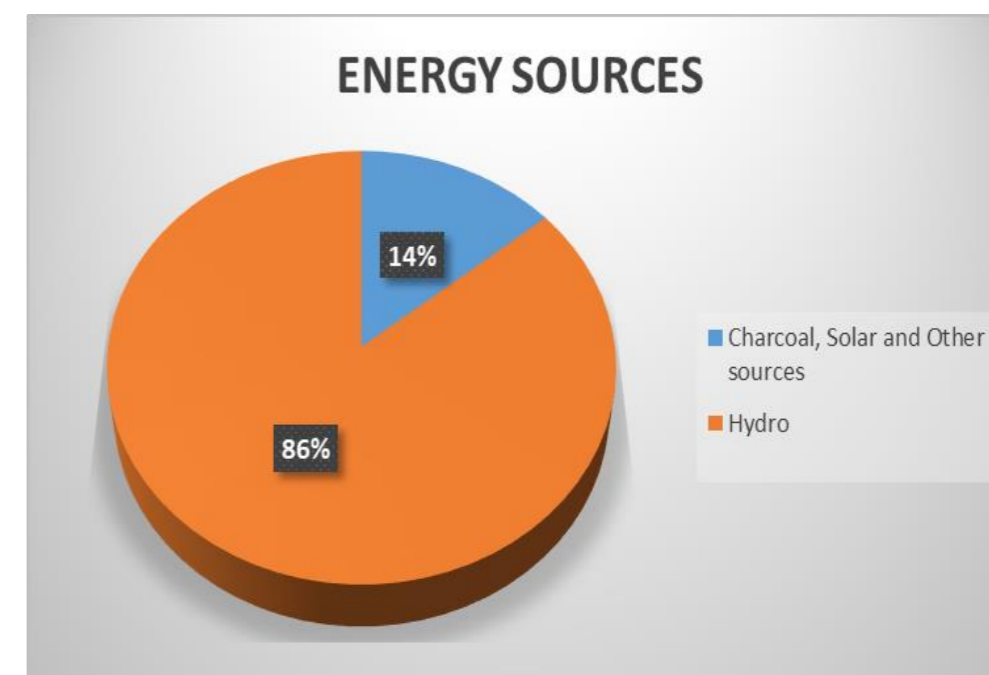


Figure 14: Chilanga District Energy Sources
Source: (ZESCO Strategic Plan 2022 -2032)

The urban population of Chilanga used electricity as the main source of energy, supplied by the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO). A total number of 22,000 customers were connected to electricity, out of which; 297 were maximum demand commercial customers such as Chilanga Cement and Marcopolo Tiles while 21,703 were medium to low demand customers for

both commercial and domestic customers. This was against the total number of 49,476 households in the district. Figure 14 below illustrates the type of energy demands and type of customers.

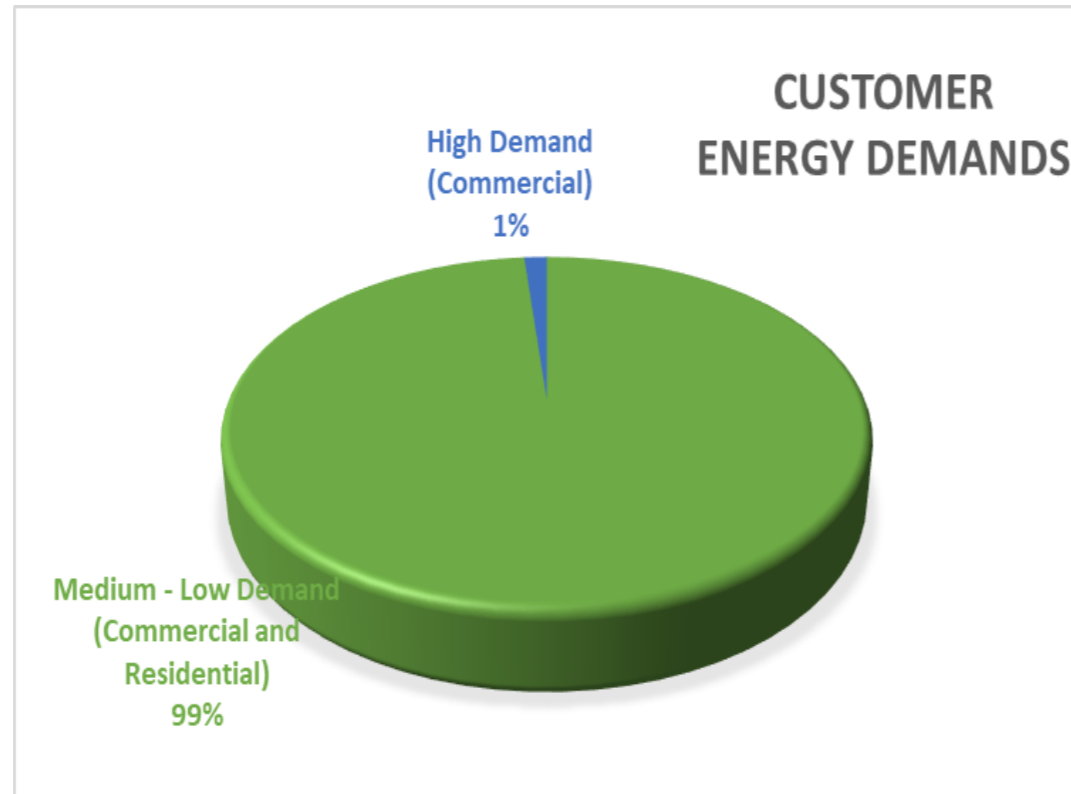


Figure 15: Energy Demands

Source: (ZESCO Strategic Plan 2022 -2032)

Many households remained unconnected to the ZESCO power line and depended on alternative energy sources. The other sources of energy used in the district were solar power and heavy fuel (charcoal and wood fuel). Use of solar energy was very minimal and mostly at household level in comparison with the use of charcoal and firewood.

4.11.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The district had an installed capacity of 375 MVA, however, only uses 65MVA of this capacity was used. Further, the district had a total of six (6) substations as bulk supply points namely, Chawama, New Chilanga, Old Chilanga, Mapepe, Shimabala Pump station, Shimabala Quarry and Bonaventure. Out of the six (6) substations, Chawama and Bonaventure were in Lusaka District though managed by Chilanga ZESCO office. The bulk supply points were however, not only limited to supplying Chilanga District, they also supplied other areas outside the district such as Lilayi, Shantumbu, Eureka and Chikumpi.

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

4.11.5.1 Overall Performance of the Sector

The district had a huge potential in a thriving manufacturing sector. Thus, the dependency on electricity as main source of power posed a risk to production in the light of climate change. Sustained power cuts were anticipated due to the reduced schedules of power supply. In addition, few commercial farmers involved in irrigated crop production were going to be adversely affected due to limited supply of electricity. The public therefore highlighted the need to diversify energy sources for enhanced productivity.

4.11.5.2 Availability and Quality of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The communities in the Mwembeshi Ward identified the lack of access to electricity as one of the key issues affecting their area. Most of the households and institutions such as Maano Primary, Mukuyu Primary, Maano Clinic, Chibuyu Community, Chitule Community, Joseph Conteh Primary and Mwembeshi Community were all to be electrified. Further, most of the places were farm areas and the lack of electricity posed a challenge on preservation of their produce. It was highlighted that there was need to extend electricity connectivity to Chinyanja Ward.

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

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

The demand for energy services is anticipated to increase in the next 10 ten years due to the projected high population in the district. ZESCO may need to expand their customer base and there will also be need to encouraging usage of environmentally friendly alternatives in order to meet the anticipated demand.

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

The district experienced rapid urbanization over the last 10 years with 8 wards completely urbanized and only 3 wards predominantly rural. The increased demand for power prompted plans to extend electricity connectivity to all rural wards and investment into off-grid power production. Thus, Chinyanja, Mwembeshi and Mondengwa wards were earmarked for electricity connectivity with proposed establishment of Solar Power Plant in Kasupe Ward.

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

In the base year, ZESCO was establishing a Solar Power Plant to feed into the national grid in Kasupe Ward as way of providing alternative energy sources. Additional power production was going to attract economic activities and setting up of industries due to reduced cost of production. Consequently, human settlements were anticipated to expand toward the economic activities that would emerge.

4.11.8 Analysis of the Impact of Environment and Climate Change Analysis

4.11.8.1 The Impact of Development Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The clearing of land occurs with the construction of electrical substations or pylons, which results in deforestation. This consequently reduces the carbon sinks resulting in global warming and climate change. The district has recently been experiencing low rainfall and at national level, and decreased hydroelectricity generation, which are some of the negative implications of deforestation.

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

The type of electricity supplied to the district was mainly hydroelectricity, which was vulnerable to climate change. The district experienced reduced power supply due to low water levels at the Kariba North Bank, the main source of power production and supply to the national grid.

4.11.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The energy sector significantly affected gender dynamics in various ways. The effects cut across employment opportunities, access to energy, and societal norms. The Limited access to reliable energy disproportionately affected women, girls and persons living with disabilities. Women and girls were often the end users of charcoal in the district either as traders or home use.

4.11.10 Core issue

The identified core issues in the sector were; only 44.5 percent of the district's households were connected to the National grid and there was limited access to alternative energy sources.

4.12 Water Supply and Sanitation

4.12.1 Key government priorities to be implemented at local level.

Through Development Outcome 3, Strategy 1 under the Strategic Development Area 2, the 8NDP focuses on improving access to clean and safe water supply. The Government intends to prioritize the provision of safe water and improved sanitation across the country, especially in districts, constituencies, and wards where there had been water deficiencies. Key programmes to be implemented included climate-resilient water supply infrastructure development and maintenance, water quality monitoring, and protection of aquifers and protected water sources.

Improvement of sanitation was among some of the key issues the 8NDP seeks to address. Under Strategic Development Area 2 (human and social development), Development Outcome 3, it focuses on programmes aimed at improving water supply and sanitation through Strategy 2 which address sanitation improvement. 0965545867

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

There were a number of national plans and strategies being implemented at local level to enhance the performance of the water and sanitation sector. One of them was the Water Supply and Sanitation Act, No. 28 of 1997, which provided for the establishment of Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) utilities as well as the efficient and sustainable supply of water and sanitation services under the regulation of the National Water and Sanitation Company (NWASCO). The Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company under this Act was mandated to provide water and sanitation services to Lusaka Province. SDG number 6 was another policy document which focused on universal coverage for water and sanitation. Through Target 6.2, it focused on access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all as well as ending open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

Additionally, Vision 2030 envisaged the provision of secure access to safe, potable, water sources and improved sanitation facilities to 100 percent of the population in both urban and rural areas with the some of the targets being; improved access to appropriate, environmentally friendly sanitation by all Zambians, universal (100 percent) access to clean and safe water supply by 2030, 90 percent access to sanitation by 2030, and rehabilitation and reconstruction of sewer treatment facilities in all major towns and cities.

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

Water was an essential component of human existence. Despite ongoing efforts by the government, about 140,224 people still lacked access to safe drinking water and hygienic sanitation in the district. The life expectancy and mortality rate of a country were heavily influenced by its water supply and sanitation system. The Local Authority was mandated to provide water and sanitation services to both urban and rural parts of the district. In addition, the commercial utility company, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company Limited (LWSC), also supplied water to the urban part of the district (Chilanga Ward). However, there was no major infrastructural developments by LWSC in the district due to lack of financial resources to execute the much-needed infrastructural projects.

Household sanitation facilities in the district varied from ventilated improved pit latrines (VIPs), simple ordinary pit latrines and flush/pour flush. The district had no off-site sanitation services available but rather relies on onsite sanitation.

4.12.4 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

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

LWSC through its planning department, planned for infrastructure development for the whole district. The operation area for LWSC was in the urban part on the eastern part of the district along Kafue Road (T1) bordering with Lusaka District. These areas included Chilanga Estates, Long ridge, Musamba, Freedom compound, Sangalala/Game and Fisheries and Balmoral. Some of these areas received LWSC water supply from eight (8) boreholes within the vicinity.

There were two (2) steel elevated tanks, one (1) situated in Chilanga Estate with a capacity of 115 m³ while the other in Game and Fisheries compound which had storage capacity of 93 m³. In addition, there was another elevated concrete tank with a capacity of 230m³ which was out of use. There were a total number of 1,400 properties comprising mainly of domestic and few institutional or commercial properties. The supply was supplemented by 1,200m³ per day tap off from the DN900mm Kafue –Lusaka bulk water pipeline.

However, few communities such as Musamba Township and Chilanga Estates had sewer networks connected to a communal septic tank, which required emptying when full and were

managed by private entities. Most households had individual septic tanks, ventilated pit latrines and pit latrines with slab.

Onsite sanitation had challenges such as pollution of underground water and open defecation (OD). Therefore, in order to improve access to sanitation, the LA employed the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach meant to trigger communities towards taking action to address issues of open defecation and improve access to sanitation. This approach created awareness and understanding of the dangers of faecal contamination, the importance of access to sanitation and the need for communities to become Open Defecation Free (ODF). All the 12 wards of the district were trained in CLTS and community champions were identified in the various wards to champion this activity. The implementation of this programme was ongoing in the base year with a goal to promote behaviour change and the adoption of improved sanitation and hygiene practices.

4.12.5 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

According to the regulator NWASCO, some of the indicators used to evaluate performance for Commercial utilities were; hours of supply, service coverage, Non-revenue Water (NRW), and water quality among other operational and financial indicators.

With respect to hours of supply, LWSC supplied water on average 16 hours per day in its operational area of the district. Further, LWSC was faced with a serious NRW situation which saw the CU lose over 50% of the treated water. The losses stemmed from leakages, dilapidated infrastructure, water theft (illegal connections), and high unmetered consumptions. The high NRW had a serious impact on the level of service as it deprived the utility of the much-needed revenue as well as reducing the water supplied to consumers. It is however important to note that the water supplied was constantly subjected to quality monitoring tests with respect to WHO standards adopted by NWASCO.

With regards to the rural parts of the district, the quality of water supply coverage was not met as communities still had to walk more than 500metres to access the nearest water point.

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

4.12.6.1 Overall Performance of the Sector

Issues which came out of the public participation process included the petition that there was need for LWSSC to widen the coverage area as it only supplied piped water to Chilanga Ward leaving the rest of the wards with on-site water supply and boreholes. The areas with inadequate water supply and sanitation were prone to diarrheal diseases such as Cholera and dysentery.

4.12.6.2 Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The population in the western part of the district covered by 11 wards lacked adequate access clean and safe water. The rural parts had access to borehole water which was facilitated through the local authority and other stakeholders. The piped water supplied to Chilanga ward was not sufficient for 100% coverage.

4.12.7 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years Quality Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on Estimates of Population Change

Chilanga District has seen rapid growth in population as well as residential settlements. However, the water and sanitation infrastructure had not been improved to meet the demand. Longridge, Game and Fisheries and Musamba areas had expanded and had over 5,000 properties which were not being serviced with water supply and sanitation. These properties translated into a population of over 30,000 residents in the above-mentioned areas only. The population in the district was expected to continue increasing in the next 10 years. It is therefore expected that the demand for water and sanitation facilities will also increase as there will be more economic activities and increased production rendering the current infrastructure capacity inadequate. Therefore, to meet the future demand, massive investment in water supply infrastructure will be required.

Furthermore, it was anticipated that the number of individual septic tanks and pit latrines was to increase as the population increases. This would have an effect on underground water as there will be increased risk of contamination and pollution.

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

The population pattern was highly concentrated along major roads, commercial activities and farms. Informal settlements were equally densely populated and lacked adequate water and sanitation services. Therefore the 11 wards which lacked piped water were proposed for

connection to piped water and sewerage system. Chilanga ward which was the only ward with piped water, was equally earmarked for increased water supply and connectivity.

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

Chilanga Ward was the only ward serviced by Lusaka Water and Sanitation Company. The rest of the district was serviced by approximately 230 public boreholes and 20 water schemes. There were also approximately 324 personal boreholes in the district (WARMA, 2023). The public boreholes and water schemes in the district, had been developed by either government and cooperating partners such as UNICEF, ARKOS, KFW, World Vision, Village Water, Red Cross, Habitat for Humanity and Muslim Society. The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme guidelines stipulate that one borehole should serve between 250 and 300 people while a water scheme (small piped system) should serve communities with more than 500 people. However, the existing number of water points was not enough to serve a total population of 227,844.

In a quest to improve water supply in the district, LWSC made the following proposed investments;

- ✓ Provision of ND450mm tap-off from the old ND900mm Kafue line at Lafarge
- ✓ Construction of a ND450mm bulk delivery line from Lafarge Tap-off to the proposed Mwachula Water Distribution Centre.
- ✓ The construction of ND250mm Bulk Distribution Mains to 05 District Management Zones (DMZ) namely, Musamba Township/Freedom DMZ (Zone 1), Longridge DMZ (Zone 2), Chilanga Estates/Parklands/Mwachula DMZ (Zone 3), Game and Fisheries DMZ (Zone 4) and Simunyaka and Makungu DMZ (Zone 5).
- ✓ Construction of 05 elevated 400m³ capacity storage tanks for each of the 05 District Management Zones
- ✓ Installation of 60km of new water network in Chilanga District for the 05 District Management Zones

The aforementioned developments were anticipated to benefit more than 10,000 already existing customers in the area of operation with some service extension to un-serviced areas of the district as well as increase the hours of supply from the average 16 to 22 hours. The supply of potable water to the residents is anticipated to contribute to the improvement of their living conditions. This would also present an opportunity for LWSC to increase its service coverage area and

consequently lead to an improvement in the revenue position of the company as the residents of Chilanga were ready to pay for the service provided water supply was stable in the area.

time on other productive activities. The differently abled are were also affected as looking for alternative sources of water may be challenging for them.

This vice increases inequalities in particular as the affluent are able to purchase water or source alternative sources of water such as drill boreholes whereas, poor women, children and the marginalized.

4.12.10 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

4.12.10.1 The Impact of Development Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

Land developments go hand in hand with municipal services like water and sanitation, roads and electricity among others. However, the trend had been that residential areas were being opened up without these services. This extremely compromised the quality of ground water because the construction of onsite sanitation in these new residential areas were not done in accordance with recommended/standard practices.

The uncoordinated developments which happened in most areas regarded as recharge zones significantly compromised not only the quality but also the quantity of groundwater in the district. This could be seen through the continued drying of both public and private boreholes.

The developments are making the surfaces impervious posing two challenges namely, increased runoff leading to flash floods in some areas as well as reduced recharge for groundwater which led to drop in the water table hence affecting borehole yields.

4.12.13 Underlying Factors Leading to the Issues Identified

The issues highlighted to can be attributed mainly to lack of implementation of the regional and district plans. Some developments occurred in areas which were supposed to be protected such as recharging zones, or natural storm water channels. The developments in informal settlements did follow any regulation, which has rendered service delivery not only difficult but also costly as project costs are subject to compensation costs.

4.12.14 Summary – Core Problems in the Sector

Access to water and sanitation services still remained a challenge in both rural and urban areas. Only 38.5 percent of the district population were connected with only 28% connected to piped water in the urban area while 17% of the rural households did not have access to clean and safe water. There was also inadequate infrastructure in the water supply and sanitation sector.

4.12.11 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Changes Issues on the Sector

Any human activity that posed threat to surface and underground water bodies posed a serious threat not only to the core existence of the utility company but also to humanity in the district. The effects of the environment and climate change on the water sector is that water service providers found it difficult to meet the demand of the customers connected to the water network due to drying of some boreholes especially during the dry season. As a result, revenue was lost, which ultimately affected its expansion programs as well as the capability to provide a quality service. This led to households drilling individual boreholes on their properties and resorting to onsite sanitation facilities which posed a serious contamination risk to the ground water. Furthermore, most of the boreholes dried up in the dry season and there was completely no supply from the boreholes from September to November.

4.13 Solid Waste Management

Waste management is one of the exclusive functions of Chilanga Town Council under Article 147(2) of the Constitution of Zambia. The Council is also mandated by the Solid Waste Regulation and Management Act No. 20 of 2018 to delegate or allow franchise any component of this function to be discharged by any public, private body or company for the purposes of efficient and effective delivery of waste management services.

4.13.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

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

In the 8NDP, the focus under Development Outcome 3 is improved water supply and sanitation. Under this outcome, Strategy number 2 focuses on strengthening sewerage and solid waste management by enhancing financing to address the constraint of inadequate infrastructure in the sanitation sub-sector. At local level, the district will implement the strategy through the

4.12.12 Issues Arising Relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

When services like water were not adequately provided, the impact is heavily felt by women and children. This was as a result of spending a lot of time looking for water as opposed to spending

promotion of sustainable sanitation practices which will contribute to the national target of households with access to improved sanitation improving from 77.7 percent in 2018 to 90 percent by 2026 in urban areas.

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

The Solid Waste Management Act No. 20 of 2018 gives the mandate to the Local Authority to manage waste within their jurisdictions. At local level, the Local Authority supported and implemented the Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy Campaign, among other measures being implemented to improve solid waste management.

4.13.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Waste Management Services

The district was divided into five (5) Zones for Solid Waste Collection as shown in the table:

Table 21: Solid Waste Management Zones

S/No	Zone A	Zone B	Zone C	Zone D	Zone E
1	Musamba	Mount Makulu	Chilongolo	Namalombwe	Chinyanja,
2	Parklands	Makungu	Makeni	Middle west	Kalundu
3	Longridge	RP3	Kavindele	Kasupe	Mwembeshi
4	Estates	Muyeko		Mondengwa	
5	Mapepe	Game and Fisheries			

Chilanga Town Council, 2024

The Local Authority managed waste in all the markets, the Central Business District and public places and collected five (5) tonnes of garbage per day using a tractor with a towed trailer of 5 tons capacity and one (1) skip truck with four (4) 5-ton skip bins. A Tipper truck of 20-ton capacity was also used to collect waste and garbage from places that could not be collected using a tractor or when one of the vehicles had a break down. Irrespective of that, the Council had inadequate capacity to service all the areas mentioned above in terms of waste collection and final disposal of solid waste up to the dumpsite due to; insufficient standard transportation vessels, vastness of the district, distance between servicing areas to the final refuse disposal site, and inadequate general workers.

Residential waste was managed by private franchise companies contracted by Chilanga Town Council to collect waste on behalf of the institution from the community. The institution partnered with Klint Limited and Country Broom Limited to provide solid waste management services in three (3) zones namely, A, B and C and commenced the process of sub-contracting two (2) franchise companies for Zone E and D.

The waste generated in rural areas was not measured as households which had not subscribed to the service resorted to alternative waste disposal methods such as digging of rubbish pits and burning of waste. Further, most of the rural waste was biodegradable.

The waste generated by manufacturing and mining companies were hazardous in nature and as a result was not managed by the Local Authority. The district did not have a dumpsite and was disposed at the Kafue Municipal Council Dumpsite.

4.13.3 Quality of Services

The district faced a number of challenges which affected the quality of solid waste management services offered. the main ones were; waste collection companies were inconsistent in the collection of waste in residential areas, the streets lacked sufficient waste bins which led to indiscriminate disposal of waste, there was no solid waste dumpsite in the district, there was inadequate transport and resource management, and there were inadequate skip bins.

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

The assessment from the community and stakeholder consultations highlighted that all the 12 wards lacked designated garbage collection points for easy transportation to the designated disposal site. Another issue was that the majority of population serviced by the franchise companies could not afford the scheme subscription fees which led to indiscriminate disposal of waste.

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

The district lacked a designated dump site/Land fill. Hence, waste was transported to the neighboring Kafue District for disposal. The undertaking was costly for the local authority and the franchise companies. Households and institutions were involved in unsustainable waste management and practices owing to the fact that there was no provision of segregated bins to separate waste before disposal and for the purpose of recycling.

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

Communities in various wards expressed the need for refuse bays and skip bins to be placed along major road to enhance service provisions and enforce the law on waste management. The district was zoned into 5 waste management zones from A to E. Zones A and B were serviced by one franchise company while zones C,B and D were serviced by two other companies. Some areas in zone E such as Mwembeshi, Kalundu and Chinyanja raised concerns that they were not adequately serviced. There was need to establish a designated dumpsite in the central location of the district in order provide the service equitably in all wards.

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

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

The projected increase in population would imply increase generation of waste. It was anticipated further that economic activities would escalate with the thriving manufacturing sector and enhanced agricultural productivity through mechanization. These activities required improved and sustainable waste management in the district.

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

The district planned to open 3 industrial parks in Mondengwa, Chilongolo and Mwembeshi wards. Therefore, these wards would undergo rapid urbanization and growth. This would demand for proportionate increased delivery of waste management services in the areas.

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

The efforts to improve waste management service delivery would attract more population in settlements which were subject to poor sanitation and prone to diarrheal infections. These areas included Namalombwe and Kalundu Wards. These areas further would attract investments in waste recycling as it as a huge business opportunity.

4.13.1 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Pattern

Continuous disposal of waste containing toxic chemicals and hazardous materials dumped in illegal places such as streets, open spaces, drains and streams will lead to pollution of land, underground and surface water thereby affecting land use activities such as Agriculture and disruption of settlement patterns.

4.13.2 Analysis of the Impact on the Environment and Climate Change

4.13.2.1 The Impact of Development Trends in the Sector on The Environment and Climate change

The district's solid waste management, or the appropriate collection, transfer, recycling, and disposal of all solid waste material, was inefficient. The fact that most households were not subscribed to waste collection services and resorted to use pits and burning of waste caused air pollution, land degradation, underground water contamination and disruption of the eco-system.

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

Climate stressors can impact solid waste facilities both directly and indirectly. One of the impacts of climate stressors on solid waste management is high temperatures altering decomposition rates. High temperatures may also cause stronger odors hence there may be need for necessitating more frequent waste collection schedules as well as efficient and environmentally friendly solid management practices.

Flooding also poses a threat to solid waste management as heavy rains have the potential to cause contamination of local resources and eventually cause waterborne diseases. Flooding from heavy rains may lead to dumpsites releasing leachate into groundwater or block collection routes, sweep waste into waterways, and cause waste to clog other infrastructure.

4.13.4 Issues arising relating to gender and vulnerable groups

Women and Children were most vulnerable and affected by waste management. Women worked more in the environment than men on a daily basis. In all the informal settlements, women and children conducted household chores in dirty water or under insanitary conditions. This made them susceptible to infections. In terms of employment opportunities in the waste management sector, it was petitioned that the jobs favoured men than women.

4.13.5 Summary of Issues

- ✓ Absence of solid waste dumpsite
- ✓ Inadequate transport and resource management,
- ✓ Inadequate skip bins
- ✓ Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste

4.14 Community Services and Facilities

4.14.1 Cemetery

The district had one (1) cemetery called Mapepe which had reached its full capacity with minimal to no space and was surrounded by residential houses. Land in the district was mostly privately owned, which greatly impacted on the community in the district as they had to travel long distances of about 15 km to bury from Lusaka District, which was the closest area. There was therefore great need for the Local Authority to secure land for the cemetery. The services offered at the cemetery included burial permits, burial spaces and burial of unclaimed bodies.

4.14.2 Recreation and Open Spaces

In urban areas, recreation facilities are not a matter of choice, rather, it is a part and parcel of a healthy living. Chilanga District offered a range of recreational activities for both locals and visitors ranging from hotels, lodges, and the popular recreational centre Munda Wanga Botanic Garden, located in Chilanga Ward and run by the National Parks and World Life Department through the Ministry of Tourism and Arts. The facility had a combination of a wildlife sanctuary, botanical garden, and environmental education centre. On offer were services such as walking trails, picnic spots, and site seeing animals such as lions, cheetahs, and monkeys. However, over the recent years, the facility was in a dilapidated state as most of the infrastructure was in a bad condition.

The district had one (1) space zoned and approved in Balmora. Developments such as change of land use from agriculture to residential and mixed use lacked public open spaces as developers opted to maximise their returns from the sale of land.

Community socialization is important for it promotes sharing of culture, values, beliefs, norms and ideas. This can be done by organising tournaments (football, netball and other sports) among other activities. Kids play parks should also be promoted to encourage interaction of kids and their parents, which consequently promotes cementing quality relationships in families.

4.14.3 Fire Services

The district had a Fire Brigade under Chilanga Town Council whose core mandate was to provide fire services. The Brigade also carried out rescue operations, conducted fire prevention lessons, carried out fire investigations and sensitized the general public about safety and fire prevention. However, the district was unable to carry out fire rescue services adequately due to lack of fire engines and fire-fighting equipment. In order to enhance fire services, there was need to; construct three (3) modern fire stations, procure fire engines and procure fire utility vehicles. There was need to construct sub fire offices in Chilanga, Namalombwe and Chinyanja Wards.

4.14.4 Security

The community in Chilanga is able to access security and justice through the availability of judicial and law enforcement agencies. The district had one (1) level court Local court, three (3) correctional services, four (4) police stations namely Chilanga, Balmora, West Wood and Makeni and eight (8) police posts namely Musamba, Linda, Shimabala, Villa Lucia, Sangalala, Rosedale, Marcopolo and Oriental.

4.15 District Disasters, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment.

For an extensive time, Chilanga District had experienced a number of disasters and the frequency of their occurrence and magnitude had been increasing. These disasters had a negative impact on the local economy, having caused loss of life, damage to property and degradation of the environment. Great obstructions in economic growth and development had also been the main result, as scarce district and national resources had to be redirected from productive investments to relief and emergency operations.

4.15.1 History of Past Disasters in the District

Some of the common hazards that had been observed in Chilanga District included; floods, droughts, pest infestations, environmental degradation and epidemics. These hazards were spread across the district having different impacts on communities depending on their vulnerability index (exposure, sensitivity, adaptation, coping and recovery capacity).

4.15.2 Common Disasters, Vulnerability and Risk Analysis in the District

4.15.3 Floods

Floods	
Early Warning Signals	
✓	Prolonged, high-intensity rainfall
✓	Violent thunderstorms of short duration causing flash floods

Causes

- ✓ Climate change and heavy rainfall that hit the district were major causes of floods. However, the flood situation in the district was necessitated by inadequate drainage infrastructure and blockage of natural drainages by human development.

Flood Analysis				
Geographic Area	Magnitude	Frequency	Probability	Secondary Effects
Kalundu	High	Annual event	Very high likelihood	a. Hailstorms b. Landslides (though not common in the district) c. Epidemics d. Destruction of infrastructure
Namalombwe	High	Annual event	Very high likelihood	
Mwembeshi	High	Annual event	Very high likelihood	
Nyemba	High	Annual event	Very high likelihood	
Chinyanja	High	Annual event	Very high likelihood	
Chimanja	High	Annual event	Very high likelihood	
All Wards	Moderate	Annual event	High likelihood	

Floods Vulnerability and Risk Analysis	
Assets at Risk	Risk
Business premises	Destroyed or damaged in flash floods

Granaries	Food in storage destroyed by rising floodwaters
Bridge and road infrastructure	Washed away or submerged by flood waters
Latrines	Filled with floodwater, collapse
Social infrastructure such as schools, health units and markets	Poorly constructed infrastructure collapsing in flood conditions
Boreholes	Contaminated with flood waters leading to epidemics (Cholera)
Houses	Destroyed, damaged or waterlogged, especially traditional constructions with mud floors.
Home materials	Loss of materials
Local Government and other service providers	May not be able to reach/communicate with isolated populations cut off by flood waters, collapsed bridges and submerged roads.

General Community and Individual Coping Mechanisms

- ✓ Relocating to higher ground
- ✓ Construction of Flood resilient Infrastructure
- ✓ Construction of floods resistant houses/structures raised above the ground
- ✓ Construction of raised food storage (granaries) facilities.

4.15.4 Droughts

Droughts	
Early Warning Signals	
✓	Deficiency in Rainfall
✓	Lack of groundwater
✓	Heatwaves

Hazard Analysis				
Geographic Area	Magnitude	Frequency	Probability	Secondary Effects
All areas/wards in the district	Moderate	Annual event	High likelihood	e. Food insecurity f. Water Supply Deficit g. Disease Outbreaks

Drought Vulnerability and Risk Analysis	
Assets at Risk	Risk
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Could be sold to buy food. Could die due to lack of water/forage. ✓ Increased risk of raiding.
Hydro-electric power.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lack of water in the district could contribute to shortages of power, therefore leading to economic impact, including job losses, across the district and Zambia in general – leading to a reduction in exports and loss of foreign earnings and tax revenue
Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Crops are dependent on rain-fed agriculture, therefore likelihood of crop failure during a drought in the district is high
Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Deaths of wildlife could lead to a loss of tourism revenue
Forest and grass cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Could be lost in fires
Rural and urban water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lack of groundwater ✓ Dried up springs ✓ Rainwater catchment systems not functional
Families and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forced migration, especially in pastoralist communities, in search of food and water (including for animals). ✓ Potential for conflict over scarce resources ✓ Displacement of communities.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Children could be removed from education to save scarce cash resources.
Children under 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Malnutrition

Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sent away to earn funds, may be sexually exploited
Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Malnutrition (may be denoted as non-productive and therefore not receive food)

General Community and Individual Coping Mechanisms

- ✓ Out-migration of part or all of communities
- ✓ Sale of livestock/crops to purchase food
- ✓ Consumption of seed stocks
- ✓ Sale of household and community assets
- ✓ Removal of children from education
- ✓ Privileging food supply to certain members of the community and excluding others

4.15.5 Epidemics

Epidemics

Early Warning Signals

- Presence of the infective agent and vector (agent of transmission) in the **district**

Epidemics Analysis

Geographic Area	Magnitude	Frequency	Probability	Secondary Effects
Cholera: Namalombwe and Kalundu Ward	High	Annually - Rainy seasons	Very high likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • Loss of livelihoods due to morbidity • Isolation and psychosocial trauma
Typhoid: Namalombwe and Kalundu Ward	Moderate	Annual Event	High likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • Loss of livelihoods due to morbidity • Isolation and psychosocial trauma
Malaria in all areas of Chilanga	High	Anytime during the year	High likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Loss of lives ✓ Loss of livelihoods due to morbidity

Epidemic Vulnerability and Risk Analysis

Assets at Risk	Risk
Water sources	Can be contaminated in case of cholera and Typhoid
Livelihoods in case of Typhoid and Cholera.	May be abandoned or suspended for fear of infection
Populations in slum areas	Susceptible population due to congestion, poor hygiene and sanitation

General Community and Individual Coping Mechanisms

- Out migration from affected area
- Behaviour changes especially cultural practices to reduce the risk of infection

4.15.6 Pests

Pests, Armyworms and Other Related Food Security Hazards

Early Warning Signals

- Drought
- Floods and landslides
- Depending on the type of pests and weeds, further weather conditions such as humidity (fungal and bacterial diseases), rainfall, light and wind.

Hazard Analysis

Geographic Area	Magnitude	Frequency	Probability	Secondary Effects
Pests and diseases in all Areas of the district where host crops grow.	Intensity will depend on type of pest and area affected	Annual event	Moderate likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food insecurity due to pre- and post-harvest losses Loss of agricultural land Loss of income from farming Malnutrition

Vulnerability and Risk Analysis

Assets at Risk	Risk
Livestock and crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Pest infestations lead to pre and post-harvest losses. ✓ Loss in yield, or quality of crop results in loss of profit by a farmer ✓ Food stocks may be sold off ✓ Food Shortage ✓ Livestock may be sold or exchanged for food
Farm equipment and implements	✓ May be infested with pests and may be abandoned or require costly sanitation procedure
Storage facilities such as granaries	✓ Could be destroyed by rodents
Income	✓ Loss of livelihoods and income due to poor quality yields
Agricultural land	✓ Becoming infested with pests and disease and may be abandoned or require costly pest control procedures.
Water sources may dry up due to drought or become contaminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Loss of water for livestock ✓ Disease outbreak due to water source contamination during floods
Traditional Farming methods	✓ May be dropped as new farming methods are adopted to control pests and diseases.
Peasant farmers	✓ Sole source of livelihood washed out

General Community and Individual Coping Mechanisms

- ✓ Adopt drought and pest resistant crop varieties
- ✓ Adopt quick maturing crop varieties
- ✓ Construction of improved flood resistant storage facilities (raised granaries)
- ✓ Avoid farming on slopes of mountains to avoid landslides
- ✓ Adopt cultural, biological and chemical control use of pesticides etc
- ✓ Adopt new farming methods such as crop rotation as pest control
- ✓ Abandoning fields known to be infested with weeds and pests

4.16 Summary of Core Issues from the Themes/Sectors

Following the analysis of the situation of the district, Table 27 outlines the summary of issues in the district.

Table 22: Summary of Issues

S/No	Core Issues
1	Limited production and productivity with only 1.88metric tons per hectare of maize produced out of the target 4metric tons per hectares annually
2	Limited informal activities and job opportunities in the manufacturing sector.
3	Inadequate investment in tourism sector at 40%
4	Inadequate participation in the economy
5	Limited competition in the private sector
6	Inadequate education facilities and services with 51% of primary and secondary schools located outside the 5km proximity in 4 wards
7	Limited quality health service, food and nutrition with 18% of the district population having no access to health care services
8	Increasing poverty, vulnerability and inequalities with 54% of vulnerable families having no access to socio-economic empowerment and social protection services
9	Poor connectivity, transport and logistics with only 20% of the 667km road network in the district developed up to bituminous standard.
10	Inadequate and poor storm water drainages system
11	Inadequate access to safe and clean water with 28% of the urban population and 17% of the rural population accessing safe and clean water.
12	Inadequate and Inefficient solid waste management
13	limited generation, transmission and coverage of electricity with only 68% of the district's population connected to the national grid
14	limited petroleum infrastructure and facilities
15	Limited digital connectivity and coverage with 4 wards having poor telecommunication network
16	limited climate change mitigation and adaptation responses
17	unsustainable environment and natural resources management
18	limited policy and governance environment

19	limited rule of law
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4.17 Synthesis of all Issues

The core issues are synthesized in five thematic areas as follows:

1. Limited Economic Development and Diversity: The overall economy is experiencing limited growth due to low productivity and limited diversification. The lack of economic diversity and the observed contraction of the primary and secondary sectors are likely to stifle the region's economy.
2. Inefficient provision of social and economic facilities and services: This has implications for the capacity and quality of human capital available and overall economic productivity
3. Low skill quality_ With over half the active population in rural areas of the district with low-paying jobs, it renders the economy quite inefficient as most of them cannot acquire high-paying jobs in the growing tertiary sector as it is a high and specialized skill seeking sector.
4. Inadequate and poorly planned infrastructure provision (transport, water supply and sanitation, storm water drainage, and solid waste management).
5. Ecological degradation stemming from unsustainable human developments, inadequate environmental management, and climate change.
6. Limited rule of law and policy and governance environment.

PART TWO
DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

5 Development Framework

5.1 Introduction

The preceding chapter presented the district's Planning Surveys and Issues Report. This chapter will examine the major concerns identified. Furthermore, it highlights the district's vision, the development areas to be pursued, the goals and objectives, and the strategies to be implemented in response to the identified issues. It further provides a spatial development framework that will guide the proposed interventions.

5.2 Opportunities and Constraints

Table below outlines the opportunities to development in the district and values underlying the opportunity.

Thematic Area	Constraint	Opportunity
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rising property values are pushing low-income households out of the property market. ✓ Insufficient physical infrastructure to facilitate informal economic activities and institutionalisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chilanga's proximity to the economic infrastructure in Lusaka City-region and its role in the regional and national agriculture international trade.
Environment and Landscape Character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The need to preserve critical biodiversity areas and agricultural land. ✓ Climate change and the water scarcity crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The landscape character of the potential for agriculture and green energy harvesting.
Human Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Equitable distribution of social facilities and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Governments will, support and commitment in improvement of service delivery for human development

Demography and welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increasing growth rate ✓ High dependence ration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A relatively young population that has a potential of being productive through active engagement in development through skill growth and entrepreneurship
Settlements and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Attaining Spatial Justice in distribution of social and economic facilities and services spatially. ✓ Most of the land ownership rights is in private hands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of unbuilt land.
Governance environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate capacity of governance agencies. ✓ Inadequate knowledge among citizens on the existing platforms and governance engagements. ✓ Inadequate infrastructure and limited utilisation of ICT solutions, thereby affecting the efficient delivery of services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Political will and support to improve the governance environment

5.3 Long Term Vision

The vision of Chilanga District is ***"A Prosperous and Sustainable District by 2035"***.

5.3.1 Features of the Vision

The district aims to become *"A Prosperous and Sustainable District by 2035"*. The district's main goal is to improve residents' quality of life while fostering opportunities for wealth, competitiveness, self-sufficiency, and shock resistance.

5.4 Conditions/ Policies for Development Framework

To address the issues identified in the PSIR, the Chilanga IDP will focus its interventions on Sustainable Development Goal No. 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), as well as the development areas of the 8th National Development Plan in context. Therefore, the primary objective of the IDP is to establish a district that fosters the following:

1. **The creation of jobs and district economic development:** The district's economic development will be based on mechanisation, focusing on increased production and diversification in agriculture, manufacturing, and value addition. The manufacturing sector will focus on light manufacturing, with a focus on labour-intensive operations. MSMEs will be prioritized, with the private sector driving growth. The government will facilitate laws, regulations, infrastructure, and services, boosting competitiveness and job opportunities for women and young people.
2. **Human and Social Development:** A physically healthy, highly educated, and well-trained workforce is indispensable for the district's prosperity. As a result, interventions during the IDP era will prioritise the enhancement of social protection as well as the expansion of access to and improvement of health, education, housing, water, and sanitation. This will aid in the reduction of destitution and inequality.
3. **Well-ordered and adequate infrastructure Provision:** The primary focus of this area will be to improve the quality and sufficient provision of infrastructure for transport, , water supply and sanitation, storm water drainage, energy and petroleum, and solid waste management.
4. **Environmental Sustainability:** It is essential that development pathways are sustainable in order to advance the economic and human development agenda. This includes the sustainable use of natural resources, which serve as the foundation for wealth generation, as well as the development of resilience to the detrimental consequences of climate change. Consequently, the IDP will give priority to initiatives aimed at promoting green development, safeguarding the environment and natural resources, enhancing climate change mitigation and adaptation, and enhancing disaster risk reduction.
5. **Good Governance Environment:** Good governance requires developing a suitable climate that values participation, the rule of law, transparency, accountability, consensus-building,

responsiveness, equality and inclusivity, effectiveness, and efficiency. In this context, the IDP will also work to improve the policy and governance environment, as well as promote the rule of law and constitutionalism.

The strategic development areas of the IDP outlined above are set to drive the district towards the attainment of the districts' vision.

5.5 Development Area and Goals

To attain the above development areas, the IDP will pursue 19 goals grouped into their respective development areas as tabulated on the next page.

Development Areas	Development Goals
The creation of jobs and economic development	Improve agricultural production and productivity by 2034
	Promote manufacturing and employment creation by 2034
	To promote investments in the tourism sector by 2034
	Enhanced local participation in the economy by 2029
	To develop a competitive private sector by 2029
Human and social development through health, education and social protection enhancement	Enhance human development through enhanced education service provision by 2034
	To enhance access to quality health service, food and nutrition by 2034
	To reduce poverty, vulnerability and equality in the district by 2034
Well-ordered and adequate infrastructure provision	Improved connectivity, transport and logistics by 2034
	Enhance storm water drainage system by 2034
	Improve Water Supply and Sanitation Coverage by 2034
	Improved the coverage and management of solid waste by 2034
	Enhance generation, transmission and coverage of electricity by 2034
	Enhance the Storage of petroleum products by 2034
	Increased digital connectivity in the district by 2034

Environmental Sustainability	Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate by 2034
	Enhance environment and natural resources management by 2034
Good Governance Environment	Advance policy and governance environment through decentralization by 2034
	Enhance the Rule of Law, Human Rights and Constitutionalism by 2034

5.6 Development Areas, Goals, Objectives and Strategies.

5.6.1 Development Area 1: The Creation of Jobs and Local Economic Development

To transform and develop the district economy and create jobs, the district will concentrate on enhancing agricultural production and productivity, promoting crop diversification, Promoting Manufacturing and job creation, providing the necessary infrastructure and facilities, as well as enhancing local participation and inclusion in the economic.

Core Issue: Limited agriculture production and productivity with only 1.88metric tons per hectare of maize produced out of the target 4metric tons per hectares annually		
Goal 1: Improve agricultural production and productivity by 2034		
Objectives		Strategies
1	To increase crop production through climate smart agricultural and diversification by 2034	Increase Maize Production from 1.8 metric tons/acre to 4 metric tons/acre
		Enhanced crop diversification from 25% to 100%
		Develop the capacity of 3,800 farmers in climate smart crop production practices by 2034
		Enhance crop early warning management systems for farmers by 2034
		Enhance Agricultural Mechanisation by 2034
		Promotion of crop value chain market linkages in key high value crops by 2034
2	Increased fish production by 45.5% within five years,	Develop the capacity of 1,500 fish farmers in climate smart aquaculture production practices by 2034

		Promotion of aquaculture value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2034
		Provide aquaculture support infrastructure in all priority wards within the next 5years
3	Enhance livestock production by 2035	Develop the capacity of 8,000 small livestock farmers in climate smart livestock production practices by 2034
		Enhance livestock early warning management system to prevent livestock disease outbreaks by 2034
		Provide livestock support infrastructure all priority wards within the next 5 years
		Promotion of livestock value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2034
4	To increase by 25% the amount of land under tree cover by 2034	Establishment of 2 Forest Reserves
		To enhance community forests to mitigate against effects of climate change in support of agriculture and water conservation
		Promotion of fruit tree planting and plantation as a business by 2034

Core issue: Limited informal activities and job opportunities in the manufacturing sector.		
Goal 2: Promote Manufacturing and Employment Creation by 2034		
Objective		Strategy
1	To enhance manufacturing and value addition to local materials through processing and packaging by 2034	Development of three (3) Value Chains in the Manufacturing Sector by 2034
		Develop Fast Track Industrial Development Checklist to support Industrial clustering and environmental planning standards
		Promotion and facilitating the establishment of 3 industrial parks by 2034

Core issue: Inadequate investment in Tourism sector at 40%		
Goal 3: To Promote Investments in The Tourism Sector by 2034		
Objective	Strategy	
1	To increase by 60% the number of tourists visiting Chilanga by 2034	Develop and rehabilitate tourism infrastructure Promote the participation of local people in tourism marketing through campaigns and events. Develop a Tourism promotion strategy by 2034

Core issue: Inadequate participation in the economy		
Goal 4: Enhanced Local Participation in the Economy by 2034		
Objective	Strategy	
1	Develop Industrial Yards for SMEs to undertake Value addition ventures by 2034	To develop 4 industrial clusters for SMEs to venture into processing and packaging by 2034
		Enhance Capacity of business development to 670 entities.
		Formalization of 4000 informal businesses

Core Issue: Limited competition in the private sector		
Goal 5: To develop a Competitive private sector		
Objective	Strategy	
1	Promote productivity and product quality	Enhance decent work and compliance by 2034
2	Facilitate increased domestic trade	To enhance market information access To increase commodity exchange platforms by 2034

5.6.2 Development Area 2: Human and Social Development through Health, Education and Social Protection Enhancement

During the planning period, the ultimate goal under this development area will be to improve the well-being, capabilities and opportunities of individuals and communities. Interventions will focus on expanding access to and raising the standard of education, health, affordable housing as well as strengthening social protection. This will be coupled with reduced poverty, vulnerability and inequalities.

Core issue: Inadequate education facilities and services with 51% of primary and secondary schools located outside the 5km proximity in 4 wards		
Goal 6: Enhance Human Development Through Enhanced Education Service Provision by 2034		
Objective	Strategies	
1	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education. by 49% within 5 years	Provision of infrastructure facilities for children with special needs Provision of infrastructure facilities for adult learning Enhance Capacity building of staffs through continuous professional development Provision of support infrastructure facilities for education service Promote Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics

Core issue: Limited quality health service, food and nutrition provision with 18% of the district population having no access to health care services		
Goal 7: To enhance access to quality Health service, Food and Nutrition		
Objective	Strategy	
1	To enhance public health service by 18% within 5 years 2034	Upscaling disease prevention and control measures Enhance community health education Reducing Maternal and Under-five Mortality Enhance Productive Health Enhance mental health and substance abuse management

		Enhance disease surveillance and response
Increase access to quality health care facilities to 100%		Construction of infrastructure for health care services
		Enhance Medicine supply and Storage
		Improve access to health care for remote communities
Increase food security and nutrition		Scaling up nutrition

Core issue: Increasing poverty, vulnerability and inequalities with 54% of vulnerable families having no access to socio-economic empowerment and social protection services		
Goal 8: To Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Equality in the District by 2034		
Objective		Strategy
1	Upscale social protection by 2034	Social security coverage expansion
2	Enhance welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people	Upscaling access for basic social services by OVC
		Improve coverage and targeting of social protection Programmes
3	To provide the basic social protection services, care and support to Orphans and Vulnerable children in the district	Promote multi-sectoral approach towards supporting the survival, protection and development of OVC.
4	Increasing access to decent and affordable housing	Construction of housing units to reduce the deficit by 30% in 2034
		Provision of low interest housing loans
5	Upgrading of 5 unplanned settlements by providing basic service	Partial Upgrading of 5 unplanned settlements by provision of basic service by 2034

5.6.3 Development Area 3: Well-Ordered Infrastructure Provision

During the planning period, the district shall focus on ordering and provision of adequate infrastructure in transport and logistics, water supply and sanitation, storm water drainage, electricity and petroleum storage, digital connectivity as well as solid waste management.

Core issue: Poor connectivity, transport and logistics with only 20% of the 667km road network in the district developed up to bituminous standard.		
GOAL: Improved connectivity, transport and logistics by 2034		
Objective		Strategy
1		Provision of and upgrade of roads
		Provision of efficient public transport Infrastructure and system
		Provision of non-motorized transport Infrastructure
		Establishment of a Public Airstrip
		Construction of parking facilities
		Enhancement of rail transport

Core Issue: Inadequate and Poor Storm Water Drainages and System		
Goal 10: Enhance Storm Water Drainage and System by 2034		
Objective		Strategy
1	Reduce drainage related Floods by 2034	Construction of Mega storm water drainages

Core issue: Inadequate access to safe and clean water with 28% of the urban population and 17% of the rural population accessing safe and clean water.		
Goal 11: Improve safe and clean Water Supply and Sanitation Coverage 2034		
Objective		Strategy
1	Increase provision of clean and safe water	Provision and expansion of water supply Infrastructure
		Enhance water testing and treatment

	supply in the urban region to 42% by 2034	Develop capacity of 290 community water supply facility maintenance officers
3	To effectively manage and coordinate the development of water resources	Enhance rain water harvesting and catchment protection
		Promote local aquifer management
2	Expand Sanitation coverage and Services by 2034	Provision and expansion of Sanitation Services Infrastructure
		Development of the WASH Plan
		Enhance Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Core issue: Inadequate and Inefficient solid waste management		
Goal 12: Improved the Management of Solid Waste by 2034		
Objective	Strategy	
1	To provide adequate and affordable municipal waste collection and disposal services.	Establishment of 2 Waste Disposal Sites
		Enhance public waste collection efficiency
		Engagement of 5 private franchise companies in the provision of waste management services
		Enhance Community Engagement in Solid Waste Management

Core issue: limited generation, transmission and coverage of electricity with only 68% of the district's population connected to the national grid		
Goal 13: Enhance Generation, Transmission and Coverage of Electricity by 2034		
Objective	Strategy	
1	Improve the energy generation and connectivity by 2034	Enhance Renewable energy generation by 2034
		Expand Connectivity Coverage
		To promote off grid renewable energy solutions

Core Issue: Inadequate storage petroleum facilities		
Goal 14: Enhance the Storage of petroleum products by 2034		
Objective	Strategy	
1	To enhance Petroleum Storage and Movement by 2034	Provision of Petroleum Storage Infrastructure

Core Issue: Limited digital connectivity and coverage with 4 wards having poor telecommunication network		
Goal 15: Increased digital connectivity in the district by 2034		
Objective	Strategy	
	Expand and enhance digital coverage and connectivity quality by 2034	Provision of Connectivity Infrastructure
		Building Local Capacity in Digital skill.
		Promotion of Digital Services

5.6.4 Development Area 4: Environmental Sustainability

In pursuing a prosperous district status, the development planning will be driven by principles of sustainable development, ecosystems and natural resources management, climate change mitigation and adaptation. Placing sustainable environmental practices at the centre of socio-economic development will mean the district meeting the needs of today without compromising the capacity of future generations to meet their own. During the planning period, the district shall focus on significant factors such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, enhanced protection of natural resources and integrated environmental management.

Goal: Limited Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Responses		
Objective 16: Enhanced Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate by 2034		
Objective	Strategy	
1	Strengthen climate change adaptation	Development of a District's Climate Adaptation Plan
		Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation
2	Enhance disaster risk reduction and response	Upscaling mitigation and response measure to disaster risks

3	Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation	Reduce pollution levels in the district by 2034
		Embark on Forests Regeneration Projects
		Promote Green and Renewable Energy Source

Core Issue: Unsustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management		
Goal 17: Enhance Environment and Natural Resources Management		
Objective		Strategies
1	Enhance Integration in the management of the Environment	Enhance Pollution monitoring and control mechanisms
2	Enhance natural resources management	Development of An Environmental risk assessment and suitability Plan
		Conduct 40 Community Awareness on Natural Resource Management
		Planting of 50,000 trees by 2034
		Enhance Forest Protection Measures

5.6.5 Development Area 5: Good Governance Environment

Achieving a prosperous district status entails having a dignified citizenry, respect for human rights, transparency and accountability, enhanced public participation and strengthening local democracy, justice and upholding national values. Therefore, the planning process shall prioritize a thriving good governance environment in the district. In order to achieve this goal, the planning process will focus on strengthening policy, legal and institutional framework in order to align all sectors and stakeholders in the district.

Core Issue: limited Policy and Governance Environment		
Goal 18: Improved Policy and Governance Environment		
Objective		Strategy
1	To enhance the decentralisation of	Operationalisation of 12 sub district structure and sectors.
		Building Capacity for sub district structures

	public services by 2034	Enhance District Civic Leaders Functions and Performance
2	Strengthen Data and Information Systems	Enhance data and Information capture systems
3	Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms by 2034	Enhance the transparency, accountability mechanism of operation in the district by 2034.
5	Strengthen Public Service Performance Management Systems	Enhance Public Performance by 2034
6	Strengthen Land Management and Administration	To ensure that 80% of properties in the district are on title by 2034
		Attaining Planning Authority Status
		Enhance land use database and system by 2034
		Enhance Land Use Management and Control
		Development of 5 Local Area Plans by 2034

Core Issue: limited rule of law		
Goal 19: Improved Rule of Law and Human Rights		
Objective		Strategy
1	Improved security status of the district	Reduce Crime scenarios
		Provision of Police Service Infrastructure and services by 2034
		Enhance Fire Response and Safety

6 Spatial Development Framework

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a key legislative mechanism that seeks to address the numerous developmental challenges of the district. In addressing the identified challenges, the SDF will consider:

- ✓ Integrating the urban spatial form created by an urban sprawl overspill from Lusaka and the separation of rural settlements from economic areas;
- ✓ Addressing the services backlogs for the rural and urban settlements.
- ✓ Providing an effective and affordable district-wide public transportation network
- ✓ Balancing and facilitating market and public sector development in an effective and coordinated manner.
- ✓ Determining and communicating reasonable and effective development policies and strategies;

The purpose of the SDF is not to infringe upon land rights but to guide future land uses. The maps shall be used as a schematic representation of the desired spatial form to be achieved by the district in the long term. The SDF aims to:

- ✓ Give effect to the policies and principles as laid down in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, the 8NDP and Vision for 2030;
- ✓ Set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the district;
- ✓ Indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality;
- ✓ Provides strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the district;
- ✓ Set out a land use management system in the district; Align with the spatial development frameworks reflected in the integrated development plans of neighbouring districts;
- ✓ Indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;
- ✓ Identify areas where strategic intervention is required and where priority spending is required.

The SDF therefore seeks to guide, overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within the district in order to give effect to the vision, development areas and objectives of the District's Integrated Development Plan. It aims to promote sustainable functional and integrated human settlements, maximize resource efficiency, and enhance the district's identity and unique character of a place.

6.1 Spatial concepts and features Informing the Spatial Development Concept

Table 23 below shows the spatial concepts and features utilized in the formation of the spatial development concept

Table 23: Spatial Concepts

Concepts	Attributes
Nodes	Nodal development in areas with higher land use intensity will improve efficiency by providing easy access and creating thresholds for various uses and public transport services. District spatial strategy will relate nodes to settlements with commercial and government services intensity, such as sub-district centers and urban areas with concentrations of commercial and government uses. This strategy aims to create a more diverse and efficient urban environment.
Smart Compact growth city	The Compact City Growth Theory plan regulates urban suburb growth, encourages public transit use, improves infrastructure efficiency and improves environmental quality, eventually improving city quality of life by shortening commute times and encouraging public transport.
Growth Poles	Growth Poles Theory the central idea of the growth poles theory is that economic development, or growth, is not uniform over an entire region, instead it takes place around a specific pole (or cluster). In the IDP area these poles have been identified.
Corridors	Corridors are areas along major transportation routes where an increased intensity of development will naturally be attracted and may be encouraged.
Protection	A spatial strategy is a plan to safeguard valuable natural, economic, or heritage resources like agricultural land, wetlands, ecological corridors, or scenic landscapes. This may involve establishing green spaces in urban areas or rural landscapes outside settlements. It should be supported by development control policies and strategies.
Growth Areas	Spatial strategy involves identifying growth opportunities for future development, proactively indicating these areas based on agreed principles to minimize negative market forces. This can involve redeveloping existing development areas, utilizing vacant land for infill development and establishing greenfield sites.

6.2 The Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios

Three (3) spatial development scenarios were created in an effort to realize the district's vision. These scenarios were based on essential components of an urban structure categorised as urban

expansion and green spaces, urban functions, and corridor development. While the district can utilize all three of these scenarios, the preferable scenario would emphasize the development and realization of the district's vision - *"A prosperous and sustainable town by 2034."*

6.2.1 Alternative One (1): Corridor Development Concept

An urban spatial form known as a corridor development idea is found along important transit corridors within metropolitan edges. It may refer to either a transport corridor or an activity corridor; the latter connects activity nodes without the variety of activities along the route, while the former has a mix of residential, commercial and transportation features. The characteristics of this idea in the district can be as shown in map 20 with the following features.

✓ Urban Growth and Agriculture Land

- Sub-district centres will be established along major highways in Chilanga to serve as job hubs and accommodate rising populations.
- The district prioritises strategic improvement of unplanned settlements, as well as main road and roadside settlement redevelopment, to improve neighbourhood infrastructure.
- Key agriculture farms are retained and improved through intensified farm lands and organisation.
- Conservation, afforestation, and environmental regeneration are prioritised in the district's outskirts and along linear features.

✓ Urban Functions

- Economic and administrative hubs are part of the new district sub-centres because of the population and economy
- The new district sub centres include economic and administrative centres
- The district sub centres are home to small and medium-sized industrial areas for the agriculture, transportation, and production industries. By linking to other economic routes in the district, these hubs help the local economy and job market grow.
- The district's natural surroundings and businesses especially along main routes are used to create and improve tourist spots.

✓ Corridor Development

- Public transportation-led highway development is slowly pushed forward and built, connecting the sub-district centres to the district centres and other areas in the district.
- Distribution and logistics centres are linked to production centres by suburban major roads

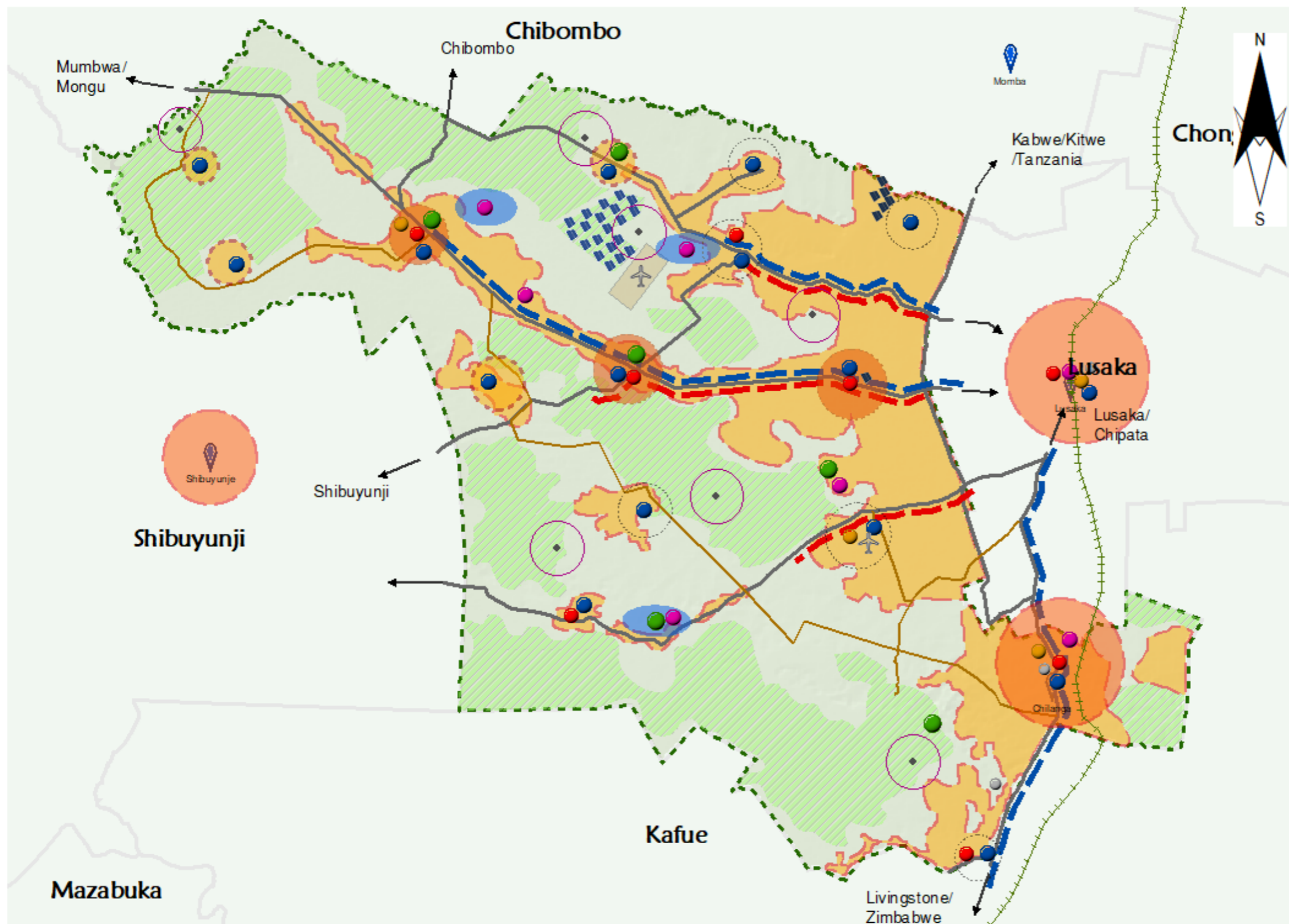
6.2.1.1 Advantages of the Corridor Model Concept

- ✓ Economic Growth: Corridors can boost the economy by luring companies and investments along their paths. This can create jobs and bring in more money for local governments.
- ✓ Attracting Investment: Well-planned routes can bring in both public and private investments, which can make the area's facilities and services better.
- ✓ Improvement in connectivity: Corridors make it easier for people to get to services, jobs and other areas of importance

6.2.1.2 Disadvantages of the Corridor Model Concept

Potential environmental degradation, increased traffic congestion and the possibility of unequal economic growth are among the drawbacks of corridor development. If benefits are not distributed equitably, corridor developments may inadvertently result in social inequalities, as different areas along the corridor may develop at varying rates.

Map 18: Corridor Development Scenario



Scenario 1: Corridor Development Concept

Key Urban Centres

- Administration
- ✈ Aerodrome
- Commercial and Business
- Education Centre
- Industrial/Agro Industrial Centre
- Industry
- ◆ Presumed Solar Farm
- Tourism Centre

Key Transportation

- Main Roads
- Local Roads
- - - Corridor Commercial & Industry
- - - Public Transport System
- - - Railway

Key Land Use

- ⋯ District_Boundary
- District Centre
- Future Urban Expansion
- Growth Node
- Industry
- Sub District Centre
- ▨ Agriculture
- ▨ Mining Rights

Source: Chilanga Town Council, Physical Planning 2024

6.2.2 Scenario Two (2): Compact City Development

Compact City Development refers to the urban model associated with a more densified occupation, with consequent overlapping of its uses (homes, shops and services) and promotion of the movement of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users. The design features in the district can be as shown in Map 21 with features as shown below.

✓ Urban Growth and Agriculture Land

- A tight urban structure is created that can handle population growth through planned medium to high-density residential development. Unplanned settlements are also made better through rebuilding.
- The districts rural settlements are being improved and joined together to make planned communities with certain services, infrastructure and job opportunities. At the same time, more land is being used for farming.

✓ Urban Functions

- The district's institutional and administrative facilities are fairly distributed with public transportation connecting them, while business and commercial hubs are developed on the periphery and connected by public transportation networks.
- The sub-centres are home to small and medium-sized manufacturing, logistics and industrial facilities. These centres link to the district's economic corridors and foster the expansion of the local labour market and economy.
- Areas that draw tourists should be created and enhanced by utilizing businesses and the environment.

The application of this spatial concept in the district will control the spread of urban suburbs into open lands. It is likely to reduce trip lengths and encourage the use of public transit, improve efficiency in providing urban infrastructure and services, and may result in environmental improvements thereby supporting higher quality of life.

6.2.2.1 Advantages

Compact City Development offers several advantages, including efficient land use, reduced urban sprawl, and improved access to infrastructure and services. Compact City Development offers better management of resources like water and sanitation. This approach promotes a mix of land

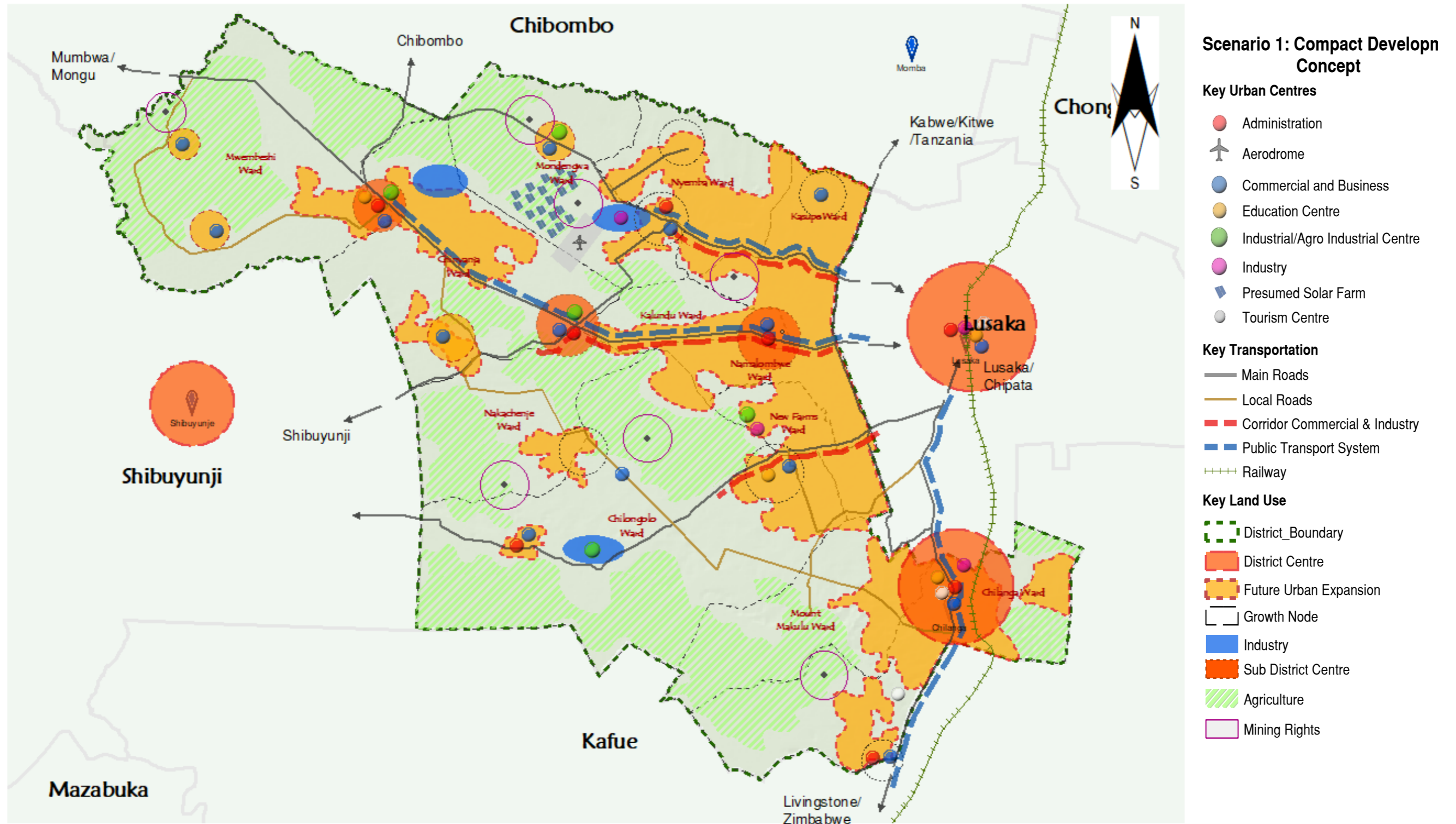
uses in close proximity, which can enhance community engagement and economic development while reducing transportation costs and environmental impacts.

6.2.2.2 Disadvantages

The disadvantages of Compact City Development include potential environmental degradation, intensified segregation and the undermining of existing urban vitality.

Compaction can lead to increased stress levels among residents, negatively affecting social ties and community interactions, possibly diminishing accessibility to necessary goods and services.

Map 19: Compact Development Scenario



Source: Chilanga Town Council, Physical Planning 2024

6.2.3 Alternative Three (3): Balanced Development

The Balanced Development Concept calls for improving relations between developed and developing areas as well as between urban and rural areas in the district. This concept promotes fair and equitable distribution of basic needs, infrastructure and services and the establishment of employment opportunities in all areas. The concept design is as depicted in Map 22 and has the following features.

✓ Urban Growth and Agriculture Land

- Planned sub-district centres as satellite of the main centre are formed which will serve as cores for absorbing population increase and providing employment opportunities in the district.
- Strategic improvement of unplanned settlements in the district is taken in combination with main roads and roadside settlement redevelopment as a trigger of neighbourhood's infrastructure improvement.
- Key agriculture farms are retained and improved with intensification of farm lands and organisation.
- Environment is regenerated and improved with intensification of conservation, afforestation and organisation.

✓ Urban Functions

- New district sub-centres are involving administration and economic centres in view of population and context economic context.
- Small and medium-sized industrial centres for logistic, agro-industries, manufacturing is developed in the sub centres, contributing to the local economic and employment development linked to the economic corridors of the region.
- Tourism attraction areas are formed and improved by utilising the natural environment and enterprises.

The Balanced Development Concept calls for improving relations between developed and developing areas as well as between urban and rural areas in the district.

6.2.3.1 Advantages

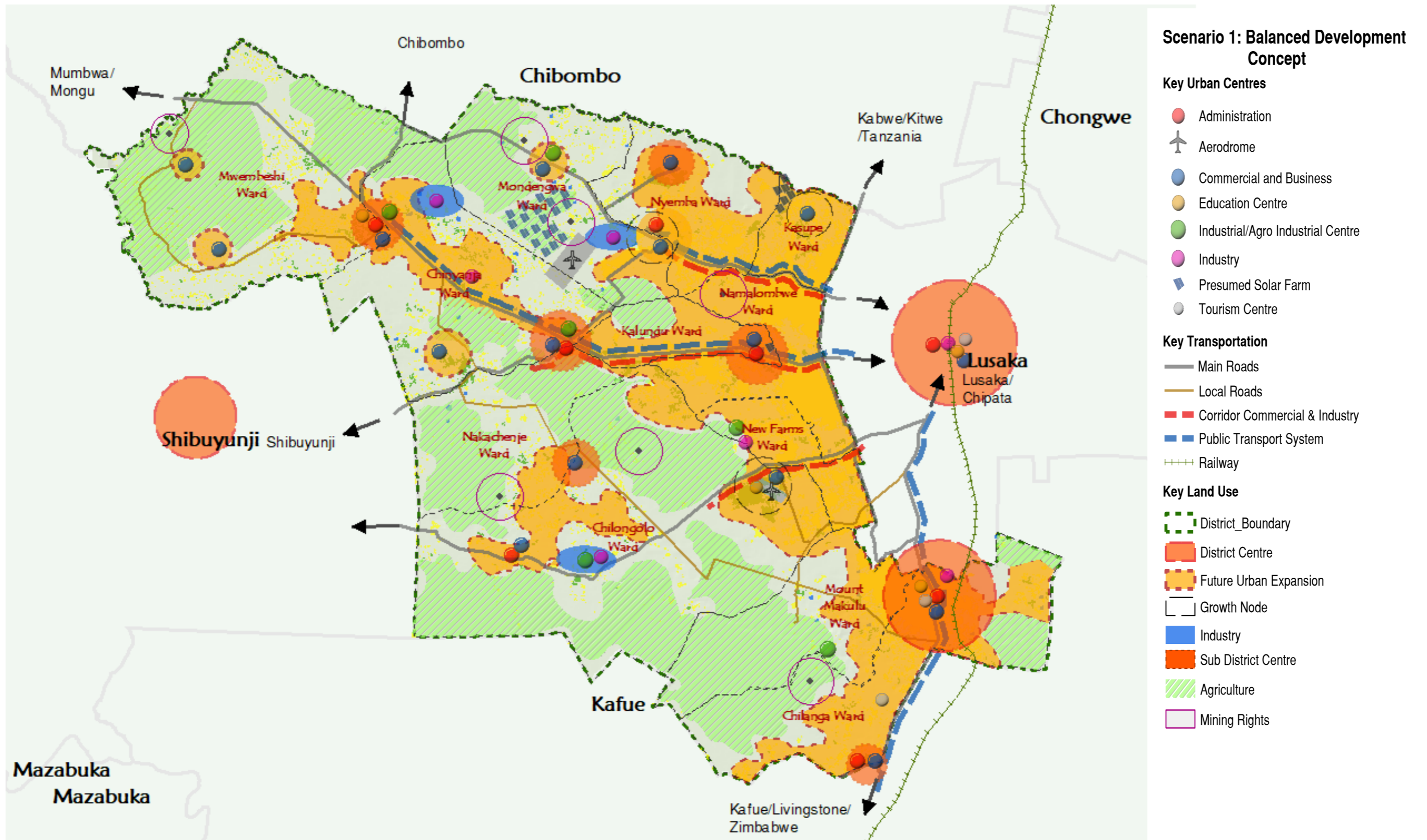
- ✓ This concept promotes fair and equitable distribution of basic needs, infrastructure and services and the establishment of employment opportunities in all areas.

- ✓ The concept includes promoting simultaneous growth across all sectors of the economy, which can help maintain a proper equilibrium between industry and agriculture, leading to enhanced sustainability and reduced regional disparities.
- ✓ This approach ensures that no specific sector becomes disproportionately developed, thereby potentially minimizing social and economic inequalities.

6.2.3.2 Disadvantages

- ✓ The disadvantages of the balanced development concept include the potential for inefficiency due to the equal allocation of resources across sectors, which might not account for the varying needs and growth potentials of different areas.
- ✓ It may overlook the importance of prioritizing certain sectors that could drive economic growth more effectively.
- ✓ This approach can also lead to stagnation if all sectors grow at the same slow rate instead of allowing for dynamic shifts based on market demands.

Map 20: Balance Development Scenario



Source: Chilanga Town Council, Physical Planning 2024

6.3 Preferred Scenario

Following a thorough examination of several development scenarios, their key elements of urban layout and the benefits they provide, the best option for the Chilanga District was determined to be scenario three (3), "Balance Development." This is justified by the fact that balanced development promotes the establishment of links between rural and urban areas as well as the equitable distribution of infrastructure, services and economic activity. The equal and efficient distribution of infrastructure and services would facilitate complementary rural-urban growth with the diversification and commercialization of rural economies in the district which are agriculturally based.

This concept will therefore most likely lead to more sustainable, inclusive and resilient communities in the district that are better equipped to address the contemporary challenges of urban development and district growth. By promoting economic, social and environmental sustainability across different regions, balanced spatial development will help create a more prosperous and equitable society for all residents in the district.

6.4 Land Use Policies and Proposal

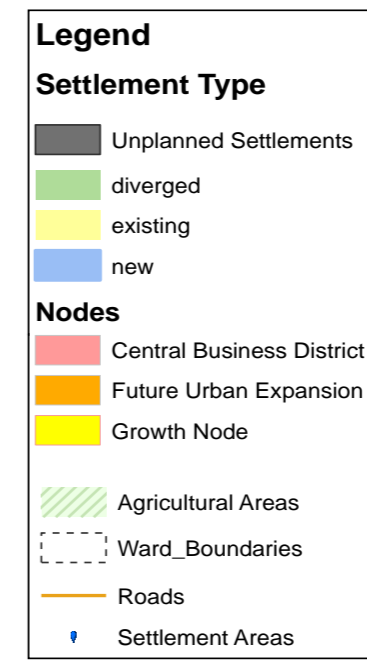
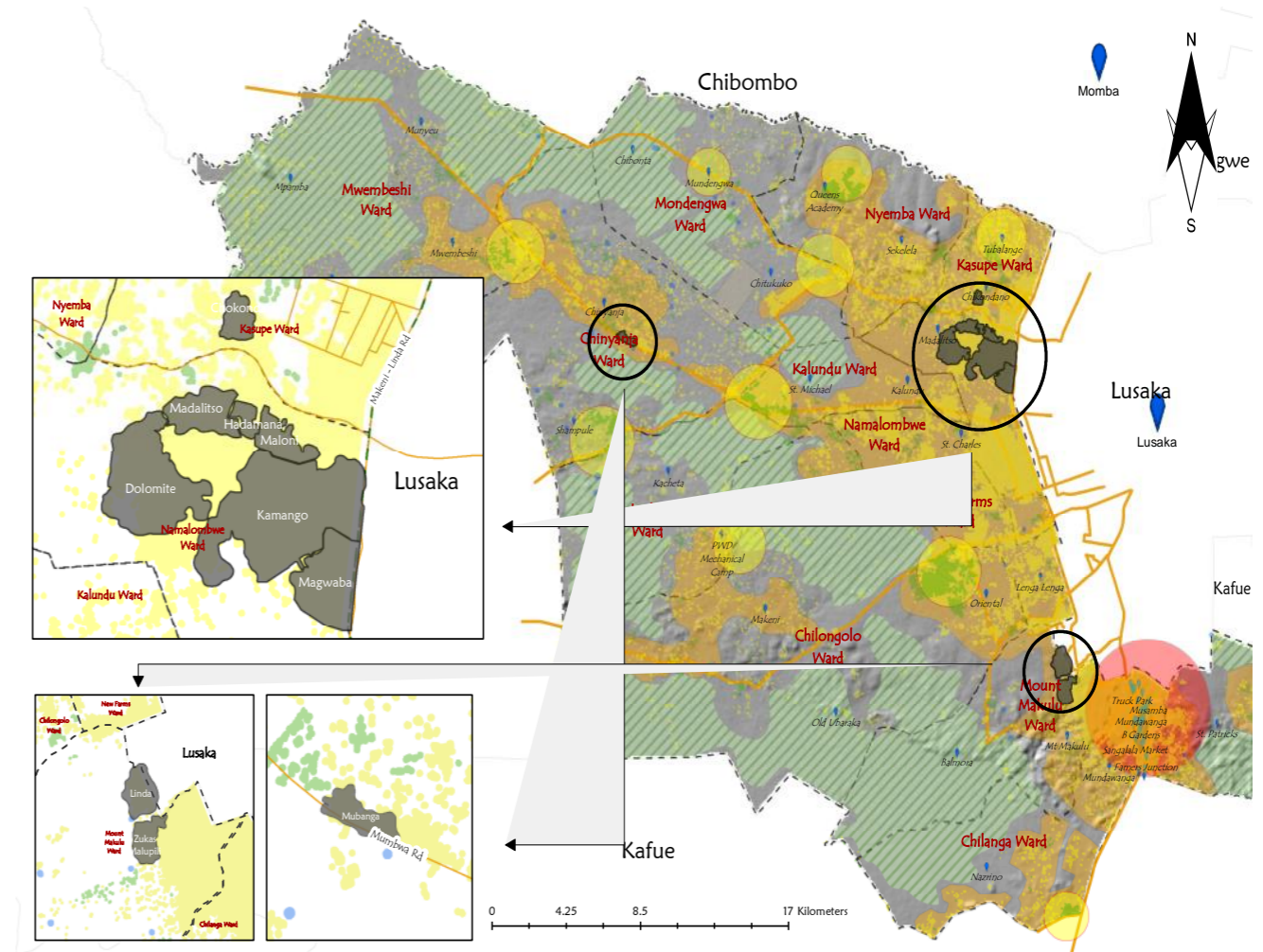
6.4.1 Local Area Plans

The IDP suggests developing Local Area Plans (LAPs) to manage the uncoordinated developments brought about by frequent land use changes, subdivisions and conversions from customary land to leasehold, as well as to prevent the growth of unplanned settlements, protect environmental zones, and develop areas deemed to be under customary tenure.

6.5 Informal Settlements

Informal settlements will be subject to the land use planning regulations and recommendations listed below. The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015's provisions on suitable building and land use controls shall be applied in conjunction with the implementation of these policies;

1. Make highways more accessible and wider
2. Expand access to facilities for sanitation, education and health
3. Guarantee that every block has access to clean, safe drinking water;
4. Enhance the security and well-being of community services
5. Prohibit the development of new homes in environmentally vulnerable locations.
6. Limit the growth of residential projects within the bounds of the proposed urban development hedges



PART THREE
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1 Implementation Program

This section details the implementation program of the Chilanga District IDP. It also provides an overview of the Capital Investment Program, outlining the costs associated with the proposed capital programs and activities. The section further presents a financial plan for the Local Authority, detailing its revenue and expenditure. Additionally, it addresses the program for the development of municipal area plans and concludes with the IDP's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

1.1 Development Area No 1: The Creation of Jobs and Local Economic Development

To transform and develop the district economy and create jobs, the district will concentrate on enhancing agricultural production and productivity, promoting crop diversification, Promoting Manufacturing and job creation, providing the necessary infrastructure and facilities, as well as enhancing local participation and inclusion in the economic.

Goal 1: Improve agricultural production and productivity by 2034											
Objectives	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	`Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept	
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1 To increase crop production through climate smart agricultural and diversification to 91% 2034	Increase Maize Production from 33,312 to 63,788 (1.8 metric tons /hectare to 3.6 metric/hectare) tons/	Farmer support	Conduct 380 Farmer trainings on maize crop production	All Wards	76	76	76	76	76	Department of Agriculture	
			Facilitate 8,000 Farmer Input Support Programme	All Wards	2200	1450	1450	1450	1450	Department of Agriculture	
	Enhanced crop diversification from 25% to 100%	Crop Diversification	Conduct 60 farmer trainings on production of sunflower, Soya beans, common beans, Sorghum and groundnuts.	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	Department of Agriculture	
			Facilitate 2,000 Farmer Input Support Program in Sorghum, Soya and Common beans	All Wards	400	500	500	300	300	Department of Agriculture	
			Conduct 60 Farmer trainings on agro-processing and value addition for sunflower, Soya beans, common beans, sorghum and groundnuts	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	Department of Agriculture	

			Creation of 19 demonstration plots in all the camps	All Camps	8	8	3	0	0	Department of Agriculture
Develop the capacity of 3,800 farmers in climate smart crop production practices by 2034	Climate Smart Agriculture	Conduct 520 trainings for 3,800 farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture practices	All Wards	104	104	104	104	104	Department of Agriculture	
		Conduct 5000 farmer trainings in climate smart crop diversification	All Wards	2000	1000	1000	500	500	Department of Agriculture	
		Conduct 5000 farmer trainings in climate smart farm mechanization	All Wards	2500	1000	1000	500	0	Department of Agriculture	
		Conduct 6000 farmer trainings in water efficient irrigation	All Wards	2000	1500	1000	1000	500	Department of Agriculture	
		Conduct 400 trials demonstrations in drought resistant crops	All Wards	100	200	100	0	0	Department of Agriculture	
		Enhance crop early warning management systems for farmers by 2034	Early Warning Management	Production of 60 monthly weather forecasts	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12
Dissemination of 60 Weather Forecast Reports through extension Camps	All Wards	12		12	12	12	12	Department of Agriculture		
Conduct 15000 routine crop pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	All Wards	3000		3000	3000	3000	3000	Department of Agriculture		
Enhance Agricultural Mechanisation by 2034	Agricultural mechanization	Establishment of 1 Mechanization Centre	Mount Makulu	0	1	0	0	0	Department of Agriculture	
		Conduct 200 Farmer trainings on the use of mechanization	All Wards	25	25	50	50	50	Department of Agriculture	
		Conduct 96 Sensitization meetings on mechanization	All Wards	12	12	24	24	24	Department of Agriculture	
Promotion of crop value chain	Agribusiness development	Conduct 60 Sensitization of crop farmers on value chain market linkages	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	Department of Agriculture	

	market linkages in key high value crops by 2034		Establish 2 farmer Produce Aggregation Centres	Mwembeshi and Nakachenje Ward	0	1	0	1	0	Department of Agriculture
			Conduct 95 Agro Entrepreneurship trainings	All Wards						Department of Agriculture
			Establish 1 bulking centre	Mwembeshi	0	0	1	0	0	Department of Agriculture
			Provision of 3 Argo processing equipment	Chilanga, Mwembeshi, New farms	1	0	1	1	0	Department of Agriculture
	Enhancement of Irrigation Farming by 2034	Irrigation development	Construction 1 and Rehabilitation of 4 Dams	Chilanga, Kasupe, Shampule, Mpamba and Mwembeshi	0	4	1	0	0	Department of Agriculture
			Sinking of 28 Boreholes for sprinkler irrigation	TBA	11	4	0	13	0	Department of Agriculture
			Conduct 95 farmer trainings on irrigation systems	TBA	19	19	19	19	19	Department of Agriculture
			Support farmers with 1,000 irrigation facilities	All Wards	430	0	0	570	0	Department of Agriculture
	Enhance extension service coverage by 2034	Extension services support	Conduct 5 Capacity Building Workshops	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	Department of Agriculture
			Procurement of 19 extension kits	All Wards	19	0	0	0	0	Department of Agriculture
			Procurement of 24 mobile gadgets	All Wards	12	12	0	0	0	Department of Agriculture
			Construction of 10 Camp Houses	All Wards	3	0	3	0	4	Department of Agriculture

2	Increased fish production by 45.5% within five years	Develop the capacity of 1,500 fish farmers in climate smart aquaculture production practices by 2034	Fisheries and aquaculture development.	Conduct 10 staff training in climate smart aquaculture production practices	All Wards	2	2	2	2	2	Department of Fisheries		
				Conduct 1300 farmer training in climate smart aquaculture practices	All Wards	300	400	200	300	100	Department of Fisheries		
				Conduct 1,300farmer training in climate smart fish disease prevention and management	All Wards	300	400	200	300	100	Department of Fisheries		
				Conduct 120 routine fish pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	All Wards	24	24	24	24	24	Department of Fisheries		
				Recruitment of 8 extension officers	All Wards	8	0	0	0	0	Department of Fisheries		
		Promotion of aquaculture value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2034	Value Chain Linkage	Sensitization of 500 fish farmers on value chain market linkages	All Wards	50	100	100	150	100	Department of Fisheries		
				Facilitation of the building of 60 fish-productive alliances	All Wards	10	30	20	0	0	Department of Fisheries		
			Provide aquaculture support infrastructure in all priority wards within the next 5years	Infrastructural Development	Construct 4 fish cold-chain facility	TBA	0	2	0	2	0	Department of Fisheries	
		3	Enhance livestock production by 2034	Develop the capacity of 8,000 small livestock farmers in climate smart livestock production practices by 2034	Capacity Development	Conduct 3000 farmer training in climate smart livestock disease prevention and management	All Wards	500	500	1000	500	500	Department of Livestock
						Conduct 3000 farmer training in climate smart animal husbandry practices	All Wards	500	500	1000	500	500	Department of Livestock
Conduct 60 breeding trainings of livestock	All Wards					12	12	12	12	12	Department of Livestock		

				4000 animals distributed in the small livestock restocking initiative	All Wards	500	1000	1000	500	1000	Department of Livestock
	Enhance livestock early warning management system to prevent livestock disease outbreaks by 2034	Early warning and surveillance systems	Conduct 30 Capacity building training of farmers in disease identification	All Wards	6	6	6	6	6	6	Department of Livestock
Conduct 6000 routine livestock and pest and disease monitoring and surveillance			All Wards	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	Department of Livestock
Livestock vaccinations, and disease prevention annually			All Wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Department of Livestock
Establishment of 5 checkpoints and mobile monitoring of stock movement			TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Department of Livestock
Provide livestock support infrastructure all priority wards within the next 5 years			Infrastructural Development	Construct tier-three livestock service centers	TBA						
Construction of 4 Dip tanks	TBA	2		2						Department of Livestock	
Construction of 36 camp houses-MOFL	All Wards	6		7	7	8	8			Department of Livestock	
Promotion of livestock value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2034	Value Chain Market Linkage	Sensitization 6000 of livestock farmers on value chain market linkages	All Wards	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	Department of Livestock
		Develop 157 livestock product value chains	All Wards	27	27	27	38	38			Department of Livestock
4	To increase by 25% the amount of land under tree cover by 2034	Establishment of 2 Forest Reserves	Forest Plantation	Securing 2 portions of land for plantation	All Wards	1	1	0	0	0	LA and Forest Department
				Planting of tress	TBA	0	TBA	TBA	0	0	Forest Department
	To enhance community forests to mitigate	Community forest management	Conduct 120 sensitization meetings on good forest management	All Wards	24	24	24	24	24	Forest Department	

		against effects of climate change in support of agriculture and water conservation		practices at ward level							
				Plant and distribute 40,000 non Fruit tree seedlings to households	All Wards	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	Forest Department
		To promote fruit tree Planting and Plantation as a business by 2034	Fruit tree promotion	Establish 4 Fruit Tree nurseries for fruit trees seedlings in at least 4 varieties	Chilanga	3	1	0	0	0	Forest Department
				Plant and distribute 45,000 fruit tree seedlings to households	All Wards	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	Forest Department
				Conduct 60 Trainings on fruit tree management	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	Forest Department

Promote Manufacturing and Employment Creation by 2034											
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	`Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept	
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1	To enhance manufacturing and value addition to local materials through processing and packaging by 2034	Development of three (3) Value Chains in the Manufacturing and Processing Sector by 2034	Value Chain Development	Develop 2 value Chains in the cement production	Mondengwa, Chilanga	1	1	0	0	0	LA and ZDA
				Develop 4 value Chains in Agro processing	TBA	0	2	2	0	0	LA and ZDA
	To provide basic network infrastructure within the Value addition wards by 2034	Infrastructure Development	Upgrading of 60km of road network to bituminous standards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	0	0	LA and ZDA	
			Install strategic water and electricity infrastructure in the Industrial area	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	0	0	LA and ZDA	

		Develop Fast Track Industrial Development Checklist to support Industrial clustering and environmental and Planning standards	Industrial Clustering	Develop Industrial Planning Standards for environmental quality	All Wards	TBA	0	0	0	0	LA, ZEMA and ZDA
				Develop an online Plan Approval Process linked to ZEMA	All Wards	0		0	0	0	LA and ZEMA
		Promotion and facilitating the establishment of 3 industrial parks by 2034		Identification and zoning of 3 industrial park	Mondengwa, Chilongolo, Mwembeshi, Mundengwa	3	0	0	0	0	LA and ZDA

Goal 3: To Promote Investments in The Tourism Sector											
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Projects	Location	Target Years					Source of Information	
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1	To increase by 60% the number of tourists visiting Chilanga by 2034	Develop tourism infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Install 6 tourism road signage leading to tourists' attractions	All Wards	4	2	0	0	0	LA
				Rehabilitation of Mundawanga Botanic Garden	Chilanga	TBA	TBA				TBA
		Promote the participation of local people in tourism marketing through campaigns and events	Tourism Promotion	Setup 12 curio and art markets in the district to sell local tourism products	All Wards	4	6	2	0	0	LA
				Conduct 5 annual tourism events in the district to show case local tourism opportunities	TBA	1	1	1	1	1	LA
				Map and document historical and cultural sites in the district	All Wards	1	1	0	0	0	LA
				Preparation of the Tourism Strategy and action Plan to market the districts tourist sites	All Wards	0	1	0	0	0	LA
Develop a Tourism promotion plan by 2034											

Goal 1: Enhanced Local Participation in the Economy											
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept	
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1	Develop Industrial Yards for SMEs to undertake Value addition ventures by 2034	SME Industrial Yard Development	Develop 1 SME Financing strategy on value addition	-	1	0	0	0	0	LA	
			Implement 1 SME Value addition financing Strategy	TBA	0	1	1	1	1	LA and ZDA	
			Formulation and clustering of 4 SMEs	TBA	1	1	2	0	0	LA and ZDA	
			Formation and registration of 190 Businesses and Co-operatives	All Wards	38	38	38	38	38		
Enhance and Promote business development by 2034	Provision of capital to 2000 small businesses	Business Development	Provision of 4,000 loans and Grants to SMEs and start-up businesses	All Wards	800	800	800	800	800	LA and CEEC	
	Enhance Capacity of business development to 670 entities.		Conduct 670 Community Capacity Building - Business development/Entrepreneurial education trainings	All Wards	134	134	134	134	134		
			Conduct 20 Public- Private sector engagements.	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	LA and MSMED	
			Facilitate and promote the establishment of 3 Industrial Yards	Mondengwa, Mwembeshi, Chilongolo	1	1	1	0	0	LA, ZEMA and ZDA	
			Formation of 1 district business Association	-	1	0	0	0	0	LA and MSMED	
	Formalisation of 4000 informal businesses		Registration of 4000 Informal businesses	All Wards	800	800	800	800	800	LA and MSMED	
Increase Financial Inclusion and service Coverage by 2034	Enhance Rural Finance support by 2034	Financial Education and Rural Finance	Conduct 50 business mentorship support workshops	All Wards	10	10	10	10	10	LA and MSMED	
			Provide financial support of 2,000 people	Mwembeshi Mondengwa Chinyanja and Nyemba wards	250	250	350	450	700	MS&MED	
	Facilitate the opening of 5 financial institution Bank branches	Capital Market Development	Opening of Financial institution Bank branches Bank Branches	New farms. Kasupe, Namalombwe, Kalundu and Mwembeshi	2		2		1	LA, FI and MS&MED	

Goal 3: To develop a Competitive private sector											
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Projects	Location	Target Years					Source of Information	
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1	Promote productivity and product quality	Enhance decent work and compliance by 2034	Decent work promotion	5 Capacity building Workshops for District Labor office	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	Labour Department
				Conduct 60 Awareness and education for employers and employees	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	Labour Department
				Conduct 125 Compliance Inspection and Enforcement	All Wards	30	25	25	25	20	Labour Department
2	Facilitate increased domestic trade	To enhance market information access by 2034	Market information Services	Facilitate 24 Market research programs	All Wards	2	3	5	5	9	LA & MCTI
				Facilitate 24 trade promotion events	TBA	2	2	4	8	8	LA & MCTI
				Train 4,500 traders on Market access	All Wards	500	700	900	1000	1400	LA & MCTI
		To increase commodity exchange platforms by 2034	Commodity Exchange Platforms	Promote 1,600 Public-Private sector engagements	All Wards	100	500	200	300	500	LA & MCTI
				Construction of 12 Market Shelters	All Wards	2	2	2	3	3	LA
				Construction of 4 Crop/Animal Bulking Centres	Mwembeshi, Namalombwe, Munyeu and Nyemba wards	0	1	1	1	1	LA & MOA

6.6 Development Area 2: Promote Human and Social Development

The planning goal of this development area is to improve individual and community well-being, capabilities, and opportunities. Interventions will prioritize enhancing social protection as well as expanding access to and improving the quality of education, health, and living conditions. Additionally, we will mitigate poverty, vulnerability, and disparities. We will conduct the implementation process in accordance with the table below.

Goal 4: Enhance Human Development Through Health and Education											
Objective	Strategies	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept	
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education by 70% within 5 years	Constructions of 5 Primary, 10 secondary schools and staff Houses in the district	Construction of 10 early child hood hubs	Primary schools (all wards)	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Education	
			Completion of 5 Primary Schools	TBA	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Education	
			Construction of 10 Secondary Schools	Primary schools (all wards) except Chilanga and Mount Makulu	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Education	
		Infrastructure facilities provision for children with special needs	Establish 5 special needs units for learners with severe needs	TBA	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Education	
			Provision of 5 assistive devices such as magnifiers and braille machines	TBA	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Education	
		Menstrual hygiene promotion	Conduct 120 Sensitization on menstrual hygiene, promotion of washable sanitary wear and creation of independent rooms for hygiene purposes annually	All wards	24	24	24	24	24	Ministry of Education	
		Adult Learning infrastructure provision	Establish 10Adult literacy Centers (ADC)	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Education	
		Recruitment of 180 teachers and capacity building of staffs through continuous professional development	Human resource development	Recruitment and placement of 180 teachers	All wards	36	36	36	36	36	Ministry of Education
				Enhance community school's performance by deploy/train and conduct CPD for all teachers	All wards	TBA					Ministry of Education
				Conduct 10 capacity building trainings for teachers	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Education

	Maintenance and refurbishment of all school infrastructure by 2034	Maintenance and rehabilitation of school infrastructure	Identification of all school needing renovation	All wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education
			Development of proposals seeking educational support	All wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education
			Refurbishment of infrastructure for educational services	All wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education
	Provision of support infrastructure facilities for education service by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construction of primary school's classroom blocks and their ancillary facilities	All wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education
			Construction of Secondary classroom blocks and their ancillary facilities by 70%	All wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education
			Construction of staff houses	All wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education
			Establishment of 2 Community Library	Chilanga and Namalombwe	0	0	1	0	1	Ministry of Education and LA
			Construction of District Education Board Secretary (DEBS) Administration block	Chilanga	0	0	1	0	0	Ministry of Education
	Promote Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics by 2034	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	Establishment of STEM schools	Mwembeshi and Chilanga	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education
			Conduct 60 Capacity building meetings annually	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	Ministry of Education
			Provision of 500 Bursaries in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	All Wards	100	100	100	100	100	Ministry of Education
	Enhance Education promotion Campaigns	Education Promotion	Formation of 12 education awareness task Teams in the rural wards.	Mwembeshi, Mondengwa, Nakachenje, Nyemba. Chilongolo, Chinyanja	12	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Education
60 Community drama series on education.			All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	Ministry of Education	

				Productions of 6000 educational materials on Value of education.		1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	Ministry of Education
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Objective 5: To enhance access to quality Health service, Food and Nutrition

Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Projects	Location	`Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
1	To enhance public health service by 18% within 5 years.	Disease prevention and control	Distribute 5,000 Information Education and communication (IEC) materials	All Wards	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	Ministry of Health
			Training of 1000 community volunteers	All Wards	200	200	200	200	200	Ministry of Health
			Training of 500 health care workers (HCW)	All Wards	100	100	100	100	100	Ministry of Health
			Malaria control –Distribution of 46000 Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs)	All Wards	9200	9200	9200	9200	9200	Ministry of Health
			46000 Indoor Residual Spraying	All Wards	9200	9200	9200	9200	9200	Ministry of Health
			Conduct 720 Tuberculosis case dilatation exercises	All Wards	144	144	144	144	144	Ministry of Health
	To enhance community health education by 2034	Health education and promotion	Secure two (12) Public address system for health facilities	All Wards	6	3	0	3	0	Ministry of Health
			Secure 35 megaphones for health facilities	All Wards	7	7	7	7	7	Ministry of Health
			Commemorate 5 world HIV testing and treatment day annually	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health
			5 Hand washing day Commemoration	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health
			World Tuberculosis Day	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health
			5 Word Health Day	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health

			5 Commemoration of world Diabetes Day	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health
			5 Commemorate Africa Malaria Day	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health
			Conduct 212,500 Door to Door sensitization meeting	All Wards	42500	42500	42500	42500	42500	Ministry of Health
			Conduct 240 Radio health talks and Focus group discussion meetings	All Wards	48	48	48	48	48	Ministry of Health
			Conduct 10 Trainings for health care workers and community volunteers in health promotion	All Wards	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Health
Reducing Maternal Mortality	Maternal healthcare		Construction of 15 Maternity Wing health facilities	All Wards	3	3	3	3	3	Ministry of Health
			Recruit 304 health workers	All Wards	64	60	60	60	60	Ministry of Health
			Construction of 35 waterborne borne toilets	All Wards	7	7	7	7	7	Ministry of Health
			Construction of 35 mortuaries	All Wards	7	7	7	7	7	Ministry of Health
Reducing under-five mortality	Child survival development		Provision of under-Five clinic services and immunization	All Wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Health
			Provision of 12 child -friendly infrastructure, Adolescent Health (ADH) and Youth friendly spaces annually	All Wards	2	2	2	3	3	Ministry of Health
Enhance Productive Health	Family Planning		Provision of 21600 Family planning and Counselling services	All Wards	4320	4320	4320	4320	4320	Ministry of Health
Enhance mental health and substance abuse management	Mental health and substance abuse management		Construct 1 Rehabilitation Centre	Mount Makulu	0	0	1	0	0	Ministry of Health
			Train staff in mental health and counselling	All health facilities	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Health
	Health security and surveillance		Disease Surveillance	All Wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Health

	Enhance disease surveillance and response		Conduct 20 Epidemic Preparedness and Response	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Health	
			Epidemic preparedness and control	Conduct outbreak investigation and contact tracing annually	All Wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Health
				Conduct 20 epidemic preparedness meetings		4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Health
Increase access to quality health care services to 80% by 2034	Construction of infrastructure for health care service	Infrastructure development	Construction of 1 District Health Office Block	Mount Makulu	0	0	1	0	0	Ministry of Health	
			Construct 1 District Hospital (s)	Mount Makulu	0	1	0	0	0	Ministry of Health	
			Construction of 90 staff houses	All Wards	18	18	18	18	18	Ministry of Health	
			Construction/Upgrading of 3 Health Centres to Mini Hospitals	Kalundu ward (kazimva),	1	1	0	1	0	Ministry of Health	
			Construction of 5 Health Posts	Kacheta, mpamba human service, trust, shampule, chibonta and Nyemba.	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health	
			Construction of 6 mother's shelters	Nakachenje, Mwembeshi, Makeni, kazimva and Mondengwa	1	1	1	2	1	Ministry of Health	
			Construction of 3 laboratories	Makeni GRZ clinic	0	1	1	0	1	Ministry of Health	
			Construction of 3 Mortuary for mini-Hospitals	Kalundu (Kazinva) TBA	1	1	0	1	0	Ministry of Health	
Enhance Medicine supply and Storage	Medicines and medical supply chain management	Construction of 1 bulk-store storage space	Chilanga Ward	0	1	0	0	0	Ministry of Health		
Improve access to health care for remote communities	Mobile health services	Conduct 20 Outreach activities	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Health		
	Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	Procurement of ten 10 Ambulances	All Wards	1	2	2	2	3	Ministry of Health		
		Procurement of 18 utility vehicles	All Wards	1	2	5	5	5	Ministry of Health		

	Build Capacity in 600 staff in new technologies	Human resource development	Capacity building in 600 staff	All Wards	120	120	120	120	120	Ministry of Health
			Recruitment and training of staff in new technologies.	All Wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Health
Increase food security and nutrition	Scaling up nutrition	Food security and Nutrition	Conduct 1,750 Community and facility-based growth Monitoring and promotion (GMP).	All Wards	350	350	350	350	350	Ministry of Health
			Conduct 1,200 Micronutrient deficiency control demos	All Wards	240	240	240	240	240	Ministry of Health
			Conduct 25 Capacity building	All Wards	5	5	5	5	5	Ministry of Health
			Conduct 20 Technical supervisory visits	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Health
			conduct 60 Gardening sessions to promote food Preservation and locally available foods-	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	Ministry of Health
		Supplementary School Feeding Nutrition institutional governance strengthening	Conduct 60 trainings on food systems	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	Ministry of Health
		Supplementation and micro nutrients fortification	Distribute 777530 Kg RUFT	All Wards	155506	155506	155506	155506	155506	Ministry of Health
			Distribute 50000Kg HEPS nutrients	All Wards	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	Ministry of Health
		Research and Development	Conduct 5 surveys on research and development	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health

Goal 7: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Equality in the District by 2030						
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Program	Location	Target Years	Responsible

					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ministry/Dept	
1	Upscale social protection by 2034	Social security coverage expansion	Social protection integration and Coverage	Conduct 30 stakeholders meeting	All Wards	6	6	6	6	6	Department of Community Development and Social services (DCDSS)
				Creation and updating of District social protection register	All Wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Department of Community Development and Social services
				Creation of 10 social welfare sub-centers (community development)	All Wards	0	2	2	3	3	Department of Community Development and Social services
				Conduct 10 community meetings	All Wards	2	2	2	2	2	Department of Community Development and Social services
		PWAS	Procurement of school requisites for 400 children	All Wards	80	80	80	80	80	80	Department of Community Development and Social services
			Procurement of food rations for 3,000 vulnerable households		1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	Department of Community Development and Social services
2	To provide the basic social protection services, care and support to Orphans and Vulnerable children in the district	Improve coverage and targeting of social protection programmes.	Social cash transfer	Carry out 60 community sensitization meetings	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	Department of Community Development and Social services
				Disability certification of potential social cash transfer beneficiaries	Conduct 29 certification of disabled SCT beneficiaries	5	6	6	6	6	Department of Community Development and Social services
				Capturing of SCT potential beneficiaries in 58 communities	Conduct validation of beneficiaries	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Department of Community Development and Social services
				Enumeration of 15000 new social cash transfer beneficiaries	All wards	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	Department of Community

										Development and Social services
			Carry out 24 community validation of the listed potential beneficiaries	All wards	4	5	5	5	5	Department of Community Development and Social services
Promote multi-sectoral approach towards supporting the survival, protection and development of OVC.	Disability services		Formulate 24 committees for the PLWDs	All Wards	12	0	0	0	12	Department of Community Development and Social services
			To conduct 29 disability certifications	All Wards	5	6	6	6	6	Department of Community Development and Social services
			10 Disability sensitization meetings	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	Department of Community Development and Social services
	Gender Based Violence		Carry out 24 sensitization meetings	All Wards	5	5	5	5	4	Department of Community Development and Social services
			Formulate 30 child protection committees	All Wards	6	6	6	6	6	Department of Community Development and Social services
			Creation of 3 GBV map	All Wards	1	0	1	0	1	Department of Community Development and Social services
			Establishment of 1 GBV one-stop center	All Wards	0	1	0	0	0	Department of Community Development and Social services
	Self-help initiatives		Construction of 10 staff houses	All wards except Chilanga and Mwembeshi	0	2	2	2	4	Department of Community Development and Social services
			Completion and rehabilitation of 2 staff houses	Mwembeshi ward and Chilanga ward	1	1	0	0	0	Department of Community

										Development and Social services
		Construction of 12 offices for community Development Officers	All Wards	2	2	2	3	3		Department of Community Development and Social services
		Construction of District Office Block.	Mount Makulu	0	0	1	0	0		Department of Community Development and Social services
		Construction of 2 Skills Training Centres	Kasupe and Mwembeshi	0	1	0	1	0		Department of Community Development and Social services
	Food security support	Facilitate 5,000 caseload and allocation of farming inputs for beneficiaries	All wards	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		Department of Community Development and Social services
	Adult literacy	Establish 10 adult learning classes	All wards	4	4	2	0	0		Department of Community Development and Social services
		Conduct 5 Capacity building of literacy instructors	All wards	1	1	1	1	1		Department of Community Development and Social services
	Women Development	Conduct 180 Sensitization meeting of Village Bank	All wards	36	36	36	36	36		Department of Community Development and Social services
		Conduct 5 training for Village bank selected beneficiaries	Mwembeshi, Mondengwa, Chinyanja	1	1	1	1	1		Department of Community Development and Social services
		Village Bank loan Disbursements funds for 200 Beneficiaries	TBA	40	40	40	40	40		Department of Community Development and Social services
		Conduct 60 monitoring and evaluation visits	TBA	12	12	12	12	12		Department of Community

											Development and Social services
		Child protection	Formulation of 24 child protection committees	All Wards	12	0	0	0	12		Department of Community Development and Social services
			Conduct 8 awareness meetings on child protection	All Wards	4	0	0	0	4		Department of Community Development and Social services
			Conduct 20 child protection meetings	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4		Department of Community Development and Social services
			To carry out 24 community sensitization meetings on children's code act	All Wards	4	5	5	5	5		Department of Community Development and Social services
3	Increasing access to decent and affordable housing	Increase housing provision to reduce the deficit by 30% in 2034	Housing Finance	Facilitate the Provision of affordable housing finance	Namalombwe, Chilanga, New Farms, Mout Makulu, Kasupe and Kalundu	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA & Housing
				Promotion of private housing development	All Wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA
			Research and development	Conducting Research on alternative building materials and technologies.	All Wards	0	1	0	0	0	LA and Housing
		Partial Upgrading of 5 unplanned settlements by provision of basic service by 2034	Settlement improvement	Conduct Needs Assessment	Dolomite, Kamango, magwaba, chikondano, mubanga,	1	2	2	0	0	LA
				Provision of basic services in the 5 unplanned settlements	Dolomite, Kamango, magwaba, chikondano, mubanga,	1	2	2	0	0	LA

6.7 Development Area 3: Well-Ordered and Adequate Infrastructure Provision

During the planning period, the district shall focus on ordering and provision of adequate infrastructure in transport and logistics, water supply and sanitation, storm water drainage, electricity and petroleum storage, digital connectivity as well as solid waste management. The implementation will be as tabulated in the table below.

Goal: Improved connectivity, transport and logistics										
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Project	Location	Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
1 To enhance and maintain air, rail and road transport infrastructure	To provide an efficient road transport system	Road development and maintenance	Opening up of 100km of roads	All Wards	30	30	20	10	10	LA
			Upgrade of 50km of Main gravel roads to bituminous standards.	All Wards	10	20	10	5	5	LA & RDA
			Periodic maintenance 536.2km gravel roads	All Wards	100	100	100	100	136.2	LA
			Pothole patching on 131.2 km paved roads	TBA	20	26	29.2	30	26	LA
			Construction of solar streetlights along paved roads (127km)	TBA	25	25	25	25	27	LA
			Construction of the Chilanga CDB by Pass for heavy Duty Vehicles	Mount Makulu, Chilanga Ward	0	0	1	0	0	LA & RDA
	To provide an efficient public transport Infrastructure and system	Public Transport Enhancement	Maintenance of 750 Culverts (unblocking and desilting)	TBA	150	150	150	150	150	LA
			Facilitating and Establishment of 3 Bus Rapid Transit System along the main roads of the district	Mumbwa, Kafue and Mungwi Road	0	0	1	2	0	LA & RDA
			Construction of 3 modern Bus stations	Chilanga, TBA	0	1	2	0	0	LA
			Construction of 60 Public Bus stops	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	LA & RDA
	To provide an efficient non-motorized transport system		Development of the Non-Motorized Transport strategy	-	1	0	0	0	0	LA
			Implementation of the non-motorized strategy	TBA	0	1	1	1	1	LA
	Facilitate the establishment of a Public Airstrip	Aviation Development	Facilitating and promoting the establishment of 2 Public Airstrip	Chilongolo and Mondengwa	0	0	1	0	1	LA & Aviation Dpt

	Construction 3 of parking facilities	Logistics and Warehousing development	Establishment of 3 Truck Parks	Chilanga, Kalundu, Mondengwa	0	1	1	1	0	LA
	Enhancement of rail transport	Rail development and maintenance	Facilitate the construction of 1 Railway stop station	Chilanga	0	0	1	0	0	LA & ZRL

Goal: Enhance Storm Water Drainage System by 2034										
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Project	Location	Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Reduce drainage related floods by 2034	Construction of an efficient mega storm water drainage system	Drainage Development	Construction of 5km lined mega storm water drainage	TBA	4	1	0	0	0	LA
			Construction of 5km lined main storm water drainages	TBA	3	2	0	0	0	LA
			Construction and Maintenance of 10 mega culverts	TBA	2	2	2	2	2	LA

Goal 8: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Coverage 2034										
Objective	Strategy	Project	Activity/Projects	Location	Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
1 Increase provision of clean and safe water supply by 2034	Provision of water supply Infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitate and Maintain 10 water reserve dams	TBA	2	2	2	2	2	LA & MWDS
			Construction of 15 piped water schemes.	All Wards	3	3	3	3	3	LA
			Drilling and equipping of 25 new solar powered boreholes.	All Wards	5	5	5	5	5	LA
			Upgrading of 20 hand pump operated boreholes to piped water schemes	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	LA
			Rehabilitation of 77 hand pump operated boreholes	All Wards	15	15	15	15	17	LA
	Enhance water testing and treatment	Water quality monitoring	Conduct 60 bacteriological, physical and chemical tests of water	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	LA&MWDS

		Develop capacity of 290 community water supply facility maintenance officers	Human Resource Development	Training of 50 Area Pump menders (APMs)	All Wards	24	26	0	0	0	LA	
				Formation and training of 100 V-WASHE Committees	All Wards	20	20	20	20	20	LA	
3	To effectively and efficiently manage and coordinate the development of water resources	Enhance rain water harvesting and catchment protection	Water Resource Management	Construction of 3 Reservoirs for water harvesting	Kasupe, Namalombwe, Kalundu	0	1	2	0	0	LA&MWDS	
				Construction of 4 earth dam	Chilanga, Mwembeshi Chinyanja and Kasupe ward	0	2	0	2	0	LA&MWDS	
				Rehabilitate and Maintain 10 water reserve dams	TBA	2	2	2	2	2	LA&MWDS	
		Promote and enhance local aquifer management	Water Resource Management	Identification and Mapping of Water Resource and Hydrological sensitive areas in the district	All Wards	1						LA&WARMA
				Conducting 60 Inspection and Regulation of land use developments in hydrological sensitive areas	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	LA & WARMA	
				Conducting 20 Community Engagement on Monitoring and Aquifer protection	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	LA	
2	Expand Sanitation Coverage and Services by 2034	Provision of Sanitation Services Infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Construction of 36 ablution blocks in public institutions	All Wards	6	7	7	8	8	LA	
				Renovate 1 sewer pond and a bio-digester in Musamba area	Chilanga	0	1	0	0	0	LA & LWSC	
				Renovate 1 sewer network in Musamba compound	Chilanga	0	1	0	0	0	LWSC	
				Secure land to construct 4 sewer ponds	TBA	TBA	TBA				LA & LWSC	
				Construct 2 sewer networks.	Chilanga And Kasupe	0	0	1	1	0	LWSC	
		Development of the WASH Plan	Strategy Development	Formation of the WASH strategy	All Wards	0	1	0	0	0	LA	
				Implementation of the WASH Strategy	All Wards	0	0	1	1	1	LA	

	Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 12 wards	Sanitation and hygiene promotion	120 Community engagements Meetings	All Wards	24	24	24	24	24	LA
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`Objective 9: Improved the Management of Solid Waste by 2034											
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activities/Projects	Location	`Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept	
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1	To provide adequate and affordable municipal waste collection and disposal services.	Establishment of 2 Waste Disposal Sites	Solid waste management	Securing 1 portion of land for a cemetery	TBA	1	0	0	0	0	LA
				Securing 1 portion of land for dumpsite	TBA	1	0	0	0	0	LA
				Construction of 1 engineered land fill	TBA	0	0	0	0	1	LA
				Construction of Cemetery Facilities	TBA	1	1	0	0	0	LA
				Construction of Dumpsite Facilities	TBA	1	1	0	0	0	LA
		Enhance public waste collection efficiency	Waste Collection	Procurement of four (4) refuse compactors for municipal waste	-	0	2	0	2	0	LA
				provision of 7 segregated bins (waste separation bins) in the markets	Urban Wards	0	2	3	2	0	LA
		Engagement of 5 private franchise companies in the provision of waste management services in the created zones.	Franchise Engagement	Engagement of 5 Franchise Companies to service Waste Management Zones	All Zones	5	0	0	0	0	LA
		Enhance Community Engagement in Solid Waste Management	Community Engagement	Establishment of 6 Community Based Enterprises	Mwembeshi, Nakachenje, Chinyanja, Mondengwa, Chilongolo, Nyemba	6	0	0	0	0	LA

			Conduct 20 Sensitization meetings on solid waste management	All Wards	5	5	5	5	5	LA
			720 Legal enforcements to ensure compliance (Keep Zambia Clean)	All Wards	144	144	144	144	144	LA

Goal 9: Enhance Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity by 2034											
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activities/Projects	Location	Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept	
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1	Improve the energy generation and connectivity by 2034	Enhance Renewable energy generation by 2034	Electricity generation	Mapping and Identifying land for setting up for solar energy farms	All Wards	1	0	0	0	0	LA & Ministry of Energy
				Facilitating the establishment of 2 Solar power plants	Kasupe, Mondengwa	0	1	1	0	0	LA & Ministry of Energy
		Expand Connectivity	Electricity transmission and distribution	Expand Connectivity by 55.5%	All Wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA & Ministry of Energy & REA
				Upgrading of 3 main substations	Chawama substation, New Chilanga and Mapepe substation	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA & Ministry of Energy
		To promote off grid renewable energy solutions.	Energy efficiency promotion	Conduct 60 Community engagements on the efficiency use of energy	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	LA & Ministry of Energy

Goal 9: Enhance the management of petroleum products by 2034										
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
To enhance Petroleum Storage and Movement by 2034	Provision of 1 Petroleum Storage Infrastructure	Petroleum storage and supply management	Establishment of 1 petroleum storage facility	Mwembeshi	0	0	0	1	0	LA & Ministry of Energy
			Construction of a Petroleum Supply pipe	TBA	0	0	0	0	1	Ministry of Energy

Goal 9: Increased digital connectivity in the district by 2029												
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept		
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1 Expand and enhance digital coverage and connectivity quality by 2034	Provision of Connectivity Infrastructure	ICT infrastructure development and Connectivity	Facilitate for construction of 5 communication network towers	Mwembeshi, Chilongolo, Mondengwa, Chinyanja and Nyemba Wards	1	1	1	1	1	LA & MOTs		
			Building Local Capacity in Digital skill.	Digital skills enhancement	Establishment of 2 ICT skills training centres	Chilanga, Namalombwe	0	0	1		1	LA & MOTs
			Promotion of Digital Services	Digital services promotion	Facilitate the construction of 2 local radio stations	Mount Makulu, Kalundu	1	0	1	0	0	LA
					Creation and Maintenance of 1 district business website	Chilanga	0	1	0	0	0	LA & Smart Zambia

6.8 Development Area 4: Environmental Sustainability

In pursuing a prosperous district status, the development planning will be driven by principles of sustainable development, ecosystems and natural resources management, climate change mitigation and adaptation. Placing sustainable environmental practices at the centre of socio-economic development will mean the district meeting the needs of today without compromising the capacity of future generations to meet their own. During the planning period, the district shall focus on significant factors such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, enhanced protection of natural resources and integrated environmental management.

Objective 8: Enhanced Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate											
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activities/Projects	Location	Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept	
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1	Strengthen climate change adaptation	Development of a District's Climate Adaptation Plan	Institutional framework strengthening	Develop 1 district climate adaptation strategy	Chilanga	1	0	0	0	0	LA & MGEE
		Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation	Climate change mainstreaming	Provide 20 trainings on climate adaptation and Mitigation	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	LA
				Develop 1 district social inclusion plan in climate action	Chilanga	0	0	1	0	0	LA
				Conduct 20 public awareness meetings on climate change and adaptation	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	LA
		Long-term adaptation planning		Formulate 1 vulnerability assessments and risk plan	Chilanga	0	1	0	0	0	LA
				Carry out 20 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) workshops for corporate companies	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	LA & MGEE
		Nature-based solutions		Establishment of Agro-forestry and reforestation schemes in 10 wards	All Wards except Chilanga and Mount Makulu	0	10	0	0	0	LA & Forest Department
2	Enhance disaster risk reduction and response	Upscaling mitigation and response measure to disaster risks	Climate information services	Establish 12 climate information and documentation centres	All Wards	2	2	2	3	3	LA & MGEE
			Disaster preparedness and mitigation	Preparation of 1 District Disaster Management Plan	Chilanga	1	0	0	0	0	DDMC
				Conduct 20 DDMC meetings	Chilanga	4	4	4	4	4	District Administration (DA)
			Disaster response and recovery	Mobilize 60 disaster feedback community meetings	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	DDMC
				Plant 30,000 tree species in manufacturing and education facilities	All Wards	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	LA & Forest Department

Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation	Reduce pollution levels in the district by 2030	Pollution prevention and control	Conduct 120 environmental monitoring inspections	All Wards	24	24	24	24	24	LA
	Embarks on Forests Regeneration Project in all wards	Forest Regeneration	Conduct 60 Community Tree planting Initiatives with incentives	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	LA & Forest Department
	Promote Green and Renewable Energy Source	Green and Renewable Energy Source Promotion	Conduct 60 Awareness campaigns on alternative energy solutions	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	LA & MOE

Goal 9: Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management											
Objective	Strategies	Programme	Activities/Projects	Location	`Target Years					Responsible Ministry/Dept	
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1 Enhance Integration in the management of the Environment	Enhance Pollution monitoring and control mechanisms	Pollution prevention and control	Establish 12 environmental committees	All Wards	12	0	0	0	0	LA	
			Develop 1 feedback/response mechanism	All Wards	1	0	0	0	0	LA	
			Chemical and Waste Management	All Wards	0	1	0	0	0	LA	
			Environmental compliance tracking	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	LA & ZEMA	
			Urban and Regional Planning	All Wards	1	0	0	0	0	LA	
2 Enhance natural resources management	Development of An Environmental risk assessment and suitability Plan	Sustainable land and forest management	Develop a district environmental sustainability plan	-	0	1	0	0	0	LA	
			Develop a district environmental risk assessment plan	-	0	1	0	0	0	LA	
			Conduct 60 stakeholder meetings	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	LA & Forest Department	
			Community based natural resources management	All Wards	12	0	0	0	0	LA & Forest Department	
			Environmental Protection and Conservation	All Wards	1	0	0	0	0	LA	

			Conduct 60 stakeholder engagements	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	LA
	Conduct 40 Community Awareness on Natural Resource Management	Extension And Awareness	Conduct 40 Awareness campaign meetings	All Wards	8	8	8	8	8	LA & Forest Department
	Planting of 50,000 trees by 2034	Afforestation And Reforestation	Planting of 20,000 Woodlot	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Forest Department
Planting of 1,500 Orchards			TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Forest Department	
planting of 10,000 agroforestry species			All Wards	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	Forest Department	
Planting of 5,000 trees for Land restoration and rehabilitation			All Wards	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	LA & Forest Department	
360 Inspections and management of assorted 50,000 Trees			All Wards	72	72	72	2	72	Forest Department	
	Enhance Forest Protection Measures	Forest Protection	Conduct 150 high way patrols	TBA	30	30	30	30	30	Forest Department
			Conduct 720 check points inspections	TBA	144	144	144	144	144	Forest Department

6.9 Development Area 5: Good Governance Environment

Achieving a prosperous district status entails having a dignified citizenry, respect for human rights, transparency and accountability, enhanced public participation and strengthening local democracy, justice and upholding national values. Therefore, the planning process shall prioritize a thriving good governance environment in the district. In order to achieve this goal, the planning process will focus on strengthening policy, legal and institutional framework in order to align all sectors and stakeholders in the district.

Objective 10: Improved Policy and Governance Environment through decentralisation											
	Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activities/Projects	Location	Target Years					Source of Information
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
1	To enhance the decentralisation of public services by 2034	Operationalisation of sub district structure and sectors.	Sector Devolution	Operationalization of 24 WDCs	All Wards	0	12	0	0	12	LA
Building Capacity for sub district structures		Conduct 20 Capacity Building for WDCs		All Wards	4	4	4	4	4		
4 Orientation of WDCs		All Wards			2			2	LA		

				Construction of 12 WDC/Councilors offices	All Wards	2	3	3	2	2	LA
				Construction of 3 Council Sub Centres	Namalombwe, Chinyanja, Nyemba		1		1	1	LA
		Human Resource Management	Human Resource Management Reforms	Formation and operationalization of HRMC.	Chilanga	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA
		Enhance Civic Functions and Performance	Policy and legal reforms	Annual review of by-laws.	-	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA
				Holding of 20 Standing Committee Meetings and Full Council	Chilanga	4	4	4	4	4	LA
				Conduct 12 Sensitization on policy and legal reforms	All Wards	2	2	2	3	3	LA
			Capacity development	Conduct 5 Capacity building meetings for civic leaders	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	LA
2	Strengthen Data and Information Systems	Enhance data and Information capture systems	Integrated management information systems	Maintenance and updating of website (s)	Chilanga	TBA					LA
				Carry out 60 sensitization and data capture meetings	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	LA
				Updating of Valuation Roll	All Wards					90%	LA
				Automation of Revenue Collection by 90%	Chilanga	0	90%	0	0	0	
			Infrastructure development	Construction of office block	Mount Makulu	0	0	1	0	0	LA
3	Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms by 2034	Enhance the transparency, accountability mechanism of operation in the district by 2034	Public procurement management	Conduct 12 awareness meetings to the Public-on-Public Procurement Management	All Wards	2	2	3	3	2	LA & ZPPA
				Conduct 5 engagement of public regulators such as ACC on public procurement	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	LA & ZPPA
			Civic education	Conduct 12 awareness meetings on civic education	All Wards	2	3	3	2	2	LA
			Audit and Risk management	Development of 2 audit and risk management plan		1	0	0	0	1	
			Policy and legal reforms	Dissemination and sensitization of policy and legal reforms	All Wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA
				Publishing of 12 publications on council resolutions on local development	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	LA

4	Strengthen Democratic and Political Governance		Legal and Judicial reforms	Conduct Free and Fair Election of WDC's	All Wards	0	12	0	0	12	LA	
			Electoral reforms	Conduct 24 participation promotion in governance by marginalized groups	All Wards		12			12	LA	
			Affirmative action	Development of a District Gender Policy		0	1	0	0	0		
				Conduct 12 gender mainstreaming workshops	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	4	LA
5	Strengthen Public Service Performance Management Systems	Enhance Public Performance by 2030	Performance Management System	Carry out 20 Quarterly assessment and review of performance	TBA	4	4	4	4	4	LA	
6	Strengthen Land Management and Administration	To ensure that 80% of properties in the district are on title by 2034	National land titling	Facilitate Titling of all untitled properties in the district	All Wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA	
				Facilitate 300 Titling of untitled institutional properties	All Wards	60	60	60	60	60	LA & MOL	
				Conduct 12 sensitization meetings on titling of properties		2	2	3	3	2	LA	
		Attaining Planning Authority Status	Land Management and Administration	Attaining planning authority status		-					LA	
				Development of a Detailed District Land Use Map	All Wards	1	0	0	0	0	LA	
		Enhance land use database and system by 2034	Zoning	Preparation of zoning map and regulations	All Wards	0	1	0	0	0	LA	
				Land information management system	Establishment of 1 Functional GIS unit	Chilanga	1	0	0	0	0	LA & MLGRD
					Capturing 95% of all Features in the district	All Wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA
					Updating of the GIS Features	Chilanga	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA
					Linking and Automation of the GIS system to Property Rates	All Wards	0	0	0	0	TBA	LA
		Enhance Land Use Management and Control	Land Use Management	Conduct 3000 Land Development Inspections	All Wards	600	600	600	600	600	LA	
				Street Naming and Feature Classification in 12 wards	All Wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA & ZICTA	
				Automation of Development Application and Approvals	All Wards	0	0	TBA	0	0	LA	

			Opening of 5 areas for urban development	TBA	1	1	1	1	1	LA
			120 Community engagement on Building standards, regulations and land use	All Wards	24	24	24	24	24	LA
	Development of 5 Local Area Plans by 2034	Urban and regional planning	Development of 5 Local area plans	Dolomite, Kamango, magwaba, chikondano, mubanga,	1	2	3	0	0	LA

Objective 11: Improved Rule of Law, Human Rights and Constitutionalism												
Objective	Strategy	Programmes	Activities/Project	Location	Target Years					Source of Information		
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	Improved security status of the district	Reduce Crime scenarios	Crime prevention, detection and prosecution	Operationalization of 20 community neighbourhood watch and police reserves	All Wards	10	10	0	0	0	LA & ZP	
				Procurement of 5 Telecommunication system	All stations	3	2	0	0	0		
				Conduct 120 Community Sensitization meetings	All Wards	24	24	24	24	24		
				Procurement of 5 Police vehicles	All police stations (westhood, makeni, balmora and Chilanga)	1	2	1	1	0	LA, ZP & MOHA	
				Procurement of 12 police utility vehicles	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	ZP & MOHA	
	Provision of Police Service Infrastructure by 2034	Infrastructure development		Construction of 15 Police Posts	shimabala,city shine mapepe, munyeu,newfarms, balmora.oriental T Junction,chikwama, Sangalala,londola, Musamba, munyeu, rosedale, makeni checkpoint and Christian voice	3	3	3	3	3	LA & MOHA	
				Construction of 20 houses and renovation of 1 Police	Balmoral	4	5	4	4	4	LA & MOHA	
				Construction of 4 modern Police Station	Chilanga, Balmoral, Makeni and westwood	1	0	1	0	2	LA & MOHA	
				Offender Management	Construction of 11 modern cells	All police stations and police posts	2	2	2	2	3	LA & MOHA
					Construction of 11 child holding cells	All police stations and police posts	2	2	2	2	3	LA & MOHA

			Construction of 11 female holding cells	All police stations and police posts	2	2	2	2	3	LA & MOHA
	Enhance Fire Response and Safety	Fire Management	Procurement of 3 fire engines	Chilanga, Namalombwe, Chinyanja	0	1	0	1	1	LA
Construction of 3 modern fire stations			Chilanga, Namalombwe, Chinyanja	1	0	1	0	1	LA	
Procurement of 2 utility vehicles			Chilanga, Namalombwe, Chinyanja	0	1	0	1	0	LA	
Community Engagement		120 Sensitisation of Community on Fire Prevention and Management	All Wards	24	24	24	24	24	LA	

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

7 Capital Investment Plan

This section of the Implementation Plan outlines the cost and financing of all strategies to ensure the implementation of the IDP's objectives and strategies. The Capital Investment Plan (CIP) directly correlates with the IDP's priorities, objectives, and strategies. The district has designated physical infrastructure and services as priorities in the Capital Investment Plan. The IDP's priorities, objectives, and strategies directly align with the five-year preparation of the CIP. It is also in accordance with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework.

7.1 Development Area No 1: The Creation of Jobs and Local Economic Development

Goal 1: Improve agricultural production and productivity by 2034													
Objectives	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Output Indicator	Total Cost	`Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	To increase crop production through climate smart agricultural and diversification by 2034	Increase Maize Production from 1.8 metric tons/acre to 4 metric tons/acre	Farmer support	Conduct 3800 Farmer trainings on maize crop production	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
				Facilitate 8,000 Farmer Input Support Programme	All Wards	418,860,000	83,772,000	83,772,000	83,772,000	83,772,000	83,772,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
		Enhanced crop diversification from 25% to 100%	Crop Diversification	Conduct 60 Farmer trainings on production of Sunflower, Soya beans, Common beans, Sorghum and groundnuts.	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
				Facilitate 2,000 Farmer Input Support Program in Sorghum, Soya and Common beans	All Wards	100,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
				Conduct 60 Farmer trainings on agro-processing and value addition for Sunflower, Soya beans, Common beans, Sorghum and groundnuts	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs

			Creation of 19 demonstration plots in all the camps	All Camps	255,192	41,800	45,980	50,578	55,635.80	61,199.38	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
	Develop the capacity of 10,000 farmers in climate smart crop production practices by 2034	Climate Smart Agriculture	Training of 10,000 farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture practices	All Wards	335,059.54	54,882	60,370.2	66,407.04	73,047.76	80,352.54	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
Conduct 5000 farmer trainings in climate smart crop diversification and Mechanisation			All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
Conduct 6000 farmer trainings in water efficient irrigation			All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
Conduct 400 trials demonstrations in drought resistant crops			All Wards	350,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA	
	Enhance crop early warning management systems for farmers by 2034	Early Warning Management	Production of 60 monthly weather forecasts	All Wards	75,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
Dissemination of 60 Weather Forecast Reports through extension Camps			All Wards	150,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
Conduct 15000 routine crop pest and disease monitoring and surveillance			All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
	Enhance Agricultural Mechanisation by 2034	Agricultural mechanization	Establishment of 1 Mechanization Centre	Mount Makulu	50,000,000	0	50,000,000	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
Conduct 200 Farmer trainings on the use of mechanization			All Wards	697,000	126,000	133,000	152,000	171,000	115,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA	
Conduct 84 Sensitization meetings on mechanization			All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA	

	promotion of crop value chain market linkages in key high value crops by 2034	Agribusiness development	Conduct 60 Sensitization of crop farmers on value chain market linkages	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
			Establish 2 farmer Produce Aggregation Centres	Mwembeshi and Nakachenje Ward	450,000	0	200,000	250,000	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
			Conduct 95 Agro Entrepreneurship trainings	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
			Establish 1 bulking centre	Mwembeshi	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
			Provision of 3 Argo processing equipment	Chilanga, Mwembeshi, New farms	360,000	100,000	0	120,000	0	140,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
	Enhancement of Irrigation Farming by 2034	Irrigation development	Rehabilitation of 4 Dams	Chilanga, Kasupe, Shampule, Mpamba and Mwembeshi	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
			Construction of 1 Dam	TBA	800,000	0	800,000	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
			Sinking of 28 Boreholes for sprinkler irrigation	TBA	1,060,000	420,000	160,000	0	480,000	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
			Conduct 95 farmer trainings on irrigation systems	TBA	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
			Support farmers with 1,000 irrigation facilities	All Wards	35,000,000	15,000,000	0	0	20,000,000	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
Enhance extension		Conduct 5 Capacity Building Workshops	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA	

		service coverage by 2034	Extension services support	Procurement of 19 extension kits	All Wards	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
				Procurement of 24 mobile gadgets	All Wards	72,000	72,000	0	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
				Construction of 10 Camp Houses	All Wards	6,300,000	2,400,000	0	1,800,000	0	2,100,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOA
2	Increased fish production by 45.5% within five years,	Develop the capacity of 1500 fish farmers in climate smart aquaculture production practices by 2034	Fisheries and aquaculture development.	Conduct 1500 farmer training in climate smart aquaculture practices	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL
				Conduct 120 routine fish pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL
		Promotion of aquaculture value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2034	Value Chain Linkage	Sensitization of 500 fish farmers on value chain market linkages	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL
				Facilitation of the building of 60 fish-productive alliances	All Wards	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000			LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL
		Provide aquaculture support infrastructure in all priority wards within the next 5years	Infrastructural Development	Construct 4 fish cold-chain facility	TBA	1,300,000		600,000		700,00		LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL
3	Enhance livestock	Develop the capacity of 8,000 small	Capacity Development	Conduct 3000 farmer training in climate smart livestock disease	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL

production by 2034	livestock farmers in climate smart livestock production practices by 2034		prevention and management											
			Conduct 3000 farmer training in climate smart animal husbandry practices	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL	
			Conduct 60 breeding trainings of livestock	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL	
			5000 animals distributed in the small livestock restocking initiative	All Wards	10,000,000	2,000, 000	2,000, 000	2,000, 000	2,000, 000	2,000, 000	2,000, 000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL	
	Enhance livestock early warning management system to prevent livestock disease outbreaks by 2034	Early warning and surveillance systems		Conduct 30 Capacity building training of farmers in disease identification	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL	
				Conduct 6000 routine livestock and pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	All Wards	1,500,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL
				Conduct Livestock vaccinations, and disease prevention annually	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL
				Establishment of 5 checkpoints and mobile monitoring of stock movement	TBA	65,000	25,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL
	Provide livestock support infrastructure all priority wards within the next 5 years	Infrastructural Development		Construct tier-three livestock service centers in priority wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL	
				Construction of 4 Dip tanks	TBA	100,000	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL
				Construction of 36 camp houses- MOFL	All Wards	21,000,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL

		Promotion of livestock value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2030	Value Chain Market Linkage	Sensitization of 600 of livestock farmers on value chain market linkages	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL
				Develop 175 livestock product value chains	All Wards	128,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	28,000	28,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MOFL
4	To increase by 25% the amount of land under tree cover by 2034	Establishment of 2 Forest Reserve	Forest Plantation	Securing 2 portions of land for plantation	All Wards	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000				LA, GRZ, CPs	MGEE & LA
Planting of 30,000 trees				TBA	340,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	70,000	80,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MGEE	
To enhance community forests to mitigate against effects of climate change in support of agriculture and water conservation		Community forest management	Plant and distribute 30,000 non Fruit tree seedlings to households	All Wards	290,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MGEE	
To promote fruit tree Planting and Plantation as a business by 2034		Fruit tree promotion	Establish 4 Fruit Tree nurseries for fruit trees seedlings in at least 4 varieties	Chilanga	30,000	5000	5000	6000	6000	8000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MGEE	
			Plant and distribute 45,000 fruit tree seedlings to households	All Wards	290,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MGEE&LA	

Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Total Cost	`Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1	To enhance manufacturing and value addition to local materials through processing and packaging by 2034	Value Chain Development	Develop 2 value Chains in the cement production	Mondengwa, Chilanga	2000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA, GRZ, ZDA
			Develop 4 value Chains in Agro processing	TBA	1,500,000	0	750,000	750,000	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA, GRZ, CPs
		Infrastructure Development	Upgrading of 60km of road network to bituminous standards	TBA	2,500,000	0	1,000,000	1,500,000	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	ZDA
			Install strategic water and electricity infrastructure in the Industrial area	TBA	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA, GRZ, CPs
		Industrial Clustering	Develop Industrial Planning Standards for environmental quality	All Wards	200,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	ZDA
			Develop an online Plan Approval Process linked to ZEMA	All Wards	300,000	0	300,00	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA, GRZ, CPs
		Promotional campaigns on resource endowments	Use Media to prepare documentaries on the resource endowments of the district		300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA, GRZ, CPs
			Develop an incentives package for local and foreign companies to invest in the District	All Wards	50,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA, GRZ, CPs

Goal 3: To Promote Investments in The Tourism Sector													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Projects	Location	Total Cost	`Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	To increase by 60% the number Of tourists visiting Chilanga by 2034	Develop tourism infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Install 6 tourism road signage leading to tourists' attractions	All Wards	200,000	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA
				Rehabilitation of Mundawanga Botanic Garden	Chilanga	TBA	TBA	TBA	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA&MTA &ZAWA
		Promote the participation of local people in tourism marketing through campaigns and events	Tourism Promotion	Setup 12 curio and art markets in the district to sell local tourism products	All Wards	90,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA
				Conduct 5 annual tourism events in the district to show case local tourism opportunities	TBA	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	MTA
				Develop a Tourism promotion plan by 2034	Map and document historical and cultural sites in the district	All Wards	80,000	40,000	40,000	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs
		Preparation of the Tourism Strategy and action Plan to market the districts tourist sites	All Wards	50,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA&MTA		

Goal 1: Enhanced Local Participation in the Economy													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Total Cost	`Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	Develop Industrial Yards for SMEs to undertake Value	To develop 4 industrial clusters for SMEs to venture into processing and	SME Industrial Yard Development	Develop 1 SME Financing strategy on value addition	-	200,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA, MSME

	addition ventures by 2034	packaging by 2034													
	Enhance and Promote business development by 2034	Provision of capital to 2000 small businesses	Business Development	Provision of 4,000 loans and Grants to SMEs and startup businesses	All Wards	400,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA, MSME		
		Enhance Capacity of business development to 670 entities.		Conduct 670 Community Capacity Building - Business development/Entrepreneurial education trainings	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA, MSME	
				Facilitate and promote the establishment of 3 Industrial Yards	Mundegwa, Mwembeshi, Chilongolo	120,000	60,000	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA, MSME
				Formation of 1 district business Association	-	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA, MSME
`	Increase Financial Inclusion and service Coverage by 2034	Enhance Rural Finance support by 2034	Financial Education and Rural Finance	Conduct 50 business mentorship support workshops	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA, MSME		
		Facilitate the opening of 5 financial institution Bank branches	Capital Market Development	Opening of Financial institution Bank branches	New farms. Kasupe, Namalombwe, Kalundu and Mwembeshi	TBA	TBA		TBA		TBA	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA, MSME		

Goal 3: To develop a Competitive private sector													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Projects	Location	Total Cost	`Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	Promote productivity and	Enhance decent work and	Decent work promotion	5 Capacity building Workshops for District Labor office	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA & LD

product quality	compliance by 2034		Conduct 60 Awareness and education for employers and employees	All Wards	70,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA & LD
			Conduct 125 Compliance Inspection and Enforcement	All Wards	200,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA & LD
			Facilitate 24 trade promotion events	TBA	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA&MSME
			Train 4,500 traders on Market access	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA&MSME
	To increase commodity exchange platforms by 2030	Commodity Exchange Platforms	Construction of 12 Market Shelters	All Wards	6,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA&MSME
			Construction of 4 Crop/Animal Bulking Centres	TBA	1,200,000	0	0	600,000	0	600,000	LA, GRZ, CPs	LA&MOA

7.2 Development Area 2: Promote Human and Social Development

Goal 4: Enhance Human Development Through Health and Education													
Objective	Strategies	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Total Cost	Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1 Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education.	Constructions of 5 Primary, 10 secondary schools and staff Houses in the district	Early childhood education	Construction of 10 early child hood hubs	Primary schools (all wards)	28,395,000	5,679,000	5,679,000	5,679,000	5,679,000	5,679,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education	
		Primary Education	Completion of 5 Primary Schools	TBA	11,100,000	2,220,000	2,220,000	2,220,000	2,220,000	2,220,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education	
		Secondary Education	Construction of 10 Secondary Schools	Primary schools (all wards) except Chilanga and Mount Makulu	182,310,000	36,462,000	36,462,000	36,462,000	36,462,000	36,462,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education	
	Provision of 5 infrastructure facilities for	Inclusive education (LSEN)	Establish 5 special needs unit for Learners	TBA	TBA	0	-	-	-	-	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education	

		children with special needs		with severe needs										
				Provision of 5 assistive devices such as magnifiers and braille machines	TBA	2,750,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education	
		Provision of 12 infrastructure facilities for adult learning	Adult Literacy	Establish 12 Adult literacy Centers (ADC)	All wards	1,500,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education	
		Recruitment of 180 teachers and Capacity building of staffs through continuous professional development	Human resource development	Recruitment and placement of 180 teachers	All wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education	
				Conduct 10 capacity building trainings for teachers	All wards	600,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education
		Maintenance and refurbishment of All school infrastructure by 2034	Rehabilitation of school infrastructure	Identification of all school needing renovation	All wards	125,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education	
				Development of proposals seeking educational support	All wards	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education
				Refurbishment of infrastructure for educational services	All wards	3,000,000	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	700,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education
		Provision of support infrastructure facilities for education service by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construction of primary school's classroom blocks and their ancillary facilities	All wards	4,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education	

				Construction of Secondary classroom blocks and their ancillary facilities by 70%	All wards	4,750,000	950,000	950,000	950,000	950,000	950,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education
				Construction of staff houses	All wards	4,115,000	823,000	823,000	823,000	823,000	823,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education
				Establishment of 2 Community Library	Chilanga and Namalombwe	2,400,000	0	1,200,000	0	0	1,200,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education and LA
				Construction of District Education Board Secretary (DEBS) Administration block	Chilanga	4,500,000	0	0	4,500,000	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education
	Promote Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics by 2034	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics		Establishment of STEM schools	Mwembeshi and Chilanga	4,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education
			Provision of 500 Bursaries in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	All Wards	1,500,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education
	Enhance Education promotion Campaigns	Education Promotion		Formation of 12 education awareness task teams in the rural wards.	Mwembeshi, Mondengwa, Nakachenje, Nyemba. Cilogolo, Chinyanja	1,200,000	200,000	300,000	200,000	300,000	200,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education
				Productions of 6000 educational materials on values of education.		2,150,000	400,000	450,000	450,000	400,000	450,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Education

Objective 5: To enhance access to quality Health service, Food and Nutrition														
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Projects	Location	Total Cost	`Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information		
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
1	To enhance public health service by 2034	To upscale disease prevention and control measures	Disease prevention and control	Distribute 5,000 Information Education and communication (IEC) materials	All Wards	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	GRZ, CP, LA	Ministry of Health - MOH	
				Training of 1000 community volunteers	All Wards	210,000	35,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	55,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH	
				Training of 500 health care workers (HCW)	All Wards	175,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH	
				Malaria control – Distribution of 46000 Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs)	All Wards	440,000	20,000	180,000	20,000	20,000	220,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH	
				46000 Indoor Residual Spraying	All Wards	3,000,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH	
				Conduct 720 Tuberculosis case dilatation exercises	All Wards	2,000,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH	
			To enhance community health education by 2034	Health education and promotion	Secure two (12) Public address system for health facilities	All Wards	300,000	150,000	0	0	150,000	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
					Secure 35 megaphones for health facilities	All Wards	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
					Commemorate 5 world HIV testing and treatment day annually	All Wards	400,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
					5 Hand washing day Commemoration	All Wards	400,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
					World Tuberculosis Day	All Wards	400,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
					5 Word Health Day	All Wards	400,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH

				5 Commemoration of world Diabetes Day	All Wards	400,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
				5 Commemorate Africa Malaria Day	All Wards	400,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
				Conduct 212,500 Door to Door sensitization meeting	All Wards	212,500	42,500	42,500	42,500	42,500	42,500	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
				Conduct 240 Radio health talks and Focus group discussion meetings	All Wards	480,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
				Conduct 10 Trainings for health care workers and community volunteers in health promotion	All Wards	600,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
Reducing Maternal Mortality	Maternal healthcare			Construction of 15 Maternity Wing health facilities	All Wards	1,700,000	300,000	300,000	350,000	350,000	400,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
				Recruit 304 health workers	All Wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
				Construction of 35 waterborne borne toilets	All Wards	1,650,000	300,000	300,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	GRZ, CP, LA	LA & MOH
				Construction of 35 mortuaries	All Wards	1,800,000	300,000	300,000	450,000	300,000	450,000	GRZ, CP, LA	LA & MOH
Reducing under-five mortality	Child survival development			Provision of under-Five clinic services and immunization	All Wards	TBA	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
				Provision of 12 child - friendly infrastructure, Adolescent Health (ADH) and Youth friendly spaces annually	All Wards	2,000,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	GRZ, CP, LA	LA & MOH
Enhance Productive Health	Family Planning			Provision of 21600 Family planning and Counselling services	All Wards	TBA	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
Enhance mental health	Mental health and substance			Construct 1 Rehabilitation Centre	Mount Makulu	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH

	and substance abuse management	abuse management	Train staff in mental health and counselling	All health facilities	TBA	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
	Enhance disease surveillance and response	Health security and surveillance	Disease Surveillance	All Wards	180,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
Conduct 20 Epidemic Preparedness and Response			All Wards	150,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
Epidemic preparedness and control		Conduct outbreak investigation and contact tracing annually	All Wards	1,850,000	300,000	300,000	400,000	400,000	450,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH	
		Conduct 20 epidemic preparedness meetings	All Wards	0	0	-	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH	
Increase access to quality health care facilities	Construction of infrastructure for health care service	Infrastructure development	Construction of 1 District Health Office Block	Mount Makulu	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH&LA
			Construct 1 District Hospital (s)	Mount Makulu	20,000,000	20,000,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH & LA
			Construction of 90 staff houses	All Wards	18,000,000	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH & LA
			Construction/Upgrading of 3 Health Centres to Mini Hospitals	Kalundu ward (kazinva),	30,000,000	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH & LA
			Construction of 5 Health Posts	Kacheta, mpamba human service, trust, shampule, chibonta and nyemba.	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH & LA
			Construction of 6 mother's shelters	Nakachenje, Mwembeshi, makeni, kazinva and mondengwa	1,800,000	600,000	0	600,000	0	600,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH & LA
			Construction of 3 laboratories	Makeni GRZ clinic	3,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH

			Construction of 3 Mortuary for mini-Hospitals	Kalundu (Kazinva) TBA	900,000	300,000	0	300,000	0	300,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
	Enhance Medicine supply and Storage	Medicines and medical supply chain management	Construction of 1 bulk-store storage space	Chilanga Ward	350,000	350,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
	Improve access to health care for remote communities	Mobile health services	Conduct 20 Outreach activities	All Wards	15,250,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance		Procurement of ten 10 Ambulances	All Wards	12,000,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
		Procurement of 18 utility vehicles	All Wards	22,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
Build Capacity in 600 staff in new technologies	Human resource development	Capacity building in 600 staff	All Wards	400,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
		Recruitment and training of staff in new technologies.	All Wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
Increase food security and nutrition	Scaling up nutrition	Food security and Nutrition	Conduct 1,750 Community and facility-based growth Monitoring and promotion (GMP).	All Wards	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
			Conduct 1,200 Micronutrient deficiency control demos	All Wards	440,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	100,000	100,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
			Conduct 25 Capacity building	All Wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
			Conduct 20 Technical supervisory visits	All Wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
			conduct 60 Gardening sessions to promote food Preservation and locally available foods-	All Wards	60,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
	Supplementary School Feeding	Conduct 60 trainings on food systems	All Wards	400,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH

			Nutrition institutional governance strengthening										
			Supplementation and micro nutrients fortification	Distribute 777530 Kg RUFT	All Wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
				Distribute 50000Kg HEPS nutrients	All Wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH
			Research and Development	Conduct 5 surveys on research and development	All Wards	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	GRZ, CP, LA	MOH

Goal 7: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Equality in the District by 2034													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Program	Location	Total Cost	Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						2025	2026	2027	2028	2034			
1	Upscale social protection by 2034	Social security coverage expansion	Social protection integration and Coverage	Creation and updating of District social protection register	All Wards	12,000	12,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
				Creation of 12 social welfare sub-centers (community development)	All Wards	1,800,000	450,000	450,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
				Conduct 10 community meetings	All Wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
			PWAS	Procurement of school requisites for 400 children	All Wards	600,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
				Procurement of food rations for 600 vulnerable households		1,200,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
2	To provide the basic social protection services, care	Improve coverage and targeting of social	Social cash transfer	Carry out 60 community sensitization meetings	All Wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS

and support to Orphans and Vulnerable children in the district	protection programmes.		Disability certification of potential social cash transfer beneficiaries	Conduct 29 certification of disabled SCT beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
			Capturing of SCT potential beneficiaries in 58 communities	Conduct validation of beneficiaries	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
			Enumeration of 15000 new social cash transfer beneficiaries	All wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
			Carry out 24 community validation of the listed potential beneficiaries	All wards	375,400	75,080	75,080	75,080	75,080	75,080	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
	Promote multi-sectoral approach towards supporting the survival, protection and development of OVC.	Disability services	Formulate 12 committees for the PLWDs	All Wards	336,000	156,000	0	0	0	180,000	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
		Gender Based Violence	Carry out 24 sensitization meetings	All Wards	730,900.00	146,180	146,180	146,180	146,180	146,180	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
			Formulate 24 child protection committees	All Wards	730,900.00	146,180	146,180	146,180	146,180	146,180	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
			Establishment of 1 GBV one-stop center	All Wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
		Self-help initiatives	Construction of 10 staff houses	All wards except Chilanga and Mwembeshi	6,000,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
			Completion and rehabilitation of 2 staff houses	Mwembeshi ward and Chilanga ward	400,000	200,000	0	200,000	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
	Construction of 12 offices for		All Wards	2,400,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS	

			community Development Officers									
			Construction of District Office Block.	Mount Makulu	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
			Construction of 2 Skills Training Centres	Kasupe and mwembeshi	4,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
		Food security support	Facilitate 5,000 caseload and allocation of farming inputs for beneficiaries	All wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
		Adult literacy	Establish 10 adult learning classes	All wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
		Women Development	Conduct 180 Sensitization meeting of Village Bank	All wards	180,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
			Conduct 5 training for Village bank selected beneficiaries	Mwembeshi, Mundegwa, Chinyanja	75,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
			Village Bank loan Disbursements funds for 200 Beneficiaries	TBA	1,200,000	600,000	0	0	600,000	0	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
			Conduct 60 monitoring and evaluation visits	TBA	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
		Child protection	Formulation of 24 child protection committees	All Wards	730,900.00	146,180	146,180	146,180	146,180	146,180	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
			Conduct 8 awareness meetings on child protection	All Wards	105,760	52,880	0	0	0	52,880	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
			Conduct 20 child protection meetings	All Wards	140,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS

				To carry out 24 community sensitization meetings on children's code act	All Wards	26,100	13,050	0	0	0	13,050	GRZ, CP, LA	DCDSS
3	Increasing access to decent and affordable housing	Increase housing provision to reduce the deficit by 30% in 2034	Housing Finance	Facilitate the Provision of affordable housing finance	Namalombwe, Chilanga, New Farms, Mout Makulu, Kasupe and Kalundu	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, CP, LA	LA & Housing
	Upgrading of 5 unplanned settlements by providing basic service	Partial Upgrading of 5 unplanned settlements by provision of basic service by 2034	Settlement improvement	Conduct Needs Assessment	Dolomite, Kamango, magwaba, chikondano, mubanga,	2,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	GRZ, CP, LA	LA
				Provision of basic services in the 5 unplanned settlements	Dolomite, Kamango, magwaba, chikondano, mubanga,	10,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	GRZ, CP, LA

7.3 Development Area 3: Well -Ordered and Adequate Infrastructure Provision

Goal: Improved connectivity, transport and logistics													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Project	Location	Total Cost	Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	To enhance and maintain air, rail and road transport infrastructure	To provide an efficient road transport system	Road development and maintenance	Opening up of 100km of roads	All Wards	3,351,129.78	500,000	573,500	657,804.50	754,501.76	865,413.52	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
				Upgrade of 50km of Main gravel roads to bituminous standards.	All Wards	891,00,000	178,200,000	178,200,000	178,200,000	178,200,000	178,200,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA & RDA
				Periodic maintenance 536.2km gravel roads	All Wards	3,615,264,826	536,200,000	616,630,000	709,124,500	815,498,175	937,817,151	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
				Pothole patching on	TBA	50,593,448.50	10,118,690	10,118,690	10,118,690	10,118,690	10,118,690	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA

			131.2 km paved roads									
			Construction of solar streetlights along paved roads (127km)	TBA	123,659,150	15,001,650	18,648,000.00	28,471,500.0	29,970,000	31,568,500	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
			Construction of the Chilanga CDB by Pass for heavy Duty Vehicles	Mount Makulu, Chilanga Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA & RDA
	To provide an efficient public transport Infrastructure and system	Public Transport Enhancement	Maintenance of 750 Culverts (unblocking and desilting)	TBA	395,000	50,000	65,000	80,000	95,000	105,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
Facilitating and Establishment of 3 Bus Rapid Transit System along the main roads of the district			Mumbwa, Kafue and Mungwi Road	50,000,000	0	50,000,000.	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA & RDA
Construction of 3 modern Bus stations			Chilanga, TBA	25,500,000	0	7,500,000	0	8,500,000	9,500,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA	
Construction of 60 Public Bus stops			All Wards	11,000,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,600,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA & RDA	
	To provide an efficient non-motorized transport system		Development of the Non-Motorized Transport strategy	All Wards	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
			Implementation of the non-motorized strategy	TBA	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
	Facilitate the establishment of a Public Airstrip	Aviation Development	Facilitating and promoting the establishment of 2 Public Airstrip	Chilongolo and Mondengwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA & Aviation Dpt

	Construction of 3 parking facilities	Logistics and Warehousing development	Establishment of 3 Truck Parks	Chilanga, Kalundu, Mundegwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
	Enhancement of rail transport	Rail development and maintenance	Facilitate the construction of 1 Railway stop station	Chilanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA & ZRL

Goal: Enhance Storm Water Drainage System by 2034													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Project	Location	Total Cost	`Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
Reduce drainage related floods by 2034	Construction of an efficient mega storm water drainage system	Drainage Development	Construction of 5km lined mega storm water drainage	TBA	20,060,000	K20,060,000	-	-	-	-	-	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
			Construction of 5km lined main storm water drainages	TBA	30,060,000	K30,060,000	-	-	-	-	-	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
			Construction and Maintenance of 10 mega culverts	TBA	6,000,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA

Goal 8: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Coverage 2034													
Objective	Strategy	Project	Activity/Projects	Location	Total Cost	`Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1 Increase provision of clean and safe water supply by 2034	Provision of water supply Infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitate and Maintain 10 water reserve dams	TBA	15,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA & MWDS
			Construction of 15 piped water schemes.	All Wards	4,500,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
			Drilling and equipping of 25 new solar powered boreholes.	All Wards	2,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
			Upgrading of 20 hand pump operated boreholes to piped water schemes	All Wards	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA

				Rehabilitation of 77 hand pump operated boreholes	All Wards	3,080,000	616,000	616,000	616,000	616,000	616,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA	
		Enhance water testing and treatment	Water quality monitoring	Conduct 60 bacteriological, physical and chemical tests of water	All Wards	30,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA & MWDS	
		Develop capacity of 290 community water supply facility maintenance officers	Human Resource Development	Training of 50 Area Pump menders (APMs)	All Wards	150,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA	
3	To effectively and efficiently manage and coordinate the development of water resources	Enhance rain water harvesting and catchment protection	Water Resource Management	Construction of 3 Reservoirs for water harvesting	Kasupe, Namalombwe, Kalundu	3,600,000	1,200,000	-	1,200,000	-	1,200,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA&MWDS	
				Construction of 4 earth dam	Chilanga, Mwemneshi Chinyanja and Nakasupe ward	12,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA&MWDS	
				Rehabilitate and Maintain 10 water reserve dams	TBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA&MWDS	
		Promote and enhance local aquifer management	Water Resource Management	Identification and Mapping of Water Resource and Hydrological sensitive areas in the district	All Wards	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA&WARMA
				Conducting 60 Inspection and Regulation of land use developments in hydrological sensitive areas	All Wards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA & WARMA
				Conducting 20 Community Engagement on Monitoring and Aquifer protection	All Wards	36,000,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA

2	Expand Sanitation Coverage and Services by 2034	Provision of Sanitation Services Infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Construction of 36 ablution blocks in public institutions	All Wards	1,585,800	-	-	1,585,800	-	-	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
				Renovate 1 sewer pond and a bio-digester in Musamba area	Chilanga	1,560,000	-	-	1,560,000	-	-	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA & LWSC
				Renovate 1 sewer network in Musamba compound	Chilanga	2,050,000		450,000	500,000	550,000	550,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LWSC
				Secure land to construct 4 sewer ponds	TBA	4,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA & LWSC
				Construct 2 sewer networks.	Chilanga And Kasupe	1,200,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	LWSC
		Development of the WASH Plan	Strategy Development	Formation of the WASH strategy	All Wards	-	-	-	-	-	-	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
		Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 12 wards	Sanitation and hygiene promotion	120 Community engagements Meetings	All Wards	-	-	-	-	-	-	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA

Objective 9: Improved the Management of Solid Waste by 2034													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activities/Projects	Location	Total Cost	Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	To provide adequate and affordable municipal waste collection and disposal services.	Establishment of 2 Waste Disposal Sites	Solid waste management	Securing 1 portion of land for a cemetery	TBA	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
				Securing 1 portion of land for dumpsite	TBA	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
				Construction of 1 engineered land fill	TBA	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA
				Construction of Cemetery Facilities	TBA	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	GRZ, LA & CPs	LA

			Construction of Dumpsite Facilities	TBA	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
	Enhance public waste collection efficiency	Waste Collection	Procurement of four (4) refuse compactors for municipal waste	-	8,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,00	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
			provision of 7 segregated bins (waste separation bins) in the markets	Urban Wards	1,750,000,	500,000	250,000	500,000	250,000	250,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
	Engagement of 5 private franchise companies in the provision of waste management services in the created zones.	Franchise Engagement	Engagement of 5 Franchise Companies to service Waste Management Zones	All Zones	TBA	-	-	-	-	-	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
	Enhance Community Engagement in Solid Waste Management	Community Engagement	Establishment of 6 Community Based Enterprises	Mwembeshi, Nakachenje, Chinyanja, Mundengwa, Chilongolo, Nyemba	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
			720 Legal enforcements to ensure compliance (Keep Zambia Clean)	All Wards	-	-	-	-	-	-	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA

Goal 9: Enhance Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity by 2034													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activities/Projects	Location	Total Cost	`Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	Improve the energy generation and	Enhance Renewable energy generation by 2034	Electricity generation	Mapping and Identifying land for setting up for solar energy farms	All Wards	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & MoE

connectivity by 2034			Facilitating the establishment of 2 Solar power plants	Kasupe, Mondengwa	1.188,000,000	594,000,000	0	0	594,000,000	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & MoE
	Expand Connectivity	Electricity transmission and distribution	Expand Connectivity by 55.5%	All Wards							GRZ, LA &CPs	ZESCO & REA
			Upgrading of 3 main substations	Chawama substation, New Chilanga and Mapepe substation	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	ZESCO

Goal 9: Enhance the management of petroleum products by 2034													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Total Cost	`Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
To enhance Petroleum Storage and Movement by 2034	Provision of 1 Petroleum Storage Infrastructure	Petroleum storage and supply management	Establishment of 1 petroleum storage facility	Mwembeshi	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & MoE	
			Construction of a Petroleum Supply pipe	TBA	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	MoE	

Goal 9: Increased digital connectivity in the district by 2034													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Total Cost	`Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1 Expand and enhance digital coverage and connectivity quality by 2034	Provision of Connectivity Infrastructure	ICT infrastructure development and Connectivity	Facilitate for construction of 5 communication network towers	Mwembeshi, Chilongolo, Mondengwa, Chinyanja and Nyemba Wards	12,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & MOTs	
			Building Local Capacity in Digital skill.	Digital skills enhancement	Establishment of 2 ICT skills training centres	Chilanga, Namalombwe	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & MOTs
			Promotion of Digital Services	Digital services promotion	Facilitate the construction of 2 local radio stations	Mount Makulu, Kalundu	1,080,000	540,000	0	540,000	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs

				Creation and Maintenance of 1 district business website	Chilanga	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & Smart Zambia
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7.4 Development Area 4: Environmental Sustainability

Objective 8: Enhanced Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activities/Projects	Location	Total Cost	Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	Strengthen climate change adaptation	Development of a District's Climate Adaptation Plan	Institutional framework strengthening	Develop 1 district climate adaptation strategy	Chilanga	80,000	80,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & MGEE
		Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation	Climate change mainstreaming	Provide 20 trainings on climate adaptation and Mitigation	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
				Conduct 20 public awareness meetings on climate change and adaptation	All Wards	330,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
			Nature-based solutions	Establishment of Agro-forestry and reforestation schemes in 10 wards	All Wards except Chilanga and Mount Makulu	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & Forest Department
2	Enhance disaster risk reduction and response	Upscaling mitigation and response measure to disaster risks	Disaster preparedness and mitigation	Preparation of 1 District Disaster Management Plan	Chilanga	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	DDMC
				Conduct 20 DDMC meetings	Chilanga	150,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	GRZ, LA &CPs
			Disaster response and recovery	Mobilize 60 disaster feedback community meetings	All Wards	150,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	GRZ, LA &CPs
	Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation	Reduce pollution levels in the district by 2030	Pollution prevention and control	Conduct 120 environmental monitoring inspections	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
		Embarking on Forests	Forest Regeneration	Conduct 60 Community Tree planting Initiatives with incentives	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & Forest Department

		Regeneration Project in all wards		Plant 30,000 tree species in manufacturing and education facilities	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & Forest Department
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Goal 9: Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management

Objective	Strategies	Programme	Activities/Projects	Locations	Total Cost	Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	Enhance Integration in the management of the Environment	Enhance Pollution monitoring and control mechanisms	Pollution prevention and control	Establish 12 environmental committees	All Wards	200,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
			Develop 1 feedback/response mechanism	All Wards	30,000	30,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA	
2	Enhance natural resources management	Development of An Environmental risk assessment and suitability Plan		Develop a district environmental risk assessment plan	-	80,000	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
			Community based natural resources management	Establish 12 village action groups	All Wards	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & Forest Department
			Environmental Protection and Conservation	Conduct mapping of environmental sensitive areas	All Wards	70,000	70,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
		Conduct 40 Community Awareness on Natural Resource Management	Extension and Awareness	Conduct 40 Awareness campaign meetings	All Wards	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & Forest Department
				planting of 30,000 agroforestry species	All Wards	600,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	Forest Department

	Planting of 50,000 trees by 2034	Afforestation And Reforestation	Planting of 15,000 Orchards	TBA	225,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	Forest Department	
			Planting of 5,000 trees for Land restoration and rehabilitation	All Wards	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & Forest Department	
			Development of the tree planting policy	Chilanga	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs		
	Enhance Forest Protection Measures	Forest Protection	Conduct 150 high way patrols	TBA	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	Forest Department
			Conduct 720 check points inspections	TBA	150,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	Forest Department

7.5 Development Area 5: Good Governance Environment

Objective 10: Improved Policy and Governance Environment through decentralisation													
	Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activities/Projects	Location	Total Cost	`Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1	To enhance the decentralisation of public services by 2034	Operationalisation of sub district structure and sectors.	Sector Devolution	Operationalization of 24 WDCs	All Wards	300,000		150,000			150,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
				Building Capacity for sub district structures	All Wards	400,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	
				4 Orientation of WDCs	All Wards	230,000	0	115,000	0	0	115,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
				Construction of 12 WDC/Councilors offices	All Wards	3000,0000	750,000	750,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
		Construction of 3 Council Sub Centres		Construction of 3 Sub - Civic Center Offices	Namalombwe, Chinyanja, Nyemba	5,750,000	0	1,850,000	0	1,900,000	2,000,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
2	Strengthen Data and Information Systems	Enhance data and Information capture systems	Integrated management information systems	Updating of Valuation Roll	All Wards	800,000	0	0	0	0	30,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
				Automation of Revenue Collection by 90%	Chilanga	300,000	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs

4	Strengthen Democratic and Political Governance		Legal and Judicial reforms	Conduct Free and Fair Election of WDC's	All Wards	450,000	0	200,000	0	0	250,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
			Affirmative action	Development of a District Gender Policy		60,000	0	60,000	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	
6	Strengthen Land Management and Administration	To ensure that 80% of properties in the district are on title by 2034	National land titling	Facilitate Titling of all untitled properties in the district	All Wards	310,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
				Facilitate 300 Titling of untitled institutional properties	All Wards	330,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	70,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & MOL
		Attaining Planning Authority Status	Land Management and Administration	Attaining planning authority status	Chilanga Council	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
		Enhance land use database and system by 2034	Land information management system	Establishment of 1 Functional GIS unit	Chilanga	400,000	400,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & MLGRD
				Capturing 95% of all Features in the district	All Wards	400,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
				Linking and Automation of the GIS system to Property Rates	All Wards	400,000	0	0	0	0	400,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
		Enhance Land Use Management and Control	Land Use Management	Conduct 3000 Land Development Inspections	All Wards	520,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
				Street Naming and Feature Classification in 12 wards	All Wards	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA & ZICTA
				Automation of Development Application and Approvals	All Wards	350,000	0	0	350,000	0	0	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA
				Opening of 5 areas for urban development	TBA	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	GRZ, LA &CPs	LA

		Development of 5 Local Area Plans by 2034	Urban and regional planning	Development of 5 Local area plans	Dolomite, Kamango, magwaba, chikondano, mubanga,	800,000	160,000	320,000	320,000	0	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	GRZ, LA & CPs
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Objective 11: Improved Rule of Law, Human Rights and Constitutionalism														
Objective	Strategy	Programmes	Activities/Project	Location	Total Cost	`Target Years					Potential Source of Funds	Source of Information		
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
1	Improved security status of the district	Reduce Crime scenarios	Crime prevention, detection and prosecution	Operationalization of 20 community neighbourhood watch and police reserves	All Wards	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	LA & ZP		
				Procurement of 5 Telecommunication system	All stations	40,0000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	GRZ, CPs	
				Conduct 120 Community Sensitization meetings	All Wards	2,400,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	LA & ZP	
				Procurement of 5 Police vehicles	All police stations (westhood, makeni, balmora and Chilanga)	10,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	
				Procurement of 12 police utility vehicles	TBA	10,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	2,700,00	2,700,00	2,700,00	LA & ZP	
				Provision of Police Service Infrastructure by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construction of 15 Police Posts	shimabala,city shine mapepe, munyeu,newfarms, balmora.oriental T Junction,chikwama, Sangalala,londola, Musamba, munyeu, rosedale, makeni checkpoint and Christian voice	10,200,000	1,700,000	2,550,000	1,700,000	2,550,000	1,700,000	GRZ, LA & CPs

			Construction of 20 houses and renovation of 1 Police	Balmoral	24,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	
			Construction of 4 modern Police Station	Chilanga, Balmoral, Makeni and westwood	9,500,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	
		Offender Management	Construction of 11 modern cells	All police stations and police posts	800,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	
			Construction of 11 child holding cells	All police stations and police posts	640,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	
			Construction of 11 female holding cells	All police stations and police posts	720,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	0	LA & MOHA	
	Enhance Fire Response and Safety	Fire Management	Procurement of 2 fire engines	Chilanga, Namalombwe, Chinyanja	22,000,000	0	11,000,000	0	11,000,000	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	
			Construction of 2 modern fire stations	Chilanga, Namalombwe, Chinyanja	3,300,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	1,800,000	GRZ, LA & CPs	
			Procurement of 2 utility vehicles	Chilanga, Namalombwe, Chinyanja	3,600,000	0	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	0	GRZ, LA & CPs	
		Community Engagement	120 Sensitisation of Community on Fire Prevention and Management	All Wards	600,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	LA	

8 Financial Plan

The Financial Plan establishes a budget for recurring expenses related to the implementation of the IDP. The expected outcome is a financial plan that delineates the recurring expenses associated with the implementation of strategies and programs.

The Financial Plan is indicative of the standard operational budgets that the local authority will incur, including salaries and emoluments. The financial strategy is solely concerned with the functions and services provided by the Chilanga Town Council.

9 Local Authority's Financial Plan

9.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Long-Term Financial Plan is to create awareness regarding financial challenges and opportunities the Council could possibly face and inform the Institution's financial and operational decision makers to account for such possibilities. The five-year financial plan is a component of a comprehensive effort by the Council to improve its long-range financial management and planning

9.2 Scope

The Council's Financial Plan for Fiscal Year 2025 through Fiscal Year 2029 addresses the revenues and expenditures of all Council funds (the General Fund and special funds) over a five-year planning period

9.3 Development Process

The Councils financial plan has been created using public finance best practices which define financial forecasting and long-term financial planning as follows:

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

The main tasks required to create the long-term Financial Plan were the following:

- ✓ Review best practices, the work of peer jurisdictions, and academic and professional materials on the topic;
- ✓ Review the of the Council's past performance of both revenue and expenditure
- ✓ Analysis of the Districts economic environment to identify the major financial and operational challenges and opportunities that the Council might face over the coming years;

9.4 Forecast Background

The Council staff consulted numerous resources and followed public finance best practices when creating the Long-Term Financial Plan and the approved 2024 budget was used as the basis of the forecast. Staff assumed that future service levels and revenue sources would remain at current levels (those in the approved 2024 budget, referred to as "status quo"). Staff then forecasted revenues and expenditures for succeeding years by applying assumptions about possible future changes in economic conditions that could impact revenues and expenditures. Revenues and expenditures are impacted by both cyclical and irregular changes in the district's economy and demography.

Future revenues and expenditures can be estimated using a number of techniques including qualitative/judgmental analysis and quantitative analysis. Council staff used both qualitative and quantitative analysis as part of this forecast, as described below.

The Council's revenue history and forecast is described below. Table 1 and 2 below illustrates the five-year history of the Council's revenue and expenditure.

Table 1 CTC Five-Year Revenue History

Revenue Resources	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Local Taxes	3,241,226	5,374,221	5,460,090	5,665,774	5,700,000
Fees and Charges	1,883,524	2,439,803	1,679,289	3,641,045	3251400
Licenses	2,559,243	2,684,812	2,316,457	3,348,031	3,525,321
Levies	280,507	635,124	2,647,468	3,426,320	4,280,000
Permits	515,335	642,487	1,057,967	1,387,537	2,210,000
Service					12,000
National Support	10,128,647	10,111,824	32,295,624	41,369,172	51,423,309
TOTAL	18,608,881	21,888,270	45,456,896	58,837,880	62,557,624

CTC Five-Year Expenditure History

Expenditure	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Personal Emoluments	8,694,668	10,205,900	11,424,669	13,145,632	16,001,816
Office Cost	367,175	543,734	655,646	643,074	1,058,967
Buildings (Repair & Maintenance)	56,112	138,175	145,099	162,963	142,019
Plant, Vehicle Running Costs	1,191,704	1,188,262	1,691,159	1,855,586	2,035,909
Other Admin	728,609	730,160	1,020,555	1,194,402	1,610,766
Requisites	774,841	461,279	651,093	1,338,554	1,528,567.
Services	1,375,436	1,652,454	7,259,616	23,604,359	28,922,368
Training & Staff Development	206,625	80,555	298,600	391,800	498,261
Travel Expenses	470,390	360,975	934,871	2,235,275	2,096,251
Legal	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Assets	0	0	0	5,079,662	3,492,463
Non-Financial Assets	541,586	3,829,596	2,510,145	2,765,125	4,555,237
Domestic Creditors	354,019	696,645	871,165	421,841	615,000
TOTAL	14,761,165	19,887,736	27,462,617	52,838,273	62,557,624

Levies	5,778,000	6,240,240	6,739,459	7,278,616	7,860,905
Permits	4,007,880	4,328,510	4,674,791	5,048,775	5,452,677
Service Charges	0	0	0	0	0
National Support	51,423,309	51,423,309	51,423,309	51,423,309	51,423,309
TOTAL	99,172,609	100,409,843	101,746,056	103,189,165	104,747,724

- ✓ **Local Taxes:** This source of revenue is made up of Personal Levy and Property Tax from Mining, Residential and Commercial Properties. The increase in the expected revenue in the 2025-2030 is as a result of updating of the Main Valuation Roll of which approval is likely to be given within the fourth quarter of 2024.
- ✓ **Fees and charges:** These locally controlled revenues are expected to remain stable with an 8 percent increment per annum taking into account adjustments for inflation. The Council is also implementing the payment plate forms so as to maximum collection of fees and charges.
- ✓ **Licenses:** The projection in takes into account the trend analysis for observed in 5-year history under licenses. This line of revenue is expected to record an 8 percent increases every year. Some of the income under this vote are subject to renewal after every three years once issued.
- ✓ **National Support:** This is made up of the Local Government Equalization Fund, Constituency development Fund, Health grant, roads grant, vet grant, and Grants in Lieu of Rates. This line of revenue has been maintained as that of the base year 2024 in line with Local Government Budget guideline

9.5 Revenue and Expenditure Forecasts

The approved 2024 budget was used as the basis for revenue and expenditure forecasts

CTC Five-Year Revenue Forecast

Revenue	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Local Taxes	32,283,876	32,283,876	32,283,876.	32,283,876	32,283,876
Fees Charges and Charges	3,511,512.	3,792,433	4,095,828	4,423,494	4,777,373
Licenses	2,168,032	2,341,473	2,528,793	2,731,096	2,949,584

Five-Year Expenditure Forecast

Expenditure	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Personal Emoluments	17,883,990	20,566,588	23,651,577	27,199,313	31,279,210
Office Cost	2,287,369	2,470,358	2,667,987	2,881,426	3,111,939
Buildings (Repair Maintenance)	511,269.84	552,171.43	596,345.14	644,052.75	695,577

Plant, Vehicle Running Costs	2,748,477.96	2,968,356.20	3,205,824.69	3,462,290.67	3,739,274
Other Admin	2,899,379.88	3,131,330.27	3,381,836.69	3,652,383.63	3,944,574
Requisites	3,301,704.72	3,565,841.10	3,851,108.39	4,159,197.06	4,491,933
Services	50,341,769	46,940,054	43,078,419	38,691,904	34,479,215
Training & Staff Development	538,121.88	581,171.63	627,665.36	677,878.59	732,108.88
Travel Expenses	2,263,951	2,445,067	2,640,673	2,851,926	3,080,080
Legal	64,800	69,984	75,583	81,629	88,160
Financial Assets	3,492,463	3,492,463	3,492,463	3,492,463	3,492,463
Non-Financial Assets	9,839,312	10,626,457	11,476,573	12,394,699	13,386,275
Domestic Creditors	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,226,912
TOTAL	99,172,609	100,409,843	101,746,056	103,189,165	104,747,723

- ✓ **Personal Emoluments:** The Councils has very little control over this line of expenditure as employees are directly employed by the Local Government Service Commission. Personal Emoluments has been projected to increase at an average rate of 15 percent per annum as has been the trend over the last five years and also taking into account the annual salary increments and the new structure for the Council.
- ✓ **Other Expenses:** Other expenses include office costs, building repair and maintenance costs, plant and machinery maintenance costs, requisites, travel and training costs. These expenses have been projected at an annual inflation rate of 8 percent per annum in line with budget guide lines and austerity measures.
- ✓ **Services:** Under this vault the council is scheduled to construct a modern market and bus station and these will be done in three phases over from 2025 to 2029. The up grading of township roads to chip and spray bituminous standard will be enhanced.
- ✓ **Non-Financial Assets:** Council plans to procure utility vehicles to enhance on service delivery. Construction of a new fire station.
- ✓ **Domestic Creditors:** The Council plans to clear off the debt owed to NAPSA, Retires and ZRA over the next four years.

10 Institutional Arrangement

Zambia's local governments operate under the Local Government Act No. 1 of 2019. The IDP 2024-2034 will direct the activities of the many departments and sectors. To achieve a common vision, all departments and sectors will be engaged in the execution of IDP initiatives. Where there are discrepancies in programs, the 8th National Development Plan and 2030 take precedence.

The District Commissioner and Council Secretary will be in charge of giving general policy guidelines for the IDP's implementation. All heads of Devolved departments shall report to the Council on their progress toward the specified objectives via the Council Secretary, using existing communication and decision-making tools. Similarly, non-devolved departments will report to the District Commissioner. The non devolved departments' reports will also be shared with the Council Secretary and consolidated into a single district report. The Council Chairperson will offer high-level strategic and political leadership in implementing the IDP, which will be supported by the standing committees and the DDCC.

Both the Council Chairperson and the District Commissioner will be held accountable. for resource mobilization; stakeholder engagement; conducting biannual stakeholder assessments; and consulting with stakeholders and cooperative partners.

PART FOUR
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

11 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

- ✓ Create an M&E structure to monitor and evaluate the IDP 2024–2034.
- ✓ Assist in creating yearly work plans for each department/unit. - Monitor plan execution.
- ✓ Gather and assess quarterly and yearly progress reports.
- ✓ Conduct a mid-term review and end-of-plan assessment.
- ✓ Submit progress reports to Council for decision making.
- ✓ Provide technical assistance as needed. - Facilitate effective communication with the public.
- ✓ Recommend suitable intervention steps to Council.

The implementation of the IDP will be the responsibility of all Department Heads (HoDs). HoDs will prepare annual work plans based on IDP Strategic Directions, Objectives, and Activities, implement and monitor them, and prepare monthly, quarterly, and annual progress reports and participate in evaluation activities. The table below illustrates the key outcomes for evaluation efforts. The table on next page below displays the key outcomes that will be monitored by the plan.

11.1 Development Area No 1: The Creation of Jobs and Local Economic Development

Goal 1: Improve agricultural production and productivity by 2034													
Objectives	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Output Indicator	`Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1 To increase crop production through climate smart agricultural and diversification by 2034	Increase Maize Production from 1.8 metric tons/acre to 4 metric tons/acre	Farmer support	Conduct 380 Farmer trainings on maize crop production	All Wards	Number of Trainings Conducted	76	76	76	76	76	Department of Agriculture	Annually	
			Facilitate 8,000 Farmer Input Support Programme	All Wards	Number of famers supported	2200	1450	1450	1450	1450	Department of Agriculture	Annually	
	Enhanced crop diversification from 25% to 100%	Crop Diversification	Conduct 60 Farmer trainings on production of Sunflower, Soya beans, Common beans, Sorghum and groundnuts.	All Wards	Number of trainings conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Department of Agriculture	Annually	
			Facilitate 2,000 Farmer Input Support Program in Sorghum, Soya and Common beans	All Wards	Number of famers supported	400	500	500	300	300	Department of Agriculture	Annually	

			Conduct 60 Farmer trainings on agro-processing and value addition for Sunflower, Soya beans, Common beans, Sorghum and groundnuts	All Wards	Number of trainings conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Department of Agriculture	Annually	
			Creation of 19 demonstration plots in all the camps	All Camps	Number of Demo plots created	8	8	3	0	0	Department of Agriculture		
	Develop the capacity of 10,000 farmers in climate smart crop production practices by 2034	Climate Smart Agriculture	Training of 10,000 farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture practices	All Wards	Number of farmers trained	3000	2000	2000	1500	1500	Department of Agriculture	Annually	
				Conduct 5000 farmer trainings in climate smart crop diversification	All Wards	Number of farmers trained	2000	1000	1000	500	500	Department of Agriculture	Annually
				Conduct 5000 farmer trainings in climate smart farm mechanization	All Wards	Number of farmers trained	2500	1000	1000	500	0	Department of Agriculture	
				Conduct 6000 farmer trainings in water efficient irrigation	All Wards	Number of farmers trained	2000	1500	1000	1000	500	Department of Agriculture	Annually
				Conduct 400 trials demonstrations in drought resistant crops	All Wards	Number of trials demonstrated	100	200	100	0	0	Department of Agriculture	
	Enhance crop early warning management systems for farmers by 2034	Early Warning Management	Production of 60 monthly weather forecasts	All Wards	Weather forecasts produced	12	12	12	12	12	Department of Agriculture	Annually	
				Dissemination of 60 Weather Forecast Reports through extension Camps	All Wards	Weather forecast reports disseminated	12	12	12	12	12	Department of Agriculture	Annually
				Conduct 15000 routine crop pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	All Wards	Number of monitoring surveys conducted	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	Department of Agriculture	Annually
	Enhance Agricultural Mechanisation by 2034	Agricultural mechanization	Establishment of 1 Mechanization Centre	Mount Makulu	Mechanization centre established	0	1	0	0	0	Department of Agriculture	Once	
				Conduct 200 Farmer trainings on the use of mechanization	All Wards	Number of farmers trained	25	25	50	50	50	Department of Agriculture	Annually

			Conduct 84 Sensitization meetings on mechanization	All Wards	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	12	12	24	24	24	Department of Agriculture	Annually
promotion of crop value chain market linkages in key high value crops by 2034	Agribusiness development		Conduct 60 Sensitization of crop farmers on value chain market linkages	All Wards	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Department of Agriculture	Annually
			Establish 2 farmer Produce Aggregation Centres	Mwembeshi and Nakachenje Ward	Number of Aggregation centres established	0	1	0	1	0	Department of Agriculture	Twice
			Conduct 95 Agro Entrepreneurship trainings	All Wards	Number of trainings conducted						Department of Agriculture	
			Establish 1 bulking centre	Mwembeshi	Bulking centre established	0	0	1	0	0	Department of Agriculture	Once
			Provision of 3 Agro processing equipment	Chilanga, Mwembeshi, New farms	Number of Agro processing equipment provided	1	0	1	1	0	Department of Agriculture	Thrice
Enhancement of Irrigation Farming by 2034	Irrigation development		Construction 1 and Rehabilitation of 4 Dams	Chilanga, Kasupe, Shampule, Mpamba and Mwembeshi	Number of Dams constructed and rehabilitated	0	4	1	0	0	Department of Agriculture	Twice
			Sinking of 28 Boreholes for sprinkler irrigation	TBA	Number of Boreholes sunk	11	4	0	13	0	Department of Agriculture	Thrice
			Conduct 95 farmer trainings on irrigation systems	TBA	Number of trainings conducted	19	19	19	19	19	Department of Agriculture	Annually
			Support farmers with 1,000 irrigation facilities	All Wards	Number of farmers supported	430	0	0	570	0	Department of Agriculture	Twice
Enhance extension service coverage by 2034	Extension services support		Conduct 5 Capacity Building Workshops	All Wards	Number of workshops conducted	1	1	1	1	1	Department of Agriculture	Annually

				Procurement of 19 extension kits	All Wards	Number of extension kits procured	19	0	0	0	0	Department of Agriculture	Once
				Procurement of 24 mobile gadgets	All Wards	Number of mobile gadgets procured	12	12	0	0	0	Department of Agriculture	Twice
				Construction of 10 Camp Houses	All Wards	Number of camp houses constructed	3	0	3	0	1	Department of Agriculture	Thrice
2	Increased fish production by 45.5% within five years,	Develop the capacity of 1500 fish farmers in climate smart aquaculture production practices by 2034	Fisheries and aquaculture development.	Conduct 10 staff training in climate smart aquaculture production practices	All Wards	Number of staff trainings conducted	2	2	2	2	2	Department of Fisheries	Annually
				Conduct 1500 farmer training in climate smart aquaculture practices	All Wards	Number of famer trainings conducted	300	400	200	300	100	Department of Fisheries	Annually
				Conduct 1500 farmer training in climate smart fish disease prevention and management	All Wards	Number of trainings conducted	300	400	200	300	100	Department of Fisheries	Annually
				Conduct 120 routine fish pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	All Wards	Number of monitoring and surveys conducted	24	24	24	24	24	Department of Fisheries	Annually
				Recruitment of 8 extension officers	All Wards	Number of extension officers recruited	8	0	0	0	0	Department of Fisheries	Once
		Promotion of aquaculture value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2034	Value Chain Linkage	Sensitization of 500 fish farmers on value chain market linkages	All Wards	Number of sensitizations conducted	50	100	100	150	100	Department of Fisheries	Annually
				Facilitation of the building of 60 fish-productive alliances	All Wards	Number of fish productive alliances built	10	30	20	0	0	Department of Fisheries	Thrice
		Provide aquaculture support infrastructure in all priority wards within the next 5years	Infrastructural Development	Construct 4 fish cold-chain facility	TBA	Number of fish cold chain facilities constructed	0	2	0	2	0	Department of Fisheries	Twice

3	Enhance livestock production by 2034	Develop the capacity of 8,000 small livestock farmers in climate smart livestock production practices by 2034	Capacity Development	Conduct 3000 farmer training in climate smart livestock disease prevention and management	All Wards	Number of famers trained	500	500	1000	500	500	Department of Livestock	Annually
				Conduct 3000 farmer training in climate smart animal husbandry practices	All Wards	Number of famers trained	500	500	1000	500	500	Department of Livestock	Annually
				Conduct 60 breeding trainings of livestock	All Wards	Number of trainings conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Department of Livestock	Annually
				5000 animals distributed in the small livestock restocking initiative	All Wards	Number of livestock distributed	500	1000	1000	500	1000	Department of Livestock	Annually
	Enhance livestock early warning management system to prevent livestock disease outbreaks by 2034	Early warning and surveillance systems	Conduct 30 Capacity building training of farmers in disease identification	All Wards	Number of trainings conducted	6	6	6	6	6	Department of Livestock	Annually	
			Conduct 6000 routine livestock and pest and disease monitoring and surveillance	All Wards	Number of monitoring and surveillance conducted	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	Department of Livestock	Annually	
			Livestock vaccinations, and disease prevention annually	All Wards	Number of vaccinations done	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Department of Livestock		
			Establishment of 5 checkpoints and mobile monitoring of stock movement	TBA	Number of checkpoints Established	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Department of Livestock		
	Provide livestock support infrastructure all priority wards within the next 5 years	Infrastructural Development	Construct tier-three livestock service centres	TBA	Number of service centres constructed						Department of Livestock		
			Construction of 4 Dip tanks	TBA	Number of Dip tanks constructed	2	2				Department of Livestock	Twice	
			Construction of 36 camp houses- MOFL	All Wards	Number of camp houses constructed	6	7	7	8	8	Department of Livestock	Annually	

		Promotion of livestock value chain market linkages for local and domestic markets by 2034	Value Chain Market Linkage	Sensitization 600 of livestock farmers on value chain market linkages	All Wards	Number of farmers sensitized	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	Department of Livestock	Annually
				Develop 175 livestock product value chains	All Wards	Number of livestock product developed	27	27	27	38	38	Department of Livestock	Annually
4	To increase by 25% the amount of land under tree cover by 2034	Establishment of 2 Forest Reserve	Forest Plantation	Securing 2 portions of land for plantation	All Wards	Number of portions of land secured for plantation	1	1	0	0	0	LA and Forest Department	Twice
				Planting of tress	TBA	Number of trees planted	0	TBA	TBA	0	0	Forest Department	
		To enhance community forests to mitigate against effects of climate change in support of agriculture and water conservation	Community forest management	Conduct 120 sensitization meetings on good forest management practices at ward level	All Wards	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	24	24	24	24	24	Forest Department	Annually
				Plant and distribute 40,000 non Fruit tree seedlings to households	All Wards	Number of trees planted and number of seedlings distributed	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	Forest Department	Annually
		To promote fruit tree Planting and Plantation as a business by 2034	Fruit tree promotion	Establish 4 Fruit Tree nurseries for fruit trees seedlings in at least 4 varieties	Chilanga	Number of nurseries established	3	1	0	0	0	Forest Department	Twice
				Plant and distribute 45,000 fruit tree seedlings to households	All Wards	Number of seedlings planted and distributed	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	Forest Department	Annually
				Conduct 60 Trainings on fruit tree management	All Wards	Number of trainings conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Forest Department	Annually

Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Indicator	Target					Source of Information	Frequency	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	To enhance manufacturing and value addition to local materials through processing and packaging by 2034	Development of three (6) Value Chains in the Manufacturing and Processing Sector by 2034	Value Chain Development	Develop 2 value Chains in the cement production	Mondengwa, Chilanga	Number of Value Chains developed	1	1	0	0	0	LA and ZDA	Twice
				Develop 4 value Chains in Agro processing	TBA	Number of value chains developed	0	3	3	0	0	LA and ZDA	Twice
		To provide basic network infrastructure within the Value addition wards by 2034	Infrastructure Development	Upgrading of 60km of road network to bituminous standards	TBA	60km of road upgraded	TBA	TBA	TBA	0	0	LA and ZDA	
				Install strategic water and electricity infrastructure in the Industrial area	TBA	Number of infrastructure installed in industrial area	TBA	TBA	TBA	0	0	LA and ZDA	
		Develop Fast Track Industrial Development Checklist to support Industrial clustering and environmental and Planning standards	Industrial Clustering	Develop Industrial Planning Standards for environmental quality	All Wards	Standards of environmental quality developed	TBA	0	0	0	0	LA, ZEMA and ZDA	
				Develop an online Plan Approval Process linked to ZEMA	All Wards	Online plan linked to ZEMA developed	0		0	0	0	LA and ZEMA	
				Promotion and facilitating the establishment of 3 industrial parks by 2034	Identification and zoning of 3 industrial 3 park areas.	Mondengwa, Chilongolo, Mwembeshi, Mondengwa	Number of Park areas identified	3	0	0	0	0	LA and ZDA

Goal 3: To Promote Investments in The Tourism Sector													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Projects	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	To increase by 60% the number Of tourists visiting Chilanga by 2034	Develop tourism infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Install 6 tourism road signage leading to tourists' attractions	All Wards	Number of Road signage installed	4	2	0	0	0	LA	Twice
				Rehabilitation of Mundawanga Botanic Garden	Chilanga	Mundawanga Botanic garden rehabilitated	TBA	TBA				TBA	
		Promote the participation of local people in tourism marketing through campaigns and events	Tourism Promotion	Setup 12 curio and art markets in the district to sell local tourism products	All Wards	Number of curio and market set up	4	6	2	0	0	LA	Thrice
				Conduct 5 annual tourism events in the district to show case local tourism opportunities	TBA	Number of events conducted	1	1	1	1	1	LA	Annually
				Develop a Tourism promotion plan by 2034	Map and document historical and cultural sites in the district	All Wards	Document and Map developed	1	1	0	0	0	LA
				Preparation of the Tourism Strategy and action Plan to market the districts tourist sites	All Wards	Tourism strategy and action plan prepared	0	1	0	0	0	LA	Once

Goal 1: Enhanced Local Participation in the Economy													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	Develop Industrial Yards for SMEs to	To develop 4 industrial clusters for SMEs to venture into	SME Industrial Yard Development	Develop 1 SME Financing strategy on value addition	-	Number of SME Strategy developed	1	0	0	0	0	LA	Once

	undertake Value addition ventures by 2034	processing and packaging by 2034		Implement 1 SME Value addition financing Strategy	TBA	Number of SME financing strategy implemented	0	1	1	1	1	LA and ZDA	Four times
				Formulation and clustering of 4 SMEs	TBA	Number of SME formulated	1	1	2	0	0	LA and ZDA	Thrice
				Formation and registration of 190 Businesses and Co-operatives	All Wards	Number of Businesses and co-operatives registered	38	38	38	38	38		Annually
Enhance and Promote business development by 2034	Provision of capital to 2000 small businesses	Enhance Capacity of business development to 670 entities.	Business Development	Provision of 4,000 loans and Grants to SMEs and start up businesses	All Wards	Number of loans and grants provided to SME and startup businesses	400	400	400	400	400	LA and CEEC	Annually
				Conduct 670 Community Capacity Building - Business development/Entrepreneurial education trainings	All Wards	Number of capacity building trainings conducted	134	134	134	134	134		Annually
				Conduct 20 Public- Private sector engagements.	All Wards	Number of public-private engagements conducted	4	4	4	4	4	LA and MSMED	Annually
				Facilitate and promote the establishment of 3 Industrial Yards	Mondengwa, Mwembeshi, Chilongolo	Number of industrial yards established	1	1	1	0	0	LA, ZEMA and ZDA	
				Formation of 1 district business Association	-	Number of district business association formed	1	0	0	0	0	LA and MSMED	
				Registration of 4000 Informal businesses	All Wards	Number of businesses registered	800	800	800	800	800	LA and MSMED	Annually
				Formalisation of 4000 informal businesses									
Increase Financial Inclusion and	Enhance Rural Finance support by 2034	Financial Education and Rural Finance	Conduct 50 business mentorship support workshops	All Wards	Number of mentorship support	10	10	10	10	10	LA and MSMED	Annually	

service Coverage by 2034					workshops conducted								
			Provide financial support of 2,000 people	Mwembeshi Mondengwa Chinyanja and Nyemba wards	Number of people supported financially	250	250	350	450	700	MS&MED	Annually	
	Facilitate the opening of 5 financial institution Bank branches	Capital Market Development	Opening of Financial institution Bank branches Bank Branches	New farms. Kasupe, Namalombwe, Kalundu and Mwembeshi	Number of Financial institutions Bank branches opened	2		2		1	LA, FI and MS&MED		

Goal 3: To develop a Competitive private sector													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Projects	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	Promote productivity and product quality	Enhance decent work and compliance by 2034	Decent work promotion	5 Capacity building Workshops for District Labor office	All Wards	Number of capacity building workshops conducted	1	1	1	1	1	Labour Department	Annually
				Conduct 60 Awareness and education for employers and employees	All Wards	Number of awareness and education for employers and employees conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Labour Department	Annually
				Conduct 125 Compliance Inspection and Enforcement	All Wards	Number of compliance inspection and enforcement conducted	30	25	25	25	20	Labour Department	Annually
2	Facilitate increased domestic trade	To enhance market		Facilitate 24 Market research programs	All Wards	Number of Market	2	3	5	5	9	LA & MCTI	Annually

		information access by 2034	Market information Services			research programs facilitated							
				Facilitate 24 trade promotion events	TBA	Number of trade promotion events facilitated	2	2	4	8	8	LA & MCTI	Annually
				Train 4,500 traders on Market access	All Wards	Number of traders trained	500	700	900	1000	1400	LA & MCTI	Annually
		To increase commodity exchange platforms by 2034	Commodity Exchange Platforms	Promote 1,250 Public-Private sector engagements	All Wards	Number of public-private sector engagements promoted	100	1500	200	300	500	LA & MCTI	Annually
				Construction of 12 Market Shelters	All Wards	Number of market shelters constructed	2	2	2	3	3	LA	Annually
				Construction of 4 Crop/Animal Bulking Centers		Number of crop/animal bulking centers constructed	0	1	1	1	1	LA & MOA	Four times

11.2 Development Area 2: Promote Human and Social Development

Goal 4: Enhance Human Development Through Health and Education													
Objective	Strategies	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	Enhance access to quality,	Constructionns of 5 Primary,	Early childhood education	Construction of 10 early child hood hubs	Primary schools (all wards)	Number of early childhood hubs constructed	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Education	Annually

equitable and inclusive education.	10 secondary schools and staff Houses in the district	Primary Education	Completion of 5 Primary Schools	TBA	Number of primary schools completed	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Education	Annually
		Secondary Education	Construction of 10 Secondary Schools	Primary schools (all wards) except Chilanga and Mount Makulu	Number of secondary schools constructed	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Education	Annually
	Provision of 5 infrastructure facilities for children with special needs	Inclusive education (LSEN)	Establish 5 special needs unit for Learners with severe needs	TBA	Number of special needs units for learners established	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Education	Annually
			Provision of 5 assistive devices such as magnifiers and braille machines	TBA	Number of assistive devices provided	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Education	Annually
		Menstrual hygiene promotion	Conduct 120 Sensitization on menstrual hygiene, promotion of washable sanitary wear and creation of independent rooms for hygiene purposes annually	All wards	Number of sensitizations conducted	24	24	24	24	24	Ministry of Education	Annually
	Provision of 12 infrastructure facilities for adult learning	Adult Literacy	Establish 12 Adult literacy Centers (ADC)	All wards	Number of Adult literacy centres established	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Education	Annually
	Recruitment of 180 teachers and Capacity building of staffs through continuous professional development	Human resource development	Recruitment and placement of 180 teachers	All wards	Number of teachers recruited	36	36	36	36	36	Ministry of Education	Annually
			Enhance community school's performance by deploy/train and conduct CPD for all teachers	All wards		TBA					Ministry of Education	

			Conduct 10 capacity building trainings for teachers	All wards	Number of capacity building trainings conducted	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Education	Annually
Maintenance and refurbishment of All school infrastructure by 2034	Rehabilitation of school infrastructure		Identification of all school needing renovation	All wards		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education	
			Development of proposals seeking educational support	All wards		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education	
			Refurbishment of infrastructure for educational services	All wards		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education	
Provision of support infrastructure facilities for education service by 2034	Infrastructure development		Construction of primary school's classroom blocks and their ancillary facilities	All wards		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education	
			Construction of Secondary classroom blocks and their ancillary facilities by 70%	All wards		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education	
			Construction of staff houses	All wards		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education	
			Establishment of 2 Community Library	Chilanga and Namalombwe	Number of community librarys established	0	0	1	0	1	Ministry of Education and LA	
			Construction of District Education Board Secretary (DEBS) Administration block	Chilanga	Administration block constructed	0	0	1	0	0	Ministry of Education	
Promote Science,	Science, Technology,		Establishment of STEM schools	Mwembeshi and Chilanga	Number of STEM schools established	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Ministry of Education	

	Technology, Engineering and Mathematics by 2034	Engineering and Mathematics	Conduct 60 Capacity building meetings annually	All Wards	Number of capacity building meetings conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Ministry of Education	Annually
			Provision of 500 Bursaries in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	All Wards	Number of bursaries provided in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	100	100	100	100	100	Ministry of Education	Annually
	Enhance Education promotion Campaigns	Education Promotion	Formation of 12 education awareness task teams in the rural wards.	Mwembeshi, Mondengwa, Nakachenje, Nyemba. Cilogolo, Chinyanja	Number of Task teams formed	12	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Education	Once
			60 Community drama series on education.	All Wards	Number of drama series conducted in the community	12	12	12	12	12	Ministry of Education	Annually
			Productions of 6000 educational materials on Values of education.		Number of Educational materials produced	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	Ministry of Education	Annually

Objective 5: To enhance access to quality Health service, Food and Nutrition

Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Projects	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1	To enhance public health service by 2034	To upscale disease prevention and control measures	Disease prevention and control	All Wards	Number of IEC materials distributed	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	Ministry of Health	Annually
			Training of 1000 community volunteers		All Wards	Number of community volunteers trained	200	200	200	200	200	Ministry of Health

			Training of 500 health care workers (HCW)	All Wards	Number of Health care workers trained	100	100	100	100	100	Ministry of Health	Annually
			Malaria control – Distribution of 46000 Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs)	All Wards	Number of Long-lasting insecticide treated nets distributed	9200	9200	9200	9200	9200	Ministry of Health	Annually
			46000 Indoor Residual Spraying	All Wards	Number of households sprayed	9200	9200	9200	9200	9200	Ministry of Health	Annually
			Conduct 720 Tuberculosis case dilatation exercises	All Wards	Number of TB case dilatation conducted	144	144	144	144	144	Ministry of Health	Annually
	To enhance community health education by 2034	Health education and promotion	Secure two (12) Public address system for health facilities	All Wards	Number of public address systems for health facilities secured	6	3	0	3	0	Ministry of Health	Thrice
			Secure 35 megaphones for health facilities	All Wards	Number of megaphones secured	7	7	7	7	7	Ministry of Health	Annually
			Commemorate 5 world HIV testing and treatment day annually	All Wards	Number of HIV testing and treatment day commemorated	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health	Annually
			5 Hand washing day Commemoration	All Wards	Number of hand washing day commemorated	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health	Annually
			World Tuberculosis Day	All Wards	Number of world TB day commemorated	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health	Annually

			5 World Health Day	All Wards	Number of world health day commemorated	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health	Annually
			5 Commemoration of world Diabetes Day	All Wards	Number of world Diabetes day commemorated	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health	Annually
			5 Commemorate Africa Malaria Day	All Wards	Number of Africa Malaria Day commemorated	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Health	Annually
			Conduct 212,500 Door to Door sensitization meeting	All Wards	Number of Door-to-Door sensitization meetings conducted	42500	42500	42500	42500	42500	Ministry of Health	Annually
			Conduct 240 Radio health talks and Focus group discussion meetings	All Wards	Number of health talks and focus group discussion meetings conducted	48	48	48	48	48	Ministry of Health	Annually
			Conduct 10 Trainings for health care workers and community volunteers in health promotion	All Wards	Number of trainings conducted	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Health	Annually
	Reducing Maternal Mortality	Maternal healthcare	Construction of 15 Maternity Wing health facilities	All Wards	Number of Maternity wing health facilities constructed	3	3	3	3	3	LA & MOH	Annually
			Recruit 304 health workers	All Wards	Number of health workers recruited	61	60	60	60	60	MOH	Annually
			Construction of 35 waterborne borne toilets	All Wards	Number of waterborne toilets constructed	7	7	7	7	7	LA & MOH	Annually

				Construction of 35 mortuaries	All Wards	Number of mortuaries constructed	7	7	7	7	7	LA & MOH	Annually
	Reducing under-five mortality	Child survival development		Provision of under-Five clinic services and immunization	All Wards		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	MOH	
				Provision of 12 child - friendly infrastructure, Adolescent Health (ADH) and Youth friendly spaces annually	All Wards	Number of child friendly infrastructure spaces provided	2	2	2	3	3	LA & MOH	Annually
	Enhance Productive Health	Family Planning		Provision of 21600 Family planning and Counselling services	All Wards	Number of Family planning and counselling services provided	4320	4320	4320	4320	4320	MOH	Annually
	Enhance mental health and substance abuse management	Mental health and substance abuse management		Construct 1 Rehabilitation Centre	Mount Makulu	Rehabilitation Centre constructed	0	0	1	0	0	MOH	Once
				Train staff in mental health and counselling	All health facilities	Number of staff trained	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	MOH
	Enhance disease surveillance and response	Health security and surveillance		Disease Surveillance	All Wards	Disease surveillance conducted	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	MOH	
				Conduct 20 Epidemic Preparedness and Response	All Wards	Number of Epidemic preparedness and response conducted	4	4	4	4	4	MOH	Annually
		Epidemic preparedness and control	Conduct outbreak investigation and contact tracing annually	All Wards	Number of investigation and contact tracing conducted	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	MOH	

				Conduct 20 epidemic preparedness meetings		Number of epidemic preparedness meetings conducted	4	4	4	4	4	(MoE)	Annually
Increase access to quality health care facilities	Construction of infrastructure for health care service	Infrastructure development	Construction of 1 District Health Office Block	Mount Makulu	District Health office block constructed	0	0	1	0	0	MOH &LA	Once	
			Construct 1 District Hospital (s)	Mount Makulu	District Hospital constructed	0	1	0	0	0	MOH &LA	Once	
			Construction of 90 staff houses	All Wards	Number of staff houses constructed	18	18	18	18	18	MOH &LA	Annually	
			Construction/Upgrading of 3 Health Centres to Mini Hospitals	Kalundu ward (kazinva),	Number of health centre constructed/upgrade to mini hospital	1	1	0	1	0	MOH &LA	Thrice	
			Construction of 5 Health Posts	Kacheta, mpamba human service, trust, shampule, chibonta and nyemba.	Number of Health posts constructed	1	1	1	1	1	MOH & LA	Annually	
			Construction of 6 mother's shelters	Nakachenje, Mwembeshi, makeni, kazinva and mondengwa	Number of Mothers shelters constructed	1	1	1	2	1	MOH & LA	Annually	
			Construction of 3 laboratories	Makeni GRZ clinic	Number laboratories constructed	0	1	1	0	1	MOH	Three	

			Construction of 3 Mortuary for mini-Hospitals	Kalundu (Kazinva) TBA	Number of Mortuary for mini hospitals constructed	1	1	0	1	0	MOH	Thrice
	Enhance Medicine supply and Storage	Medicines and medical supply chain management	Construction of 1 bulk-store storage space	Chilanga Ward	Number of bulk store storage space constructed	0	1	0	0	0	MOH	Once
	Improve access to health care for remote communities	Mobile health services	Conduct 20 Outreach activities	All Wards	Number of outreach activities conducted	4	4	4	4	4	MOH	Annually
Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance		Procurement of ten 10 Ambulances	All Wards	Number of Ambulances procured	1	2	2	2	3	MOH	Annually	
		Procurement of 18 utility vehicles	All Wards	Number of utility vehicles procured	1	2	5	5	5	MOH	Annually	
Build Capacity in 600 staff in new technologies	Human resource development	Capacity building in 600 staff	All Wards	Number of staff with capacity built	120	120	120	120	120	MOH	Annually	
		Recruitment and training of staff in new technologies.	All Wards	Number of staff recruited and trained	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	MOH		
Increase food security and nutrition	Scaling up nutrition	Food security and Nutrition	Conduct 1,750 Community and facility-based growth Monitoring and promotion (GMP).	All Wards	Number of community and facility based growth monitoring and promotion conducted	350	350	350	350	350	MOH	Annually
			Conduct 1,200 Micronutrient deficiency control demos	All Wards	Number of micronutrient deficiency control demos conducted	240	240	240	240	240	MOH	Annually

			Conduct 25 Capacity building	All Wards	Number of capacity building conducted	5	5	5	5	5	MOH	Annually
			Conduct 20 Technical supervisory visits	All Wards	Number of Technical supervisory visits conducted	4	4	4	4	4	MOH	Annually
			conduct 60 Gardening sessions to promote food Preservation and locally available foods-	All Wards	Number of gardening sessions to promote food preservation and locally available foods conducted	12	12	12	12	12	MOH	Annually
		Supplementary School Feeding Nutrition institutional governance strengthening	Conduct 60 trainings on food systems	All Wards	Number of trainings on food systems conducted	12	12	12	12	12	MOH	Annually
		Supplementation and micro nutrients fortification	Distribute 777530 Kg RUFT	All Wards	Number of Kgs of RUFT distributed	155506	155506	155506	155506	155506	MOH	Annually
			Distribute 50000Kg HEPS nutrients	All Wards	Number of Kgs of HEPS distributed	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	MOH	Annually
		Research and Development	Conduct 5 surveys on research and development	All Wards	Number of surveys on research and development conducted	1	1	1	1	1	MOH	Annually

Goal 7: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Equality in the District by 2034												
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Program	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		

1	Upscale social protection by 2030	Social security coverage expansion	Social protection integration and Coverage	Conduct 30 stakeholders meeting	All Wards	Number of stakeholder meetings conducted	6	6	6	6	6	Department of Community Development and Social services-DCDSS	Annually	
				Creation and updating of District social protection register	All Wards		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	DCDSS		
				Creation of 12 social welfare sub-centers (community development)	All Wards	Number of social welfare sub-center created	0	2	2	3	3	DCDSS	Four times	
				Conduct 10 community meetings	All Wards	Number of community meetings conducted	2	2	2	2	2	DCDSS	Annually	
				PWAS	Procurement of school requisites for 400 children	All Wards	Number of school requisites for children procurement	80	80	80	80	80	DCDSS	Annually
					Procurement of food rations for 600 vulnerable households		Number of food rations procured for vulnerable households	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	DCDSS	Annually
2	To provide the basic social protection services, care and support to Orphans and Vulnerable children in the district	Improve coverage and targeting of social protection Programmes.	Social cash transfer	Carry out 60 community sensitization meetings	All Wards	Number of community sensitization meetings conducted	12	12	12	12	12	DCDSS	Annually	
				Disability certification of potential social cash transfer beneficiaries	Conduct 29 certification of disabled SCT beneficiaries	Number of disability certification conducted	5	6	6	6	6	DCDSS	Annually	
				Capturing of SCT potential beneficiaries in 58 communities	Conduct validation of beneficiaries		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	DCDSS		

			Enumeration of 15000 new social cash transfer beneficiaries	All wards	Number of new social cash transfer beneficiaries enumeration	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	DCDSS	Annually
			Carry out 24 community validation of the listed potential beneficiaries	All wards	Number of community validation of the listed potential beneficiaries carried out	4	5	5	5	5	DCDSS	Annually
Promote multi-sectoral approach towards supporting the survival, protection and development of OVC.	Disability services	Formulate 12 committees for the PLWDs	All Wards	Number of committees for the PLWDs formulated	12	0	0	0	12	DCDSS	Twice	
		To conduct 29 disability certifications	All Wards	Number of disability certifications conducted	5	6	6	6	6	DCDSS	Annually	
		10 Disability sensitization meetings	All wards	Number of disability sensitization meetings conducted	2	2	2	2	2	DCDSS	Annually	
	Gender Based Violence	Carry out 24 sensitization meetings	All Wards	Number of sensitization meetings carried out	5	5	5	5	4	DCDSS	Annually	
		Formulate 24 child protection committees	All Wards	Number of child protection committees formulated	6	6	6	6	6	DCDSS	Annually	
		Creation of 3 GBV map	All Wards	Number of 3 GBV map created	1	0	1	0	1	DCDSS	Thrice	
		Establishment of 1 GBV one-stop center	All Wards	Number of GBV one stop	0	1	0	0	0	DCDSS		

				center established								
		Self-help initiatives	Construction of 10 staff houses	All wards except Chilanga and Mwembeshi	Number of staff houses constructed	0	2	2	2	4	(DCDSS	Four times
			Completion and rehabilitation of 2 staff houses	Mwembeshi ward and Chilanga ward	Number of staff houses rehabilitated and completed	1	1	0	0	0	DCDSS	Twice
			Construction of 12 offices for community Development Officers	All Wards	Number of offices for community development officers constructed	2	2	2	3	3	DCDSS	Annually
			Construction of District Office Block.	Mount Makulu	Number of district office block constructed	0	0	1	0	0	DCDSS	Once
			Construction of 2 Skills Training Centres	Kasupe and mwembeshi	Number of skills training centers constructed	0	1	0	1	0	DCDSS	Twice
		Food security support	Facilitate 5,000 caseload and allocation of farming inputs for beneficiaries	All wards	Number of caseload and allocation of farming inputs for beneficiaries facilitated	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	DCDSS	Annually
		Adult literacy	Establish 10 adult learning classes	All wards	Number of adult learning classes established	4	4	2	0	0	DCDSS	Thrice
			Conduct 5 Capacity building of literacy instructors	All wards	Number of capacity building for literacy instructors conducted	1	1	1	1	1	DCDSS	Annually

			Women Development	Conduct 180 Sensitization meeting of Village Bank	All wards	Number of sensitization meetings conducted in village bank	36	36	36	36	36	DCDSS	Annually
				Conduct 5 training for Village bank selected beneficiaries	Mwembeshi, Mondengwa, Chinyanja	Number of trainings for village bank beneficiaries	1	1	1	1	1	DCDSS	Annually
				Village Bank loan Disbursements funds for 200 Beneficiaries	TBA	Number of village bank loan disbursements for beneficiaries conducted	40	40	40	40	40	DCDSS	Annually
				Conduct 60 monitoring and evaluation visits	TBA	Number of monitoring and evaluation visits conducted	12	12	12	12	12	DCDSS	Annually
			Child protection	Formulation of 24 child protection committees	All Wards	Number of child protection committees formulated	12	0	0	0	12	DCDSS	Twice
				Conduct 8 awareness meetings on child protection	All Wards	Number of awareness meetings on child protection conducted	4	0	0	0	4	DCDSS	Twice
				Conduct 20 child protection meetings	All Wards	Number of child protection meetings conducted	4	4	4	4	4	DCDSS	Annually
				To carry out 24 community sensitization meetings on children's code act	All Wards	Number of community sensitization meetings on	4	5	5	5	5	DCDSS	Annually

						children's code act carried out							
3	Increasing access to decent and affordable housing	Increase housing provision to reduce the deficit by 30% in 2030	Housing Finance	Facilitate the Provision of affordable housing finance	Namalombwe, Chilanga, New Farms, Mout Makulu, Kasupe and Kalundu	Number of affordable housing finance provided	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA & Housing	
				Promotion of private housing development	All Wards		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA	
			Research and development	Conducting Research on alternative building materials and technologies.	All Wards	Number of research on alternative building materials and technologies conducted	0	1	0	0	0	LA and Housing	Once
	Upgrading of 5 unplanned settlements by providing basic service	Partial Upgrading of 5 unplanned settlements by provision of basic service by 2034	Settlement improvement	Conduct Needs Assessment	Dolomite, Kamango, magwaba, chikondano, mubanga,	Needs assessment conducted	1	2	2	0	0	LA	Thrice
Provision of basic services in the 5 unplanned settlements				Dolomite, Kamango, magwaba, chikondano, mubanga,	Number of basic services in unplanned settlements provided	1	2	2	0	0	LA	Thrice	

11.3 Development Area 3: Well, Ordered Infrastructure Provision

Goal: Improved connectivity, transport and logistics													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Project	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	To enhance and maintain air, rail and road transport infrastructure	To provide an efficient road transport system	Road development and maintenance	Opening up of 100km of roads	All Wards	Number of km of roads opened	30	30	20	10	10	LA	Annually
				Upgrade of 50km of Main gravel roads to bituminous standards.	All Wards	Main gravel roads ungraded	10	20	10	5	5	LA & RDA	Annually
				Periodic maintenance 536.2km gravel roads	All Wards	Gravel roads maintained	100	100	100	100	136.2	LA	Annually

			Pothole patching on 131.2 km paved roads	TBA	Potholes patched on paved roads	20	26	29.2	30	26	LA	Annually
			Construction of solar streetlights along paved roads (127km)	TBA	Number of solar streetlights constructed	25	25	25	25	27	LA	Annually
			Construction of the Chilanga CDB by Pass for heavy Duty Vehicles	Mount Makulu, Chilanga Ward	Chilanga CBD by pass constructed	0	0	1	0	0	LA & RDA	Once
	To provide an efficient public transport Infrastructure and system	Public Transport Enhancement	Maintenance of 750 Culverts (unblocking and desilting)	TBA	750culverts maintained	150	150	150	150	150	LA	Annually
Facilitating and Establishment of 3 Bus Rapid Transit System along the main roads of the district			Mumbwa, Kafue and Mungwi Road	Number of bus transit systems established	0	0	1	2	0	LA & RDA	Twice	
Construction of 3 modern Bus stations			Chilanga, TBA	Number of Bus stations constructed	0	1	2	0	0	LA	Twice	
Construction of 60 Public Bus stops			All Wards	Number of Bus stops constructed	12	12	12	12	12	LA & RDA	Annually	
	To provide an efficient non-motorized transport system		Development of the Non-Motorized Transport strategy	-	Non-motorized transport strategy developed	1	0	0	0	0	LA	Once
			Implementation of the non-motorized strategy	TBA	Non motorized strategy implemented	0	1	1	1	1	LA	Four times
	Facilitate the establishment of a Public Airstrip	Aviation Development	Facilitating and promoting the establishment of 2 Public Airstrip	Chilongolo and Mondengwa	Number of Airstrips established	0	0	1	0	1	LA & Aviation Dpt	Twice
	Construction 3 of parking facilities	Logistics and Warehousing development	Establishment of 3Truck Parks	Chilanga, Kalundu, Mondengwa	Number of Truck parks established	0	1	1	1	0	LA	Thrice
	Enhancement of rail transport	Rail development and maintenance	Facilitate the construction of 1 Railway stop station	Chilanga	Number of railway stop station facilitated	0	0	1	0	0	LA & ZRL	Once

Goal: Enhance Storm Water Drainage System by 2034												
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Project	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Reduce drainage related floods by 2034	Construction of an efficient mega storm water drainage system	Drainage Development	Construction of 5km lined mega storm water drainage	TBA	5km lined mega storm drainage constructed	4	1	0	0	0	LA	Twice
			Construction of 5km lined main storm water drainages	TBA	5km lined main storm water drainages constructed	3	2	0	0	0	LA	Twice
			Construction and Maintenance of 10 mega culverts	TBA	Number of mega culverts constructed	2	2	2	2	2	LA	Annually

Goal 8: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Coverage 2034												
Objective	Strategy	Project	Activity/Projects	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1 Increase provision of clean and safe water supply by 2034	Provision of water supply Infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitate and Maintain 10 water reserve dams	TBA	Number of water reserve dams rehabilitated	2	2	2	2	2	LA & MWDS	Annually
			Construction of 15 piped water schemes.	All Wards	Number of piped water schemes constructed	3	3	3	3	3	LA	Annually
			Drilling and equipping of 25 new solar powered boreholes.	All Wards	Number of drilled new solar powered boreholes	5	5	5	5	5	LA	Annually
			Upgrading of 20 hand pump operated boreholes to piped water schemes	All Wards	Number of hand pumps operated boreholes upgraded	4	4	4	4	4	LA	Annually
			Rehabilitation of 77 hand pump operated boreholes	All Wards	Number of hand pumps operated boreholes rehabilitated	15	15	15	15	17	LA	Annually

		Enhance water testing and treatment	Water quality monitoring	Conduct 60 bacteriological, physical and chemical tests of water	All Wards	Number of bacteriological, physical and chemical tests of water	12	12	12	12	12	LA & MoH	Annually	
		Develop capacity of 290 community water supply facility maintenance officers	Human Resource Development	Training of 50 Area Pump menders (APMs)	All Wards	Number of areas pump menders trained	24	26	0	0	0	LA	Twice	
				Formation and training of 100 V-WASHE Committees	All Wards	Number of committees trained	20	20	20	20	20	20	LA	Annually
3	To effectively and efficiently manage and coordinate the development of water resources	Enhance rain water harvesting and catchment protection	Water Resource Management	Construction of 3 Reservoirs for water harvesting	Kasupe, Namalombwe, Kalundu	Number of reservoirs for water harvesting	0	1	2	0	0	LA&MWDS	Twice	
				Construction of 4 earth dam	Chilanga, Mwemneshi Chinyanja and Nakasupe ward	Number of earth dams constructed	0	2	0	2	0	LA&MWDS	Twice	
				Rehabilitate and Maintain 10 water reserve dams	TBA	Number of water reserve dams rehabilitated	2	2	2	2	2	LA&MWDS	Annually	
		Promote and enhance local aquifer management	Water Resource Management	Identification and Mapping of Water Resource and Hydrological sensitive areas in the district	All Wards	Number of water resources and hydrological sensitive areas identified/mapped	1						LA&WARMA	Once
				Conducting 60 Inspection and Regulation of land use developments in hydrological sensitive areas	All Wards	Number of inspection and regulation of land use conducted	12	12	12	12	12	LA & WARMA	Annually	
				Conducting 20 Community Engagement on Monitoring and Aquifer protection	All Wards	Number of community engagement on monitoring and aquifer protection conducted	4	4	4	4	4	LA	Annually	
2	Expand Sanitation Coverage and	Provision of Sanitation	Infrastructure development	Construction of 36 ablution blocks in public institutions	All Wards	Number of ablution blocks constructed in public places	6	7	7	8	8	LA	Annually	

Services by 2034	Services Infrastructure		Renovate 1 sewer pond and a bio-digester in Musamba area	Chilanga	Number of sewer pond and bio digester renovated	0	1	0	0	0	LA & LWSC	One	
			Renovate 1 sewer network in Musamba compound	Chilanga	Number of sewer network renovated	0	1	0	0	0	LWSC	Once	
			Secure land to construct 4 sewer ponds	TBA			TBA	TBA				LA & LWSC	
			Construct 2 sewer networks.	Chilanga and Kasupe	Number of sewer networks constructed	0	0	1	1	0	LWSC	Twice	
	Development of the WASH Plan	Strategy Development		Formation of the WASH strategy	All Wards	WASH strategy formed	0	1	0	0	0	LA	Once
				Implementation of the WASH Strategy	All Wards	WASH strategy implemented	0	0	1	1	1	LA	Thrice
	Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 12 wards	Sanitation and hygiene promotion		120 Community engagements Meetings	All Wards	Number of community engagement meetings conducted	24	24	24	24	24	LA	Annually

Objective 9: Improved the Management of Solid Waste by 2034													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activities/Projects	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	To provide adequate and affordable municipal waste collection and disposal services.	Establishment of 2 Waste Disposal Sites	Solid waste management	Securing 1 portion of land for a cemetery	TBA	Portion of land secured for a cemetery	1	0	0	0	0	LA	Once
				Securing 1 portion of land for dumpsite	TBA	Portion of Land secured	1	0	0	0	0	LA	Once
				Construction of 1 engineered land fill	TBA	Engineering Land fill constructed	0	0	0	0	1	LA	Once
				Construction of Cemetery Facilities	TBA	Number of Cemetery facilities constructed	1	1	0	0	0	LA	Twice

			Construction of Dumpsite Facilities	TBA	Number of Dumpsites constructed	1	1	0	0	0	LA	Twice
	Enhance public waste collection efficiency	Waste Collection	Procurement of four (4) refuse compactors for municipal waste	-	Number of refuse compactors for municipal waste procured	0	2	0	2	0	LA	Twice
			provision of 7 segregated bins (waste separation bins) in the markets	Urban Wards	Number of segregated bins provided in markets	0	2	3	2	0	LA	Thrice
	Engagement of 5 private franchise companies in the provision of waste management services in the created zones.	Franchise Engagement	Engagement of 5 Franchise Companies to service Waste Management Zones	All Zones	Number of Franchise companies engaged to service waste management zones	5	0	0	0	0	LA	Once
	Enhance Community Engagement in Solid Waste Management	Community Engagement	Establishment of 6 Community Based Enterprises	Mwembeshi, Nakachenje, Chinyanja, Mondengwa, Chilongolo, Nyemba	Number of community based enterprises established	6	0	0	0	0	LA	Once
			Conduct 20 Sensitization meetings on solid waste management	All Wards	Number of sensitization meetings on solid waste conducted	5	5	5	5	5	LA	Annually
			720 Legal enforcements to ensure compliance (Keep Zambia Clean)	All Wards	Number of Legal enforcements conducted	144	144	144	144	144	LA	Annually

Goal 9: Enhance Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity by 2034													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activities/Projects	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 5	Year 5			
1	Improve the energy generation and connectivity by 2034	Enhance Renewable energy generation by 2034	Electricity generation	Mapping and Identifying land for setting up for solar energy farms	All Wards	Land identified for mapping and setting up solar energy farms	1	0	0	0	0	LA & MOE	Once
				Facilitating the establishment of 2 Solar power plants	Kasupe, Mondengwa	Number of Solar power plants established	0	1	1	0	0	LA & MOE	Twice
		Expand Connectivity	Electricity transmission and distribution	Expand Connectivity by 55.5%	All Wards		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	ZESCO & REA	
				Upgrading of 3 main substations	Chawama substation, New Chilanga and Mapepe substation		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	ZESCO	
		To promote off grid renewable energy solutions.	Energy efficiency promotion	Conduct 60 Community engagements on the efficiency use of energy	All Wards	Number of community engagement conducted	12	12	12	12	12	LA & MOH	Annually

Goal 9: Enhance the management of petroleum products by 2034												
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
To enhance Petroleum Storage and	Provision of 1 Petroleum Storage Infrastructure	Petroleum storage and supply management	Establishment of 1 petroleum storage facility	Mwembeshi	Number of petroleum storage	0	0	0	1	0	LA & MOE	Once

	Movement by 2034					facilities established							
						Construction of a Petroleum Supply pipe	TBA	Number of petroleum supply pipes constructed	0	0	0	0	1

Goal 9: Increased digital connectivity in the district by 2034													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activity/Project	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	Expand and enhance digital coverage and connectivity quality by 2034	Provision of Connectivity Infrastructure	ICT infrastructure development and Connectivity	Facilitate for construction of 5 communication network towers	Mwembeshi, Chilongolo, Mondengwa, Chinyanja and Nyemba Wards	Number of communication network towers constructed	1	1	1	1	1	LA & MOTs	Annually
		Building Local Capacity in Digital skill.	Digital skills enhancement	Establishment of 2 ICT skills training centres	Chilanga, Namalombwe	Number of ICT skills training centres established	0	0	1		1	LA & MOTs	Twice
		Promotion of Digital Services	Digital services promotion	Facilitate the construction of 2 local radio stations	Mount Makulu, Kalundu	Number of local radio stations constructed	1	0	1	0	0	LA	Twice
				Creation and Maintenance of 1 district business website	Chilanga	Number of district website created and maintained	0	1	0	0	0	LA & Smart Zambia	once

11.4 Development Area 4: Environmental Sustainability

Objective 8: Enhanced Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate													
Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activities/Projects	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	Strengthen climate change adaptation	Development of a District's Climate Adaptation Plan	Institutional framework strengthening	Develop 1 district climate adaptation strategy	Chilanga	District climate adaptation strategy developed	1	0	0	0	0	LA & MGEE	Once

		Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation	Climate change mainstreaming	Provide 20 trainings on climate adaptation and Mitigation	All Wards	Number of trainings provided on climate adaptation and mitigation	4	4	4	4	4	LA	Annually
				Develop 1 district social inclusion plan in climate action	Chilanga	District social inclusion plan in climate action developed	0	0	1	0	0	LA	Once
				Conduct 20 public awareness meetings on climate change and adaptation	All Wards	Number of public awareness meetings on climate change and adaptation	4	4	4	4	4	LA	Annually
			Long-term adaptation planning	Formulate 1 vulnerability assessments and risk plan	Chilanga		0	1	0	0	0	LA	
				Carry out 20 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) workshops for corporate companies	All Wards		4	4	4	4	4	LA & MGEE	
			Nature-based solutions	Establishment of Agro-forestry and reforestation schemes in 10 wards	All Wards except Chilanga and Mount Makulu		0	10	0	0	0	LA & Forest Department	
			2	Enhance disaster risk reduction and response	Upscaling mitigation and response measure to disaster risks	Climate information services	Establish 12 climate information and documentation centers	All Wards	Number of climate information and documentation centers established	2	2	2	3
Disaster preparedness and mitigation	Preparation of 1 District Disaster Management Plan	Chilanga				District disaster management plan prepared	1	0	0	0	0	DDMC	
	Conduct 20 DDMC meetings	Chilanga				Number of DDMC meetings conducted	4	4	4	4	4	District Administration (DA)	Annually

			Disaster response and recovery	Mobilize 60 disaster feedback community meetings	All Wards	Number of disaster feedback community meetings mobilized	12	12	12	12	12	DDMC	Annually
				Plant 30,000 tree species in manufacturing and education facilities	All Wards	Number of tree species in manufacturing planted	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	LA & Forest Department	Annually
Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation	Reduce pollution levels in the district by 2034	Pollution prevention and control	Conduct 120 environmental monitoring inspections	All Wards	Number of environmental monitoring inspections conducted	24	24	24	24	24	LA	Annually	
	Embarks on Forests Regeneration Project in all wards	Forest Regeneration	Conduct 60 Community Tree planting Initiatives with incentives	All Wards	Number of community tree planting initiatives with incentives conducted	12	12	12	12	12	LA & Forest Department	Annually	
	Promote Green and Renewable Energy Source	Green and Renewable Energy Source Promotion	Conduct 60 Awareness campaigns on alternative energy solutions	All Wards	Number of awareness campaigns on alternative energy solutions conducted	12	12	12	12	12	LA & MOGE	Annually	

Goal 9: Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management													
Objective	Strategies	Programme	Activities/Projects	Locations	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency	
						Year	Year	Year	Year	Year			
						1	2	3	4	5			
1	Enhance Integration in the management of the Environment	Enhance Pollution monitoring and control mechanisms	Pollution prevention and control	Establish 12 environmental committees	All Wards	Number of environmental committees established	12	0	0	0	0	LA	Once
				Develop 1 feedback/response mechanism	All Wards	Feedback/response mechanism developed	1	0	0	0	0	LA	Once

			Chemical and Waste Management	Establish a by-law to regulate the disposal of chemical waste	All Wards	Number of by-laws established to regulate disposal of chemical waste	0	1	0	0	0	LA	Once
			Environmental compliance tracking	Conduct 60 stakeholder engagements	All Wards	Number of stakeholder engagements conducted	12	12	12	12	12	LA & ZEMA	Annually
			Urban and Regional Planning	Mapping of Environmental Sensitive Areas	All Wards	Number of environmental sensitive areas Mapped	1	0	0	0	0	LA	Once
2	Enhance natural resources management	Development of An Environmental risk assessment and suitability Plan	Sustainable land and forest management	Develop a district environmental sustainability plan	-	District environmental sustainability plan developed	0	1	0	0	0	LA	Once
				Develop a district environmental risk assessment plan	-	District environmental risk assessment plan	0	1	0	0	0	LA	Once
				Conduct 60 stakeholder meetings	All Wards	Number of stakeholder meetings conducted	12	12	12	12	12	LA & Forest Department	Annually
			Community based natural resources management	Establish 12 village action groups	All Wards	Number of village action groups established	12	0	0	0	0	LA & Forest Department	Once
			Environmental Protection and Conservation	Conduct mapping of environmental sensitive areas	All Wards	Mapping of environmental sensitive areas conducted	1	0	0	0	0	LA	Once
				Conduct 60 stakeholder engagements	All Wards	Number of stakeholder	12	12	12	12	12	LA	Annually

					engagements conducted									
		Conduct 40 Community Awareness on Natural Resource Management	Extension And Awareness	Conduct 40 Awareness campaign meetings	All Wards	Number of awareness campaign meetings conducted	8	8	8	8	8	LA & Forest Department	Annually	
		Planting of 50,000 trees by 2034	Afforestation And Reforestation	Planting of 20,000 Woodlot	TBA	Number of Woodlot planted	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Forest Department		
				Planting of 1,500 Orchards	TBA	Number of Orchards planted	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Forest Department	
				planting of 10,000 agroforestry species	All Wards	Number of agro forestry species planted	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	Forest Department	Annually
				Planting of 5,000 trees for Land restoration and rehabilitation	All Wards	Number of trees planted for Land restoration and rehabilitation	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	LA & Forest Department	Annually
				360 Inspections and management of assorted 50,000 Trees	All Wards	Number of inspections and management of 50,000 trees conducted	72	72	72	2	72	72	Forest Department	Annually
		Enhance Forest Protection Measures	Forest Protection	Conduct 150 high way patrols	TBA		30	30	30	30	30	Forest Department	Annually	
				Conduct 720 check points inspections	TBA		144	144	144	144	144	144	Forest Department	Annually

11.5 Development Area 5: Good Governance Environment

Objective 10: Improved Policy and Governance Environment through decentralisation													
	Objective	Strategy	Programme	Activities/Projects	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1	To enhance the decentralisation of public services by 2034	Operationalisation of sub district structure and sectors.	Sector Devolution	Operationalization of 24 WDCs	All Wards	Number of WDCs operationalized	0	12	0	0	12	LA	Twice
		Building Capacity for sub district structures		Conduct 20 Capacity Building for WDCs	All Wards	Number of capacity building conducted	4	4	4	4	4	LA	Annually
				4 Orientation of WDCs	All Wards	Number of orientations conducted		2			2	LA	Twice
				Construction of 12 WDC/Councillors offices	All Wards	Number of WDC/councillors offices constructed	2	3	3	2	2	LA	Annually
		Construction of 3 Council Sub Centres		Construction of 3 Sub - Civic Centres	Namalombwe, Chinyanja, Nyemba	Number of sub-civic centres constructed		1		1	1	LA	Thrice
		Enhance Human Resource Management	Human Resource Management Reforms	Formation and operationalization of HRMC.	Chilanga	Formation of HRMC operationalized	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA	
		Enhance Civic Functions and Performance	Policy and legal reforms	Annual review of by-laws.	-	Number of Annual review of by laws conducted	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA	
				Holding of 20 Standing Committee Meetings and Full Council	Chilanga	Number of committee meeting and full council conducted	4	4	4	4	4	LA	Annually
				Conduct 12 Sensitization on policy and legal reforms	All Wards	Number of sensitization on policy and legal reforms conducted	2	2	2	3	3	LA	Annually

			Capacity development	Conduct 5 Capacity building meetings for civic leaders	All Wards	Number of capacity building for civic leaders	1	1	1	1	1	LA	Annually
2	Strengthen Data and Information Systems	Enhance data and Information capture systems	Integrated management information systems	Maintenance and updating of website (s)	Chilanga	Number of maintenance and updates conducted	TBA					LA	
				Carry out 60 sensitization and data capture meetings	All Wards	Number of sensitization and data capture meetings carried out	12	12	12	12	12	LA	Annually
				Updating of Valuation Roll	All Wards	Valuation Roll updated					90%	LA	Once
				Automation of Revenue Collection by 90%	Chilanga	Revenue collection Automated	0	90%	0	0	0		Once
			Infrastructure development	Construction of office block	Mount Makulu	Number of office block constructed	0	0	1	0	0	LA	Once
3	Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms by 2034	Enhance the transparency, accountability mechanism of operation in the district by 2034	Public procurement management	Conduct 12 awareness meetings to the Public-on-Public Procurement Management	All Wards	Number of awareness meetings to the public on Public procurement management	2	2	3	3	2	LA & ZPPA	Annually
				Conduct 5 engagement of public regulators such as ACC on public procurement	All Wards	Number of engagements of public regulators on public procurement	1	1	1	1	1	LA & ZPPA	Annually
			Civic education	Conduct 12 awareness meetings on civic education	All Wards		2	3	3	2	2	LA	Annually
			Audit and Risk management	Development of 2 audit and risk management plan			1	0	0	0	1		Twice
			Policy and legal reforms	Dissemination and sensitization of policy and legal reforms	All Wards		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA	
				Publishing of 12 publications on council	All Wards	Number of publications on	4	4	4	4	4	LA	Annually

				resolutions on local development		council resolutions on local development published							
4	Strengthen Democratic and Political Governance		Legal and Judicial reforms	Conduct Free and Fair Election of WDC's	All Wards	Number of free and fair Elections for WDC conducted	0	12	0	0	12	LA	Twice
			Electoral reforms	Conduct 24 participation promotion in governance by marginalized groups	All Wards	Number of Participation promotions in governance by marginalized groups conducted		12			12	LA	Twice
			Affirmative action	Development of a District Gender Policy		District Gender policy developed	0	1	0	0	0		Once
				Conduct 12 gender mainstreaming workshops	All Wards			4	4	4	4	4	LA
5	Strengthen Public Service Performance Management Systems	Enhance Public Performance by 2030	Performance Management System	Carry out 20 Quarterly assessment and review of performance	TBA		4	4	4	4	4	LA	Annually
6	Strengthen Land Management and Administration	To ensure that 80% of properties in the district are on title by 2034	National land titling	Facilitate Titling of all untitled properties in the district	All Wards		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA	
				Facilitate 300 Titling of untitled institutional properties	All Wards		60	60	60	60	60	LA & MOL	Annually
				Conduct 12 sensitization meetings on titling of properties			2	2	3	3	2	LA	Annually
		Attaining Planning Authority Status	Land Management and Administration	Attaining planning authority status			-					LA	
				Development of a Detailed District Land Use Map	All Wards		1	0	0	0	0	LA	
			Zoning	Preparation of zoning map and regulations	All Wards		0	1	0	0	0	LA	

		Enhance land use database and system by 2034	Land information management system	Establishment of 1 Functional GIS unit	Chilanga	Number of functional GIS established	1	0	0	0	0	LA & MLGRD	Once		
				Capturing 95% of all Features in the district	All Wards		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA			
				Updating of the GIS Features	Chilanga		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA			
				Linking and Automation of the GIS system to Property Rates	All Wards	GIS linked to property rates	0	0	0	0	TBA	LA			
	Enhance Land Use Management and Control		Land Use Management	Conduct 3000 Land Development Inspections	All Wards	Number of Land development inspections conducted	600	600	600	600	600	LA	Annually		
						Street Naming and Feature Classification in 12 wards	All Wards	Number of streets named and features classified	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA & ZICTA	Annually
						Automation of Development Application and Approvals	All Wards		0	0	TBA	0	0	LA	Annually
						Opening of 5 areas for urban development	TBA	Number of areas opened for urban development	1	1	1	1	1	LA	Annually
						120 Community engagement on Building standards, regulations and land use	All Wards		24	24	24	24	24	LA	Annually
		Development of 5 Local Area Plans by 2034	Urban and regional planning	Development of 5 Local area plans	Dolomite, Kamango, magwaba, chikondano, and mubanga	Number of Area plans developed	1	2	3	0	0	LA	Twice		

Objective 11: Improved Rule of Law, Human Rights and Constitutionalism													
Objective	Strategy	Programmes	Activities/Project	Location	Indicator	Target Years					Source of Information	Frequency	
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
1	Improved security status of the district	Reduce Crime scenarios	Crime prevention, detection and prosecution	Operationalization of 20 community neighbourhood watch and police reserves	All Wards	Number of community neighbourhood watch and Police reserves operationalized	10	10	0	0	0	LA & ZP	Twice
				Procurement of 5 Telecommunication system	All stations	Number of Telecommunication systems procured	3	2	0	0	0		Twice
				Conduct 120 Community Sensitization meetings	All Wards	Number of community sensitization meetings conducted	24	24	24	24	24		Annually
				Procurement of 5 Police vehicles	All police stations (westhood, makeni, balmora and Chilanga)	Number of Police vehicles procured	1	2	1	1	0	LA, ZP & MOHA	Four
				Procurement of 12 police utility vehicles	TBA	Number of Police Utility vehicles procured	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	ZP & MOHA	
				Provision of Police Service Infrastructure by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construction of 15 Police Posts	shimabala,city shine mapepe, munyeu,newfarms, balmora.oriental T Junction,chikwama, Sangalala,londola, Musamba, munyeu, rosedale, makeni checkpoint and Christian voice	Number of Police posts Constructed	3	3	3	3	3
	Construction of 20 houses and renovation of 1 Police	Balmoral	Number of houses of the police constructed/renovated	4		5	4	4	4	LA & MOHA	Annually		
	Construction of 4 modern Police Station	Chilanga, Balmoral, Makeni and westwood	Number of modern police stations constructed	1		0	1	0	2	LA & MOHA	Thrice		

			Offender Management	Construction of 11 modern cells	All police stations and police posts	Number of modern cells constructed	2	2	2	2	3	LA & MOHA	Annually
				Construction of 11 child holding cells	All police stations and police posts	Number of child holding cells constructed	2	2	2	2	3	LA & MOHA	Annually
				Construction of 11 female holding cells	All police stations and police posts	Number of female holding cells constructed	2	2	2	2	3	LA & MOHA	Annually
		Enhance Fire Response and Safety	Fire Management	Procurement of 3 fire engines	Chilanga, Namalombwe, Chinyanja	Number of Fire engines procured	0	1	0	1	1	LA	Thrice
				Construction of 3 modern fire stations	Chilanga, Namalombwe, Chinyanja	Number of modern fire stations constructed	1	0	1	0	1	LA	Thrice
				Procurement of 2 utility vehicles	Chilanga, Namalombwe, Chinyanja	Number of utility vehicles procured	0	1	0	1	0	LA	Twice
			Community Engagement	120 Sensitisation of Community on Fire Prevention and Management	All Wards	Number of community sensitizations on fire prevention and management conducted	24	24	24	24	24	LA	Annually

12 Conclusion

Every district is mandated to have in place the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The mandate is provided for by the provisions of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia. This is essential in ensuring a properly planned and sequenced developmental agenda. The preparation process for the Chilanga IDP commenced following the Council approval and the establishment of the IDP task team that prepared and advertised a planning Programme, which set in motion the preparatory work for the IDP.

The overall approach and methodology for preparation of Chilanga IDP was highly participatory. This involved broad-based consultations with key stakeholders such as the communities, civic leaders, the business community, government ministries, departments and agencies, Zamstats, special interest groups and the private sector organizations. For this endeavor, Chilanga Town Council will be a beacon of hope in leading the way towards strengthening how government line ministries and other stakeholders work with its communities.

The core development issues identified in this IDP document are mainly related to economic development, socio-economic services, infrastructure amenities, the environment and good governance environment. The IDP through the goals that have been identified has set in motion the sustainable job creation, hope to ensure broadened local tax base and improved revenue premised on the successful implementation of catalytic projects identified and the partnerships embraced. The district has made a critical consideration of this inclusive economic growth that will reposition Chilanga as an investment destination of choice, enhance our industrial potential, diversifying the local economy and strengthening social service delivery while improving the status of the most vulnerable in our communities. Priority areas of interventions have been identified as increasing agricultural productivity, Enhanced human development and developing infrastructure, strengthening the districts economy through economic diversification and value addition and ensuring sustainable access to natural resources through environmental protection and conservation.

Based on the issues carefully identified, a development vision for the IDP area was formulated as well as the development policies, objectives and strategies defined and validated, and an IDP developed.

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