



CHONGWE DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2034



A liveable and resilient municipality by 2034



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CHONGWE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

APPROVAL OF THE CHONGWE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Chongwe Integrated Development Plan is submitted to the Minister responsible for Local Government and Rural Development by;

Chongwe Municipal Council

Sign.....  Date..... 23/08/24
Mr. Damson Mukwato
Town Clerk



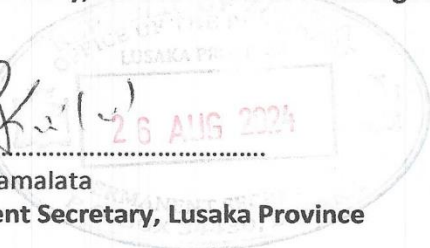
Sign.....  Date..... 23/08/24
Mr. Christopher Habeenzu
Mayor of Chongwe



Provincial Administration, Lusaka Province
Sign.....  Date..... 26/08/2024
Mr. Richard Mukozomba
Executive Secretary, Lusaka Province Planning Authority



Sign.....  Date..... 26/08/24
Mr. Robert Kamalata
The Permanent Secretary, Lusaka Province



Approved by;

Sign.....  Date..... 05/09/24
Hon. Gary Nkombo
Minister of Local Government and Rural Development



FOREWORD

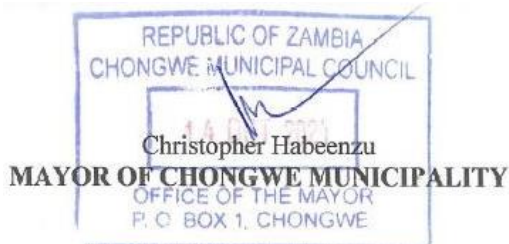


This is the District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which will guide the development of Chongwe District for the period 2024 to 2034. The Methodology used to come up with this IDP involved the collection of both primary and secondary data sets to inform the baseline status of the District and to project the impact of changes over a period of ten years. The study was enriched with stakeholder and community engagements at District and community level respectively.

The synthesis of issues identified climate change as a leading driver of the many challenges that Chongwe District was facing. The key statistical findings revealed that poverty headcount for Chongwe was above 58.3 per cent while Agricultural/Livestock/Fisheries productivity was reducing and had reached a low level of 0.7ton/hectare for maize. On the other hand, the urban form was expanding at a fast rate with limited control resulting in uncoordinated and disorderly development. There was also an unsustainable use of forestry resources and material use inefficiency which exacerbated the challenge of sustainably managing solid waste. Further, the unmatched demand in terms of health care, education, energy and water supply and sanitation was another important gap in the current and future service supply capacities.

Based on the above key issues, the vision for Chongwe District is stated as, “*A Liveable and Resilient Municipality by 2034*. The core goals to achieve this vision are, sustainable growth pattern of the spatial form ensured, improved access to welfare and social services, accelerated and climate resilient economic growth, and sustainably managed environmental services. These goals will be achieved through the implementation of twelve objectives outlined in this document.

In order to attain this vision, the Council and the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) will spearhead the implementation of the objectives and strategies by converting this broad plan into specific operational work plans and including the economic costs in their annual budgets. Taking into account the natural and population base, and the population, the IDP will therefore facilitate the transformation of Chongwe into a District that is livable and resilient and ensure inclusive development as espoused in the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) 2026-2026 and the Vision 2030.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

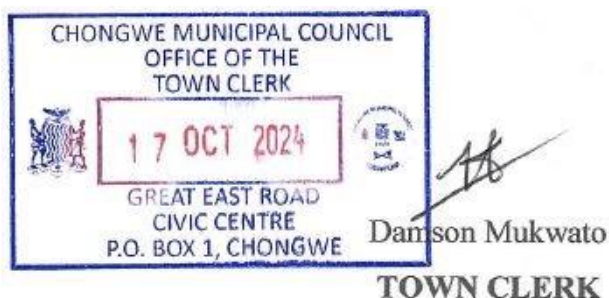


The process of reviewing the draft Chongwe Integrated Development Plan (IDP) commenced with a Council resolution passed on 22 February 2019 in conformity with the Urban and Regional Planning Act 3 of 2015. The IDP is the principal planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development decisions within the area of the local/planning authority. The IDP integrates social, economic, environmental, spatial, infrastructural, and institutional development with the aim of improving the quality of life of the community members.

The IDP is a ten (10) year plan that clearly stipulates the vision, strategic objectives of the District and is reviewed every five (5) years in order to be in tandem with the changing socio-economic, infrastructural and environmental dynamics in communities.

The Chongwe IDP, is an important tool which the District will utilize in ensuring coordinated and effective use of scarce resources, assist to speed up service delivery, attract additional funds and strengthen democracy. The IDP, which is for the period 2024 - 2034 focuses on issues arising from stakeholder consultations and further provides priorities which reflect the actual and imminent needs of the communities. The plan elaborates on the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) which gives direction to future planning and development in the District. The Chongwe SDF proposes three spatial scenarios of development and the preferred scenario for development was premised on the concept of *growth nodes* for local development.

The plan further undertakes an in-depth analysis of the core issues raised in the public consultation pointing to the identification of the eastern rural region of the District as being more deprived than the western region that was experiencing strong urbanisation effects. Lastly, the detailed Implementation Programme articulates the activities to be implemented within the first five (5) years towards the achievement of the set strategic objectives and vision for the District.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The preparation of the Chongwe District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) involved a number of stakeholders, both internal and external at District, Provincial and National level. The Plan is the result of the dedication, initiative, hard work and invaluable contributions from these stakeholders. The visionary leadership of His Worship the Mayor and the overall supervision of the Town Clerk ushered in

this new approach to development planning in the District. The District is now more integrated in project planning and implementation because of the IDP.

It is therefore my pleasure to convey my heartfelt gratitude to His Worship the Mayor of Chongwe, Mr. Christopher Habeenzu, for making it possible for the District teams and other stakeholders to put together the IDP. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Town Clerk, Mr. Damson Mukwato, for establishing the effective IDP team and Task Teams, and for providing the required resources for the various activities in the development of the Plan.

I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to the Royal Establishments and the Traditional leadership in general for providing an enabling environment in the plan preparation process and for the commitment to see implementation of the plan. The traditional leadership provided valuable insights which were necessary in the plan preparation process.

The District acknowledges the generous financial support rendered to Council under the *Enhancing Local Government Capacity for Development Project (ELGCD)* in preparation of the IDP. The ELGCD project is implemented by the Local Government Association of Zambia (LGAZ) in partnership with the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) and the Ministry of Local Government (MLG). The project is funded by the European Union and UK Department for International Development (DFID).

I wish to express special thanks to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development -both National and Provincial Planning for being available to supervise and give guidance in preparation of the IDP. Special thanks goes to the Provincial Planner – Department of Physical Planning and Housing, Lusaka Province.

Finally, I congratulate the District task teams for the great effort in conducting the relevant analyses and completing the Plan preparation process successfully. Without the exemplary commitment from the task teams, this IDP would not have come to fruition. To the coordinators, keep up the good work and know that posterity will remember your effort. The commitment shown by the stakeholders during the IDP formulation is exemplary and it is hoped that the same zeal is continued during the implementation period in order for all the desired goals to be achieved.



Dr Evans Lupiya
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
BCG	Bacilli Chalmette Training
CBU	Copperbelt University
CDC	Chongwe District Council
CIDRZ	Centre for Infectious Diseases Research in Zambia
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
ECE	Early Childhood Education
ECF	East Cost Fever
FANC	Focused Antenatal Care
FAW	Fall Army Warms
FMD	Food and Mouth Disease
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HP	Health Post
IAPRI	Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
JATA	Japanese Anti Tuberculosis Association
KKIA	Kenneth Kaunda International Airport
LWSC	Lusaka Water and Sanitation Company
MC	Male Circumcision
MCCs	Milk Collection Centres
MTENR	Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources
MW	Mega Watts
OPD	Out Patient Department
RHC	Rural Health Centre
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEEVCA	Service Efficiency and Vulnerable Children and Adolescents
TB	Tuberculosis
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
URP	Urban and Regional Planning
WARMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
ZAST	Zambia Air Service Training
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Authority
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
ZVAC	Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee

PART ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0.0. OVERVIEW

The process for preparation of the District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a requirement under the Urban and Regional Planning Act Number 3 of 2015 (herein after referred to as URP Act). The URP Act in section 19 provides that “*a planning authority shall prepare an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for its area*”. The URP Act indicates that the IDP shall be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of the local authority and to guide all planning decisions of a planning authority.

Therefore, Chongwe Municipal Council at its ordinary meeting held on 22nd February, 2019 resolved to review the draft Chongwe IDP (2014-2029) and prepared an IDP which would address the aspirations of the larger community of Chongwe for the period 2024 to 2034. The 2014-2029 Chongwe IDP was prepared with the help of a consultant, the Copperbelt University (CBU). The process for preparation of the *2014-2029 IDP* encountered a delay. Thus the IDP was only adopted by the Council at its meeting held on 29th December, 2017. Need arose, however, to review the IDP due, on one hand, to the new approach in the preparation of IDPs based on the IDP Guidelines published on 30th January, 2019. On the other hand, the geographic extent of the Planning Area under the earlier IDP had undergone change due to the declaration of Rufunsa, as a District in 2012.

The delays through time necessitated the formulation and approval of the 2024 to 2034 IDP. This IDP (2024-2034) has been prepared following the approved IDP Guidelines. The process of plan preparation was anchored on multi-sectoral engagement and public participation. This section of the IDP provides a description of the planning area and discusses the methodology used in plan preparation.

1.1.0 PLANNING AREA DESCRIPTION

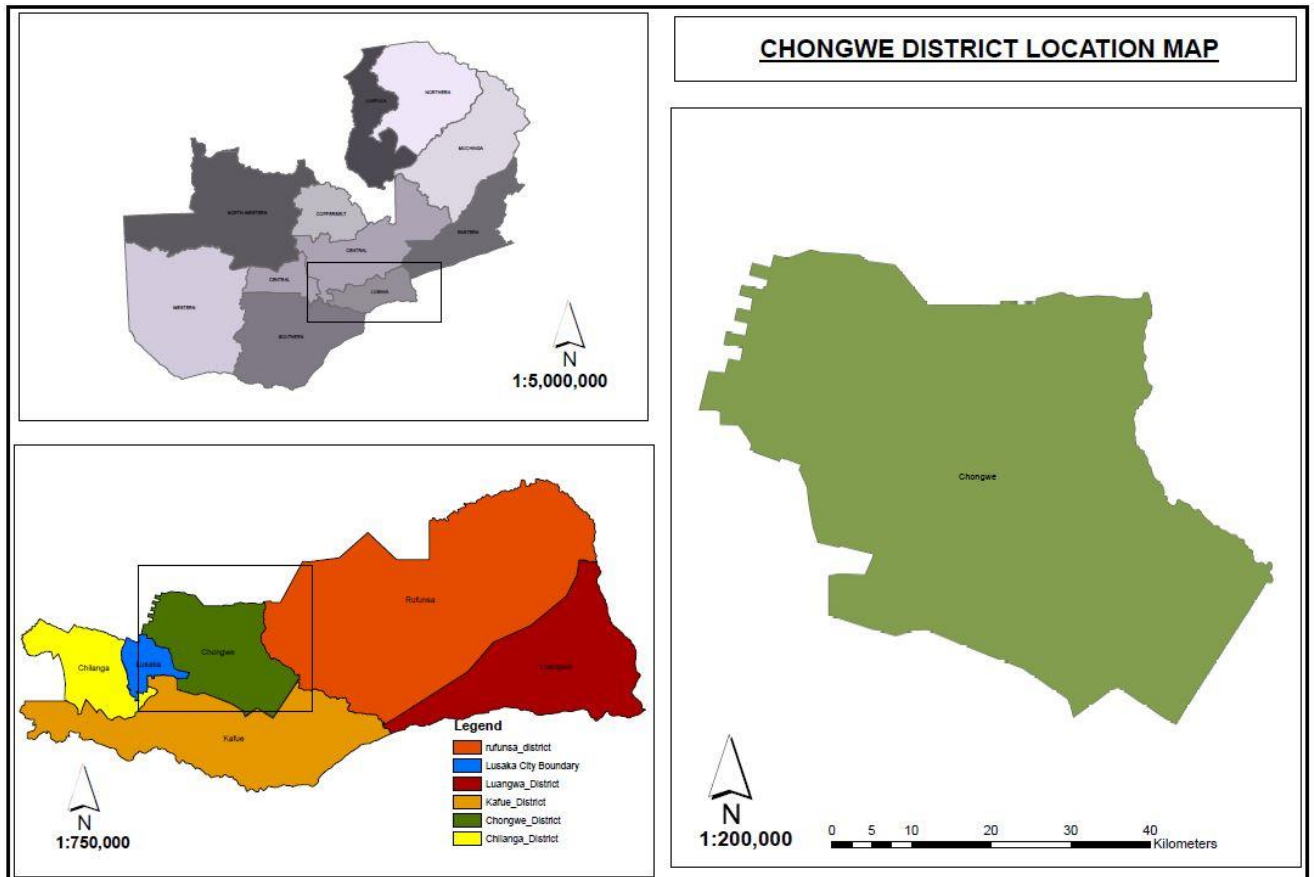
Chongwe District is situated in the Lusaka Province of the Republic of Zambia. It was declared a District in 1993 and was later upgraded to Municipal Status in February, 2017 vide Statutory Instrument Number 14 of 2017. The District has a total surface area of approximately 2,505 Square Kilometers and shares borders with Chibombo District and Lusaka City to the West, Chisamba District to the North, Rufunsa District to the East and Kafue District to the South as shown in *figure 1*. The District lies between Longitude 20° and 29°30 East of the Greenwich Meridian and extends from latitude 15°30 South of the equator and to the East of the Zambezi River which forms the Zambia-Zimbabwe boundary.

Chongwe District had one constituency and twenty-one (21) wards and the District has a dual administrative structure with the Mayor heading the Local Authority while the District Commissioner performs central government functions at District level. Chongwe’s administrative Centre is located along the Great East Road, 45 Kilometers east of the City of Lusaka as shown on **Figure 2**. This geographical proximity gives Chongwe District the advantage of easy access to several socio-economic services such as banks, markets, transport and a host of other amenities, available in the city. 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 spill-over social and environmental effects of urban sprawl and the incidental commuter traffic. In addition, the increasing dominance of a city-based working class is observed to increase cultural shock, among the local residents, arising from in-migration, as well as a relatively higher cost of living compared to other rural Districts which are far from the capital.

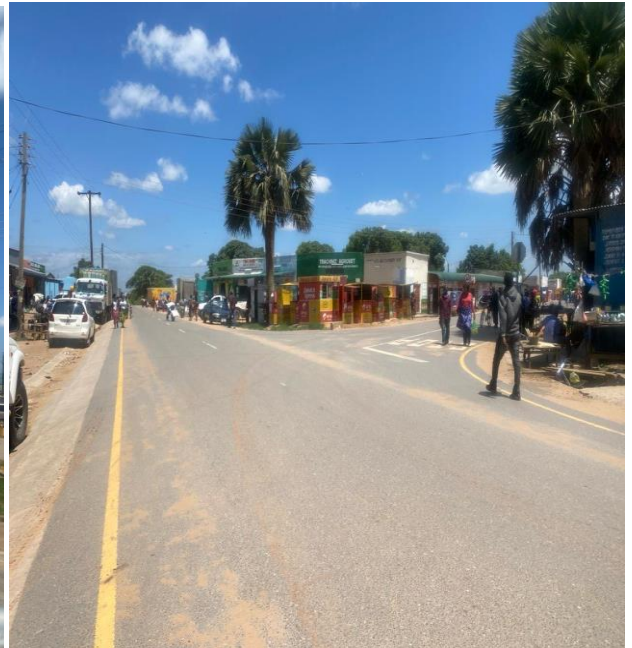
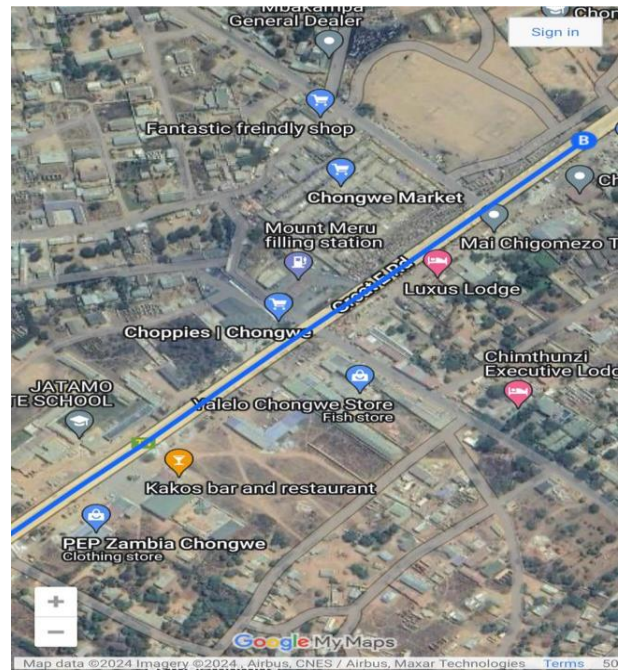
The scope of the IDP for Chongwe District covers the entire surface area measuring approximately 2,505 Square Kilometres.

Figure 1: Location Map



Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

Figure 2: Map and pictures of Chongwe Central Business District



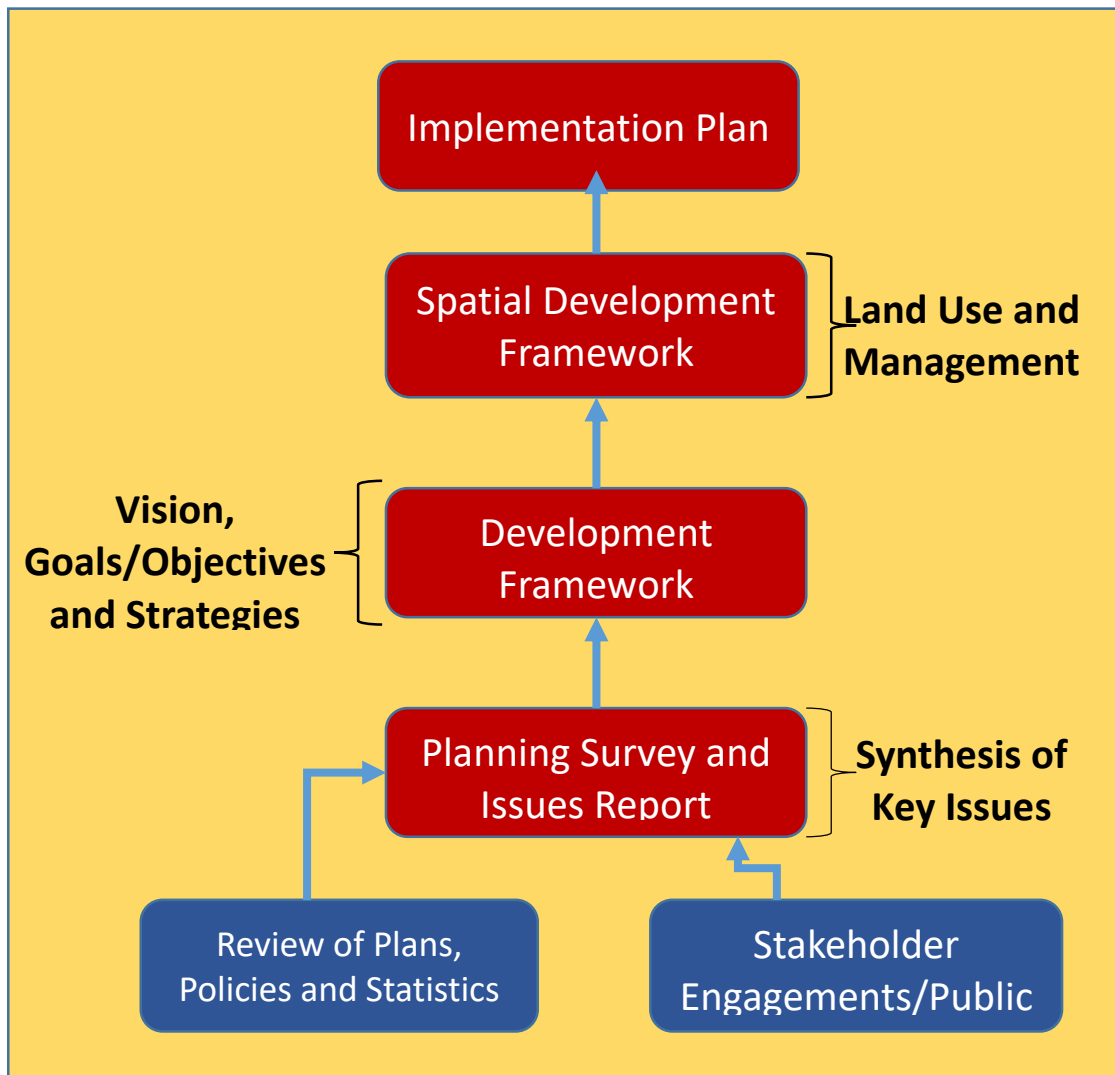
Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

1.2.0 METHODOLOGY

The Methodology used to come up with this IDP involved the collection of both primary and secondary data sets to inform the baseline status of the District and to project the impact of changes over a period of ten years. Secondary data was collected from statistical documents, government policy documents and plans. Primary data was collected from public meetings which were held at ward level while workshops were held for the District level stakeholders. The data collection also involved interviews with identified key stakeholders. The collected data was analyzed using trend-line analysis and problem tree analysis for statistical and qualitative data, and map visualization for spatial data. The community meetings in wards ranked the development challenges as well as their preferred projects in order of importance using *pair wise* ranking.

The methodology is illustrated in the **Figure 3**, below, followed by a description of the study elements.

Figure 3: Study Methodology for development of the Chongwe IDP 2024-2034



Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

1.2.1 Review of Plans Policies and Statistical Data

The review of plans policies and statistical data involved the analysis of empirical and spatial data, the review of existing strategies, demographic analysis and population projections under the themes of housing and settlements, poverty, economy, environment and climate change, water supply demand and resources, sanitation, energy, communication and transport, health, education, and demography and population projections. The exercise was conducted by the established task teams supervised by the IDP Team. The review of plans policies and strategies contributed to informing the planning survey and issues report.

1.2.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Public Consultation

The public consultation involved an extensive engagement with District and ward level stakeholders. The District stakeholders were consulted through workshops, focus group discussions and one-on-one interviews while the ward level stakeholders were consulted through public meetings and focus group discussions conducted in all the wards. The stakeholder consultations were conducted to concretise the findings from the empirical and spatial data analysis.

The stakeholder identification involved the mapping of the anticipated influence that the identified stakeholders would have on the anticipated issues in the IDP area. Community structures such as the area councillors, village committees, existing government institutions at ward level and the faith based organisations were identified as some of the key stakeholders with high impact and high influence. Other key identified stakeholders include the local residents themselves, District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) members and selected civil society organisations and educational institutions. The stakeholder analysis template provided in the IDP Guidelines, Volume 1 (2019) was used in stakeholder mapping.

1.2.3 Data Analysis and Synthesis of Key Issues

The collected data was analysed through trend-line analysis, problem tree analysis and visual analysis for spatial data. Trend-line analysis involved the interpretation of the changes in statistical indicators over a period of time. The problem tree analysis was used to identify the drivers of the changes in a phenomenon. Historic aerial photographs were used to observe the changes in the spatial character of the IDP area.

The public meetings at ward level used *pair wise ranking* to agree on priority projects for implementation in the area of the respective community.

1.2.4 Development Framework and Implementation Plan

The development framework involved the setting of the Vision, Goals, Objectives and Strategies for development of the District. A three (3) day workshop was held with the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) to come up with the vision and agree on the goals and objectives. The vision, goals and objectives were developed based on the synthesis of issues outlined in the planning survey and issues report. The Implementation plan interpreted the strategies into operational programmes for implementation up to 2034. The financing of the programmes and projects was a key consideration in preparing the implementation plan.

1.3.0 ORGANISATION OF THE IDP

The IDP has five (5) main parts. Part one (1) is introductory while part two (2) discusses the planning survey and issues report. Part three (3) provides details of the development plan including the vision, goals and objectives, and the spatial development framework. Part four (4) outlines the implementation programme and the final part, part five (5) states the conclusion and recommendations.

PART TWO

THE PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.0.0 INTRODUCTION

The *Planning Survey and Issues Report* establishes the key issues that define the current situation and problem context for Chongwe District. Projections are made in order to show the impact of the problems in the ten (10) year timespan. This part is divided into two main sections. The first section highlights the demographic analysis and population projections while the sectoral and thematic analysis is given in the second section.

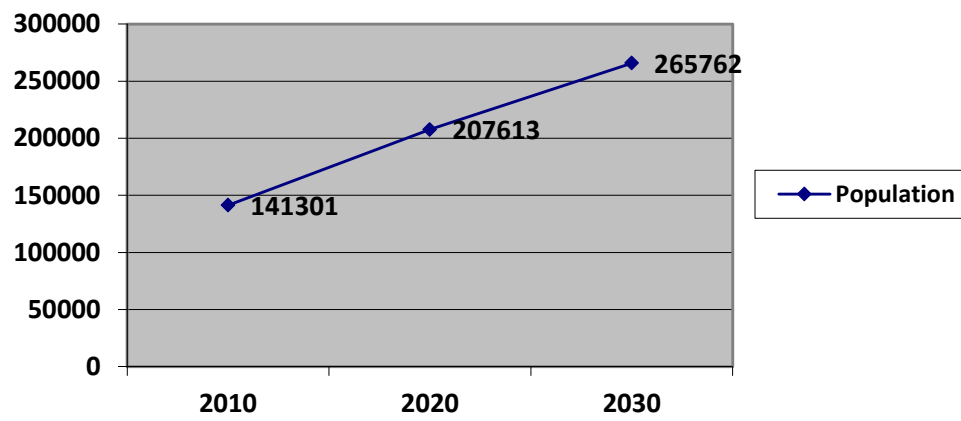
2.1.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

2.1.1 Population and Population Growth

The estimated population for Chongwe District was 207,613 as at 2024, of which 75 percent (155,710) was rural, while 25 percent (51,903) was urban. The population growth rate was estimated at 6.9 per cent, while the population density stood at 128.9 persons per square kilometer, in the IDP base year 2024, according to the Zambia Statistical Agency Preliminary 2026 Census of Population and Housing Report. The population grew from 141, 301 in 2010 to 182, 174 in 2018 and is expected to grow above 265, 762 by 2034 as shown in *Figure 4*. Thus in the two decades up to 2034, the population is set to nearly double (88 percent). The population was concentrated in areas around Chongwe Central and in areas towards the City of Lusaka on the western side as well as along the Great East Road corridor as shown in *Figure 5*. The concentration of population is high around Chongwe Central because this is the central business area and administrative area of the District housing several social amenities such as administrative offices, health and educational facilities and good road network. The western side along Great East Road is highly concentrated due to its proximity to the City of Lusaka which has resulted in people developing in Chongwe and commuting to work in Lusaka. The above mentioned settlements/areas have been urbanizing at a rapid rate. The red dots on the map symbolize the population size per settlement.

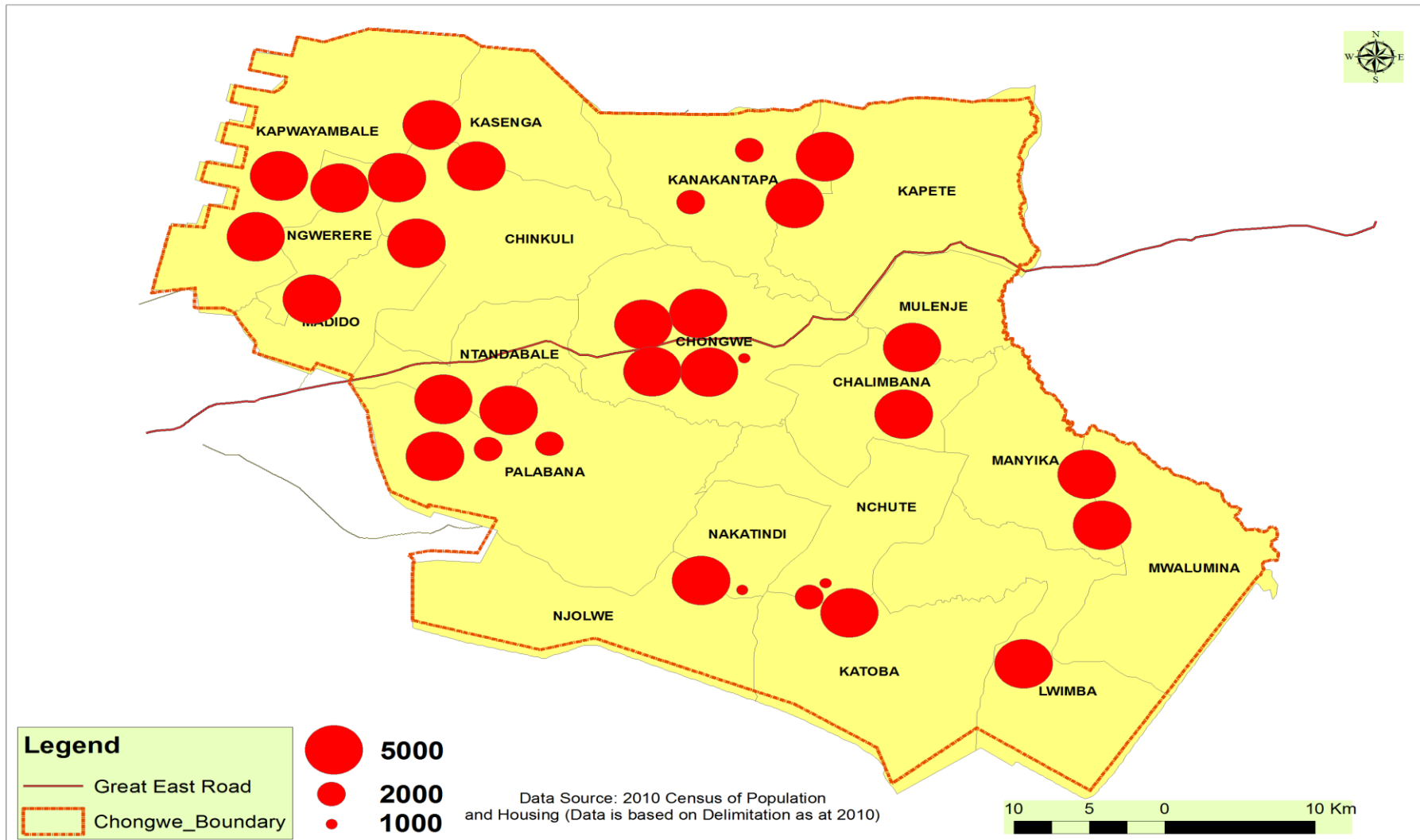
Based on the map, it can be inferred that the Wards on the western zone, mostly Chongwe, Palabana, Ngwerere, Madido, Kasenga and Kapwayambale of the District will likely undergo urbanization, resulting from population increase, more rapidly than those on the eastern zone (Katoba, Lwimba, Mwalumina, Katoba, and Manyika), by 2034. Consequently, the western zone will likely undergo rapid land use change corresponding to increasing population densities.

Figure 4: Population Growth



Source: ZAMSTATS (2024)

Figure 5: Population Distribution



Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

2.1.2 Population Characteristics

Population Structure

The population of Chongwe is grouped according to the cohorts shown in *Table 1* below.

Table 1: Population Structure

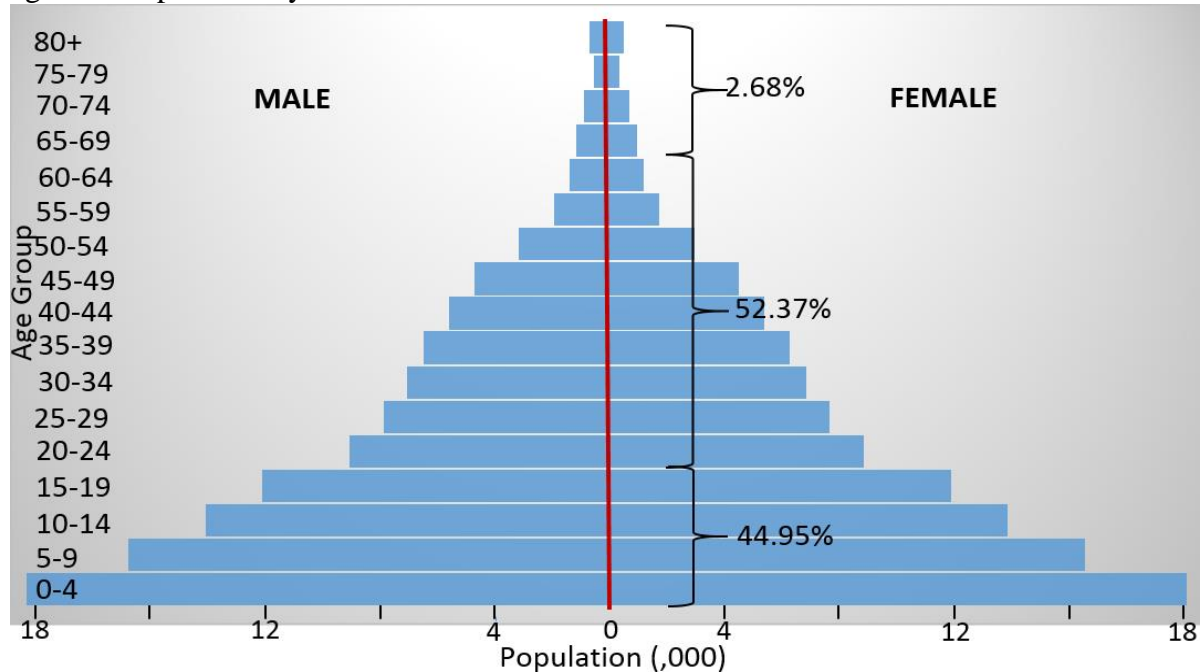
Age Group	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Population
0-4	50.2	49.8	18.01	37,383
5-9	50.8	49.2	14.69	30,494
10-14	51.0	49.0	12.26	25,445
15-19	51.8	48.2	10.39	21,563
20-24	48.3	51.7	8.31	17,246
25-29	47.3	52.7	7.34	15,233
30-34	46.8	53.2	6.65	13,805
35-39	48.6	51.4	5.85	12,146
40-44	51.5	48.5	4.79	9,936
45-49	55.5	44.5	3.71	7,709
50-54	55.9	44.1	2.45	5,092
55-59	51.6	48.4	1.58	3,282
60-64	44.8	55.2	1.31	2,712
65-69	47.8	52.2	1.01	2,094
70-74	50.3	49.7	0.71	1,480
75-79	47.9	52.1	0.41	847
80+	48.0	52.1	0.55	1,145
TOTALS	50.2	49.8	100.00	207,613

Source: ZamStats (2024)

The population structure for the year 2024 indicates that Chongwe had a very young population, the largest number being those under the age of five (5) years, while those under 15 years old accounted for 44.95 per cent of the total population. This signifies a high school age population or child dependency rate that was dependent on the post-teen working age group (20-64 years), as illustrated in the Population Pyramid below (Figure 6). The age group from 65 years old and above accounted for only 2.68 percent of the total population which may be attributed to reduced life expectancy and high mortality rate. The economically active age

group (15 to 64) accounted for up to 52.37 per cent and these would require economic opportunities in order to take care of the dependent age groups. The youth age group (15 to 35 years), accounted for 32.7 percent, of the population.

Figure 6: Population Pyramid



Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

Life Expectancy and Fertility Rate

The figures in Table 2 show the characteristic of the population of Chongwe in terms of Life Expectancy at Birth and Fertility Rate. The life expectancy at birth, that is, the average number of years that a new born child is expected to live, in Chongwe increased from 52.8 years in 2010 to 57.6 years in 2024. The increase in life expectancy at birth may be attributed to reduced child and adult mortality. The life expectancy at birth for Chongwe in 2010 was reflective of the national average, i.e. 52.6 years (ZAMSTATS, 2013). However, this was below the international goal to achieve a life expectancy at birth of above 70 by 2015 for countries with high levels of mortality (International Conference Population and Development, 1994).

Table 2: Life Expectancy and Fertility Rate

	2010	2024
Life Expectancy at Birth	52.8	57.6
Total Fertility Rate	6.1	5.5

Source: ZAMSTATS, 2024

A total fertility rate of five (5) and above was generally considered to be high fertility rate (Roser, 2017). Thus, the drop in Total Fertility Rate of 0.6 (i.e. from 6.1 to 5.5) children to every woman of child bearing age may not be adequate to slow down the growth of Chongwe population. Measures to reduce overall fertility by a larger margin may be needed in order to slow down child dependency. The consequences of having a high fertility rate included the

increased health risks for mother and child, which could then impose socio-economic and environmental costs on the community (World Bank, 2010).

Urbanization

The percentage of the population living in urban areas in Zambia was estimated at 40.6 percent in 2011 and was further projected to reach 46.1 percent by 2035 (ZAMSTATS, 2010). According to the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, the majority of the people in Chongwe District lived in rural areas, up to 91.4 percent while only 8.6 percent lived in the urban areas. The urban population in the District had increased over time due to the observed growth of the urban settlements in the District. Chongwe's urban population was therefore expected to increase significantly, particularly in the wards located on the western zone, considering the fact that most of the growth of Lusaka City was extending into Chongwe District. Thus based on the 2024 estimated population of 207,613, the proportion of the rural population had decreased to 155,710 (75 percent) while the urban population had increased to 51,903 (25 percent).

2.1.3 Impact of the Continued Population Trends

The trend in population growth for Chongwe signifies that there would be an increase in demand for services in the immediate and long term future both in the rural and the urban setup. A key driver of the population growth in Chongwe can be attributed to in-migration as a result of the District's proximity to Lusaka city, and also due to the high fertility rate and reduced mortality. If the trend remains unabated, this would increase the demand for social services both in the rural and urban areas and will also have an increased impact on environmental services. The current trend has already seen the development of both planned and unplanned settlements. It had further seen the continuous uptake of virgin agricultural land for residential and housing development. This was evidenced by the numerous gated residential neighborhood projects being developed in the District which include; Nkwashi, Roan Park, Bonanza, Silverest, Water falls, Emerald Park, Meanwood, Airport View and Sitatunga City.

In the wake of the post COVID-19 pandemic, the desire for more resilient and inclusive planning of settlements had reinforced focus on disaster risk reduction approaches. In case of Chongwe, this translates to refocussing against the trend of unregulated urban sprawl and its impacts on surface and groundwater security, planning for more green urban spaces, and reducing spatial/non-spatial disparities as respects access to safe and affordable housing and productive services by the majority of poor residents.

Without structural intervention, the trend of spontaneous suburbanisation of the western half of Chongwe District, spurred by and its existing spatial and economic linkages with Lusaka city, is likely to continue to significantly influence the future growth pattern of the District. This is compounded by the absence of a local framework (planning agreement) for managing land planning in the customary areas. Therefore, shaping a resilient morphology would require forging strong cooperative partnerships among the various development agencies, and neighbouring Districts, especially Lusaka city, as well as between the local and the two customary authorities.

2.2.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

This section provides the review of existing plans, policies and strategies which have a bearing on the existing state of development of Chongwe District. The policy review highlights the salient features of the documents under review and indicates the relevance of the documents to the planning process and implementation of Chongwe IDP. The statistical analysis provides evidence of the nature of the sector under review.

2.2.1 HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

This section highlights the general condition of the settlements in Chongwe District. The section includes a spatial analysis of the settlements in terms of land tenure and growth patterns. The analysis has identified that there was a significant level of uncontrolled development of the land surrounding Chongwe Township and that, most of the developments in these customary areas occurred without the control of the local authority.

The analysis has further identified that around 50 percent of land in Chongwe was under the traditional authorities. Uncontrolled or unplanned settlements generally lacked basic services and facilities including potable water and sanitation, adequate housing, education, health and employment areas, to enable the sustainable living and working conditions for all the residents.

2.2.1.1 Key Government and International Priorities

The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) is the five-year plan intended to guide national development for the period 2024 to 2034. The 8NDP is coined under the four Pillars which are the expected developmental outcomes i.e. *economic transformation and job creation; human and social development; environmental sustainability; and good governance environment*. It has the aim to “*improving living standards as well as reducing poverty and inequality by creating conditions for strong and inclusive growth*”.

Under the *economic transformation and job creation (Pillar I)* and *human and social development (Pillar II)* pillars, the 8NDP has outlined priority programmes and strategies for the sustainable development of housing and settlements in Zambia. The key priorities that the Chongwe IDP will contribute to include the following;

- Promote integrated rural development;
- Promote urban and Peri-urban economies;
- Strengthen land administration and management.
- Promoting good health and wellbeing through quality public health services

The Sustainable Development Goals

Zambia is a signatory to the sustainable development goals which provides developmental opportunities for third world countries and to the finances of donors in advancing the agenda under the SDGs. This provides a platform for cross sector collaboration and impact tracking through robust funding mechanisms. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 in

number intended to improve the planet and the lives of the citizens by 2034. Among the key goals relevant for Chongwe IDP include Goal Number eleven (11), which aims to *make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*.

The New Urban Agenda

The New Urban Agenda was formally adopted by national governments at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, commonly referred to as Habitat III, on 20th October, 2016. The New Urban Agenda has three (3) broad principles, which are, *to leave no one behind, ensure urban equity and eradicate poverty; to achieve sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all; and to foster ecological and resilient cities and human settlements*.

Chongwe IDP aims to contribute to the promotion of the above principles of the New Urban Agenda on the planning and management of settlements.

2.2.1.2 Existing State of Housing and Settlements in Chongwe

Chiefdoms

Chongwe District had two Chiefdoms, the Busoli Royal Establishment headed by Her Royal Highness Senior Chieftainess Nkomeshya Mukamambo II of the Soli people and the Soli Shamifwi Royal Establishment headed by Chief Bunda Bunda the 10th, of the Soli people. The largest part of the District fell under Her Royal Highness Senior Chieftainess Nkomeshya Mukamambo II while the Busoli Shamifwi were located east of the Chongwe River and the Kanakantapa stream. These two Chiefdoms have great influence on the development in the District as more than half of the land area fell under their control. **Figure 7** shows the settlement pattern while **Figure 8** shows the titled land in the District. Based on the two maps, it was evident that the western part of the District, which was under the Busoli establishment, was experiencing greater urbanisation influence, especially along the Great East Road corridor, mainly due to its proximity to Lusaka city. However, the nature and form of development was unstructured, representing a mixed form of suburban and peri-urban settlements.

Housing Developments

Chongwe District's main urban settlements include Meanwood Ibex Hill, Kwamwena Valley, Chongwe Township, Meanwood Vorna Valley, Meanwood Sitatunga, Ndeke, Obama, Madido, Ngwerere, Silverest and Waterfalls.

With regard to Chongwe Township, however, there was no clear distinction between the local authority administered territory, and the traditional area land in terms of the character of development. This was because unregulated housing and commercial buildings that currently existed in the latter larger segment, virtually enclosed the Township enclave, hence restricting any future prospects of expansion. In fact, the formal Township only occupied about one (01) square kilometre. Due to this constraint, there was no certain strategy being implemented on

the future development of Chongwe Township. **Figure 9** shows the intensity of urban land use change around Chongwe Township, between 2012 and 2019.

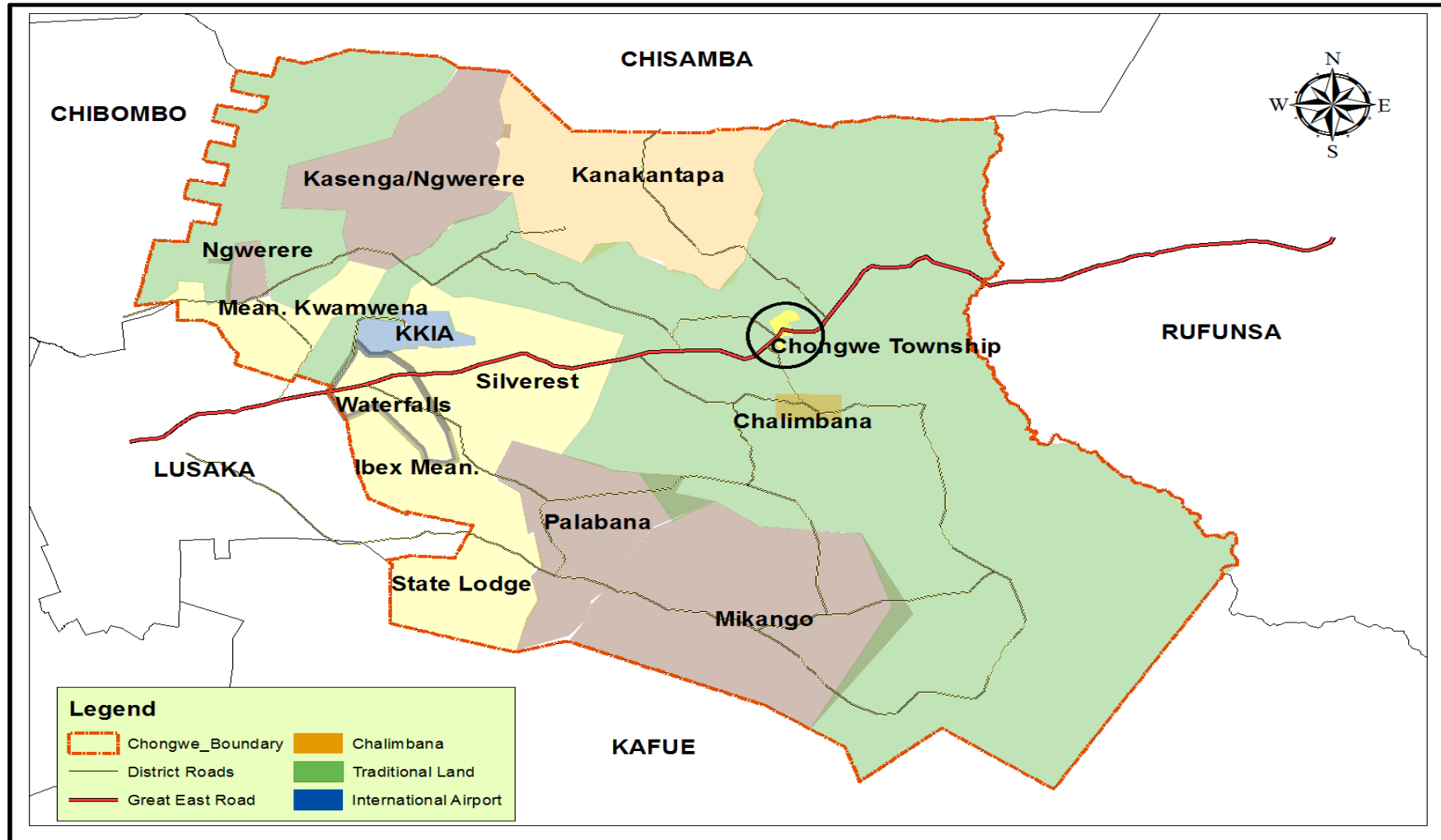
The Township has a characteristic peri-urban mix of conventional and traditional housing units with no clear distinction between high density and low density areas. Modern houses were constructed using conventional materials such as concrete blocks, burnt bricks, and roofed with corrugated iron sheets, and/or asbestos sheets, where as traditional houses were constructed out of a range locally available building materials which include sun dried bricks, and were sometimes roofed with grass. However, the construction of traditional houses was not usually subject to any building standards, being a product of traditional craftwork. As a result, enforcement of building standards lacked uniformity, which led to disorderly development as well as the challenges of inaccessibility.

Besides the privately owned houses, Chongwe had formal housing schemes which were owned by various public and private institutions. In comparison to the rest of the District, the township residential area has some basic facilities, including road and utility networks. . The challenges faced by private housing developers included the existing poor water supply service coverage, poor sanitation and drainage infrastructure. These challenges have contributed to a gradual rate of construction of formal housing within the township.

Due to the high rate of urbanization in the wards on the western zone, the District had to grapple with the challenge of informal settlements. The prominent areas included New Ngwerere (Ngwerere ward); Kampasa (Madido ward); Chipalesa (Njolwe ward); and Soweto (Chongwe ward)

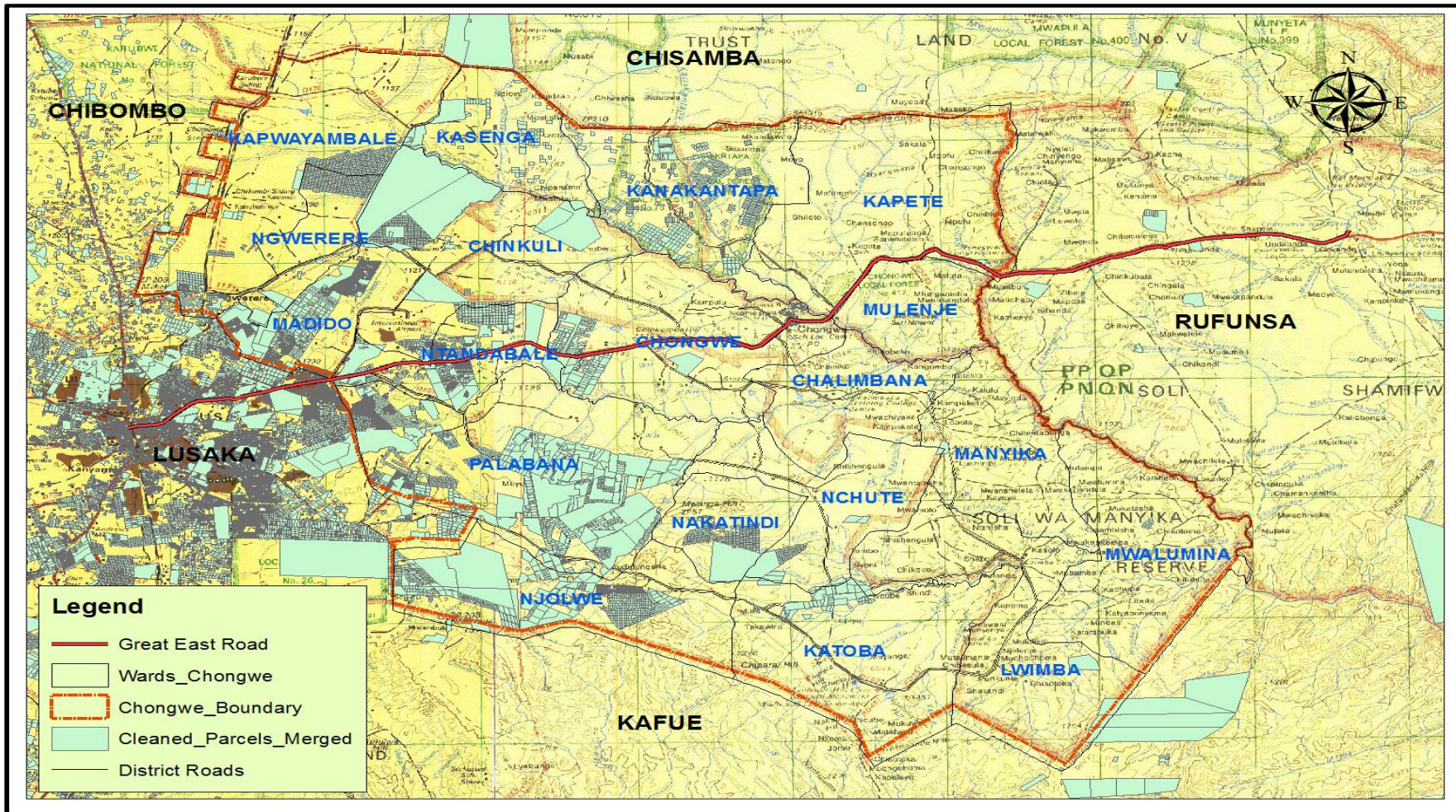
However, upgrading of these settlements had generally been ineffective due to a number of factors, among which was the weak coordination mechanisms among the mandated agencies that included the local authorities and community level, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, and the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development, with the local authority. Legal encumbrances involving the ownership of land hosting some settlements had further hampered efforts to improve the living conditions of the settlers.

Figure 7: Chongwe Settlements



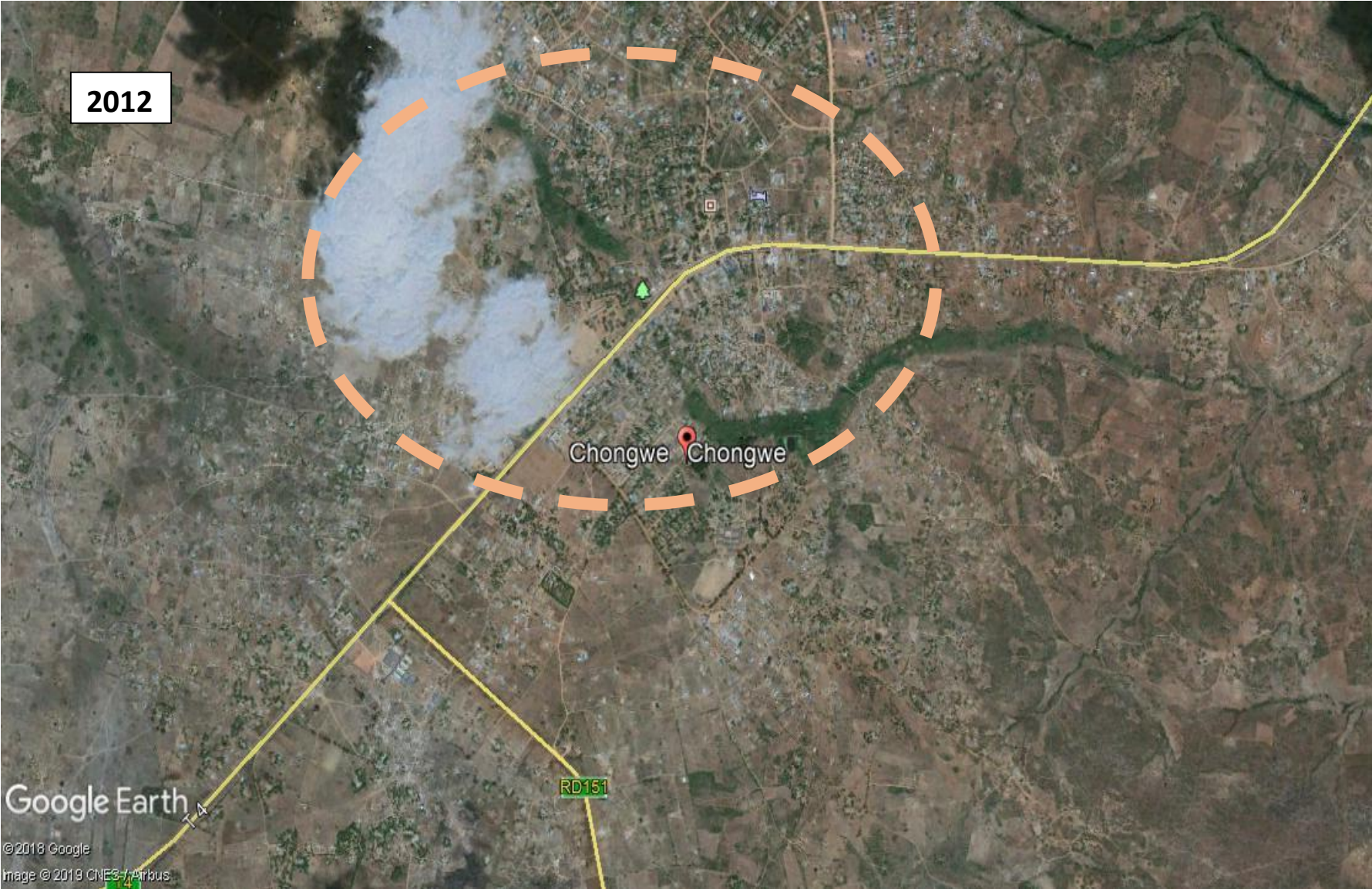
Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

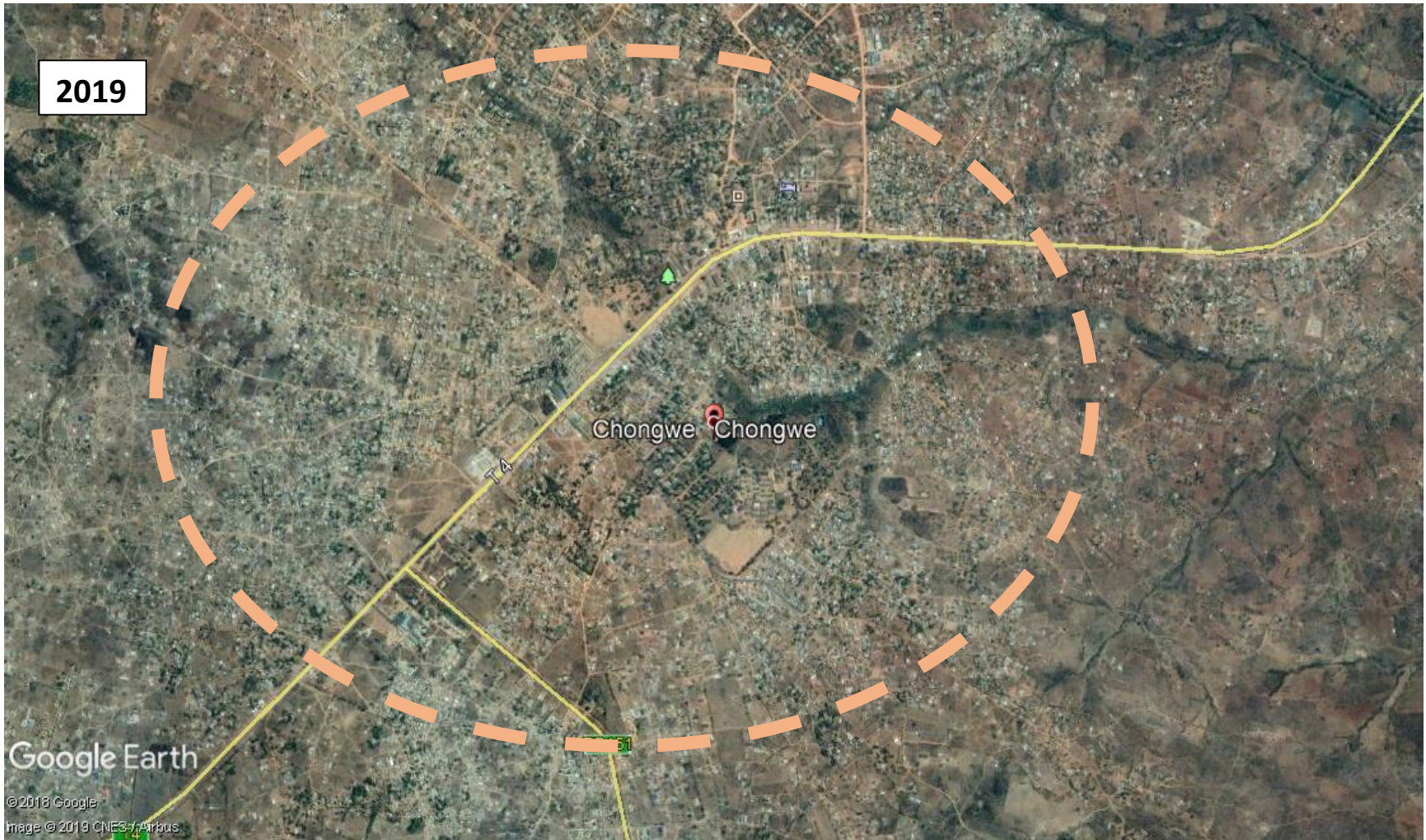
Figure 8: Titled Land in Chongwe District



Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

Figure 9: Landuse intensity for urban settlement between 2012 and 2019





Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

2.2.1.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation on Settlements

The public consultations provided the residents with an opportunity to provide feedback on the experienced environmental challenges of their communities. A key voice that came from the community engagement was the need to have a responsive town planning system. This view was especially prominent in the urban settlements like Chongwe Township. The communities also called for provision of infrastructural services such as roads, drainages, street lighting, libraries, play parks and market infrastructure among other facilities. The call for an effective town planning framework was evidently due to the observed need in the communities for better management of the growth of the settlements.

2.2.1.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

If the development of Chongwe continued on the current trajectory, especially with the perpetually weak management of the spatial development, it would increasingly be challenging to deliver services to the communities. The lack of coordination in land alienation was likely to increase public investment costs for delivering road and drainage infrastructure as well as spaces for social amenities. Ultimately, urban blight, and unsafe spaces may exacerbate vulnerability to disasters such as flooding, and disease outbreaks. It was therefore cardinal to identify solutions that would address the incoherent management of both the customary and state land in order to ensure the sustainable growth of the settlements. There was a further need for effective development control implementation in order to maintain orderly development in the planned area.

2.2.1.5 Impact of the Exiting Trends on Land Use

The continued growth in population would increase the demand for residential and agricultural land uses in the District. For example, the District would require an additional minimum 900 Ha of land for residential plots by 2034. *This would translate to a minimum 11,630 residential land units to be created with corresponding support services* for the local population. However, based on the level of urbanization influence on the western half of the District, the demand was expected to be higher considering the high possibility of in-migration.

Therefore, over the next ten years, there was a likelihood of increased densification of land use through rezoning from Agricultural to Residential and Commercial Land Uses. Urbanising centres such as Chongwe Township would likely transform through gentrification, expanding into the customary land where land use control was restricted. This scenario may in turn alter the economic character of the District especially in the construction sector. Other areas that would likely be impacted by the continued densification and land use change included the Great East Road corridor, which observably was organically urbanising due to the metropolitan influence of Lusaka city. Therefore, the land under customary tenure would need special consideration for joint planning and management processes.

It was thus anticipated that the current trend in land use would see further encroachments into the water catchment areas or recharge zones, impacting adversely on forestry cover. The increased demand for residential and agricultural land use would consequently increase the demand for potable water and other support services such as electricity, health care, education, commercial and recreational among other land uses. Therefore, an advance programme for

opening up of land in a systematic manner and to provide for the supportive land use types, would be a pragmatic strategy.

2.2.1.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The current development trend of Chongwe has resulted in the continued uptake of virgin land in areas such as Mikango, Chongwe and Ngwerere among others. The continuous unsustainable uptake of virgin land for housing development has long term environmental consequences. The associated deforestation inevitably increases the carbon footprint and adds to the impacts of climate change. Therefore, there is need to set up standards for sustainable opening of new areas for housing development both in customary and state land.

2.2.2 POVERTY

The Central Statistical Office (ZAMSTATS) report on *Mapping Sub-National Poverty in Zambia (MSNPZ)* (2015) described poverty as the condition of having insufficient income below the prescribed poverty line. The prescribed poverty line for extreme poverty in Zambia was K96.36 while the poverty line for moderate poverty was K146.00 based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing and the *Zambia Living Conditions Monitoring Survey-2010* (ZAMSTATS, 2015). In its most extreme form, poverty is having inadequate income to meet a simple food basket for minimal nutritional requirements (ibid). This section highlights the key findings on poverty in Chongwe. The MSNPZ ranked Lwiimba as the poorest ward with poverty head count at 78 percent. Manyika and Mwalumina (formally Manyika Ward) were ranked second at 76 per cent and, Nchute and Katoba (formally Lukoshi Ward) are also at 76 per cent while Kanakantapa is at 68 per cent poverty head count.

The advent of public health and environmental emergencies such as disease outbreaks had adversely impacted the household incomes of communities' arising from restrictions in movements and adjustments in business trading conditions. These unanticipated occurrences, which would likely increase in future, due to increasing vulnerability to climate change effects, and were poised to have a marked impact on poverty levels.

2.2.2.1 Key Government and International Priorities on Poverty

Zambia Vision 2030

In 2006, Zambia commenced the implementation of the Vision 2030 which reflects the aspirations and determination of the Zambian people to be *a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030*. In relation to poverty, the Vision 2030 has the core objective "*to reduce national poverty head count to less than 20 percent of the population*".

Chongwe IDP would identify local strategies in order to contribute to the reduction of poverty head count in the District and the nation at large.

Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

Pillar II of the 8NDP outlines development outcomes on *human and social development*. The Government of the Republic of Zambia identified that Zambia was still one of the poorest nations in the world despite the economic growth recorded between the year 2000 to 2015. By

2015, about half of the population was living below the poverty line of USD 1.09 per day (Ministry of National Development Planning, 2017).

The 8NDP has the development outcome to *enhance the welfare and livelihood of the poor and vulnerable*. Chongwe IDP will therefore contribute to meeting the development outcome by localising the development strategies of the 8NDP. The key strategies that Chongwe IDP will enhance implementation at local level include;

- Strengthen the coordination of social protection systems
- Improve coverage and targeting of social protection programmes

Sustainable Development Goals – Goal 1

Globally, the nations of the world are pursuing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with the Goal “*to improve the planet and the lives of its citizens by 2034*”. The first goal of the SDG is “*No Poverty – End poverty in all its form everywhere*”. The goal seeks to end poverty in all its forms by 2034. The analysis of Chongwe poverty highlights high poverty levels which need to be brought down by 2034.

2.2.2.2 Existing State of Poverty in Chongwe

Poverty Levels in Chongwe

Generally, 60 percent of people in Zambia lived below the poverty line and 42 percent are classified as extremely poor (ZAMSTATS, 2015). The MSNPZ estimated the average poverty headcount for Chongwe to be 58.3 percent. The effects of poverty are seen in children’s development where around 15 percent of children in Zambia, Chongwe District included, are underweight and 40 percent are stunted. By location, poverty is worst in rural Chongwe where a big part of people lives below the poverty line.

As earlier indicated, the Central Statistical Office report on *Mapping Sub-National Poverty in Zambia (2015)* ranked Lwiimba as the poorest ward with poverty head count at 78 per cent. Manyika and Mwalumina (formally Manyika Ward) are ranked second at 76 per cent and, Nchute and Katoba (formally Lukoshi Ward) are also at 76 per cent while Kanakantapa is at 68 per cent poverty head count as shown in **Figure 10** shows the location of the poorest wards in the District. By inference, the effects of poverty were most pronounced in the southern and eastern wards of the District.

According to the Government Departments responsible for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the key driver of the poverty situation in Lwimba, Nchute, Katoba, Manyika and Mwalumina was the over dependence on rain fed agriculture which was increasingly impacted by climate change. Agricultural areas such as Nchute had water challenges which limited farming activities to the rainy season.

“Agriculture is the main economic activity and therefore when it is seasonal and further impacted by climate change, it has devastating effects on the livelihoods of the people”, said the Senior Agricultural Officer.

The other contributing factors to the poverty situation included, the remoteness of some wards from main economic centers, lack of electricity, poor road infrastructure and poor access to social infrastructure such as schools and clinics.

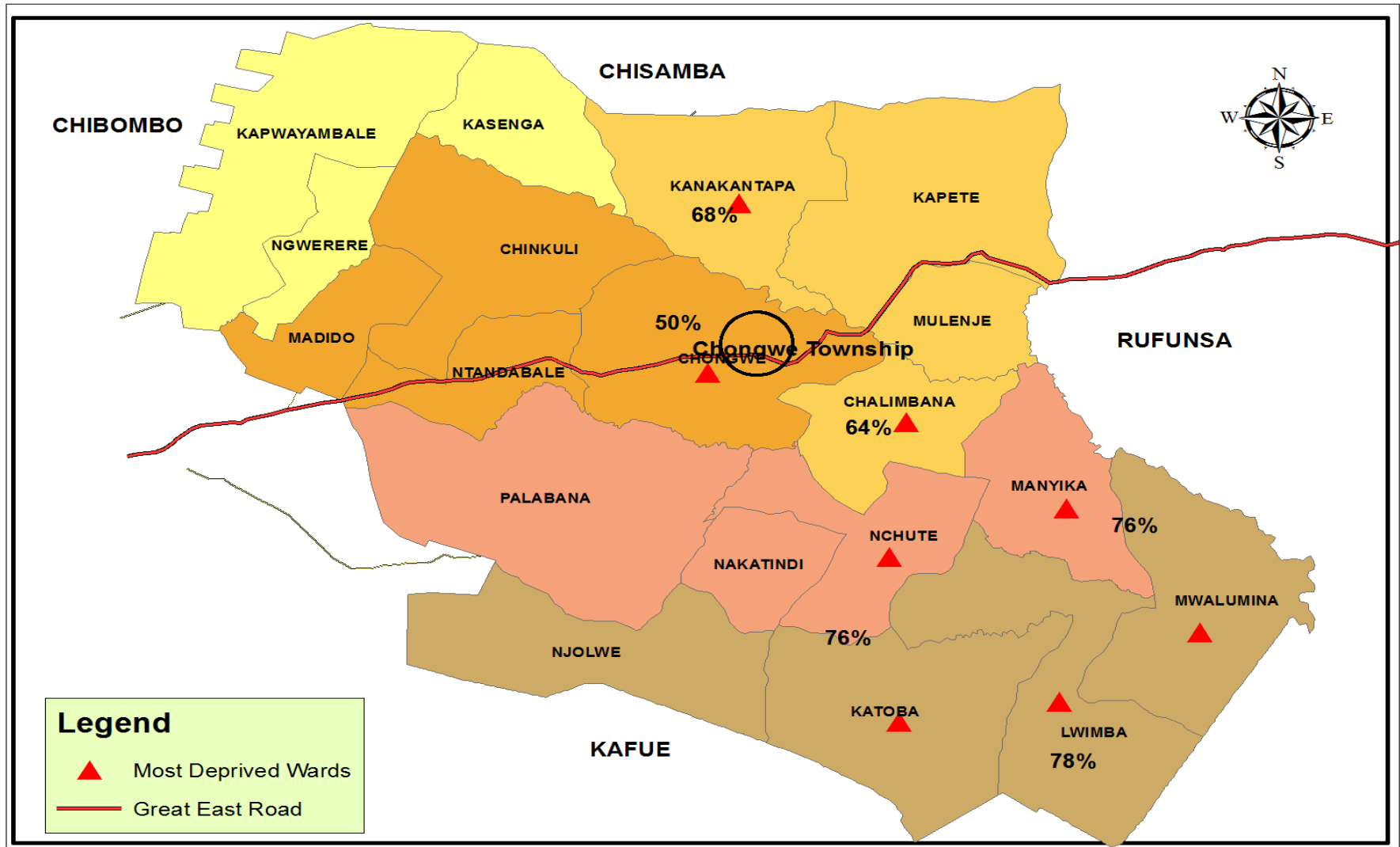
Current Interventions to address the Poverty Situation in the District

The Government at District level through various Departments was implementing programs aimed at alleviating poverty in the District. The Department of Social Welfare was currently providing two (2) types of services, that is, *Statutory Services* and *None Statutory Services*. Statutory Services are those that are linked to a number of Parliamentary Acts such as *Child Care Facilities* and *Reintegration Services* while None Statutory are those activities which are not linked to any Act of the republic, such as Social Cash Transfer Scheme.

In addition, under the Department of Community Development, the key services fell within the domain of women empowerment, with strategies aimed at facilitating socio-economic empowerment to vulnerable but viable women. These included the cash grants and micro credit to women groups (Village Banking). Further, the Government through Constituency Development Fund (CDF) had embarked on empowering youths and women through grants and loans in order to alleviate poverty in the District. Under the agricultural sector, the Farmers Input Support Programs seeks to support farmers in crop production by providing subsidized seeds and fertilizer to enable them produce more agricultural produce and generate income for their households.

The Food Security Pack Programme promoted crop diversification, conservation farming and alternative livelihoods through projects such as goat rearing and poultry in Kanakantapa Ward in Chongwe District. Eligible beneficiaries included, Child-headed household, Female-headed household, the disabled, the aged, victims of natural disasters, unemployed youths, and households headed by terminally ill-patients and the institutions looking after orphans. Other similar programmes included the Community Self Help Initiative and Non-Formal Education and Skills Training.

Figure 10: Most Deprived Wards in Chongwe District



Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

The Key Challenges

The key challenges in promoting poverty reduction and social protection include;

- 1) Poor access to social protection and economic empowerment services due to erratic funding which hampered implementation of the programmes;
- 2) Limited access to vocational skills training due to the fact that only one Skills Training Centre existed in the District.
- 3) Limited access to Non-formal educational Centres (adult literacy education) due to low funding of programmes.
- 4) Limited access to the household Food Security Pack programme due to limited funding available.

2.2.2.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation on Poverty

The communities, especially the wards with high levels of poverty, desired skills training centres within their wards in order to promote craft skills and enhance job creation. They indicated that the provision of basic infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity, veterinary clinic, irrigation dams and dip tanks would help improve their economic viability and help to reduce the poverty situation. In addition, administrative gaps were similarly identified as significant constraints to food production. For example, the community in Katoba ward complained that while the soils in the ward were good for agriculture production, the late delivery of farm inputs, as well as the poor road network, impeded the efforts towards high productivity. Further, water was identified as a single most challenge in most wards, which limited farming to a seasonal activity.

2.2.2.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The poverty situation of Chongwe was likely to worsen due to the continued increase in population, considering a high Total Fertility Rate of 5.5, as well as the unmatched capacity to adequately provide socio-economic services. Without intervention, the rural communities would disproportionately continue to suffer deprivation, increasing the propensity to migrate especially among the youth population. Consequently, the phenomenon of *urbanization* of (rural) poverty would remain significant with the attendant challenge of youth unemployment, burgeoning informality. Therefore, it was cardinal to invest in the rural communities and ensure equitable distribution of development services in all the population areas.

2.2.2.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

A high poverty situation in the District, (58.3 percent by headcount), had a compounding effect on the existing environmental challenges. The rural households opted to venture into unsustainable economic activities particularly charcoal production. This scenario was most visible in Mphango and Manyika (Manyika had the second highest poverty headcount of 76 percent) communities, where local farmers had resorted to cutting down the species of *faldebia*. This species was known for its nitrogen fixation properties, hence being significant for soil enrichment.

Charcoal production was practiced in both the forest reserve areas, (mostly on the northern and southern edges of the District), as well as the customary areas (chiefdom). However, these practises were generally crude and thus threatened biodiversity and ecological systems. Therefore, the conservation and protection of forests and natural resources required the adoption of alternative livelihood practices.

2.2.2.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

The most vulnerable groups in the District were identified as female headed households, the senior citizens above 65 years old, the chronically ill, and the disabled persons.

Therefore, the pathway toward poverty alleviation and inclusive development pointed to the need to mainstream the interests of women and other vulnerable groups in the development programmes within the local communities.

2.2.3 ECONOMY ANALYSIS

2.2.3.1 Key Government Priorities

Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

The goal of the 8NDP is to “*Accelerate development efforts towards the Vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind*”. Pillar I of the 8NDP outlines development outcomes on *Economic transformation and Job creation*. The key development outcomes that Chongwe IDP will contribute to include the following;

- A diversified and export-oriented agricultural sector
- A diversified tourism sector
- Improved energy production and distribution for sustainable development
- Improved access to domestic, regional and international markets
- Improved Transport Systems and Infrastructure
- Enhanced decent job opportunities in the economy.

The 8NDP aspired to diversify the economy from dependence on mining to other sectors such as manufacturing and agricultural sectors. This focus was therefore supportive of crop production, livestock, and fisheries productivity in the District. This was vital because the sector was the largest contributor to available employment for the rural communities.

Second National Agricultural Policy (SNAP) and the Implementation Plan (2016-2020)

The Second National Agricultural Policy provided guidelines for the development of the agricultural sector in Zambia. The key policy objectives that were relevant for the IDP process included the following:

- To increase agricultural production and productivity;
- To improve the efficiency of agricultural markets for inputs and outputs;

- To promote availability of and accessibility to agricultural finance credit facilities and insurance;
- To increase private sector participation in agricultural development;
- To improve food and nutrition security;
- To promote the sustainable management and use of natural resources;
- To mainstream environment and Climate Change in the agriculture sector;
- To promote the mainstreaming of Gender, HIV and AIDS, and governance issues in agriculture;

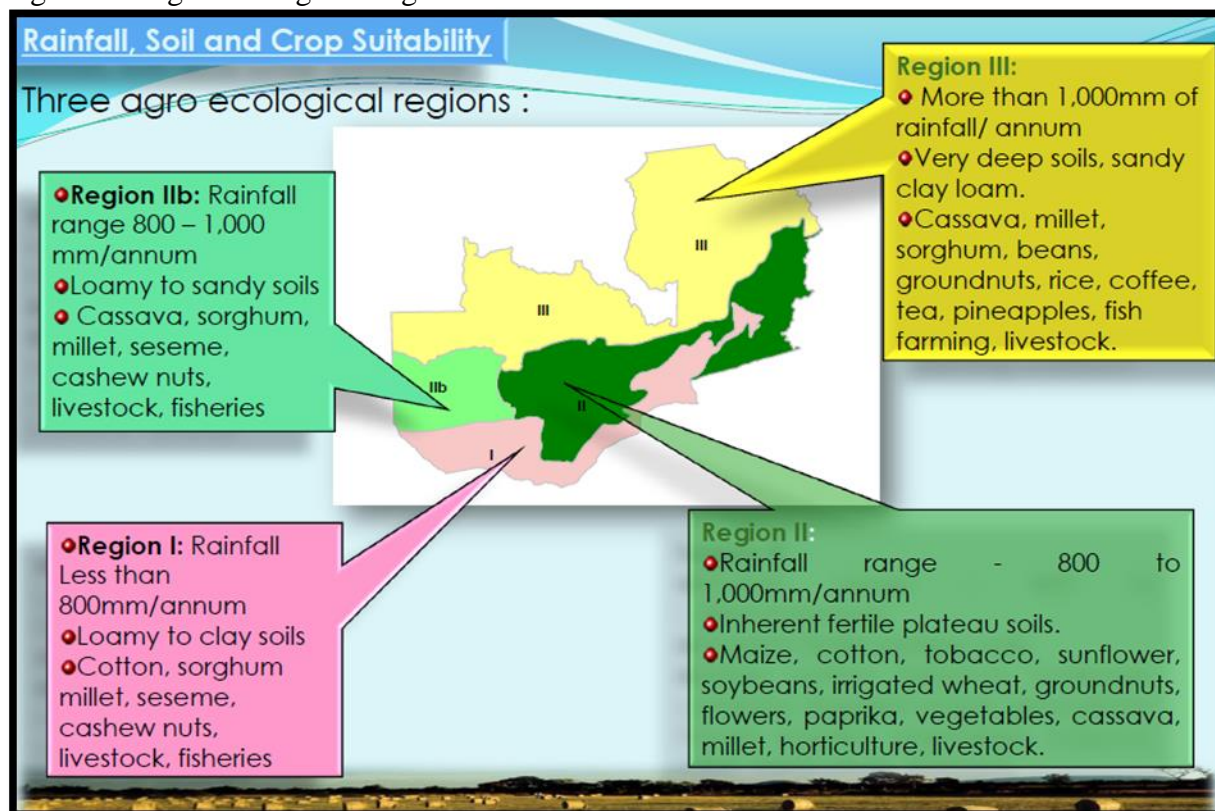
2.2.3.2 Existing State of the Economy in Chongwe

Agriculture

The economy of Chongwe was dominated by the agricultural sector, with small and medium scale farmers being the major producers. According to District Agricultural Office report, 2025, the small and medium scale farmers made up about 90 percent of the sector in the District. Agricultural activities were mainly in crop production, horticultural production and livestock production. Over 75 percent of household income in the District was derived from agricultural ventures, either as own production or sale of agriculture produce and by-products.

The District was situated under the Region II of the agro-ecological regions which received between 800mm to 1000mm of rainfall, as shown in **Figure 11** below. However, the south-eastern wards, i.e. Lwimba and Mwalumina, were in Region I, which recorded less than 800mm of rainfall. The major crops grown in the District included maize, popcorn, groundnuts, soybeans, mixed beans, bambara nuts, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, sunflower and sorghum. Crop production trends indicated that majority of the farmers cultivated maize, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and soybeans.

Figure 11: Agro-Ecological Regions



Source: Ministry of Agriculture (2015)

The wards on the north to western zones of the District, were situated in the middle section of the Chongwe river basin, hence characterised by loamy soils and moderate rainfall levels. Therefore, this zone had relatively higher output of livestock and crop production, augmented by the formally established farming schemes including the Kanakantapa agricultural scheme, Ngwerere, Kasenga, Njolwe and Palabana agricultural camps

Despite the significance of agriculture to the economy of the District, the sector had been characterised by underperformance. Production levels had declined over the years, especially that of maize from 2.1 metric tonnes/ha in 2015/16, 2.3 metric tonnes/ha in 2016/17, 1.1 metric tonnes/ha in 2017/18, to only 0.7 metric tonnes/ha in 2019/20 farming seasons. The major contributing factors included lack of climate weather information, the outbreak of Fall Army Worms (FAW), and inadequate extension staff coupled with poor soil fertility. Currently, the extension service provider-to-farmer rate was at 1,667 farmers per Camp Extension Officer, i.e. four times lower, against the standard of **400 farmers per Camp Extension Officer**. Further, early warning systems services were virtually unavailable as the District only had one poorly equipped Weather station.

Fisheries and Livestock

The District comprised both smallholder and commercial livestock and fisheries farmers with the smallholder farmers being the major players in the sub-sector.

The Fisheries sub-sector had two main classes which were: fisheries and aquaculture. However, the District had no fisheries production centres as it did not host any gazetted fishing natural water bodies. Thus, it solely relied on aquaculture for fish production through the use of ponds which could be earthen, concrete or surfaced with a dam liner. The major species that were cultured in the District were Tilapia and Catfish. However, fish production rate in the District had declined mostly due to the reduced availability of surface water, compounded by the effects of climate change. Additionally, lack of access to credit and finance for fisheries infrastructure such as fish breeding centres (hatcheries and nurseries) had hindered growth. The current fish production was at 30,000kg per year and this would not be adequate to satisfy current and future demand estimated at 90,000kg per annum. According to the technical paper No. 3 of 2015 by the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI), the per capita consumption rate of fish in 1970 was 12kg/annum and in 2012 it was 7.7kg/annum.

In terms of livestock, the stock raised in the District included poultry, goats, cattle, pigs, sheep and donkeys. The domestic animals included dogs and cats. **Table 3** below shows the quantities of livestock and domestic animals in the District by traditional (small scale) farmers and commercial farmers.

Table 3: 2024 Estimate Quantities of Livestock in the District

S/N	Animal	Traditional	Commercial
1	Poultry	114, 392	681, 000
2	Goats	24, 468	1, 283
3	Cattle	23, 310	24, 588
4	Pigs	21, 855	5, 690
5	Sheep	568	866
6	Donkeys	75	0
7	Dogs	7, 156	100
8	Cats	3, 960	0

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, 2024

The production of livestock was perpetually beset by the occurrence of diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), New Castle and East Coast Fever (ECF). Further, lack of camp level and block level staff reduced access to extension services. The District also had inadequate livestock infrastructure, i.e., one (01) Livestock Service Centre in Kapete Ward instead of five (05); four (04) Milk Collection Centres (MCCs) in Palabana, Njolwe, Kanakantapa and Mphango; one (01) Livestock Breeding Centre in Kampekete Ward, instead of five (5); and one (01) slaughter slab, instead of a complete abattoir. The current production of livestock (cattle, goats and pigs) was estimated at 70,000kg per annum, while demand was logically expected to increase over the next five years, due to population increase.

Commerce and Trade

The next major economic activity after agriculture, livestock and fisheries is trading of consumer goods. Finished products were imported into the District, mainly from wholesalers in Lusaka and resold in various retail outlets by sole traders. The outlets ranged from prime consumer malls, which offered international and local brands of goods and services, which were located around Waterfalls area (Ntandabale Ward), to retail shops, stalls and make shift stands operated by informal traders, predominantly located within in Chongwe Township. The latter traders were further and sparsely spread along major roads, and other sub centres in the District. In addition, the Council also operated consumer markets, whose stalls were rented out to traders.

The Waterfalls business zone was the most significant to the economic base of Chongwe District. The zone hosted the Kenneth Kaunda International Airport (KKIA), Research institution, Lusaka-East Multi Facility Economic Zone, and High-tech industrial warehouses. Further, although the zone bordered Lusaka city, the character of the surrounding residential neighbourhood, representing a supportive high income working population.

Therefore, the District's proximity to the capital city offers it comparative advantages in attracting high value trade investment into the District. Further, the District hosted the KKIA facility and had access to the main road network and other infrastructure such power and communication grids. The Great East Road, a sub-regional route to the Eastern Province, Malawi and Mozambique traversed through the middle section of the District.

Some of the key commercial activities in the District include;

- 1) General groceries
- 2) Garages and service stations
- 3) Hardware shops
- 4) Pharmacy and drug stores
- 5) Furniture shops
- 6) Electrical goods
- 7) Builders and plumbers
- 8) Banks
- 9) Lodges, restaurants and bars
- 10) Butcheries
- 11) Wholesale shops
- 12) Building materials
- 13) General engineering works

Informal Sector Business

As in other Districts, Chongwe had a huge informal sector that was mostly engaged in commerce and trade. Most of the informal business were located in Chongwe Central ward, while others were spread across the other settlement areas, particularly along major roads. The informal businesses included;

- 1) Bricklayers
- 2) Marketeers/vendors
- 3) Firewood sellers
- 4) Charcoal burners
- 5) Carpenters
- 6) Shoe makers and repairers
- 7) Bicycle repairers
- 8) Mechanics
- 9) Radio repairers
- 10) Shop keepers
- 11) Panel beaters
- 12) People engaged in handcrafts etc.

The informal sector businesses often sprung up without following any local development plan provision. Thus their loose location often disrupted the existing settlement structure and posed environmental and health risks. This aspect was a major constraint to harnessing their potential to develop and contribute significantly to economy of the District.

Industry

The industrial sector in the District was under-developed. The notable industries were agro-based, and mostly owned by large scale firms. These included on-farm processing factories, dominantly located on the western region of the District, along the GER corridor. Below were the most notable factories:

- i) Zambia National Service Milling Plant
- ii) Verino Agro Industries
- iii) Savanna Beef
- iv) Ross Zambia breeding and broiler Industries

A cluster of high-tech industries including Hitachi Construction machinery, and Manzi valley mineral water, were located around the Waterfalls business business zone (Ntandabala Ward), which included a Chinese-led industrial economic zone, and a copper mine by Sino Xinyuan which operated further north at Kasisi area (Kasenga Ward).

However, with the exception of local taxes and labour costs, these industries were outward looking, due to capital city proximity. They were loosely integrated in the local economy of the District, in terms of support to local farmers and small and medium scale enterprises. Therefore, a strategy to leverage supply-chain potential would generate tangible impact on the local economy.

Tourism Sector

The tourism sector is one of the key sectors for wealth creation according to the 8NDP. The District has a huge tourism potential and it is endowed with a number of tourism attractions. The District has ancient paintings in the caves of Leopards Hills in Katoba/Lukoshi area. There is, in addition, a historical memorial site at the TAZARA Memorial Park which is still under

construction. Other tourism attractions include privately owned game ranches, and these are; Chaminuka in Kasenga, Lwimba in Chalimbana, Pazuri in Ntandabale and Kalimba farms in Ngwerere area. Animal species found in these game ranches are zebra, elephants, and leopards, crocodiles, giraffes, lions, kudus, impalas and waterbucks. Prominently, residents commemorated a traditional ceremony called Chakwela Makumbi of the Soli people, under Senior Chieftainess Nkomeshya Mukamambo II. This ceremony, which was held annually every October, provided opportunity to the local people and visitors to learn about the Soli culture. Further, the ceremony and its ancillary activities provides avenues for increased incomes, and entrepreneurship.

Traditional craft making was more common in Kanakantapa, Lwimba and Manyika wards. Thus the existence of curio shops at Garden City Mall and the Kenneth Kaunda International Airport, was an opportunity for enhanced market linkage. Nevertheless, the District lacked a cultural exhibition centre which could show case the arts, crafts and traditional foods, such as Millet, Sorghum, Maize, Yams, and Pumpkin leaves.

In terms of tourists' accommodation, the District had several of lodges and hostels which provided accommodation, conference facilities, meals, and entertainment and recreation facilities. Major facilities included Mika Convention Centre, Sky View Hotel, Waterfalls Hotel, Graka Lodges and Tours, Chimuthunzi Lodge, Sisonke, Chongwe Council Rest House, Yetu Lodge, New Protea Hotel, Ultimate Comfort Lodge, Nanji, Sachi Lodge, Bonanza Resort, Cresta and Golfview Resort.

2.2.3.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation

The key issue arising from the local communities as regards the economy included the following;

- There was need to enhance the farmer input support programme by promoting early delivery of inputs;
- There was need to provide market infrastructure both in urban and rural centres.;
- There was need to develop rural roads in order to improve the access to markets;
- Electrification of key growth areas such as Chalimbana and Palabana, and rural areas such as Katoba, Njolwe, Kapete and Mwalumina, was cardinal.

2.2.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The analysis of population data suggested that Chongwe District would require an estimate of 93,322 job opportunities by 2034. If productivity stagnated, and the economy did not adapt to the effects of climate change as observed by the reduced productivity in the Agriculture-Livestock/fisheries sub-sector, poverty levels in the District would increase, in the next ten years. As a consequence, under-nutrition and poor health outcomes would worsen for the citizens. This could further deteriorate correlated outcomes such as increased out-migration of the productive population, social vices, and environmental degradation.

Since the Agriculture/Livestock/fisheries sector would remain the largest employer in the District, there was need for focussed investment in the sector and to promote adaptive strategies

to the impacts of climate change. In addition, a more coherent land use planning and management and mechanism was an effective tool to leverage the comparative advantage of the District to further attract investment in agro-industrial development including mining, commerce and trade.

Further, harnessing the potential of the informal sector through elaboration of a small business strategy integrated within a land use framework would ensure an enabling and resilient environment for their development.

2.2.3.5 Impact of Existing Trends on Land Use

The continued trend of stunted agricultural productivity could potentially influence the shift from agricultural land use to urban land uses such as residential and commercial. Farm owners, especially on the western zone of the District close to Lusaka city, would likely continue the trend of changing land uses, in response to rising market demand. However, in order to support the crop and livestock production among small holder farmers, targeted land use zone management framework, supported by infrastructure such as road connectivity, water reservoirs, and crop marketing facilities would be vital especially in the north to western region of the District, being the most potential agricultural zone

On the other hand, the District would need a minimum addition of **400 Hectares** of land for industrial development by 2034. The type of industries to be developed would include both agricultural processing industries and general manufacturing industries.

2.2.3.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The gradual land use change on the north-western zone, due to settlements and agriculture activities, were important determinants of the future hydrological and ecological status of the Chongwe River basin. Further, some livestock rearing practices resulted in overgrazing that negatively impact ecological systems while some natural water bodies had experienced reduced water levels.

The District had not only experienced extreme weather events such as droughts and floods (ZVAC, 2007; ZVAC, 2009), but also gradual changes in the climate such as temperature and rainfall variations (Thurlow et al, 2009; Jain, 2007). With most agriculture activities being rain dependent, the variations in temporal and spatial distribution of rainfall posed serious risk to crop and livestock production (Mahoo et. al, 1999). In fact, the previous four (04) decades had been characterized by delayed onset of rainfall and earlier recession, resulting in shorter rainy seasons with more intense rainfall (MTENR, 2010). This trend underscored the sustained loss of productivity and consequential loss of capacity for future resilience.

2.2.4 ENVIRONMENT AND SOLID WASTE

2.2.4.1 Key Government and International Priorities

Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) under Pillar III, had a key result area on *climate change and disaster risk reduction*. The IDP would therefore respond to *climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation and disaster risk reduction*.

National Forestry Policy (2009)

National Forestry Policy aims to enhance sustainable management of the country's forest resources and simultaneously meet the growing local needs for fuel wood, fodder, timber and non-wood forest products. Zambia developed the policy on the background that the abundant forest resources in the nation were threatened due to unsustainable harvesting practices and competition for forest land by agriculture, settlements, mining, and other land uses. This contributed to the effects of climate change.

In order to facilitate the implementation of the policy at the local level, Chongwe will contribute to the following key objectives of the National Forestry Policy;

- Sustainable forest resources and ecosystem management;
- Mainstreaming gender, HIV/AIDS and persons with special needs in sustainable management of forest resources and forest industries development; and
- International obligations.

Sustainable Development Goals – Goal 15

Goal 15 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is “*Life on Land*” with the key objective to *protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss*. The analysis of Chongwe ecosystems in this section reveals the need to halt the current trajectory in order to ensure sustainable use of the ecosystem services. Chongwe IDP therefore proposes strategies to ensure restoration and to contribute to Goal 15 of the SDGs.

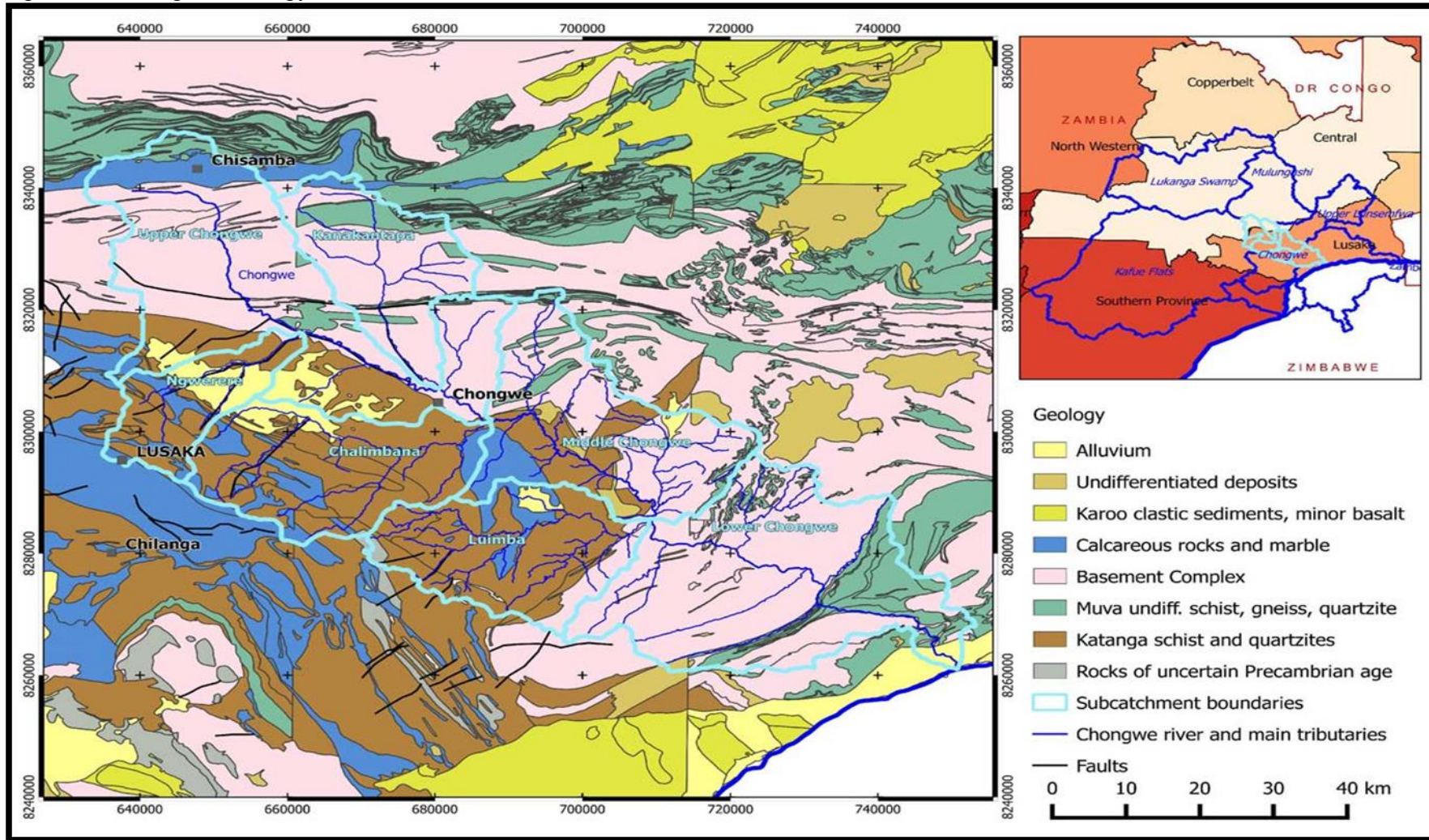
2.2.4.2 Existing State of the Environment and Solid Waste Management in Chongwe

Topography and Soil Types

The landscape in Chongwe District consisted of a series of east-west hill ranges at 1,200 – 1,500m above sea level and plateau at an altitude of 910-1,200m above sea level that was bounded by a hilly escarpment to the east and south that merged into the Lunsemfwa and Zambezi valleys in the North-East and South, respectively (CDC, 2006). The geology consists of gneisses, schists, quartzites and in some places, limestone and shales, especially in the South-Western part of the District as shown in **Figure 12** below. In the latter, the soils are clay (with 34 per cent clay) with relatively high organic matter content (3 per cent) and pH 6.4. In the rest of the area, the soils are predominantly well-drained sandy loam (15% clay) and have a lower organic matter content (2 per cent) and pH 5.3.

The area receives a mean annual rainfall that ranges from 800 to 880 mm distributed from mid-November to March. The dry season lasts from April to mid-November and is divided into the cool dry (April-July) and hot dry (August-mid-November) seasons.

Figure 12: Chongwe Geology



Source: Nick (2015)

Forest Estate

The District had one forest reserve called Lusaka East Forest Reserve No. 27, whose western extent fell in Lusaka City. It was an indigenous forest with an area of 1,764 Hectares, near Bauleni Settlement. The forest reserve played an important role in protecting the Chalimbana head waters. The forest was however faced with encroachment due to on-going subdivisions and residential developments, such as the Kingsland City residential scheme.

Forests in Customary Land

Much of the wild land in Chongwe was under the management of customary authorities. Rampant charcoal production was however common, as several households engaged in the activity as a viable means to raise household income. The scenario was more pronounced in Mphango and Manyika communities where local farmers had resorted to cutting down the faldebia tree species, which was well known for its soil enrichment properties.

Therefore, charcoal production, which remained generally hard to regulate, was a major threat to the future sustainability of the ecosystem

Solid Waste Management

i) Current Domestic Waste Management

The municipal catchment for solid waste collection stretched through Palabana, Madido, Kwamwena, Mutumbi, Ngwerere, Ibex Meanwood, Ibex Ndeke Airport area, Silverest, Waterfalls, Kanakantapa, Chalimbana and Chongwe township areas.

Thus waste collection zones were developed taking into consideration the municipal political boundaries in terms of wards, the existing state of housing development, and the accessibility of the service areas and to ensure that more areas are serviced. Following the public private partnership framework, some private waste management companies were in 2019 contracted to provide solid waste collection, transportation and disposal services to the general public. The capacity of the local authority was limited by the following factors:

- a) Inadequate standard transportation vessels;
- b) Vastness of the District;
- c) Inadequate number of general workers;
- d) Limited budget funding committed to effective solid waste management; and
- e) Inefficient settlement structure which increased operational costs due to long distances between the servicing areas and the final refuse disposal site.

ii) Waste Collection Efficiency

Solid waste management in the District was still ineffective and unsustainable. This is because there limited wastes segregation for reuse and recycling processes. All collected wastes including recyclable materials were deposited at the disposal site for landfilling. Solid wastes material comprised plastics, paper and cardboard, food wastes, electrical waste, industrial, hospital/institutional wastes. These wastes often contained pathogens as well as hazardous chemicals, which could pause public health and environmental risks if not well managed.

As a result of limited service in some areas, the waste often ended up in unregulated dumps on street sides, open spaces, drains and streams. Further, some residents resorted to burning solid waste in backyards or use of refuse pits, a practice that could further lead to pollution of groundwater and surface water, and was in contravention of the Solid Waste Management Act No. 20 of 2019.

On the other hand, the collected waste was deposited at waste disposal sites but these did not generally comply with standard processes for properly managed facilities, which was a further threat to air quality, surface and ground water sources. This scenario underscored the need for proper solid waste management systems that promote waste reduction, reuse and recycling in order to reduce the carbon foot print and safeguard public health.

2.2.4.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation

Not all households had subscribed to the waste management services as assigned in various zones. The analysis of the situation revealed that:

- i. Some households lacked the capacity to pay for the service.
- ii. Some households exhibited unwillingness to pay for the service.
- iii. The lack of enforcement of existing laws contributed to low demand and uptake of the service.
- iv. Some residential areas were only accessible seasonally due to poor road accessibility.

2.2.4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The current socio-economic trends had adversely impacted the environment. Over the next ten years, the forest cover would continue to face the risk of reduction, which would further threaten the surface and ground water system and biodiversity. Therefore, implementing strategies that supported alternative livelihood means and the sustainable management practices of forests and wild lands was cardinal for future resilience. Further, solid waste management service needs were expected to rise significantly with increased urbanisation and densification of the settlements especially on the western zone of the District. Thus, the District would require social re-orientation towards sustainable waste management practices in addition to capital investment in appropriate infrastructure and equipment.

2.2.4.5 Impact of Existing Trends on Land Use

The existing economic challenges had contributed to the adverse impacts on natural vegetation and forestry. New residential neighborhoods could therefore integrate provision for natural vegetation and parks in order to increase the vegetation cover at a minimum rate of **0.1ha/1000** population for every new area that was opened. Further, there was need to promote compact growth for the new housing developments and to promote integrated land use planning in order to ensure efficiency in the utilisation of the land resource and reduce the continuous uptake of virgin land.

Overall, the District needed to increase the forest cover by a minimum **50 Hectares** by 2034 through tree planting exercises and creation of parks and gardens.

During the IDP period, the basic environmental facilities that were needed included:

- a) an Engineered Land Fill Site (Min. 9Ha) and/or
- b) a Protected Dump site as well as land for a District Cemetery (Min. 300 Ha).

2.2.5 WATER SUPPLY DEMAND AND RESOURCES

2.2.5.1 Key Government and International Priorities

Vision 2030

The Vision 2030 outlined the collective aspirations and determination of the Zambian people to become a prosperous middle income nation by 2030. Accordingly, during the Chongwe IDP period, the District stakeholders would focus on measures “*to provide secure access to safe potable water sources and improved sanitation facilities to 100 percent of the population in both urban and rural areas*”.

Eighth National Development Plan 2022-2026

The 8NDP for the period 2022- 2026 is aimed at attaining the long-term objectives outlined in the Vision 2030 of be-coming a “prosperous middle-income country by 2030. To address the water situation in the country under the second pillar Human and Social Development outcome number three (3) aims to improve water supply and sanitation. The Plan will promote investment in the water sector, and enhance access to clean and safe water supply and improved sanitation.

National Water Policy (2010)

The National Water Policy of 2010 sought to promote the optimal harnessing of water resources for the efficient and sustainable utilisation of the natural resource in order to enhance economic productivity and reduce poverty. The Water Resources Management sub-sector’s policy statement took into account catchment management of water resources, stakeholder consultation and involvement, assessment, monitoring, water conservation and preservation of its acceptable quality and quantity, efficient and equitable water allocation to all users, and disaster preparedness. The Chongwe IDP would thus focus on the objectives of the National Water Policy by localising the implementation of identified strategies.

Open Defecation Free Zambia Strategy (2018-2030)

The purpose of the *Open Defecation Free (ODF) Zambia 2030 National Strategy* was to guide the nation to end the practice of open defecation by 2030. The strategy pivoted on the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations, and advocated a social norm for an open defecation free environment at household level, in learning institutions, health care facilities and public spaces. The strategy identified that more than 25 percent of Zambia’s population in rural areas had no access to sanitation facilities. The Chongwe IDP would thus focus on implementing the established strategies to promote an ODF environment.

2.2.5.2 Existing State of Water and Sanitation in Chongwe

Water Supply Overview

Over the years, Chongwe's settlements had expanded rapidly, due to natural population increase and urbanisation. This had resulted in increased demand for municipal services, including water. In recent years, Chongwe Township has experienced recurrent water deficit due to the low water levels in the Chongwe River. Studies have attributed this status to several factors including reduced precipitation due to climate change, poor management of the upstream settlements, agricultural and water damming activities.

With the Chongwe River as the main source for the commercial water supply, the water treatment works at the Chongwe weir, was only producing 5500m³/day. Thus the facility had been under stress to treat and supply water, as its reservoir had been drying up more frequently and for longer periods. In order to mitigate this situation, residents procured private boreholes to meet the demand for domestic water, as well as for agricultural production. Further, due to this crisis, the Central Government and cooperating partners had commissioned on-going studies to explore alternative sources of water supply for the Township and surrounding areas. This work was yet to yield implementable results.

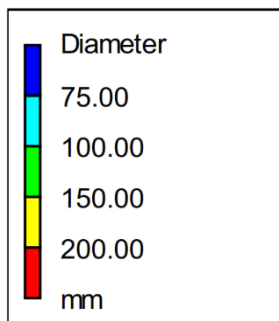
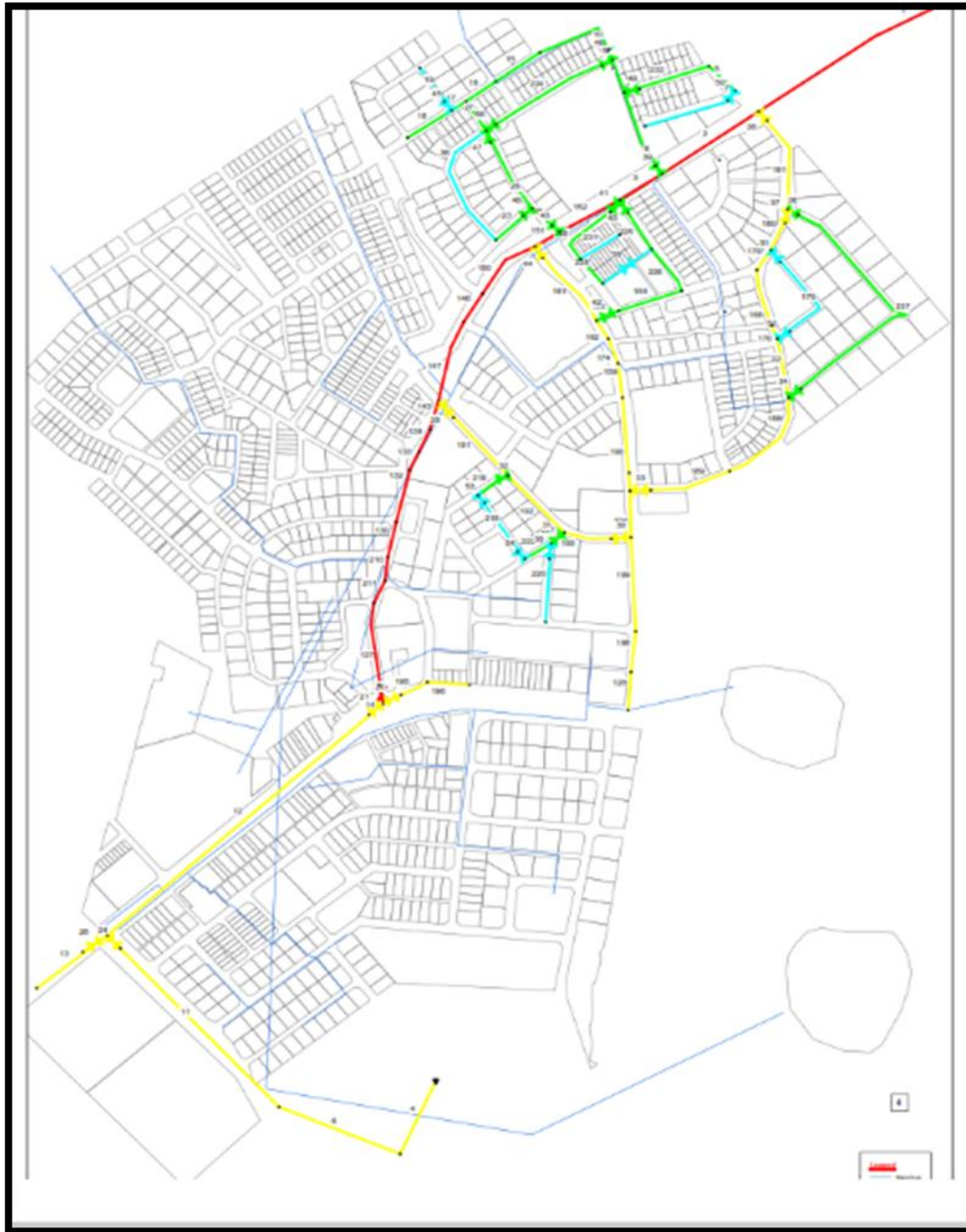
Urban Water Supply

The water utility company, Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC) was responsible for water supply in the District. The LWSC had 1,900 water connections as at 2019 with 110 public and commercial properties, 1,790 Domestic properties within Chongwe Ward. This was out of 3063 households existing in the hybrid Township (local authority/traditional) area, as at 2019. Only residents in the local authority planned area, accounting for approximately 58.8 per cent of the total Township population, had access to piped water through the LWSC network.

Only three (03) Wards; Chongwe, parts of Madido and Nakatindi Wards, out of the 21 Wards, were serviced by the LWSC network. The existing water supply infrastructure consisted of a weir on Chongwe River, housing a water treatment facility with the design capacity of 300m³/hour or 7200m³/day, However, the plant only operated at the capacity of 5500m³/day. This was inadequate to meet present and future water demand. Based on demand projections by 2034, Chongwe Township alone would require 10,000 – 20,000m³/day.

At the District level, the current demand was at 37,371m³/day. However, with population projected to reach **265, 762** by 2034, the water supply demand required for both rural and urban settlements was estimated at 46,398m - 50,000m³/day. **Figure 13** illustrates the existing water network for Chongwe Township, with the Mains supply line runs through the centre of the settlement.

Figure 13: Existing Network for Chongwe Township

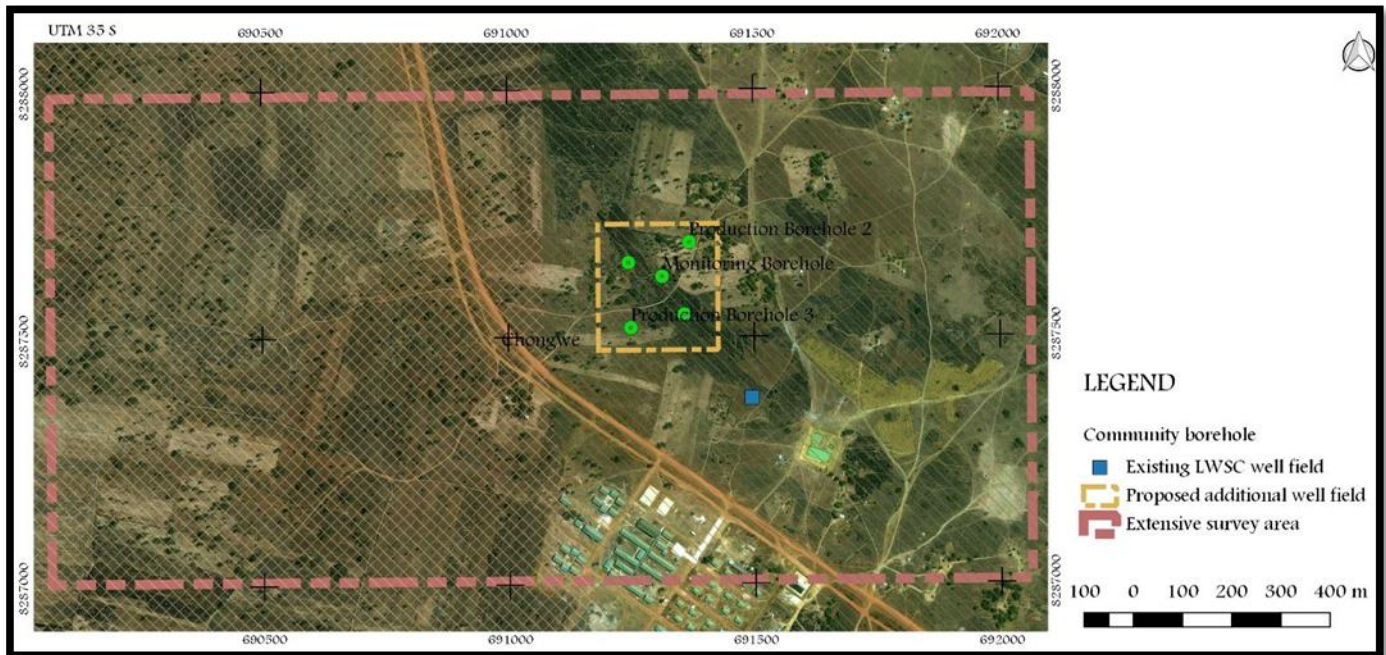


Source: Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company, 2019

Current Interventions on Urban Water

Considering the recurrent water shortages, stakeholder interventions were focussed on identifying and developing groundwater resources. The commissioned aquifer resource mapping had given birth to the Margaret Mwachiyeya *Well Field Project* at Ntanisha Village in Lwimba Ward, where additional commercial boreholes would be developed to service the Township. The map in **Figure 14** below, shows the location of the project south of the built up area, near Mwachiyeya Secondary School.

Figure 14: Location of Well Field at Ntanisha Village



Source: Lusaka Water and Sewerage, 2019

Water Resources

a) Hydrology

The Chongwe River catchment was part of the Middle Zambezi River basin. It covered a total area of 5,150 square kilometres. It consists of the following sub-catchments (Figure 15):

- 1) Upper Chongwe 1,234 km²
- 2) Kanakantapa 483 km²
- 3) Ngwerere 299 km²
- 4) Chalimbana 654 km²
- 5) Middle Chongwe 762 km²
- 6) Lwimba 590 km²
- 7) Lower Chongwe 1,131 km²

The rivers which were mainly used for agricultural purposes were the Ngwerere, Chalimbana, as well as the Chongwe Rivers. There were several dams along these three rivers, including Ray's Dam on the Upper Chongwe River, which was the largest. **Figure 15** below illustrates

the topography and rainfall of Zambia and the hydrological catchments while **Figure 16** focusses on the Chongwe Catchment.

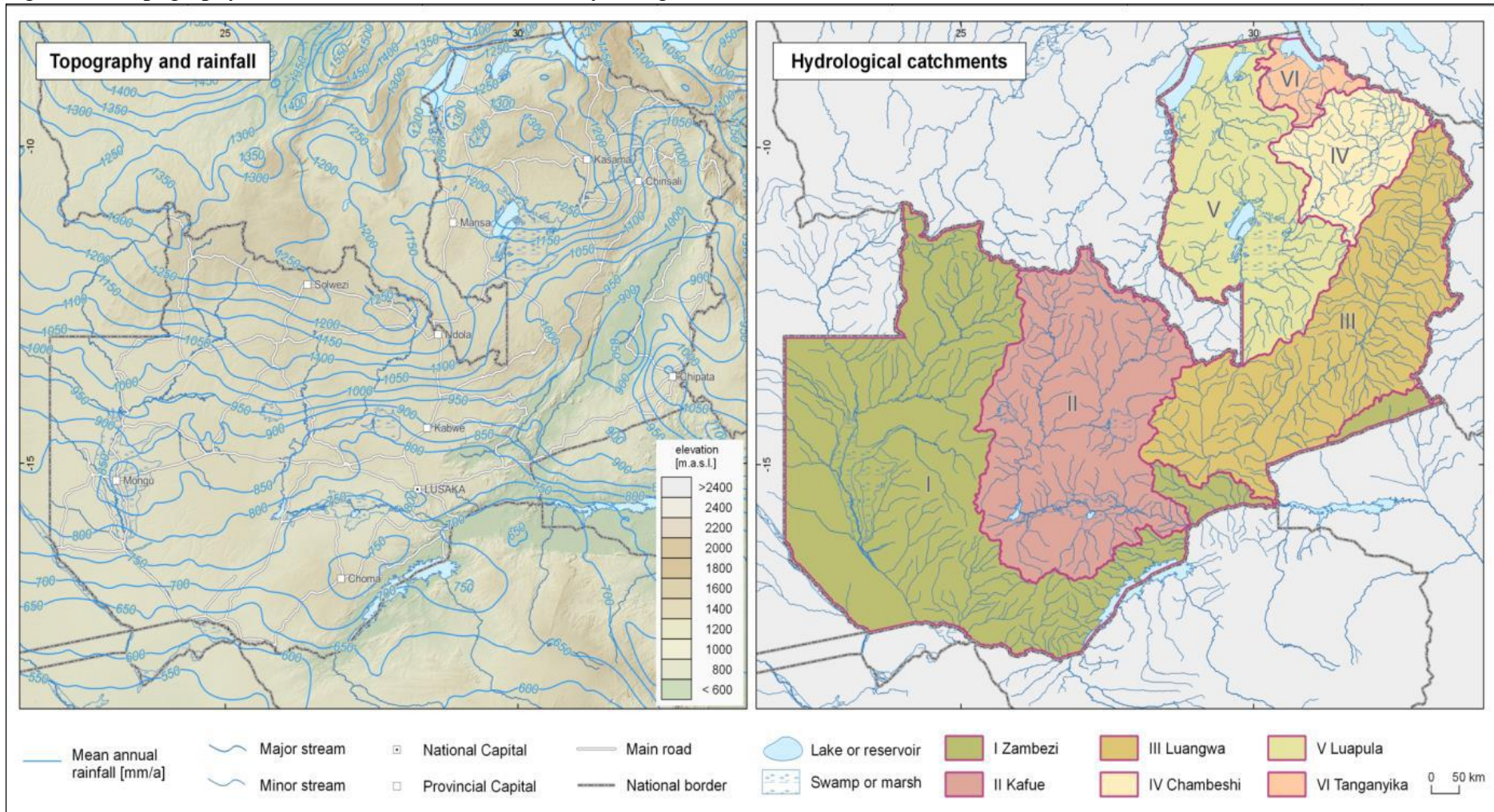
b) Groundwater Vulnerability

Groundwater vulnerability refers to the sensitivity to groundwater to pollution, or how likely it was for a pollutant originating from the surface reached the groundwater table. Vulnerability maps were tools to assess the ability of the system to protect the groundwater from contamination. They identified areas with high vulnerability, that required additional protection measures, such as restrictions of human activities (e.g. sewerage plants, heavy industry, landfills), which potentially contaminated groundwater.

Ground water development in the Chongwe catchment remained marginal. The only moderately yielding aquifer was the carbonate rock south-east of Chongwe town. However, this aquifer had a high level of direct recharge with extremely short lag times above a threshold of unsaturated zone storage capacity. This implied a high degree of risk of vulnerability.

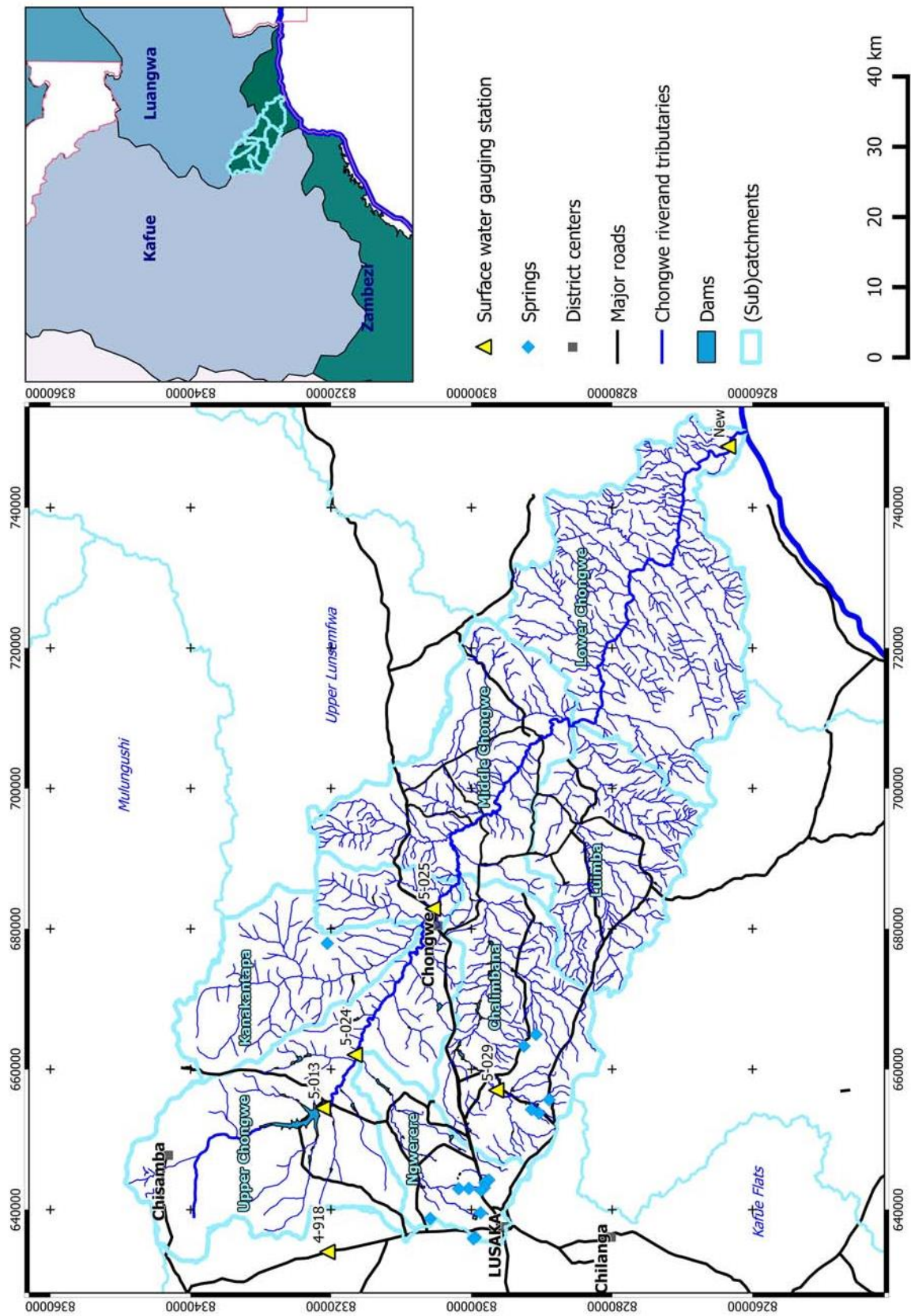
Assuming population and economic growth continue in Chongwe, groundwater resources would ultimately play a more important role in future. To mitigate the risk of pollution and over-extraction, further investigations in the carbonate aquifer and its vulnerability to risk factors, including sanitation systems, agricultural or industrial pollutants.

Figure 15: Topography and Rainfall of Zambia and the Hydrological Catchments



Source: Department of Water Resources Development, 2019

Figure 16: Sub-Catchment and Main Rivers within Chongwe Catchment



Source: Nick (2015)

c) Agriculture Water Supply

As with most parts of Zambia, rain-fed agriculture was predominant in Chongwe. The District had an estimated 25,000 farming households who mainly practiced rain-fed farming. In the dry season, the major sources of water for irrigation were groundwater and surface water.

As the sole catchment in the District, the Chongwe river system was a vital source for all surface water used in agriculture. The major sub-catchments of the river included the Ngwerere, Upper Chongwe, Chalimbana, Middle Chongwe, Lwimba and Lower Chongwe.

Irrigated agriculture was most dominant in the Upper Chongwe (including parts of Chisamba), Ngwerere Catchment, which consists of Chartonnel, Ellensdale, Galaunia and Kasisi farm establishments, and the Chalimbana Catchment. There were at least thirty (30) small and medium sized dams in the Chongwe catchment, with a notable exception for the LWSC weir in the Township, which was used for urban water supply.

In summary, the ecological and hydrological wellbeing of the Chongwe River basin was vital to sustaining the capacity to supply water for municipal, and agricultural needs. Therefore, in the face of climate change and its effects, pursuing integrated river basin strategies was key to assuring balanced resource utilisation, among the competing urban, agricultural uses, as well as ecological protection.

Sanitation

a) Types of Sanitation in Chongwe

In line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Goal Number 6 – definition of service levels, the following were the types of sanitation methods practiced in the District:

- a) **Safely Managed:** Means the use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated off site. These are mostly found in the township (septic tanks and soak-ways).
- b) **Basic:** Means the use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and should have concrete slab.
- c) **Limited:** Means the use of improved facilities which are shared between two or more households.
- d) **Unimproved:** Means the use of pit latrines without a slab or platform. E.g. bucket latrine, hanging latrines, ordinary latrines etc.
- e) **Open Defecation:** Means the disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, ditches, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces, or with solid waste.

b) Urban and Peri-Urban Sanitation

There were no facilities for centralised sewage treatment in the District. On the other hand, onsite sanitation systems were widely utilised as the most feasible method. Households either used septic tanks/soak pits, or pit latrines for disposal. The coverage in the urban area (Township) was estimated at 63 percent.

Thus most households in the township were “safely managed”, that is, they were connected to private septic tanks and soak-away systems, while the peri-urban areas dominantly had “limited”, “open defecation” or “unimproved” services.

Notably, while business entities, in the Central Business District, were dependent on private onsite sanitation systems, other public facilities, such as markets, bus stations and densely populated peri-urban areas, were poorly serviced.

c) Sanitation in Rural Areas

The situation in rural areas was generally poor. The majority of people in rural areas depended either on basic, open defecation or unimproved systems for disposing of human excrement. Access to safe and adequate sanitation stood at 55 percent. To improve the status quo, the District had initiated community led efforts to improve household sanitation and general sanitation coverage with support from cooperating partners. Some notable initiatives included:

- i) Community – Led total Sanitation,
- ii) School- led total sanitation,
- iii) Sanitation Marketing,
- iv) Legal enforcements and
- v) construction of ablution blocks with Menstrual Hygiene facilities,
- vi) Scaling up nutrition, skills training in masonry and menstrual hygiene management.

These projects were part of the District Sanitation Plan Period (2019 – 2029). According to the *Final Zambia Baseline Report WASH SDG 2018*, sanitation service at household coverage both in Urban and Rural is as follows:

d) Sanitation at Household Level

As shown in Table 4, below significantly few households (0.4 percent) had toilets that met the standard for *Safely Managed* toilet. Typically, these toilets had a slab and were connected to sewer line or septic tank. Although Open defecation was significant within the urban and peri-urban area, the use Pit latrine (*Basic*) toilets was high (92 percent).

Table 4: Sanitation at Household Level

Service level	Area 1: Chongwe (% Rural)	Area 2: Chongwe (% Urban)
Safely managed	0.4	-
Basic	20.8	92
Limited	23.7	8
Unimproved	54.6	-
Open defecation	0.5	-

Source: Chongwe Municipal Council – WASHE Programme, 2019

e) Sanitation Service Levels at Schools

As shown in Table 5, below, the proportion of schools in the District using *Basic* type of sanitation was 67 percent, while those with *Advanced* sanitation were at 33 percent.

Table 5: Sanitation Service Level at Schools

Service level	Area 1: Chongwe (%)
Advanced	33
Basic	67
Limited	-
No service	-

Source: Chongwe Municipal Council – WASHE Programme, 2019

f) Sanitation at Health Facilities

In Table 6, below, shows that sanitation at Health facilities with the *Basic* type was at 100 percent within the District. Thus the survey revealed that health facilities with only the *Basic* sanitation level, were worse than School facilities.

Table 6: Sanitation at Health Facilities

Service level	Area 1: Chongwe (%)	Average (%)
Advanced	-	-
Basic	100	100
Limited	0	0
No service	-	-

Source: Chongwe Municipal Council – WASHE Programme, 2019

2.2.5.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation

Access to water and sanitation services was one of the critical concerns expressed by the communities both in the rural and urban areas. Virtually all the wards called for improvement in the provision of water, such as by increasing the number of community boreholes (for the rural wards); and by upgrading the water reticulation network in the urban wards (Chongwe Township, Palabana and Kapwayambale), by the Lusaka Water and Sanitation Company.

The community members also expressed concern in regard to their low income levels that left them unable to afford repeated construction of toilets at their homes; while others were concerned about their limited yard space that could no longer accommodated repeated pitting.

2.2.5.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

As the urban area continued to expand, mostly due to its close proximity to Lusaka, so would the needs for safe water supply and sanitation services. At the same time, the expansion of settlements would continue to impact both the quantity and quality of groundwater and surface water resources.

To ensure long term sustainability of the water resources, interventions would be establishing a collaborative resource management framework to focus:

- i) Protecting and rehabilitating (re-wilding) the recharge zones for groundwater development
- ii) Protecting the headwaters and basin for the Chongwe River and its tributaries against adverse impacts of settlements, industrial/municipal discharges, and agricultural activities.

2.2.5.5 Impact of Existing Trends on Land Use

The ever-growing built up area due to settlement activities was expected to lead to significant change in land use profile of the District. Most lands, especially on the western half of the District, which was predominantly agricultural and natural reserve, was expected to undergo urban transformation, with the potential impact of decreased forest or vegetation cover, and increased runoff storms due to a reduction in rain water infiltration capacity.

In addition, surface water bodies were experiencing reduced water volumes due to increased abstraction triggered by a shift from rain-fed farming to irrigated farming. A sustainable land use planning framework should therefore integrate measures to protect water recharge zones, safeguard and increase vegetation cover (green infrastructure), and conservation of water.

2.2.5.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends On the Environment and Climate Change

Reduced Water Quantities

Chongwe District has continued to experience water deficit and studies have shown that climate change is one of the contributing factors. Community members are now drilling boreholes in order for them to meet their water supply needs. This in the long run will negatively impact by reducing the ground water levels due to over abstraction.

The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector

Climate variability is already affecting Zambia, Chongwe District inclusive and projected climate change impacts include rises in temperature, shifts in precipitation, and possible increases in the frequency and intensity of weather events.

Increase in Temperature

Climate change can negatively impact on the supply of water. Increase in temperatures caused by climate change may raise the rate of evaporation from both surface and underground water sources which may lead to drying of boreholes and other surface water sources. The demand for water may even be higher as the population rises as most people depend on the availability of water for their agricultural purposes and livelihood and therefore lack of this important resource may send more people into poverty.

Shifts in precipitation patterns

Climate Change has adversely affected rainfall pattern, Chongwe District has experienced low rainfall in recent years, which led to the drought situation in the 2023/2024 rain season.

2.2.6. ENERGY

2.2.6.1 Key Government and International Priorities

Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

According to the 8NDP, energy played a key role in facilitating production in all sectors of the economy. Among the key energy resources in Zambia included woodlands and forests, water, coal and renewable sources such as geothermal, wind and solar energy. The key strategies that were relevant for the Chongwe IDP were as outlined below;

- Enhance generation, transmission and distribution of electricity;
- Promote renewable and alternative energy;
- Improve electricity access to rural and peri-urban areas.

National Energy Policy (2019)

The National Energy Policy (NEP) – 2019, aimed at guiding the energy sector in the development of the electricity generation, transmission and distribution. The policy acknowledged the impacts that climate change imposed on hydropower and therefore promoted the diversification of electricity generation; efficient management of forests, as well as the utilisation of climate smart agricultural practices. The policy also promoted gender mainstreaming in the energy sector with special consideration for women in the rural areas.

The energy sector in Chongwe could be characterised as dominated by the production and used wood based (charcoal) fuel, among the rural and urban households. The relevant NEP strategies for Chongwe District were those targeting the development of rural micro-grids to increase uptake of electricity, as well as the promotion of smart agricultural technologies aimed at reducing energy demand.

Sustainable Energy for All

Sustainable Energy for All (SE for ALL) was a national initiative which had three (03) interlinked goals, i.e., ensuring universal access to modern energy services; doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency (EE); and doubling the share of renewable energy (RE) in the global energy mix. The IDP would integrate interventions to develop viable projects to increase access to energy, to promote energy efficiency; and to exploit local capacity for renewable energy.

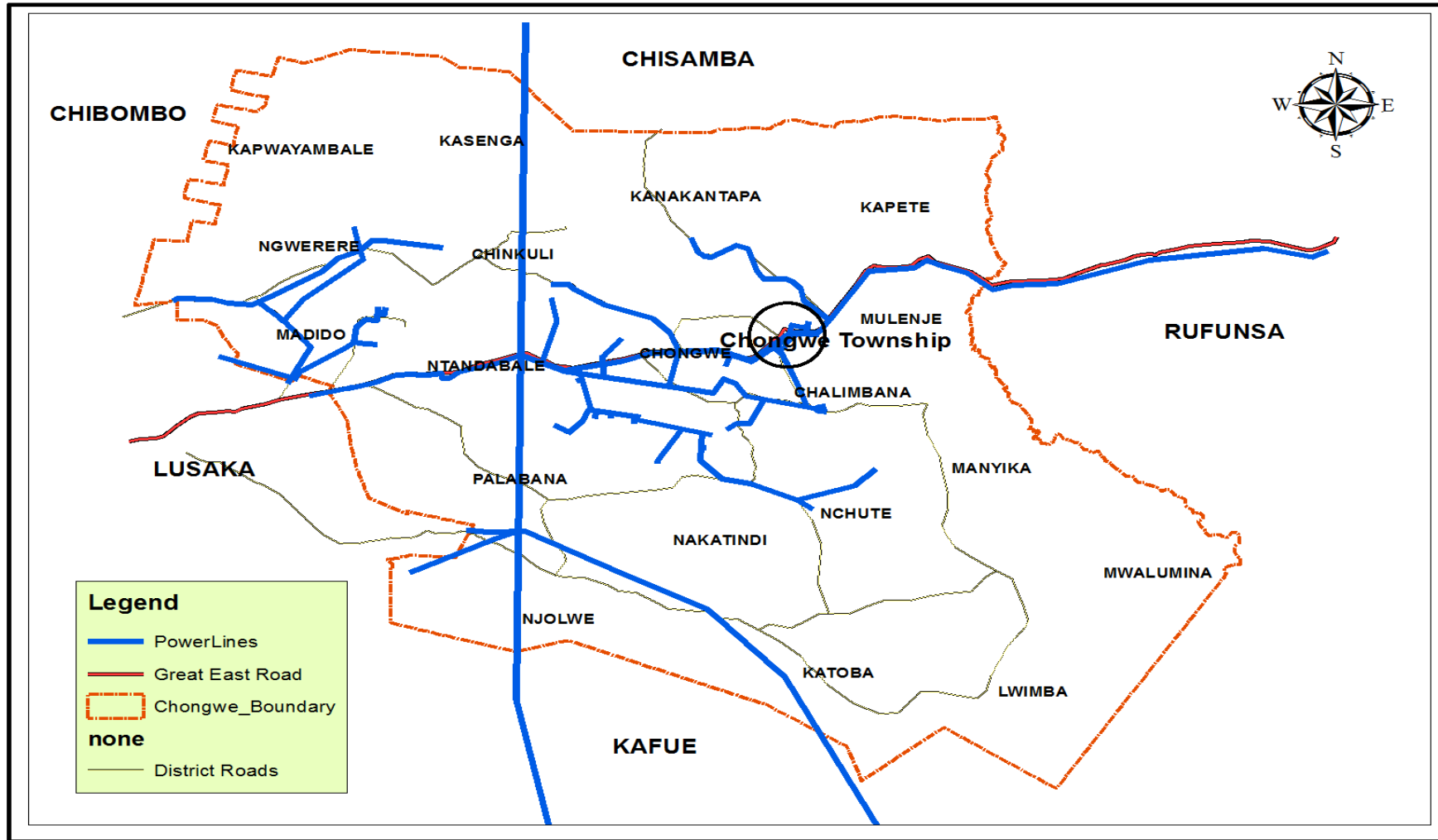
2.2.6.2 Existing State of Energy in Chongwe

The main sources of energy in Chongwe were hydroelectric power, wood fuel and charcoal. According to the Chongwe IDP (2014-2019), only about 28 per cent of the population of Chongwe District, mostly residing in the urban settlements, had access to hydroelectricity. The remaining 72 per cent of the people used charcoal or firewood for energy and cooking; and candles/lamps for lighting. Significantly few households used solar energy. Thus, through the rural electrification programme, the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) was implementing a programme to connect additional parts of the District to the national grid. Currently, there were only **11,986** connections to ZESCO power out of approximately **41,522** Households. **Figure 17** shows the existing power lines covering Chongwe District.

As seen in the map, the Wards in the midsection zone of the District, along with the Great East Road corridor, had better access to grid electricity than those in the northern and southern extremities of the District. The total installed capacity for Chongwe is 171MW, i.e., 114MW at Chongwe main, 52MW at Chongwe Town and 5MW at Mikango settlements. However, the

demand for wood fuel was persistently high due to rapid urbanization. Further, high cost of power tariffs also compelled forced households to resort to the more readily available charcoal fuel, which was considered more affordable. Notably, however, the District had not explored alternative renewable energy sources despite the inconsistent supply from the national hydro-power grid.

Figure 17: ZESCO Power Distribution Network



Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

2.2.6.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation

A large part of the District still remained without electricity coverage. The members of the community in areas such as Nchute, Kapete, Nakatindi, Njolwe, Katoba, Chinkuli, Chalimbana, Palabana, Mwalumina and Kapwayambale wards highlighted the need to have their settlements electrified. It was acknowledged that delivery of public services (including health and education services), and economic investments in these areas was hampered by the unavailability of electricity supply.

2.2.6.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

As the population of Chongwe was projected to grow above **265, 762**, by 2034, it was thus expected that the demand for energy would similarly continue to increase. The opening up of new residential neighbourhoods, was expected to be an important factor adding to the increased demand for energy. At the same time, demand for wood fuel was further expected to increase the risk of decreasing vegetation cover.

2.2.6.5 Impact of Existing Trends on Land Use

The existing trends were expected to impact the land use profile of the District in relation to the scale of charcoal production and its implications for vegetation cover. The risk of loss of vegetation could be mitigated by promoting rural micro grids as well as adoption of renewable energy solutions, in addition to efficient charcoal production and use practices. Therefore, land use options need to be promoted to support solar and wind energy farms. Ultimately, there was increasing need to promote, through appropriate technology, the shift from charcoal and wood fuel.

2.2.6.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The generation of energy was an important factor in the environment/climate change discourse.

With about 70 percent of the population reliant of wood fuel, the District could be considered as bearing a significant cost of the environment by reducing the carbon sink and adding to greenhouse emissions. A sustainable pathway therefore would need a structural shift toward less reliance on carbon intensive energy sources, including wind solar, and biomass fuels.

2.2.7 COMMUNICATION, ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

2.2.7.1 Key Government and International Priorities

Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) was anchored on *Economic Transformation and Job Creation*. A key strategy of the Result Area No.6, was to attain *improved transport system and infrastructure*; while Result Area No.8, outlined strategies for *enhanced information and communication technology*. Thus, in the Chongwe IDP, the relevant strategies would include the following;

- Construction and rehabilitation of road networks;
- Improved ICT infrastructure for service delivery; and

- Promote adoption electronic services

National Transport Policy (2019)

The 2019 National Transport Policy stated that transport network played a critical role in facilitating the development process of Zambia. In Zambia, transport infrastructure had often been steered by the public sector while transport service has been provided largely by the private sector. The vision of the transport policy was therefore, “*to have an efficient and integrated transport system in Zambia by 2030*”. Thus the specific strategies that were relevant in the IDP formulation included the following;

- Promote development of road transport services, facilities and infrastructure that meet the global safety standards;
- Promote sustainable conveyance of both goods and passengers to achieve economic and social needs;
- Develop systems to facilitate Non-motorised transport; and
- Develop economic and integrated transport infrastructure and systems.

2.2.7.2 Existing State of Communication and Transport in Chongwe

Telecommunication

Geographically, the District is well positioned, being just 45 kilometres from Lusaka, Zambia’s capital city. Chongwe centre and most of the settlements and farms on the west half, had relatively easier access to the mobile telecommunication services provided by Airtel, MTN and ZAMTEL. Other areas, particularly on the eastern, northern and southern zones experienced poor access to mobile telephone network. The areas below were especially deprived:

- i. Kalubwe area in Kapwayambale ward
- ii. Areas around Kasenga Primary School in Kasenga ward
- iii. Most areas in Nchute ward
- iv. Mulalika, Ndapula and Margret Mwachiyeya areas in Lwiimba ward
- v. Katoba ward
- vi. Bunda Bunda Primary School, Masungaire Pre-School, part of Mphango area and Kapete area in Kapete ward
- vii. Parts of Mwalumina Ward

Based on the listing above, it can be inferred that the Wards on eastern region of the District were deprived of communication services with the south-eastern part being more deprived.

Roads and Transportation

The main road in Chongwe was the T4 international highway (the Great East Road), which dissected the District into two and was the vital link to Lusaka City, as well as the towns of the Eastern Province, and to the neighbouring countries of Malawi and Mozambique. As can be observed from **Figure 18** below, the Main and District roads terminated into the T4 Highway Road across the entire extent of the District.

Most roads in Chongwe District were of gravel standard and were poorly maintained. Nonetheless, there had been recent efforts to upgrade township roads to bituminous standard. These included the following:

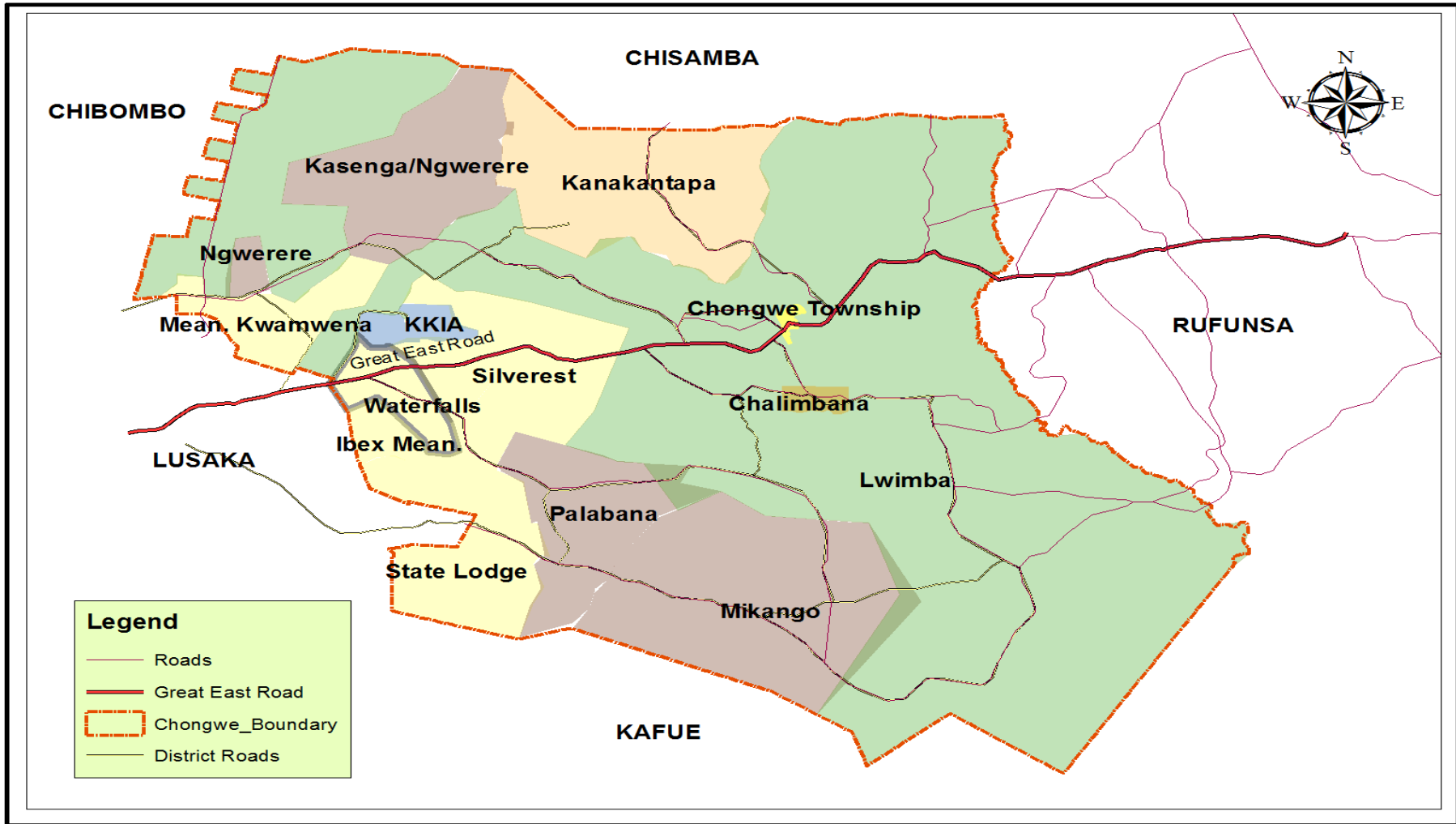
- i. T4 to Chongwe hospital
- ii. T4 to Chongwe Council
- iii. T4 to Chongwe Secondary school
- iv. T4 to District Administrative Offices
- v. T4 to Chongwe Police station

Additionally, access roads leading to some housing schemes that were closer to Lusaka city, i.e., Meanwood Ndeke, Kwamwena, Silverest and Ibex Hill, had similarly been paved. However, many services facilities such as education, health care and community facilities in the District were still hard to access due to the poor state of roads. Furthermore, the roads leading to the agricultural settlements were similarly in poor state. These settlements included areas such as Mwalumina, Katoba, Kasenga, Nchute wards as well as Chikumbi area of Kapwayambale, Mphango area in Kapete, Chitentabunga Primary School in Lwiimba, Mulalika and Chilyabale areas in Manyika.

Further, the Road Development Agency (RDA) had earmarked rehabilitation works on the GER highway based on the following scope:

1. Upgrading of Great East Road (T4) to dual Carriageway from KKIA to Chongwe
2. Rehabilitation of Chongwe to Luangwa Bridge stretch;
3. Construction of a weighbridge in Chongwe.

Figure 18: Chongwe Key District Roads



Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

2.2.7.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation

Road infrastructure was a key requirement in promoting liveable communities and economic development. Almost all the visited communities reiterated the need to have their community and District roads developed or rehabilitated. Another key request from the communities was for installation of mobile telecommunication network masts for the areas that lacked the service.

2.2.7.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Unlocking the economic potential of the District would require development of feeder roads as well as the penetration of telecommunication infrastructure. These key roads include the following classes:

- i. Nine (09) District roads, measuring 207 kilometres that would need rehabilitation or upgrading to bituminous standard;
- ii. Twenty-seven (27) Primary Feeder roads, measuring approximately 273 kilometres that would need rehabilitation or upgrade to bituminous standard;
- iii. Sixty-eight (68) Un-gazetted Feeder roads measuring 568.2 kilometres, will need to be rehabilitated

Further, one implication of the projected increase in the population was that there would be a corresponding expansion in the demand for both mobile phone and internet services. To accommodate this potential, additional investment in communication infrastructure will inevitably be needed, particularly in the rapidly urbanising western zone.

2.2.7.5 Impact of Existing Trends on Land Use

The continued growth of settlements may reinforce ribbon development pattern along the primary roads, as well as radial development around the existing core Township. Thus the current dependence on the Great East Road (*Trunk road*), was likely to intensify traffic volume as well as conflict, especially within the urban core. Further, it was likely that the Kankantapa/Ngwerere primary road, and the Leopards/Chalimbana loop Road would continue to attract peripheral settlements the corridors. This pattern would consequently reinforce long commutes to access services in the built up centers. Thus there would be need to promote compact growth options in order to reduce the travel distance to where people live, work and play, and thereby reducing the carbon footprint. Provision of equitable transport will include making the roads accessible to all users including the farmers, commuters, pedestrians, cyclists as well as the disabled persons.

Similarly, the provision of telecommunication services would logically follow the settlement structure. Therefore, pursuing a 2-pronged strategy of compact development in the western zone would be important to control the sprawling development, while in the eastern zone, establishing rural service nodes, would reinforce the viability of peripheral settlements.

2.2.7.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

Climate Change impacts on precipitation, temperature and flooding events, which may affect the durability of both access roads and crossing points, as well as telecommunication infrastructure.

Therefore, the challenge for Chongwe District was the existing weak capacity for early warning and disaster risk reduction measures (climate proofing).

2.2.8 HEALTH

2.2.8.1 Key Government and International Priorities

Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) anchored *human and social development* as key result areas-Pillar II. The key strategies that were relevant for the IDP included the following:

- i. Strengthen public health programmes;
- ii. Expand capacity to increase access to quality health care;
- iii. Enhance food security and nutrition; and
- iv. Promote private sector participation in health care delivery.

National Health Strategic Plan 2017-2025

The 2017-2025 National Health Sector Strategic Plan (NHSP) covering five-years provided guidance on all health interventions in the health sector through provision of a range of care with particular emphasis placed on strengthening the primary health care (PHC). In the IDP time horizon, focus would be on implementing the NHSP 2017-2025 objectives in order to improve health service delivery.

Malaria Elimination Strategy 2017-2025

The goal of the Malaria Elimination Strategy was to attain a malaria free District through elimination of local malaria infections and disease progression. This strategy further sought to prevent reintroduction and importation of malaria into the District. Therefore, the implementation of this strategy would be a key focus area during the IDP period.

2.2.8.2 Existing State of Health in Chongwe

Health Services

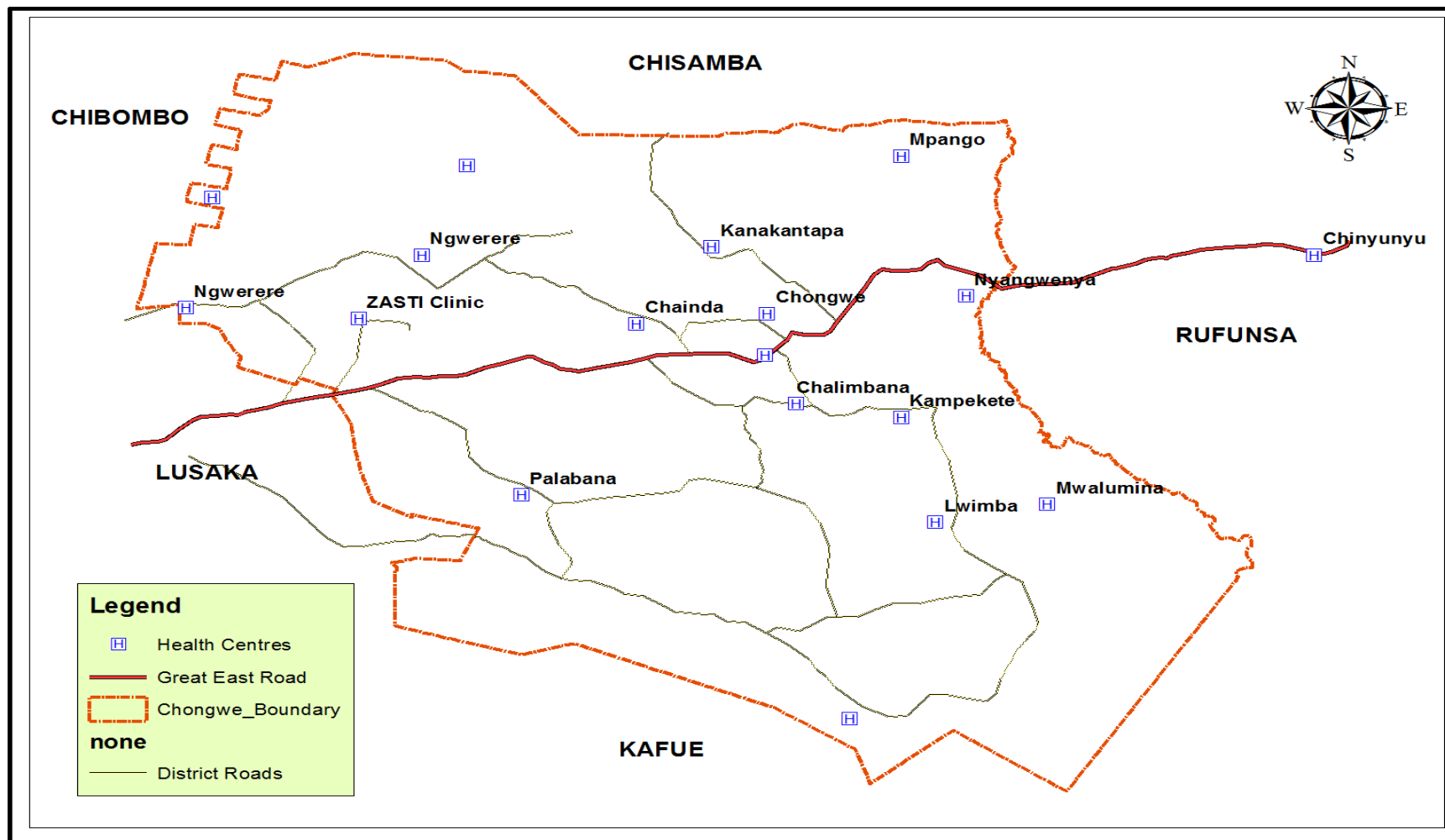
Chongwe District Health Office provided promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services to the community. The District also provided laboratory services which include CD4 count at Chongwe District Hospital, Chongwe Rural Health Centre (RHC), Mikango Health Centre, ZAF 71 Health Centre and ZAF Lusaka Health Centre. In addition, Chongwe RHC, ZAF 71 and the District hospital had a Gene Xpert. The X-ray service was currently being provided at Chongwe District Hospital. Virtually all health institutions provided Option B + service (therapy option to reduce mother-child transmission of HIV) in the District. Currently, 37 health facilities were providing ART services in the District. This was largely attributed to the 'Test and Treat' program which was spearheaded by CIDRZ ACHIEVE program. Dental services are only provided by Chongwe District Hospital and Ngwerere Main RHC. There was one Mortuary in the District situated at Chongwe District Hospital with a capacity of twelve (12) bodies, which was inadequate considering the rising population.

The geographic location of the main health facilities in the District is seen in **Figure 19** below. Altogether, there were 41 Public Health Facilities: 18 Health Centers, 22 Health Posts and 1 District Hospital (First level Hospital). Apart from the public facilities, the District had four (04) privately owned facilities offering primary care.

Health Service Coverage

As can be seen in **Table 7** below, the District recorded above target for the *fully immunized* and *BCG coverage* in all the three years (2017-2019). This could be attributed to improvement in primary health care attendance, especially among the new suburban communities, such as the Meanwood neighborhoods, on the western part of the District. However, the table also shows a low coverage for focused antenatal throughout the three years. This was largely attributed to erratic FANC supplies and late ANC bookings. Those *Treated in Option B+* was another indicator that scored 100 percent across the years due to availability of testing kits and ART drugs. The table further shows an increase in PNC attendance largely attributed to the improvement in outreach services being offered in public spaces such as supermarkets. Further, there was a further low rate of the *New Acceptors of Family planning* methods which averaged 11 percent against the set target of 20 percent during the period.

Figure 19: Chongwe Health Centers



Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

Table 7: Key Performance Indicators

Indicator	2017		2018		2019	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
% under one year children fully immunized (0-11 months)	80%	95%	80%	101%	80%	99%
% BCG coverage	80%	113%	80%	116%	80%	96%
% new family planning acceptors	20%	17%	20%	19%	20%	11%
% pregnant women who received 1 st ANC services	80%	79%	80%	80%	80%	87%
% pregnant women who received focussed ANC	50%	47%	50%	38%	50%	45%
Delivered by skilled provider	60%	49%	60%	51%	60%	53%
% of pregnancy complications treated at B-BeMONC facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% of women attending postnatal care visit within 6 days and 6 weeks	60%	52%	60%	43%	60%	69%
% infants born to HIV + mothers receiving cotrimoxazole prophylaxis at six weeks	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%

Source: Chongwe District Health Office, 2019

Summary of Issues

The issues affecting the health sector are as outlined below;

- 1) Low number of facilities with staff houses, leading to low ratio of medical staff to population served.
- 2) Only 18 facilities (or about 44 percent) were equipped with incinerators, leading to poor access to surgical care service
- 3) Above 5 percent of *Children under 5years* prevalence of Malnutrition Levels (4 percent national average)
- 4) High teenage pregnancy associated with Maternal Deaths.
- 5) Lack of electricity in some facilities, leading to poor delivery of primary care service
- 6) Limited geographic coverage of infrastructure, leading to long distance travelled to access health facilities.
- 7) Increased lifestyle related Non-Communicable Diseases
- 8) Poor health seeking behavior in accessing health services

2.2.8.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation

The communities in almost all the Wards highlighted the need for improvement in the number of health care facilities such as health posts and/or clinics. This need was indicative of the infrastructure shortfall that existed at grassroots level. In Chinkuli Wards, for instance, residents appealed for staff housing to support the health infrastructure which was still under construction in the ward. The availability of resident medical staff was acknowledged as vital to the delivery of better quality services.

2.2.8.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The increasing growth in population was expected to expand demand for health care services. Thus the need for upgrade service delivery levels at grassroots would continue to be a significant challenge. Thus the development of health posts and centres, as well as the

deployment and retention of skilled medical staff was key focus areas during the IDP time period.

2.2.8.5 Impact of Existing Trends on Land Use

Securing land reservations for health facilities in the District was vital in preparing for the future requirements. With the current estimated population of **207, 613**, about 16 hectares of land was required for development of RHCs. Moreover, by 2034, the District would require an additional 5 Ha for rural health facilities. At the District level, potential interventions would include establishing additional **three (03) mini hospitals (Level 1)** -Chongwe, Lwimba and Ngwerere Wards, being potential population catchments, **and a (01) Level 2 hospital.**

2.2.8.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The health determinants, such as the availability of clean air, safe and adequate drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter were important for the enhancement of human development. However, the variability of climate (draughts and flood storms) had in recent years impacted negatively on the people's livelihoods in terms of food production, income generation. As a result, the reduced agricultural productivity further imposed stress on the general nutritional status of the population, hence the occurrence of malnutrition and stunted growth among children, as a health issue. Ultimately, the risk of increased the morbidity in the population, due to disease outbreaks, entailed an adverse impact on the aggregate local economy, which was dependent on low income farmers.

2.2.9. EDUCATION

2.2.9.1 Key Government and International Priorities Eighth National Development Plan

The 8NDP, outlined key result areas in respect of the *Human and Social Development* theme-Pillar II. During the IDP implementation period, key sector strategies will focus on realizing the *improved education and skills development* development outcome. The strategies are as outlined below:

- Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education
- Enhance access to skills training;
- Enhance private sector participation;
- Enhance role of science, technology and innovation

National Policy on Education (1996)

The 1996 National Policy on Education themed "*Educating our Future*" had a key objective to promote the democratization and decentralization of the education sector. The policy paid particular attention to productivity enhancement, curriculum relevance and diversification, efficient and cost effective management, capacity building, cost sharing, and revitalization of partnerships in the education sector. The Policy outlined the principles for development of the education sector in Zambia, which were equally relevant in the implementation of the IDP, as outlined below:

- *Liberalisation* – to uphold the right of the private organisations, individuals, religious bodies, and local communities to establish and control their schools;
- *Decentralisation* – devolution of power from the centre to the local level, in Districts and schools;
- *Equality and Equity* – to accord every individual the right to education;
- *Quality* – to facilitate the attainment of the highest standard of learning through teaching of excellent quality for all learners;
- *Partnership* – to strengthen partnerships in education development; and
- *Accountability* – to ensure the best possible use of the limited resources and to allow for public accountability.

2.2.9.2 Existing State of Education in Chongwe

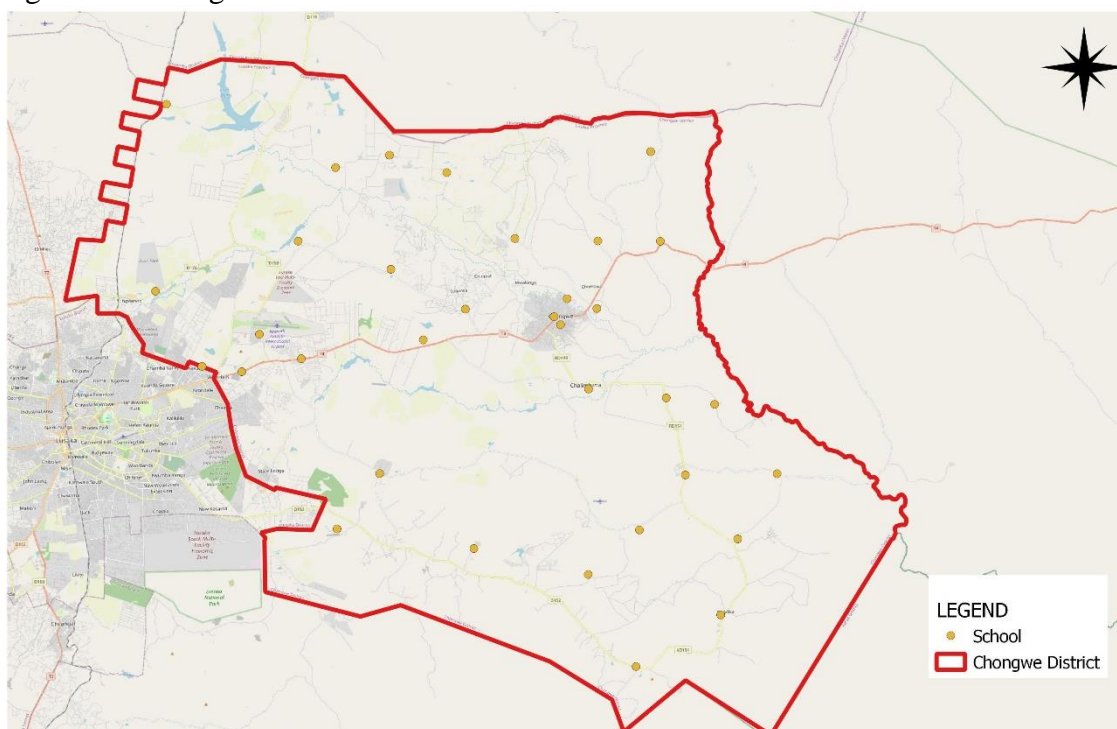
Overview

Chongwe District had a total number of **110 Schools**, i.e. 27 Community Schools, 23 Private Schools, 42 Public Primary Schools, and 18 Secondary Schools. These facilities accommodated a total of **48,073 pupils**, comprising 22,909 boys and 24,160 girls. In addition, there were 32 Early Childhood Education (ECE) Annexed Centers, 25 Literacy Classes and five (05) Primary schools which extensions for Grades 10-12. Among the 42 Primary schools, only six (06) schools had Special Education Units.

With regards to tertiary education, the District had six (06) number of institutions. These included the Chalimbana University, University of Lusaka, National in-Service Teachers College, Local Government Training Institute at Chalimbana, Palabana Dairy Institute as well as the Zambia Air Service Training College (ZAST). However, the training programs were prominently designed for students at national level. Thus the local relevance of these programs to the range of skills required locally was weak.

A key challenge affecting the education sector was the high pupil-teacher ratio which was attributed to inadequate infrastructure and low number of teachers. The District had a particularly large school age population (5-20 years) of 37.3 percent. It is therefore evident that the existing number of schools are not adequate to cater for the needs of the population. Also, inadequate accommodation for teachers affected teacher performance and availability. Furthermore, the District had a poor supply of relevant skills training programmes for the youth age group (15-35 years). Thus, without migrating to other towns, the youth were virtually deprived of trade or tertiary education. As this age-group, accounting for 32.7 percent of the population, held the future potential for the productivity of District, this gap was a fundamental setback to the development and retention of the productive population.

Figure 20: Chongwe Schools



Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

Key Performance Indicators

In relation to the national average Pass rate, which stood at 85 percent, the District average pass rate trailed below at 65 percent. Another important performance indicator was the Teacher-pupil ratio where the national standard was 1:25, while the District ratio was 1:40. With high Teacher- pupil ratio, and low examination Pass rate, it can be inferred that the quality of education was characterised by poor quality teaching, and low education progression among the school age population. Thus the current situation needs to be redressed in order to align with the Government principle to deliver quality education for all.

Furthermore, the distances covered by learners to access the learning facilities is an important performance indicator. The table below summarises the education standards for the key performance indicators.

Table 8: 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 ECE	1 classroom: 25 pupils
	Primary	1 classroom: 40 pupils
	Secondary	1 classroom: 35 pupils

4	Desk – Pupil	1 desk: 2 pupils (two-seater desks – Primary Section).
5	Book –Pupil	1 book: pupils

Source: Chongwe District Education Office, 2024

2.2.9.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation

The feedback from the residents indicated that the District had a significant challenge with availability of education infrastructure. All the 21 Wards highlighted the long distances covered by learners to access the existing school facilities, which was often beyond five (05) kilometres. Besides this, the residents submitted that the quality of infrastructure for the existing schools was generally unsatisfactory, due to poor maintenance.

2.2.9.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The education services were continually beset by limited and aged infrastructure, high maintenance costs of infrastructure and equipment, and rising demand from an increasingly youthful population. Based on Table 1. (*Population Structure*), the school age population (5-19 years) segment was significantly high, at 77,523 (representing 37.3 percent of the population in 2024). With the projected population, the number could rise to 99,236 (28 percent). Therefore, the number of available school places would continue to fall below demand, while the long distances to the facilities would further affect hamper the quality of learning. This may be one of the factors causing delayed enrolment of the school age children, especially in the east to south-eastern part of the District. Further, over enrolment, particularly in the western and north-western part of the District was another factor affecting the overall high teacher-pupil ratio.

2.2.9.5 Impact of Existing Trends on Land Use

Limited school facilities had long term impacts on land use function and pattern. Sustained high number of learners at each facility would increase pedestrian traffic volume around the school neighbourhood, likely raising the need for heightened safety and security measures. More significantly, this trend would trigger responsive land conversions toward private school establishment. These pattern were more likely to be observed in the more urbanising western zone of the District.

2.2.9.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The impact that climate change had on household incomes and general health further manifests in the education sector. Poor nutrition and poor health impaired the learner’s cognitive learning and physical development. Perpetually low household incomes further limited the capacity of the poor to support their children to acquire secondary school and tertiary learning. This, along with early marriages, fomented a vicious cycle of poverty in the families.

2.2.9.7 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

The accessibility and completion level of Education for children especially the girl child, seemed a challenge due to high drops out as a result of cultural beliefs and other vices that deemed girls as future potential wives as opposed to girls’ potential to contribute to the economic productivity of families and a District at large through Education.

2.2.10. COVID-19 PANDEMIC

With the on-set of Covid-19, the Government undertook intervention measures across several sectors. While focus was on detecting and curing, other control measures included restricting travel, public gatherings (meetings, churches and restaurants) and social interactions (stay-home sanction).

2.2.10.2 Existing State of Covid-19 in Chongwe District

Overview

The Coronavirus Disease, which is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2), has posed serious threats to human health.

The global pandemic emergent Covid-19 has continued to cause both health and socio-economic challenges country-wide. According to Chongwe District Health Office 2025, the District recorded the first case in June 2024. The transmission of Covid-19 was significantly influenced by several socio-economic factors. It was likely that proximity to the international airport, population density and the proximity to Lusaka (which was the Covid-19 hot spot), played a role in the transmission pattern.

Locally, the notable impact areas of Covid-19 included the following sectors:

- i) Education,
- ii) Health,
- iii) Water and Sanitation,
- iv) Economy,
- v) Arts and Culture Sector

The impacts are described below along with identified resilience measures.

2.2.10.3. The Impact of Covid-19 on Education

Several studies have been done on Covid-19 in Zambia with specific emphasis on the impact of Covid-19 on the education system. The following were some of the observed impacts:

- i. Children had restricted social interaction, i.e. they could not freely play which was critical for their wellbeing and development.
- ii. School closures, limited learners' interaction with peers thereby limiting their understanding of important instructions.
- iii. Slow learners and those in rural parts of the District were particularly affected due to non-physical contact with teachers as they always needed close supervision.
- iv. Reduced learning time due to health guidelines that require spacing between learners.

- v. Pressure on financial resources due to unplanned expenses meant to provide learners and teachers with Covid-19 materials such as hand wash facilities, screening equipment and disinfectants.
- vi. Extended working hours for teachers due to extended sessions. This over stretched teachers especially in schools with less teaching staff.

2.2.10.3.1. Resilience measures reduce Disruption of the Sector

- i. Introduction of e-learning platforms so that in case similar diseases occur, schools would not close.
- ii. Provision of mobile clinics where schools were far from the existing health facilities could be served.

2.2.10.4. Impact of Covid-19 on Arts and Culture

The Covid-19 pandemic led to cancellation of local customary ceremonies and events. The most salient events that were affected included Chikwela Makumbi ceremony, and the International mother tongue day event.

Some of the notable outcomes were as follows:

- i) Practitioners and promoters in the film and theatre industries could not produce and showcase their products physically to the public.
- ii) The music industry faced much disruption. Artists who made their living through live performances at public events and selling their studio recorded music, fell into financial instability.
- iii) Loss of indigenous knowledge due to death of the elderly population, who were usually the custodians of local culture and skills.

Resilience measures reduce Disruption of the Sector

- i. Integrate the local artists bodies in the sensitization interventions
- ii. Facilitate the adoption of e-platforms such as the Facebook, YouTube to advertise and market their products and services.

- iii. Catalogue elements of intangible Cultural heritage which were at risk of extinction.
- iv. Establish a cultural center or Museum where artists could develop skills, produce and showcase their products, which integrated resilience features.
- v. Open public access and commercialize heritage sites including the Leopard Hill caves in Katoba to bolster tourism visits.

2.2.10.5. The Impact of Covid-19 on the local Economy

The Covid-19 pandemic adversely affected the labour market, and supply chains, leading to wide spread business disruption. Locally, the following were the observed impacts on the economic sector:

- i. Increased cost of production as supply lines were disrupted, and depressed credit supply due to uncertainty.
- ii. Reduced business incomes due to partial closure of operations
- iii. Reduced employment due to redundancies.
- iv. Reduced household incomes and depressed consumer market
- v. Constrained provision of municipal service Reduction in local taxes and levies paid to Chongwe Municipal Council.
- vi. Reduced productivity and incomes for local farmers due to limited access to supply and produce markets.
- vii. Loss of employment leading to redundancies and business closures.

Resilience measures to reduce Disruption of the Sector

- i. Adapting resilient workflows, and supporting distributed work including online working.
- ii. Enabling business line adaptation to new value creation during pandemic phases.
- iii. Harnessing stronger production-sales linkages between agriculture and industry players
- iv. Promote *produce/buy local* schemes.

2.2.10.7. Impact of Covid-19 on Health Sector

The health sector had the most acute impacts from the case load of the Covid-19 pandemic. Its capacity to manage the care of patients was affected by inadequate preparedness in terms of adequacy of infrastructure, logistical supplies and the medical staff needed to fight the disease.

2.2.10.7.1 Inadequate infrastructure for COVID-19 Response

Due to inadequate infrastructure, the District had to improvise space for the care of overwhelming numbers of patients. At the District hospital, which operated as the main management centre, a Male ward was modified as an Isolation center for Covid-19 patients, even though the required equipment was unavailable. As a result only severe cases were admitted, while the rest were placed under home based care.

2.2.10.7.4 Resilience measures reduce Disruption of the Sector

The District requires a robust multi-sectorial coordination and response toward the fight against the disease in order to ensure continued containment of the disease. A number of interventions have been identified as key to the sustainability of response capacity, as below;

1. Enhance capacities of institutions in the District to work collectively through an integrated management framework to prepare for and manage pandemics or disasters.
2. Strengthen logistic supply and deployment mechanisms to sub-District health facilities.
3. Strengthen disease surveillance at community and facility level to enable early detection and control of the disease.
4. Establishment of quarantine or isolation facility for management of Covid-19 and other future pandemics.
5. Improved public access to community amenities including potable water and green open spaces.

2.3 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF ISSUES

The review of the state of development and existing sector plans and policies had identified development constraints and issues that provided a framework within which Chongwe IDP would be framed and implemented. The IDP would provide the local policy framework to inform the execution of national plans and policies, with respect to the local constraints and opportunities. An overriding risk factor was climate change, which compounded challenges relating to the utilization of natural resources and population capital. The following is the summary of core issues affecting the status of District:

- 1) Uncontrolled and inefficient spatial pattern of settlements in the District;
- 2) Large proportion of infant and adolescent population, with Poverty levels at 60 percent with severity in the deprived rural wards in the eastern half of the District
- 3) Low Agricultural productivity at 0.7tons/Ha, Livestock at 70,000kgs per annum and Fisheries at 30,000kgs per annum;

- 4) Expanding low value informal sector businesses, comprising Low skilled youth population;
- 5) Decreasing availability of surface water and vegetation cover due to adverse human activity in the Chalimbana-Chongwe River basin;
- 6) Low quality of environmental health due to uncollected municipal solid waste including lack of waste reduction, segregation, reuse and recycling;
- 7) Increasing risk of water stress for the expanding urban areas and rural peripheral populations;
- 8) Low access to improved Sanitation Services up to 55 percent in the rural wards;
- 9) Low access to electricity energy, telecommunication and road transport;
- 10) Low Mother/Child health status and low education attainment due to drop out.

The chart below relates the local issues with the IDP and 8NDP categorization, as a means to facilitate the integrated understanding of the state of development.

	8NDP STRATEGIC AREA	IDP SECTOR/THEME	ISSUES
1	Economic Transformation and Job Creation	Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanding informal sector characterised by low value trading ventures. - Low agricultural productivity (0.7tons/Ha-Maize; 70,000kg/annum –livestock; 30,000kg/annum-fisheries) - Unexploited supply linkages between small enterprises/smallholder farmers and large scale farmers or agro-processing industries
2	Human and Social Development	Population and Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High fertility (5births/woman compared to 4.38 national average (2024)); large dependent population (45 percent of population being under 15 years) - large youth population of 32.7 percent of population requiring skills training and employment - 60 percent poverty headcount, more severe poverty level affecting the southern-eastern Wards of the District (Lwimba-78pc; Manyika, Nchute & Katoba-76pc) due to rugged terrain and scarcity water for irrigation
		Social services and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High pupil/teacher ratio of 1:40, compared to a national standard of 1:25, particularly on the western part of the District due to population increase - Low education and skills attainment due to drop out - Low access to primary health and family planning services due to distances. - High teenage pregnancy along with low family planning service acceptance -11percent (2019)
3	Environmental Sustainability	Natural Resources and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface and ground water insecurity due to degrading agricultural and human settlement practices in the upper Chalimbana-Chongwe River basin

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deforestation and ecological degradation in the upper Chalimbana-Chongwe River basin. -
		Built Environment and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inefficient and unbalanced settlement pattern and transport network: uncoordinated suburbanisation of western half of the District due to expansion of Lusaka metropolitan influence - Constrained development urban form of the core Township area along the Great North Road corridor - Limited access to infrastructure networks (roads, electricity and telecommunication) on the eastern and southern wards of the District - Poor environmental quality due to ineffective management wastes in urbanising settlements
4	Good Governance	Housing and Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak coordination of land administration and settlements development in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Customary neighbourhoods that surround Chongwe Township, and Palabana Wards; resulting in disjointed urban form with peri-urban character. b) Market driven private housing schemes resulting in spatially and socially secluded working class neighbourhoods.

PART THREE

THE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.0.0. INTRODUCTION

The *Development Framework* set out the vision, development objectives, priorities and strategies for development of Chongwe District. Informed by the *Planning Survey and Issues Report*, the objectives and strategies set out in this part are meant to address the key development constraints and opportunities, and to facilitate a sustained development course.

This part has three (3) main sections, the first section defines the long term vision; the second section defines the goals, objectives and strategies and the final section outlines the Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

3.1.0. DEFINING THE LONG -TERM VISION

3.1.1 The Vision Statement

The vision for Chongwe District was stated as;

“A Liveable and Resilient Municipality by 2034”

3.1.2. Explanation of the Vision

Liveable

The concept of liveability is similar to the concept of social sustainability but is however fundamentally different in the aspects of scale, context and potential. Gough (2015) discusses that *Liveability* is about “now” and “here”, it is about the experience of place – where people live, how they travel to work, and ways that they interact with each other and their surroundings. Liveability is achieved through policies that promote the well-being and provision of services that a community needs or desires.

A liveable community is one that offers choice and diversity in the range of amenities available to people who live and work in the community (ibid). The Development Framework for Chongwe has the aim to satisfy basic needs, such as food, shelter, and health by meeting the short term needs through to the longer-term strides toward sustainability.

Resilience

The Planning Survey and Issues Report has outlined that the effects of Climate change were a key driver of the challenges faced by the District, such as inadequate water availability and low productivity in the agricultural sector.

Resilience can be conceptualized in three different ways, i.e. the *engineering*, *ecological* and *evolutionary* models (Dawley, et. al., 2010). The *engineering model* defines resilience on the basis of elasticity - a system's ability to resist disturbance and /or the speed of its return to a pre-existing equilibrium or steady state (Hill, et al., 2008). The *ecological model* provides that whilst a resilient "region" may indeed retain or return to its pre-shock single equilibrium state, it may also adapt by moving to one of a number of multiple equilibriums, perhaps performing better or worse than the pre-shock (Dawley, et. al., 2010).

The *evolutionary approach* contends that economies evolve and move along open-ended developmental trajectories with an unknown endpoint, and the economic landscape is therefore viewed as a "complex adaptive system" (ibid). Dawley et. al., (2010) discusses that evolutionary approach focuses on *adaptation*, *adaptability* and *adaptive capacity* of a local or regional economy. Resilience through *adaptability* emerges through opportunities or decisions to leave a path that may have proven successful in the past in favour of a new, related or alternative trajectory or niche, while resilience through *adaptation* can be understood as the ability to respond to an economic shock with a movement towards, at least in the short run, a pre-conceived model of regional or sectoral development which may have been successful prior to the shock (ibid). Adaptability and adaptation are therefore broadly complementary concepts and explain how different components of a regional economy (sectors; labour markets; political interests etc.) integrate to provide complex, often fragmented and varying forms of resilience in any particular place (ibid).

The vision for Chongwe was therefore to develop a robust *adaptive system* that would sustain economic productivity and liveability of the settlement despite the negative environmental and economic shocks.

Municipality

The Local Government Act, Number 2 of 2019 defines Municipality as "*a District for which a municipal Council is established under the Act*". Before a District can attain the City status, it is conferred with the status of *Municipal District* as provided for under Section 3 of the Local Government Act. Municipality therefore signifies the level of growth or status of a District. The term Municipality in the vision does not *only* mean the Council but it represents the aspired status of the District, and all the inhabitants and development stakeholders.

3.2.0 DEFINING GOALS OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.2.1 Goals and Objectives

Based on the synthesis of the key development issues, the Goals and objectives for development of Chongwe District were framed as below;

Goal One: Balanced Growth pattern of the spatial form ensured

Objectives

- 1) To attain spatial orderliness by 2034.
- 2) To attain spatial efficiency and integration in the pattern of the built-up environment in both the rural and urban wards by 2034.

Goal Two: Improved access to Welfare and Community Development Services in all Wards

Objectives

- 3) To reduce poverty head count to 10 percent by 2034
- 4) To promote education re-entry of the school age population, and youth skills training for the post-school age resident by 2034.
- 5) To promote access to contraception and Mother/child health services for all by 2034
- 6) To provide secure access to potable water sources and improved sanitation facilities to 100 percent of the population in both urban and rural areas by 2034
- 7) To increase accessibility to ICT services for all by 2034
- 8) To double the proportion of the population with access to renewable clean energy by 2034;

Goal Three: Accelerated and Climate resilient economic growth

Objectives

- 9) To double agricultural productivity to 1.4 tons/Ha by 2034;
- 10) To grow Livestock and Fisheries productivity threefold to 210,000 kg/annum, 90,000kg/annum respectively, by 2034;
- 11) To promote income diversification of the rural households.
- 12) To improve access to business development services and capital funding to agro-based small and medium scale enterprises.
- 13) To improve accessibility to all-weather rural transportation and market infrastructure by 2034

Goal Four: Sustainably managed Environmental services

Objectives

- 14) To increase the local forestry cover by an additional 500 Ha, and access to sustainable energy sources by 2034;
- 15) To attain 70 percent solid waste collection and treatment capacity by 2034;

3.2.2 Strategies

This part outlines the key strategies to be implemented in order to achieve the outlined strategic objectives, as outlined below:

- 1) **Objective 1:** To attain spatial orderliness, efficiency and balance in the pattern of settlements in all Wards by 2034.

A key constraining issue was the unstructured expansion of population centres including Chongwe urban, Chalimbana, Silverest and Ngwerere settlement. Accordingly, **Chapter Five** elaborates the Spatial Development Framework to address the structural imbalance.

Strategies

- 1) Collaborate with Traditional authorities in order to establish a hierarchy of settlements and to secure land reservations for future settlements, agricultural and natural reserve needs;
- 2) Prepare Local Area Plans for the containment of the rapidly expanding settlements and to delineate land for agricultural and natural reserves;
- 3) Facilitate public private partnership in residential housing to cater for social housing needs
- 4) Enhance Development Control Monitoring and Enforcement capacity

Objective 2: To reduce Poverty head count to 10 percent by 2034

A fundamental issue in Chongwe District was that Poverty head count was high, estimated at 60 percent. The national goal was to reduce poverty head count to 20 percent according to vision 2030. The under listed strategies would feed into Governments Strategic Objectives on poverty and vulnerability reduction as outlined in the Eighth National Development Plan.

Strategies

- 1) Enhance the delivery of the Food Security pack;
- 2) Increase efficiency in the delivery of social cash transfer;
- 3) Enhance delivery of the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme;
- 4) Promote implementation of the Farmer Input Support Programme;
- 5) Promote community-led income activities in agro-processing, tourism, forestry, and wastes management.

Objective 3: To promote access to Education and Health services for all by 2034

The under listed strategies would feed into the achievement of Government's Strategic Objectives as outlined in the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP). **Chapter Four** shows the activities that will be implemented to meet the captioned objectives.

Strategies

- 1) Strengthen public health programmes
- 2) Expand capacity to increase access to quality health care, including family planning services, which had low acceptance;
- 3) Enhance food security and nutrition;
- 4) Promote local staff development of teaching and health personnel;
- 5) Promote education, and youth skills training infrastructure development;
- 6) Promote equitable and inclusive access to education, including uptake of skills and tertiary training within the existing tertiary institutions.

Objective 4: To provide secure access to potable water sources and improved sanitation facilities to 100 percent of the population in both urban and rural areas by 2034

The identified issue was that the quantity of urban water supply was inadequate to meet the current and future demand of up to 20,000m³/day; and that rural water was under perpetual stress particularly in the lower Chongwe River basin. The entire District anticipated to reach a total demand of up to 50,000m³/day. On the other hand, the status of sanitation service was mostly *unimproved* (at 5 percent) especially in the rural parts of the District where 75 percent of the population reside. **Chapter Four** outlines the programme activities that will be implemented to achieve the captioned objective.

Strategies

- 1) Local and trans-boundary aquifer exploration and development;
- 2) Promotion of inter-catchment water transfer schemes;
- 3) Enhancement of rain water harvesting and catchment protection;
- 4) Develop irrigation dam in the lower Chalimbana River sub-catchment area;
- 5) Improve availability of water and sanitation infrastructure.

Objective 5: To increase access to ICT for all by 2034

The key identified issue is that the District still has a number of places which are not covered by telecommunication services.

Strategies

- 1) Promote development of ICT hubs in collaboration with the local learning institutions;
- 2) Promote installation of communication towers in areas of low network coverage.

Objective 6: To double the proportion of the population with access to renewable clean energy by 2034

Strategies

- 1) Migrate to less carbon-intensive energy by electrifying rural areas;
- 2) Develop solar energy farms, and mini-grid schemes;
- 3) Develop distribution infrastructure and connect all the main production or service centres to electricity.

Objective 7: To double agricultural productivity by 2034

The key identified issue was that, agricultural productivity had been reducing in recent years and had reached a low maize output of 0.7 tons/ha, in 2019/20 agricultural season. **Chapter Four** outlines the implementation programme and activities to stimulate increased productivity.

Strategies

- 1) Improve Production and Productivity, including extension services;

- 2) Promote diversification within the agricultural sector, including out grower schemes;
- 3) Establish
- 4) Enhance Development of Agricultural Infrastructure, including irrigation farming

Objective 8: To expand Livestock and Fisheries productivity by 200 percent by 2034

The key issue was that the District had declining productivity of livestock and fisheries subsector at production levels of 30,000 kilogrammes of fish/ annum and only 70,000/annum, while potential existed. **Chapter Four** outlines the programmes activities that will be implemented to achieve the captioned objective.

Strategies

- 1) Improve production and productivity through uptake of technology;
- 2) Improve access to finance for production, processing and markets
- 3) Promote value addition within the livestock and fisheries sector;
- 4) Increase investment in livestock and fisheries Infrastructure;

Objective 9: To promote economic diversification by 2034

The key identified issue was that the District had untapped potential in the tourism/hospitality, and agro-industries. In **Chapter Four**, the programme activities that will be implemented to achieve the captioned objective, will be outlined.

Strategies

- 1) Promote local integration of manufacturing sector
- 2) Promote mainstreaming of the informal enterprises in District economy through business linkages with industry and tourism sectors.
- 3) Promote tourism value addition, and ceremonial events packaging to increase local economic impact
- 4) Promote skills and product quality of small and medium scale enterprises in construction, manufacturing, and services sectors.
- 5) Support small/medium scale business networking

Objective 10: To Upgrade Transport Infrastructure by 2034

The identified issue was that the road transport network was limited to the Great East Road trunk and two-partially developed primary roads, which restricted the efficient movement of goods and residents within and out of the District.

Strategies

- 1) Upgrade southern parts of the Leopards-Chalimbana (D151/152) loop road to paved status
- 2) Upgrade eastern parts of Ngwerere/Kasisi road to paved status.

- 3) Develop local parallel roads along the Great East Road corridor to improve efficiency and safety of pedestrians within the Township area

Objective 11: To increase the local forestry cover by an additional 500 Ha by 2034

The key identified issue was that Chongwe have been experiencing significant loss of vegetation and forest cover due to expansion of settlements, farming, and charcoal production. The strategies outlined in this section are meant to conserve the forests. **Chapter Four** shows the activities that will be implemented to achieve the captioned objective.

Strategies

- 1) Improve patrols and community sensitization;
- 2) Promote forestation and re-forestation to improve tree species and increase the number;
- 3) Promote community-led forest based income projects

Objective 12: To develop an efficient solid waste management system by 2034

Strategies

- 1) Establish waste segregation centres to increase waste collection and management efficiency;
- 2) Promote community/private sector-led solid waste value chain to increase material reuse, recycling and reduction;

1.3.2 Analysis of Available Resources in the District

In this section, key resources domiciled in the District have been identified (Table 8). They present baseline opportunities for addressing the development constraints and fostering a pathway of resilient growth.

Table 9: Analysis of Resources in the District

S/N Issue	Potential	Description of Potential	Total Capacity	Current Utilisation	Spare Capacity	Potential Limiting Factors
Uncoordinated development of land in the District territory	Coordinated urban development	Uncoordinated land use and development in the territory under the traditional authorities	50 percent of land is under customary tenure	High	High	Weak coordination mechanism for land management between local authority and customary authorities
Uncontrolled residential development				High	High	

surrounding Chongwe Township	Town centre renewal and expansion	Re-ordered land use and urban development to integrate a mix of diverse landuse types	2.5km radius	Highly peri-urban development	Low	Non-existence of Planning Agreement with the traditional authority administering land beyond 1km radius.
High poverty head count	Existing welfare schemes	Expand impact of existing welfare schemes	All wards especially in south to eastern part of District	High	High	Remoteness of some areas in the northern eastern and southeastern parts of District
	Agricultural production	Fertile agricultural land and moderate rainfall Consumer market for food products in Lusaka city	Mostly north western parts of the District in the upper-middle Chongwe river basin	Moderate	High	Over dependence on rain fed agriculture. Poor water resource management. Potential threat on agricultural land due to competing change of land use for expanding urban development.
Secure access to water sources	Surface water availability	Constant availability of surface in the Chongwe river basin and its tributaries	12 months supply volume	High	Moderate	Unregulated upstream damming, agricultural land clearing and human settlements.

Secure access to water sources	Ground water availability	Production of domestic groundwater from aquifer south of main urban centre	12 months supply volume	Low	High	Expanding human settlement may disturb quantity and quality of water.
Low penetration of ICT services	Geographic proximity to based ICT providers and higher learning instutions	Proximity to higher learning institutions and ICT providers and	Three (03) ICT companies, and Two (02) Universities and a Remote sensing Centre	Low	High	Low telecommunication towers coverage due to dispersed rural settlements
Limited access to grid electricity energy	Solar plant potential land	Availability of solar plant potential land	Eastern part of District has underdeveloped land	Low	High	Mobilizing land may require t bargaining for consent from the traditional authorities
Declining livestock and fisheries productivity	Land and river resources	Availability of pastoral land, and main river basin	5,150km ² river catchment area	High	Low	Water quantity insecurity due to unregulated cultivations,

						agriculture, and settlements
Loss of vegetation and forest	Re-afforestation and rewilding parched land	Availability of cooperative grassroots community, and customary authorities	Upper and lower Changwe river basin	High	Low	Expansion of settlements, farming, and charcoal production
Economic diversification	Youth entrepreneurship upscaling	Availability of entrepreneurship potential as well as medium to large agro-industries	33 percent of the population (15-35 years)	High	Low	Low trades and business skills capacity; Low capacity to provide business development services
	Thriving Cultural tourism	Presence of foreign/local travellers through the Kenneth Kaunda International Airport		High	Low	Unavailable cultural village/center in close proximity to airport

3.3 THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

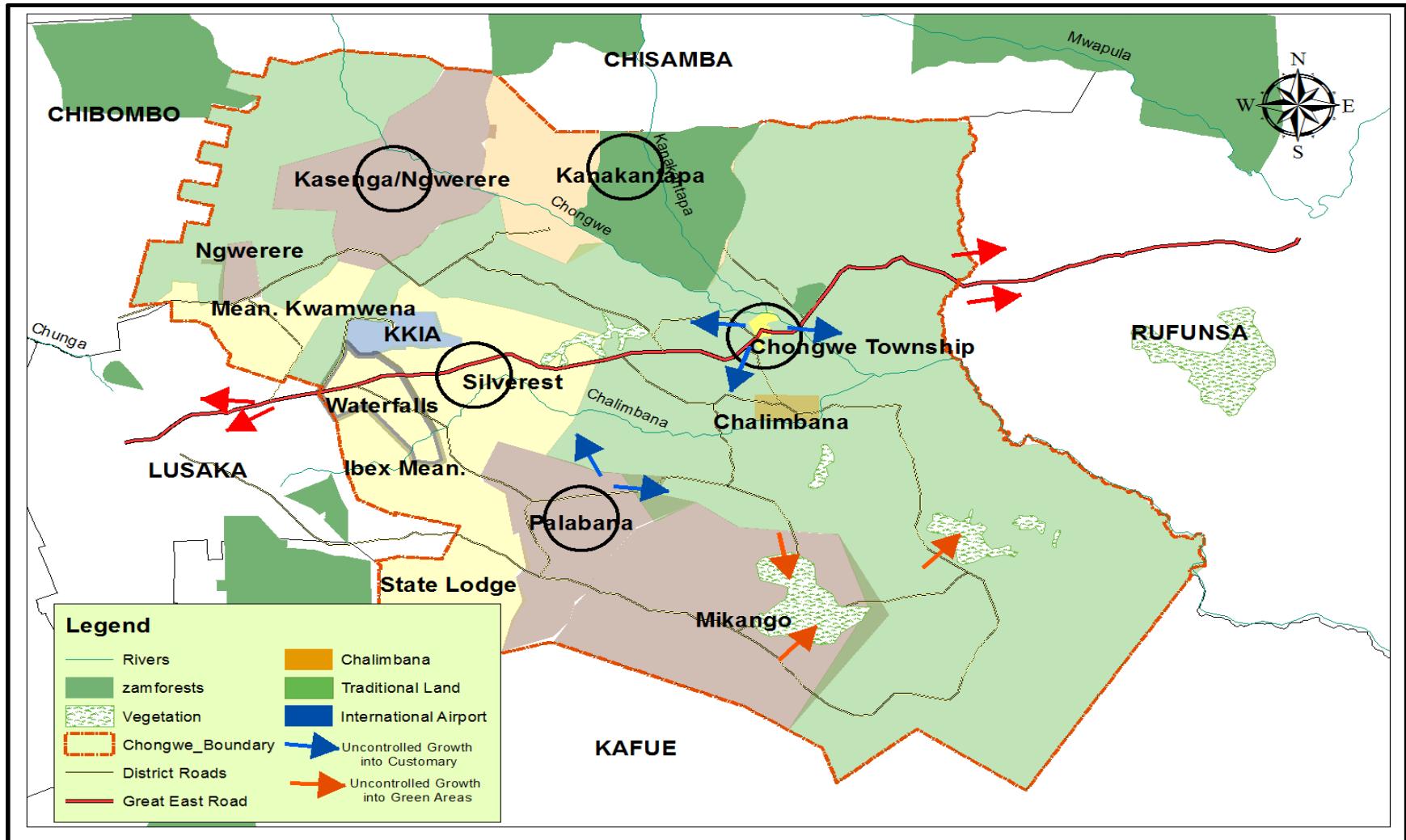
3.3.1 Present Land Uses and Key Issues

A large part of the eastern fringes of Lusaka City, which was undergoing suburban residential development, fell within Chongwe District, with most of the territory being subject to the royal authority of Senior Chieftainess Nkhomesha Mukamambo II. Thus, the harmonization of the development aspirations regarding the land use strategy was crucial in guiding the future spatial structure of Chongwe District, under the 2027-2033 IDP planning horizon.

Below, in **Figure 20**, is a synthesis of the current land use issues impacting on Chongwe District. The figure shows the continuous expansion trends of the expanding urban settlements, including Chongwe urban centre, which was encroaching onto the surrounding natural greenspace under the customary authority. Further, with the eastward expansion of Lusaka city, there is considerable uptake of green natural environment, as well as road corridors areas through housing developments and agricultural activities. The map shows existing principal agricultural land use zones in Palabana, Mikango, Kanakantapa, Kasenga, Ngwerere, as well as the residential zone in Chongwe urban core, Silverest-Palabana and Ngwerere neighbourhoods.

Therefore, considering the eastward of Lusaka metropolitan area, the key spatial development issue in the 10-20 years horizon, was the unplanned spatial expansion of the residential neighbourhoods, with significant impacts on agricultural zones, and the Chongwe river basin environment, which dominate the land use and land cover character of the District.

Figure 21: Baseline Map - Existing Settlement Pattern



Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

3.3.2 Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios

This section outlines the proposed future urban form for development of Chongwe District. Three (3) spatial development forms were envisioned, and were each assessed on three main parameters, that is:

- i) Relevance to the development vision,
- ii) Relevance to meeting the cross-cutting themes discussed in Chapter three (3) and;
- iii) The feasibility in implementation.

3.3.2.1 Status Quo Option- Maintaining the Existing Spatial Development Trend and Form

The first development scenario was to maintain the status quo. This means allowing the existing spatial growth to continue on its trajectory without alteration. The growth of Chongwe would then depend on traditional land alienation procedures and private sector subdivisions for land supply. There would be limited development control in the customary land due to absence of planning agreements. Thus the urban form would continue to be shaped by the cumulative effect of disparate farm land owners applying for planning permission to subdivide and change land use, and develop housing estates. This approach has the following key features;

Relevance

- 1) It would not help meet the vision of Chongwe to create liveable and resilient settlements as it would promote uncontrolled growth to a large extent and limited development control;
- 2) It would not contribute effectively to achieving Government's strategy of improving service delivery through the strengthening of land management and administration;
- 3) It would not contribute efficiently to the objective to attain spatial orderliness, efficiency and balance in the pattern of settlements in all Wards

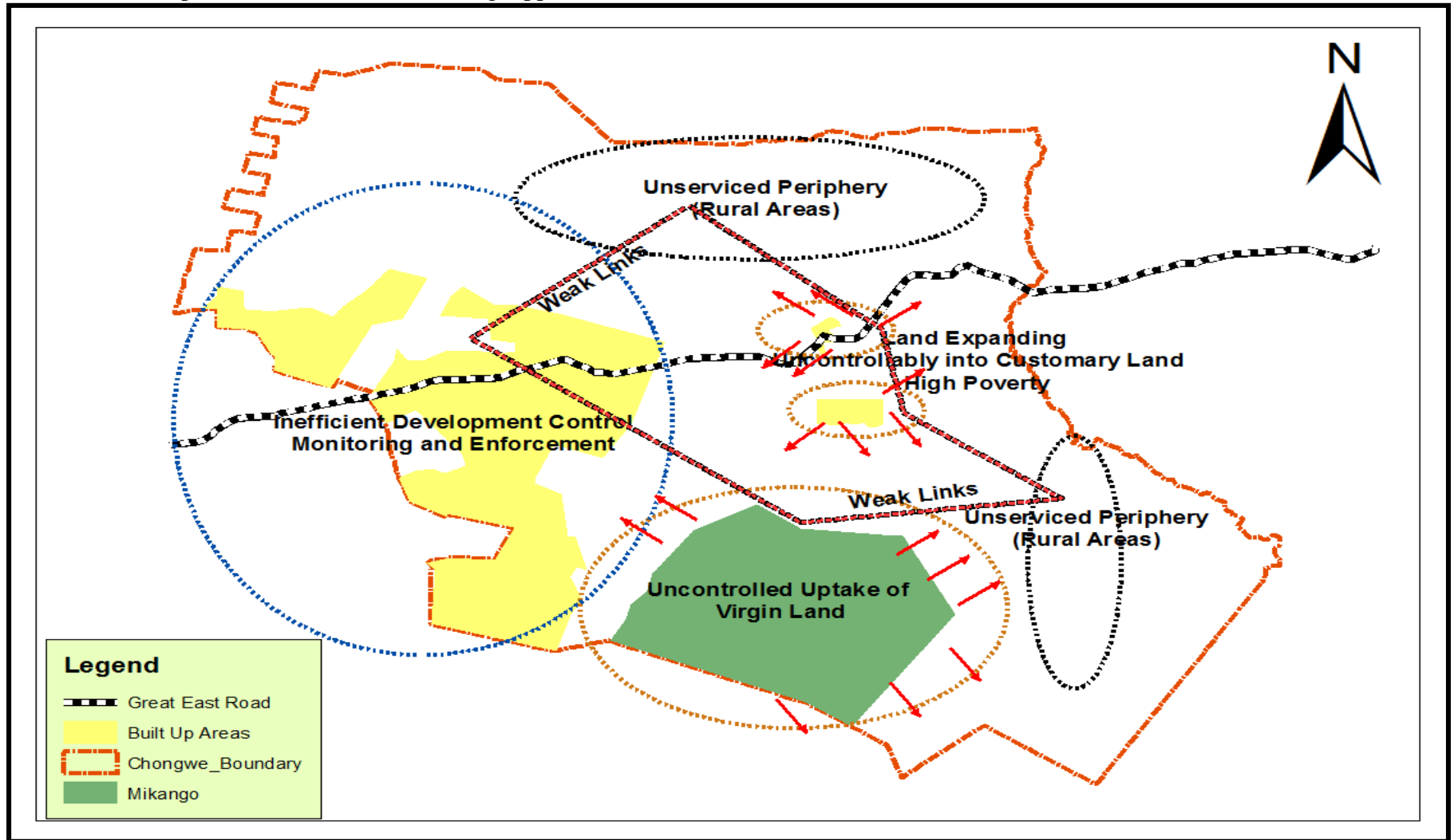
Contribution to meeting the cross-cutting themes

- 1) The approach would not promote the alleviation of poverty due to lack of deliberate strategies for intervention;
- 2) It would not resolve agricultural land and river basin degradation which would worsen impacts of climate change;
- 3) The approach would not promote equity in land use and development due to strong market influence.

Feasibility and Viability

- 1) The approach was feasible and easier to implement as it involves less financial and human resource commitments from the development actors. In **Figure 21**, below, it is shown the schematic representation of the development alternative. The result is broadly the creation of unplanned settlements, albeit conventional, inefficient transportation systems, expansive informal economy, as well as poor quality and access to for the rural parts of the District.

Figure 22: Schematic Representation of the Do Nothing Approach



Source: Developed By Chongwe Municipal Council

3.3.2.2 Land Recovery Option– Readjustment of Titled Land West of Chongwe and Re-planning of Chongwe Township

The second development scenario was premised on land readjustment strategy to recover and redesign land West of Chongwe (Chongwe urban core, Silverest-Palabana, and Ngwerere neighbourhoods) for intensive re-development, and to counter the sprawling pattern. The affected land consisted of titled land and the process would also involve regularisations and re-planning of land within Chongwe Township. The strategy would target forging working partnerships with traditional authorities and private land owners in order to engage them in public private.

In terms of the settlement structure, this option was an improvement of the Status Quo option. Its strength was the inherent capacity to readjustment of the landuse pattern in these settlements to achieve managed development and efficiency of design for liveability. In **Figure 22**, it is shown the proposed land re-adjustment option. The approach has the following key features:

Relevance

- 1) The alternative would contribute to meeting the objective on promoting compact development but mainly limited the three (03) principal settlement neighbourhoods;
- 2) It is limited in articulating the overall vision of the District to create liveable and resilient settlements due to its main focus on renewing the urban sector and managing sprawled development;
- 3) By integrating partnerships, it complies with Government’s strategy of improving service delivery through the strengthening of land management and administration.

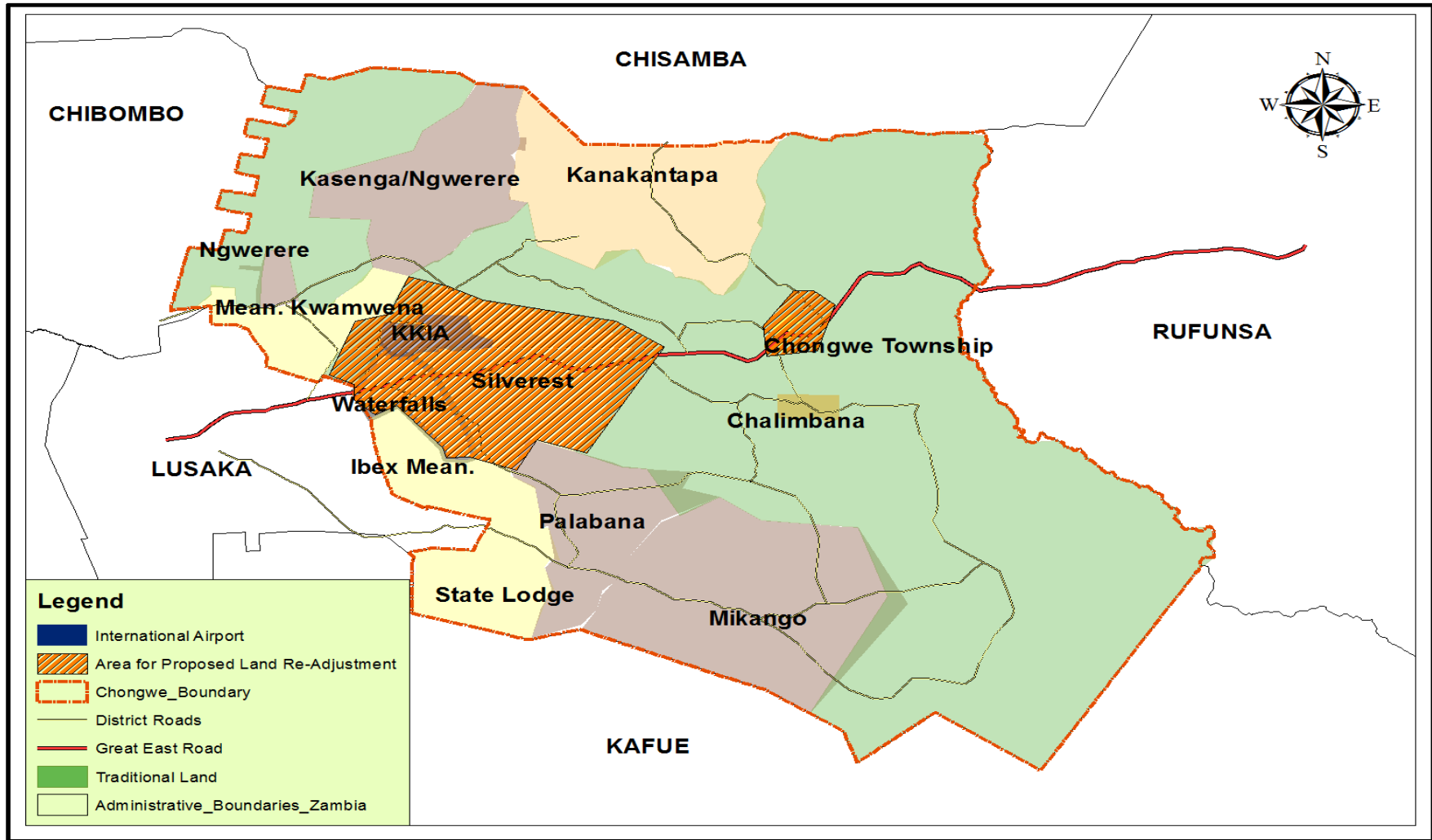
Contribution to meeting the cross-cutting themes in this plan

- 1) The approach would not promote the alleviation of poverty in the underserved rural Wards;
- 2) As a positive, the approach would recover land for the benefit of the larger community.
- 3) Its focus on curtailing sprawled development would contribute to balanced development and ecological preservation.

Feasibility and Viability

- 1) The approach would be risky to implement as it would be dependent on the willingness to cooperate by private property owners. Further, outcomes of future engagements with the traditional authorities could not be predicted with certainty.
- 2) It would require re-adjustment costs including legal and survey costs as well as extended bargaining with property owners covering vast neighbourhood areas.

Figure 23: Scenario Two - Land Re-Adjustment



Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

3.3.2.3 Development Node Option –Consolidation and Creation of Secondary Settlement Nodes

The third scenario aimed to consolidate secondary settlement centres in Palabana, Chalimbana and Silverest, Ndeke, Ngwerere area and Kanakantapa. The proposal was based on the observed development patterns currently taking place in these areas. Another key feature of this strategy was to establish a new node – a secondary Town centre (“Smart City” in Chief Bunda Bunda’s area), east of the current centre. This scenario required the development of the existing nodes in order for them to spur growth to the periphery through backward forward linkages.

In terms of settlement strategy, the option sought to consolidate the existing settlements through a hierarchy that featured:

- i) the existing town centre and the smart city, as primary centres;
- ii) the secondary residential/business settlements on the western side neighbouring Lusaka city,
- iii) sub-District centres, as service centres for the Wards on the north to north eastern and southern parts of the District

The development nodes are explained below (see **Figure 22**):

i. Development of Chongwe Smart City – the Mixed Development Industrial City Node

The local authority at its ordinary meeting held on 12th June 2019 approved the development of a Smart City in Chief Bunda Bunda area. The proposed development would contain industry and technology land uses as main function supported by other activities such as Agriculture, Residential, Commercial, Institutional (i.e. universities, industrial and technical colleges, etc.), Energy Generation (Solar), Forestry, Hospitality and Tourism among other land uses. The identified land was located on the southern side of the Great East road between Chongwe River and Nyangwenya River and measured approximately 5,484 Hectares.

Along with the existing administrative centre, which was constrained by the surrounding customary land, the Mixed-development node (Smart City) was identified as a concentration of activities that could be used to drive productivity and economic growth of the District as a whole.

ii. Chalimbana Educational Node

Located on the Leopards hill/Chalimbana loop Roads corridor, the Chalimbana node would be anchored on the Chalimbana University neighborhood. Currently the area around the university had attracted increased land development and provided suitable land for residential, commercial and industrial development. However, the university its vicinity sat on customary land which therefore had the inherent risks of uncontrolled sprawl development. The location of the site amplified the potential of the node through the provision of productive services, in terms of skills development for small and medium scale enterprises, as well as provision of a ready market for supply of food and non-food products and services. Due to proximity to Chongwe town centre, the node would also provide industrial yard facilities for youth entrepreneurs. Further, the node could host targeted agro/forestry services training for the benefit of the deprived south-south eastern Wards.

iii) Palabana Agro-development Node

Similarly located on the Leopards hill/Chalimbana loop Roads corridor, but within the planned Government agricultural scheme, the Palabana node consisted of the Palabana Dairy Farmers Training Institute and the Palabana Agricultural University. The area had the potential to become an agricultural knowledge exchange and market hub and had a vast neighbourhood which could support ancillary residential, commercial and agro-based industrial use. Its close proximity to Lusaka city would attract both external and domestic entrepreneurs to invest in both real estate and commercial and agro-warehousing.

iv) Silverest Residential node

Located on the GER main corridor the Silverest node consisted of the existing widely diverse land uses including residential, commercial, educational, industrial and agricultural. It was the most prolific urban area, bearing the semblance of a planned settlement. The node hosted the International airport, commercial and industrial establishments, residential real estates, as well as a mix of learning and research institutions.

This node could be harnessed and developed through promotion of industrial and commercial developments and promotion of compact residential expansion. Given the considerable proximity with the city, as well as the logistical interface, the node provided opportunity for inter-municipal cooperation to stimulate economic gains and support the provision of infrastructure and services. However, this node bore a high risk of agricultural land and the hydrological/ecological degradation as it was situated in the middle section of the Chongwe River, along with the Chalimbana River as its principal tributary. Thus the land use strategy would integrate river basin protection through protection zones.

v) Kanakantapa Agricultural Node

Kanakantapa was formerly a forest reserve, but was later reallocated for agricultural purposes, under the Department of Resettlement headquarters. The area consisted of a resettlement area which was developed around a de-gazetted forest, and shared boundaries with Chisamba District to the north. However, the management of land use activities was loosely coordinated as the District had minimal control. Given the characteristic arable land, the node could serve as an agricultural services hub to the deprived outskirts residents north –north east of the District. It would also revive forest reserve for the District.

vi) Kasenga-Ngwerere Agricultural Node

Located along the Ngwerere road corridor, this settlement occupied the north-north western edge of the District, and was bounded by the Great North Road (GNR) to the west, and Chisamba District to the north. It was largely an agricultural zone. However, the expansion of Lusaka had impacted on the rate of urbanisation particularly to the west along the GNR corridor (Mungule area), where there was marked unplanned medium to high density residential development.

However, like the Silverest node, this node bore a high risk of the hydrological/ecological degradation as it was situated in the upper section (headwaters) of the Chongwe River, along with the Ngwerere River as its principal tributary.

The land use strategy would continue to reinforce agricultural land use along with integrated river basin protection zones. Further, green belts would be applied to manage the uncontrolled expansion of unplanned residential real estate on the western side. Notwithstanding the strategy, it was further anticipated that ongoing copper mining at Kasenga could eventually trigger increased population and economic activities in this zone.

Relevance

- 1) The Growth Nodes model would contribute effectively to meeting the objective on promoting *managed* (or contained as opposed to sprawl) development in and around growth nodes;
- 2) It would contribute to the vision of the District to create liveable and resilient settlements due to its focus on density development (population/service demand thresholds), while sparing the unregulated uptake of virgin land;
- 3) The scenario would contribute effectively in achieving Government's strategy of improving service delivery through the strengthening of land management and development.

Contribution to meeting the cross-cutting themes

- 1) The approach would promote the alleviation of poverty through reinforced economic linkages and the delivery of services to the peripheral Wards;
- 2) The approach would promote balanced development through safeguarding natural environment, and hence mitigate impacts of climate change

Feasibility and Viability

- 1) The approach was feasible and viable. As with the land re-adjustment scenario, this strategy was equally dependent on the cooperation of customary authorities and land owners. More determined engagement of the traditional leadership would enable acquisition of land through planning agreements. Already, land had been acquired in Chief Bunda Bunda area for the Mixed-development Smart City.
- 2) The preparation of Local Areas Plans would forestall the risk of uncontrolled development and attract investment to the area.

3.4 The Preferred Development Scenario

The assessment of the three (3) development scenarios above revealed that scenario number three (3), i.e., the consolidation and creation of secondary settlement nodes had greater potential to achieving the vision of the District of creating a "liveable and resilient municipality by 2034". Therefore, Chongwe District would focus on developing the District based on the multi-nodal approach with transport corridor development.

3.4.1 Rationale for Adopting the Nodal development Model for Spatial Development

Adopting the third conceptual spatial framework for development of Chongwe District would imply the adoption of the concept of Nodes for local development. These are areas where a higher intensity of land uses and activities would be supported and promoted. Nodal development improves efficiency as it provides easy access and creates thresholds for a variety of uses and public transport services. As part of the District spatial strategy, nodes such the ones mentioned above for Chongwe are settlements where proposals for an intensity of commercial and government services which would be considered as sub-District structures. Nodal development may constitute a dense location of industries that are dynamically developing leading to synergistic effect and appearance of industrial centres and peripheries. The practical implementation of nodal centres is through free economic zones, technological parks, technology towns and priority development territories (Komarovskiy and Bondaruk (2013)).

The importance of nodal development was that it provided motivation for public service provision at minimum levels of service demand. Implementing the model in Chongwe District would enable an integrated urban form with capacity to trigger growth of the rural parts (periphery) of the District. The goal was to concentrate resources and investments in these strategic locations to promote balanced regional growth. Thus the scenario had the most potential to achieving the vision, goals and objectives of this IDP, as can be seen below in **Figure 22**.

The settlement nodes were selected based on the following factors:

- Population density
- Potential economic activity
- Availability of infrastructure

Within these growth nodes other key land uses including, residential, commercial, social amenities as well as agricultural would be provided in order to make the centres liveable and to create a resilient economy for the District as a whole.

3.4.2 The General Envisioned Urban Form

Effective implementation of the nodal spatial approach would facilitate a hierarchy of *multiple nuclei* centres of human settlements, linked by well-articulated road network, as schemed in the chart below. As an antidote to current the gravitation along the GER corridor, the strategy would enable corridor development in between the nodes and hence redirect local residential traffic away from the trunk road.

3.4.3 The Objectives of the Future Urban Form

The main objectives for the future urban form are as follows:

- a) To provide adequate land for self-contained intensive residential development, supporting live-work-play activity space;

- b) To provide adequate land for economic production (industrial, commercial markets, educational, hospitality and energy generation), with transport linkage to other centres.
- c) To integrate agricultural and other economic activities in order harness functional linkages with small scale suppliers, as means to reduce household poverty;
- d) To structure an urban form that promote the equitable provision of social services for human capital development; and secures the ecological wellbeing of the natural environment.

Figure 24: **Hierarchy of Settlements**

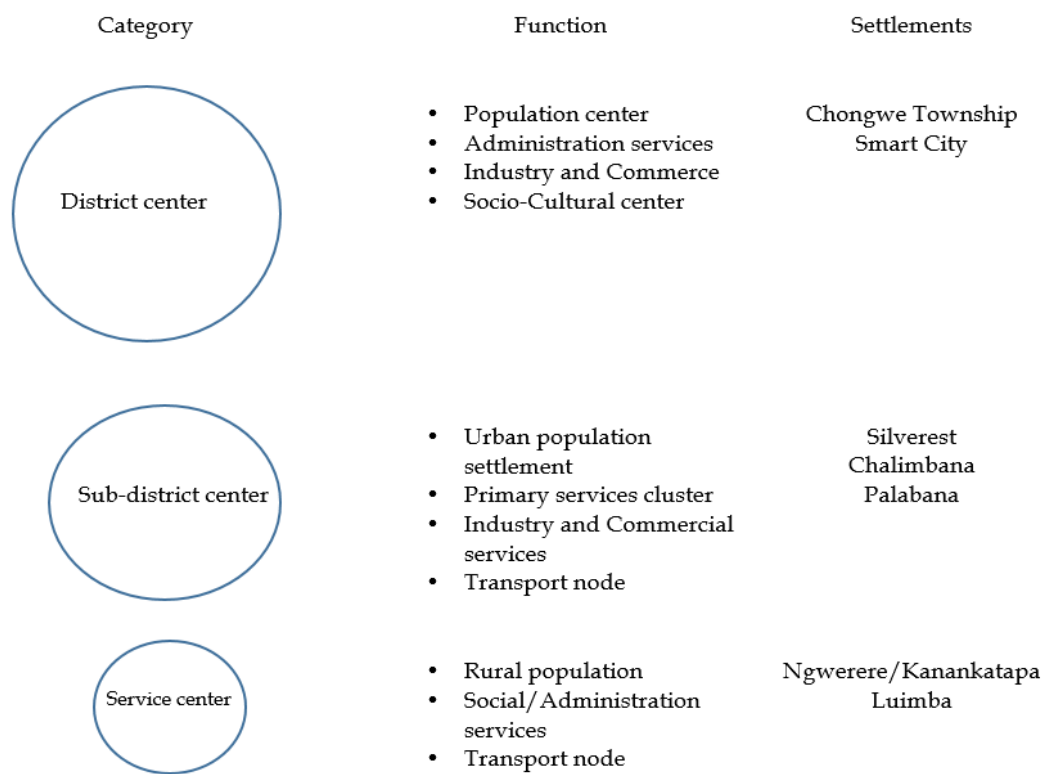
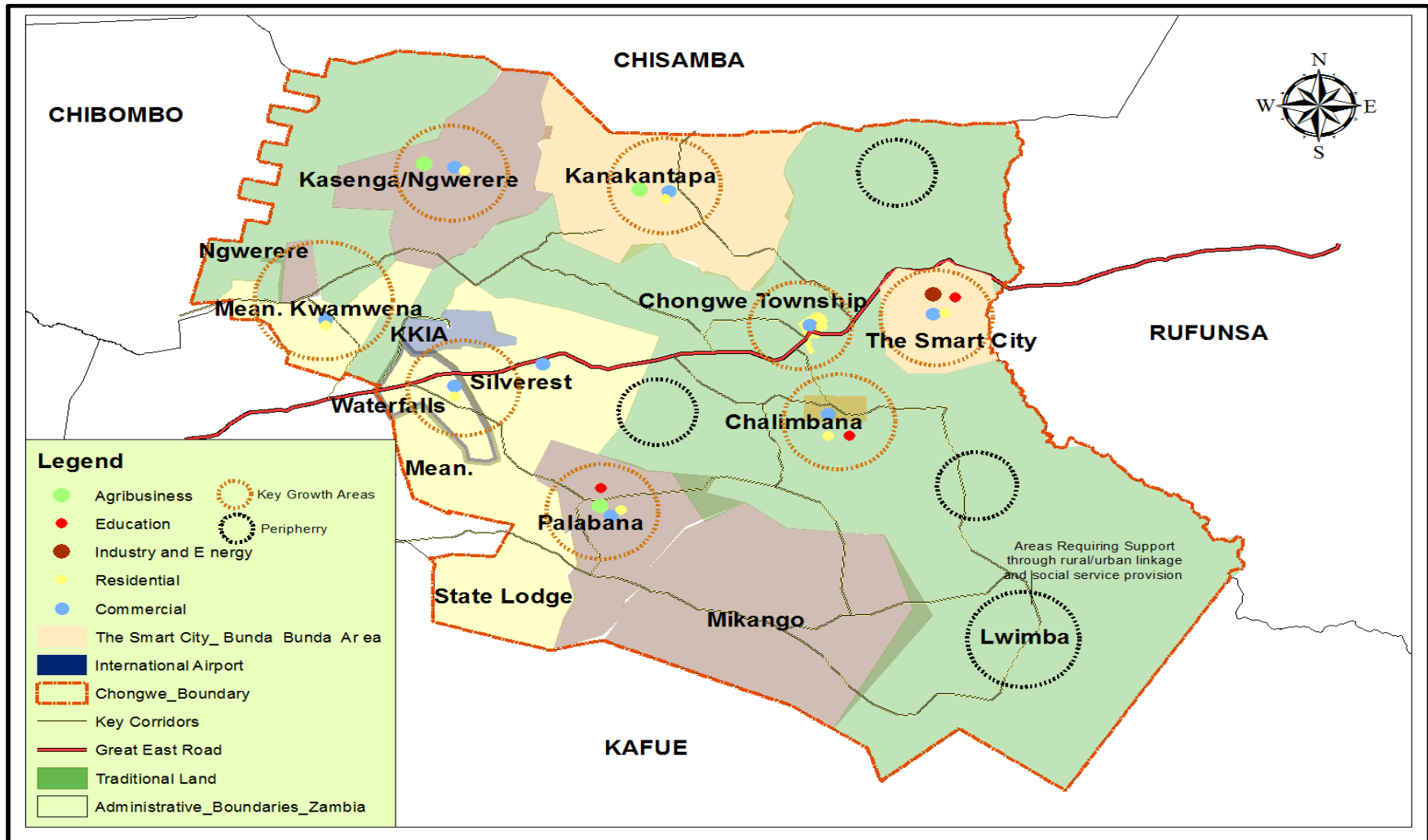


Figure 25: *Chongwe Development Nodes*

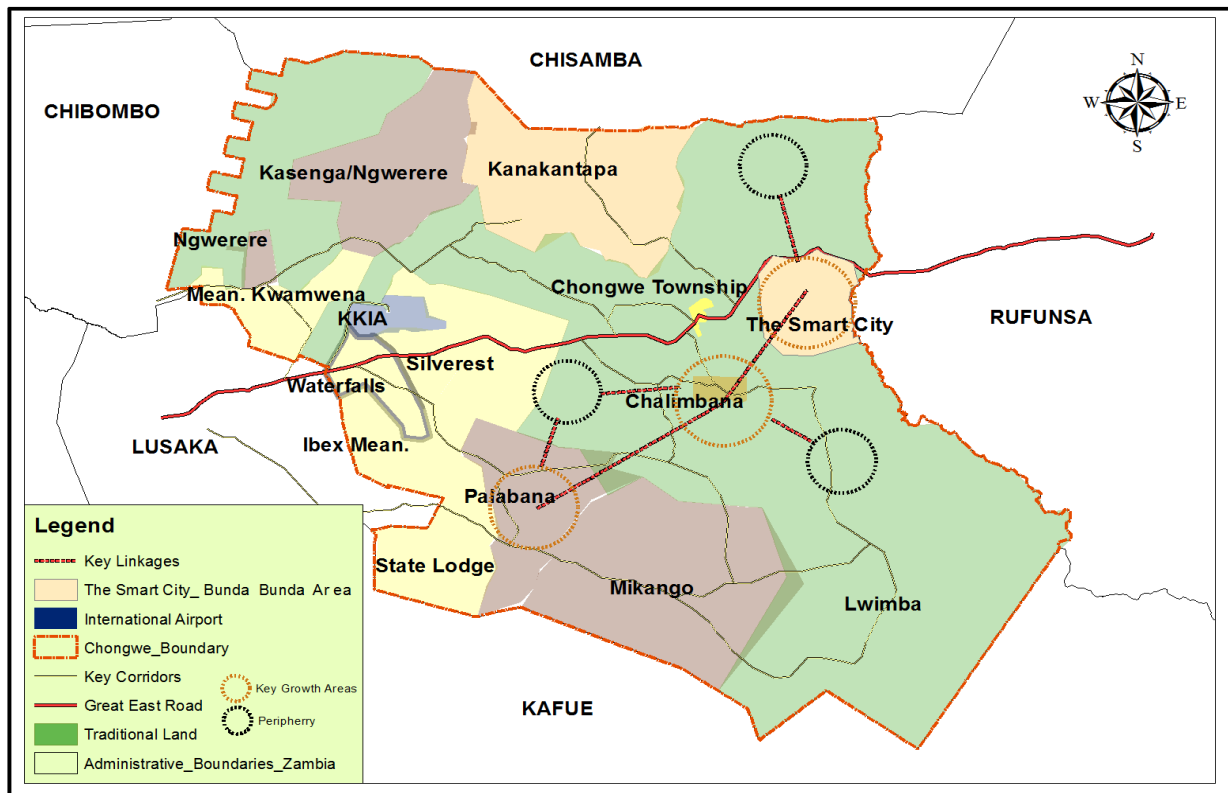


Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

3.4.4 Priority Local Area Plans to be Prepared and Implemented

The priority Local Area Plans to be finalised and implemented are based on the highlighted Growth Nodes. This section highlights four (4) Primary nodes for which local area plans (LAP) would be implemented beginning in the first five years of the IDP period, as illustrated in **Figure 25** below.

Figure 26: *Priority Growth Nodes*



Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

3.4.4.1 Development of the Smart City – the Mixed-development Industrial City

The main purpose of the LAP would be to promote industrial development through smart growth concept. The development would consist of a mix of support land uses such as residential, commercial, agricultural and energy production. The main focus would be to spur economic growth and promote job creation, as can be seen in **Figure 25**.

3.4.4.2 Chalimbana Local Area Plan

The LAP focusses knowledge centre development and attendant economic linkages around Chalimbana University neighbourhood. The proposed plan will seek to support *in-demand* skills development (including trades skills in construction, agriculture and livestock rearing), that were relevant to the youth demographic profile of the District. Further, it would encompass ancillary land uses such as; commercial, social and light industrial activities within the development node, as illustrated in **Figure 26**.

3.4.4.3 Palabana Local Area Plan

Similar to Chalimbana, the Palabana LAP would focus on knowledge centre development to exploit the agricultural and livestock potential in the District. The plan would lay out agricultural and nature protection zones, while concentrating urban development within the node centre. Ancillary land uses to support the main economic base would include residential, commercial, light industrial and agro processing, as illustrated in **Figure 27**.

3.4.4.4 Silverest Local Area Plan

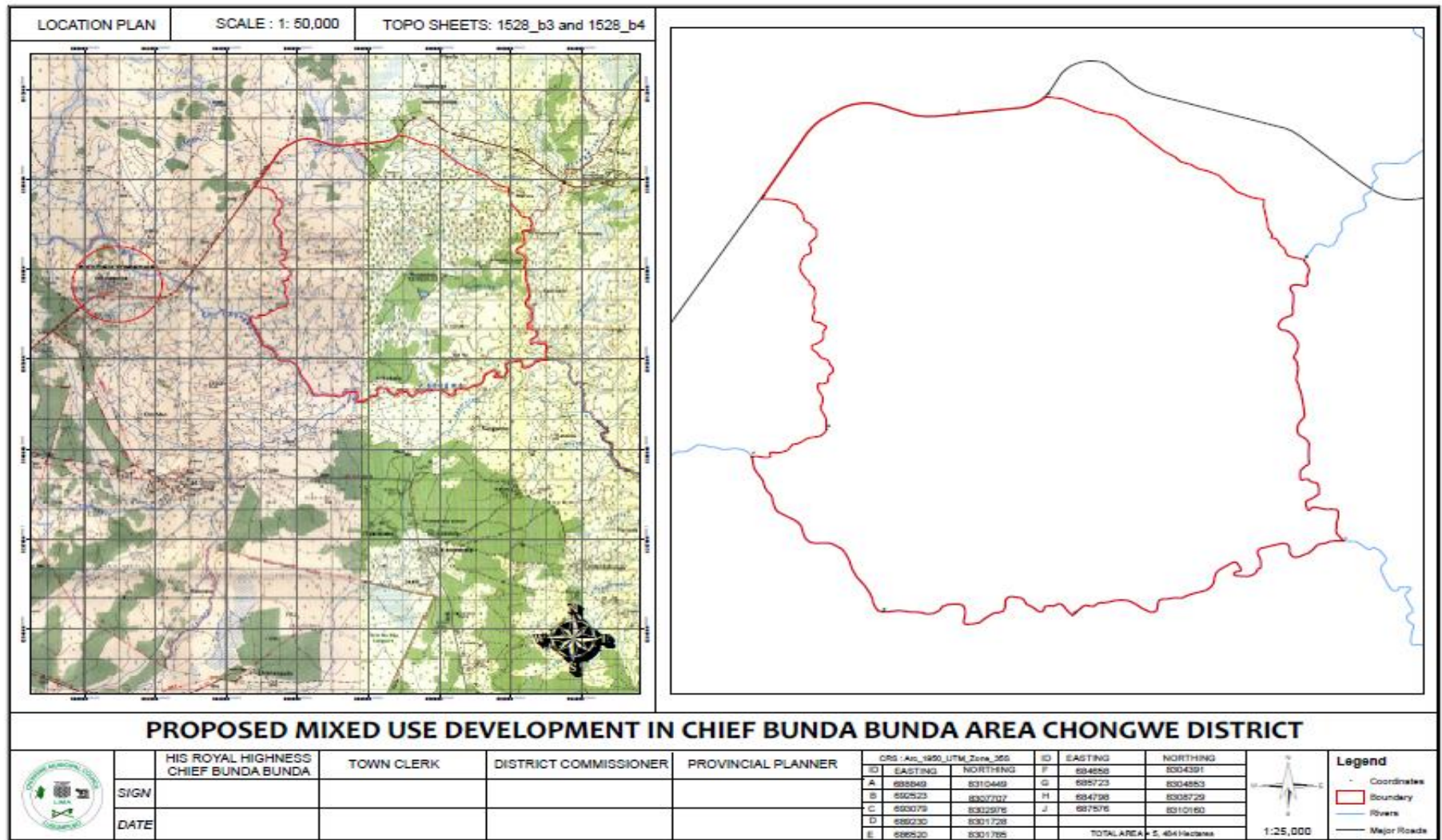
As the most dynamic urban node, the Silverest Local Area Plan would leverage the existing proximity to Lusaka city centre to develop intensive mixed-density residential development, anchored on the Lusaka east Multi-facility zone, hi-tech industry, airport *city* development, tourism, tertiary education and commercial services. Given the considerable proximity with the city, as well as the logistical linkage via the GER, the node provided opportunity for inter-municipal cooperation to spur metropolitan development and employment creation. However, the LAP would require to set out nature and riverine protection zones, being situated in the middle section of the Chongwe river basin.

3.4.5 Priority Sectoral Plans to accompany implementation of the IDP

As provided in Section 24 of the Act, Sectoral Plans relate are themes that require substantial review in order to augment the implementation of the IDP. They require in-depth treatment and consultation with relevant sector agencies. The following Sectoral Plans were of prime importance to Chongwe:

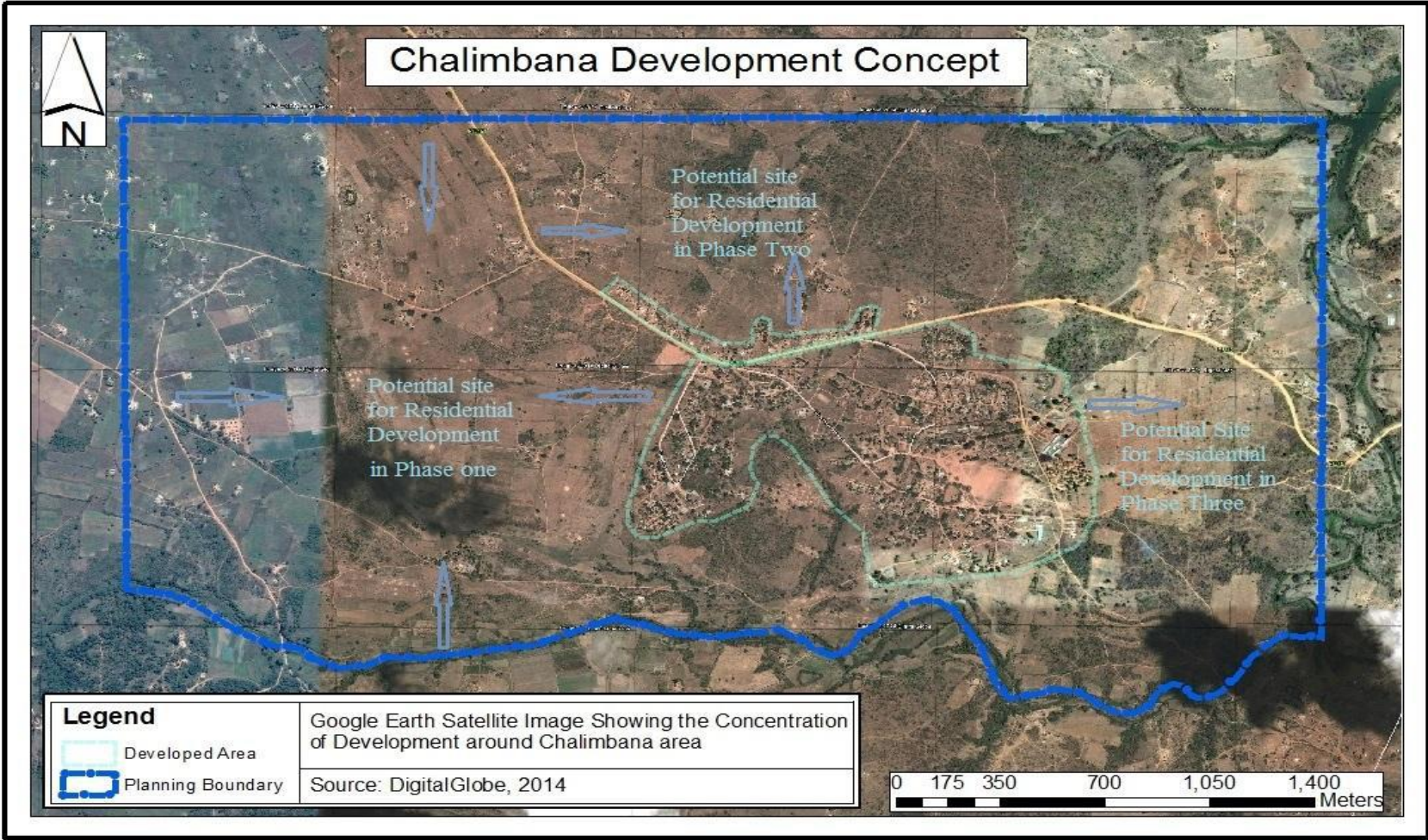
- i) Chongwe River catchment management Plan to address risks to the ecological and hydrological wellbeing of the river catchments.
- ii) Local Economic Development Plan to exploit the agricultural, tourism, and construction value chains.

Figure 27: Proposed Site for the Smart City - Mixed Use Industrial Development



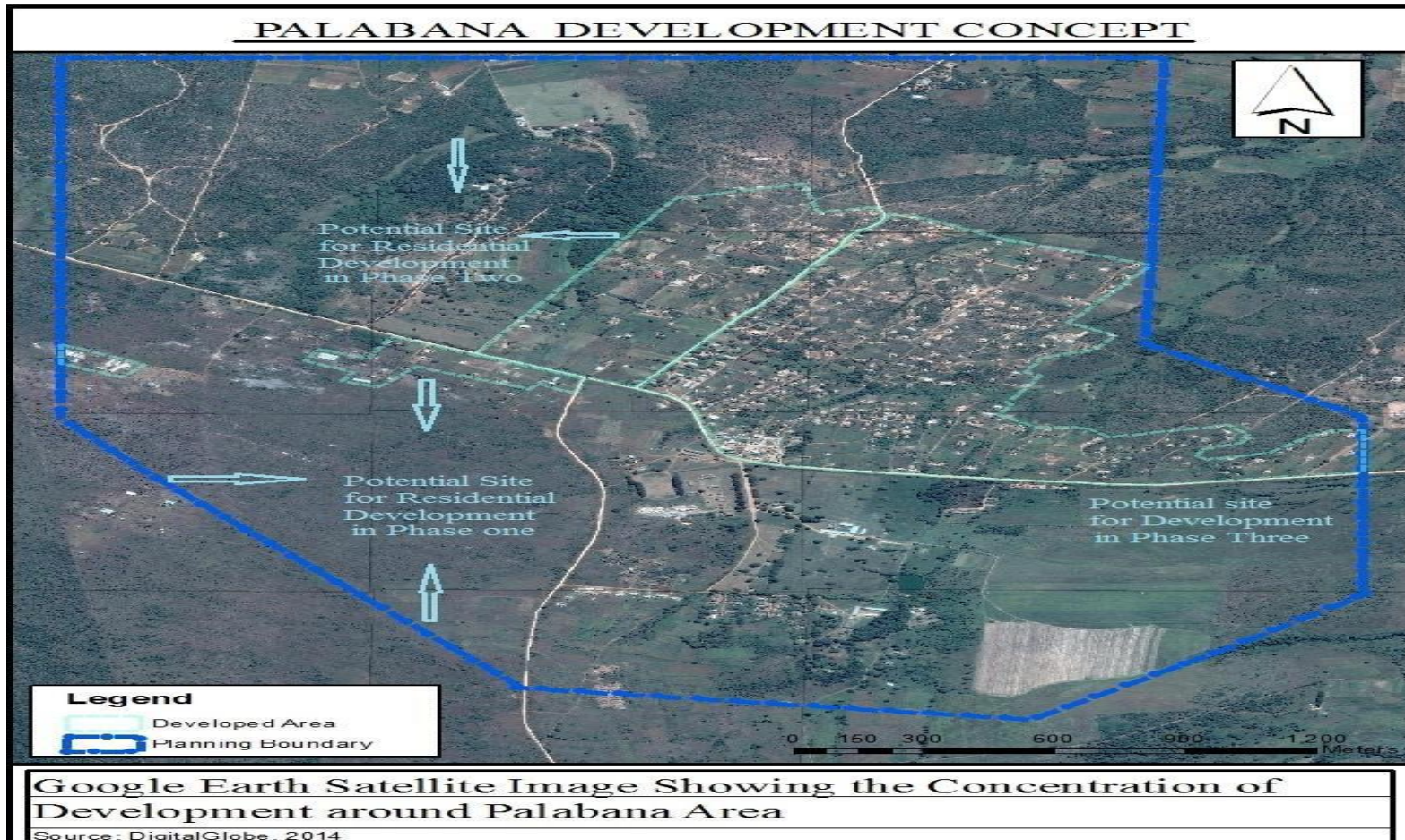
Source: Developed by Chongwe Municipal Council (2024)

Figure 28: Chalimbana Development Area



Source: Developed by Copperbelt University (2017)

Figure 29: *Palabana Development*



Source: Developed by Copperbelt University (2017)

3.5 Phasing of the Development Plans

The preferred development framework would be implemented in a phased manner as outlined in this section.

Phase 1 (2024-2024)

- 1) Map all areas under the jurisdiction of the Traditional Authority;
- 2) Complete the planning, surveying and allocation of Land in the Smart City – Mixed use industrial centre located in Bunda Bunda Area;
- 3) Secure the Planning Agreement for application of special planning control Chongwe township in order to promote sustainable expansion of the settlement;
- 4) Secure the Planning Agreement for planning of land around Chalimbana University;
- 5) Identification (Zoning) of areas for improving, maintaining or protecting the environmental, social and economic aspects of development
- 6) Upgrading of three (03) informal settlements (Ngwerere East, Kampasa and Bagdad);
- 7) Improve capacity of development control function in order to effectively regulate growth of the development nodes;
- 8) Facilitate land use change and subdivision of land in order to facilitate investment in the development nodes;
- 9) Promote development of multi-family housing projects in each of the growth centres, based on green construction standards
- 10) Provide amenities such as schools, clinics and other social services lacking in the rural parts of the District; and dense urban settlements
- 11) Develop partnerships for the provision of economic services such as industrial yards, cultural centre, youth-led farms, and abattoir.

Phase 2 (2029-2034)

- 1) Complete re-planning of Chalimbana development node;
- 2) Development of basic infrastructure (residential, commercial and light industrial, agricultural, transport and telecommunication) in all the priority development nodes;
- 3) Complete upgrading of the three (3) informal settlements (Ngwerere East, Kampasa and Baghdad);
- 4) Secure Planning Agreements for all expansion areas around the nodes;
- 5) Zoning of areas for improving, maintaining or protecting the environmental, social and economic aspects of development
- 6) Provide amenities such as schools, clinics and other social services lacking in the rural parts of the District.
- 7) Promote business linkages between the development nodes and their immediate periphery.
- 8) Develop partnerships for the development and implementation of Silverest LAP, including the Lusaka east Multi-facility zone.

The implementation of SDF through the LAPS would be guided by the application of the general Development Standards, as specified in the Appendix I. However, the provisions of the Act and its subsequent Regulations thereof would have precedence.

PART FOUR

4.0 THE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

This chapter outlines the programmes and activities that will be implemented within the initial five (5) years of the IDP. The programmes and activities are aligned to the strategies, objectives and goals, and are presented in table format. The cost estimates for each activity are also provided in this chapter.

Table 10: Programmes for Promotion of Orderly Spatial Growth

Objective 1	To attain spatial orderliness, efficiency and balance in the pattern of settlements in all Wards by 2034									
Strategies	Programmes	Activities	Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicators	Responsibility
Collaborate with Traditional authorities in order to establish a hierarchy of settlements and to secure land reservations for future settlements, agricultural and natural reserve needs	Preparation of Planning Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify land • Engage appropriate traditional structures • Prepare planning agreement 	Chongwe Township, Chalimbana	-	1	1	-	-	Number of planning agreements signed	Director Planning
Prepare Local Area Plans for the containment of the rapidly expanding settlements and to delineate land for agricultural and natural reserves;	Development of Mixed Use Industrial Complex – the Chongwe Smart City in Chief Bunda Bunda Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare land suitability map • Prepare layout plan, number and survey the land • Advertise and allocate the plots • Monitor the implementation 	Bunda Bunda Chiefdom	50%	50%	-	-	-	Percentage Completion of the Works	Director Planning (DP)

	Development of Landfill site and Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare planning agreement and/or layout plan • Develop cemetery infrastructure 	To be identified	-	1	-	-	-	-	Number of Sites Acquired	DP/Chief Public Health Inspector
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing of the existing Chikwangala Dumpsite 	Chikwangala	10%	90%	-	-	-	-	Percentage Completion of the Works	Chief Public Health Inspector
Enhance Development Control Monitoring and Enforcement capacity	Development Control Monitoring and Enforcement	Conduct Routine Inspections	All Planning Areas	52	52	52	52	52	52	Number of Inspections	Director Planning
		Enforcement of Planning Control	All Planning Areas	3	3	3	3	3	3	Number of Demolitions conducted	Director Planning

Table 11: Programmes for Poverty Reduction

Objective 2		To reduce Poverty Head count to 10 percent by 2034										
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Target 2019	Target	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicators	Responsible Department
Enhance the delivery of the food security Pack	Food security Pack (FSP) Enhancement	Identification of vulnerable but viable beneficiaries	All the 5 Sub centres	310	720	460	65	65	65	65	-Number of beneficiaries identified	CoM Dev Agriculture dept.

Objective 2	To reduce Poverty Head count to 10 percent by 2034											
		Distribution of FSP	All the 5 Sub centres	310	2,950	460	525	590	655	720	-Number of packs distributed	Com Dev
		Monitoring	All the 5 Sub centres	10	75	15	15	15	15	15	-Number of monitoring visits conducted	Com Dev
Promote Village Banking Initiatives and enhance recovery rate	Village Banking Enhancement	Sensitization, identification, interviewing and registration of beneficiaries	All the 5 Sub centres	79	148	90	12	13	15	18	-Number of beneficiaries interviewed and registered	Com Dev
		Distribution of funds to beneficiaries	All the 5 Sub centres	79	585	90	102	115	130	148	-Number of beneficiaries received funds	Com Dev
		Payback by beneficiaries	All the 5 Sub centres	79	585,000	90,000	102,000	115,000	130,000	148,000	-Number of beneficiaries paying back.	Com Dev

Objective 2		To reduce Poverty Head count to 10 percent by 2034										
	Service Efficiency and Effectiveness for vulnerable children and Adolescents (SEEVCA)	Education Support	Lwimba Mwalumina Kapete Katoba Nchute Kasenga	422	4,500	850	850	850	1000	1,800	-Number of children paid for.	Social welfare and Community Development
Basic social Protection	Social Cash Transfer	Enumeration	All the 19 wards	711	46,000	9000	9000	9000	9000	10,000	-Number of beneficiaries enumerated	Social Welfare
		Community validation	All the wards	6969	46,000	9000	9000	9000	9000	10,000	-Number of potential beneficiaries validated.	Social welfare
		Payment of transfers	All the 19 wards	6969	46,000	9000	9000	9000	9000	10,000	Number of beneficiaries paid	Social welfare

Table 12: Cost Matrix for Poverty Reduction Activities

Programme	Activities	costs (K)	2019	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Food security Pack (FSP) Enhancement	Identification of vulnerable but viable beneficiaries	74,706.71	11,653.83	12,632.75	13,693.9	14,844.2	16,091.1	17,444.76
	Distribution of FSP	184,184.80	28,732.58	31,146.1	33,762.4	36,598.4	39,672.7	43,005.2

	Monitoring	131,540.76	16,548.6	19,445.5	21,078.9	22,849.5	24,768.86	26,849.4
Village Banking Enhancement	Sensitization, identification, interviewing and of registration beneficiaries	9,613.48	1,500	1,626	1,762.58	1,910	2,070.5	2,244.4
	Distribution of funds to beneficiaries	1,350	150	200	250	250	300	350
	Payback by beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEEVCA	Education support	1,653,125	83,625.20	250,625.00	250,625.00	250,625.00	300,625.00	600,625.00
Social Cash Transfer	Enumeration	933,642	185,328	186,328	186,328	186,328	187,329	188,329
	Community validation	934,642	185,328	186,328	186,328	186,328	187,329	188,329
	Payment of transfers	58,212,295	10,042,449	11,042,449	11,042,449	11,042,449	12,042,449	13,042,449

Table 13: Programmes for Promotion of Education Services

Objective 3 To promote access to education and health services for all by 2034												
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (By Priority)	Baseline 2019	Target	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Responsible Department
Improve Security Of Examinations Materials	Management Of Examinations	Construction Of The District Strong Room	Chongwe DEBS Office	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Number of Buildings	DEBS
Skills Development	Promotion Of Vocational Career Pathway	Conduct Training In Hands On Skills	Chongwe	0	15	3	3	3	3	3	Number of Trainings	DEBS
Infrastructure Enhancement	Infrastructure Development	Construction Of Day Secondary School	Mulenje Ward	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	Number of Facilities Constructed	DEBS
		Construction of Day Secondary Schools	Mwalumina Ward	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Number of Schools Constructed	DEBS
		Construction Of Day Secondary School	Madido Ward	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	Number of Schools Constructed	DEBS
		Construction Of Science, Technology, Engineering And Mathematics(S	Kanakantapa	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	Number of Buildings Constructed	DEBS

	tem) Secondary School(Day)										
	Construction Of Staff Houses	Chongwe District	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	Number of Staff Houses	DEBS
	Construction Of Toilets	Chongwe District	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	Number of VIPs	DEBS
	Electrification Of Schools(Rural Electrification)	Chongwe District	20	20	4	4	4	4	4	Number of Schools Electrified	DEBS
	Construction of ECE Centres and Play Parks	Chongwe District	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	Number of Facilities Constructed	DEBS
	Construction Of Resource Centres	Chongwe District	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	Number of Facilities Constructed	DEBS
Adult Literacy	Sensitization Meetings On Adult Literacy	Chongwe District	0	125	25	25	25	25	25	Number of meetings conducted	DEBS
Enhancement Of Re-Entry Policy In Schools	Community Sensitization On The Re- Entry Policy	Chongwe District	0	125	25	25	25	25	25	Number of meetings conducted	DEBS

Increase
Literacy
Levels

Counselling and Guidance	Conduct Mentorship Classes	Chongwe District		125	25	25	25	25	25	Number of meetings conducted	DEBS
School Based Fares	Conducting School Based Fares And Assessment In Practical Subjects	Chongwe District	5	125	25	25	25	25	25	Number of Fares conducted	DEBS
ICT Development	Procurement of Computers	Chongwe District	0	20	4	4	4	4	4	Number of Computer units procured	DEBS
School Health and Nutrition(SHN)	Monitoring And Sensitization Of School Health And Nutrition Clubs In Schools	Chongwe District	0	125	25	25	25	25	25	Number of School Visits	DEBS
Promote Production Units In School	Production Unit Training	Chongwe District	0	125	25	25	25	25	25	Number of training meetings	DEBS

	Inclusive Education	Creation Of Special Education Centres	Chongwe District Education	2	4	1	1	1	1		Number of centres created	DEBS
Research And Development	Data Management	Data Management Capacity Building	Chongwe District	5	125	25	25	25	25	25	Number of training meetings	DEBS
Quality Assurance	Quality Inspection	To Conduct Schools Monitoring And Inspection	Chongwe District	5	125	25	25	25	25	25	Number of Field Inspections conducted	DEBS

Table 14: Cost Matrix for Education Promotion

Programme	Activities	Cost (ZMW, 000)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Management Examinations	Of Construction Of The District Strong Room	650	400	250	-	-	-
Promotion Of Vocational Career Pathway	Conduct Training In Hands On Skills.	2,000	400	400	400	400	400

Infrastructure Development	Construction Of Day Secondary School	2,000	400	400	400	400	400
	Construction Of Day Secondary Schools	2,000	400	400	400	400	400
	Construction Of Day Secondary School	2,000	400	400	400	400	400
	Construction Of Science, Technology, Engineering And Mathematics(Stem)Secondary School(Day)	3,000	600	600	600	600	600
	Construction Of Staff Houses	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Construction Of Toilets	2,000	400	400	400	400	400
	Electrification Of Schools(Rural Electrification)	25,000	500	500	500	500	500
	Construction Of ECE Centres And Play Parks	600	120	120	120	120	120
	Construction Of Resource Centers	200	40	40	40	40	40
Adult Literacy	Sensitization Meetings On Adult Literacy	100	20	20	20	20	20
Enhancement Of Re-Entry Policy In Schools	Community Sensitization On The Re-Entry Policy	100	20	20	20	20	20

Counselling And Guidance	Conduct Mentorship Classes	100	20	20	20	20	20
School Based Fares	Conducting School Based Fares And Assessment In Practical Subjects	1,000	200	200	200	200	200
ICT Development	Procurement Of Computers	100	20	20	20	20	20
School Health And Nutrition(Shn)	Monitoring And Sensitization Of School Health And Nutrition Clubs In Schools	100	20	20	20	20	20
Production Unit In School	Production Unit Training	100	20	20	20	20	20
Inclusive Education	Creation of Special Education Centres	25	5	5	5	5	5
Data Management	Data Management Capacity Building	100	20	20	20	20	20
Quality Inspection	To Conduct Schools Monitoring And Inspection	100	20	20	20	20	20

Table 15: Programmes for Promotion of Health Service Delivery

Strategy 1	Strengthen Public Health Programmes									
Objective 3	To promote access to education and health services for all by 2034									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Baseline (2019)	Target	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible
Health education promotion	Conduct Information Education and Communication on cholera prevention	All Health Facilities	44	60	12	12	12	12	12	DHD
	Commemorate World HIV Testing and Treatment Day	All Health Facilities	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	DHD
	Conduct Reproductive Maternal Neonate Child Health and Nutrition integrated social mobilization (RMNCH-N)	All Health Facilities	18	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Conduct social mobilization and advocacy meetings to engage local leaders and community gate keeps e.g. Religious leaders in all target facilities	All Health Facilities	4	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Commemorate Hand washing Day	All Health Facilities	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	DHD
	Commemorate Mental Health Day	All Health Facilities	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	DHD
	Commemorate World Health Day	All Health Facilities	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	DHD

	Hold drama road shows	All Health Facilities	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	DHD
	Commemorate World Tuberculosis Day	All Health Facilities	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	DHD
	Commemoration of World Diabetes Day	All Health Facilities	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	DHD
	conduct screening on NCDs during the national health week	All Health Facilities	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	DHD
	IEC on utilization of Long Lasting Insect Treated Nets	All Health Facilities	60	60	12	12	12	12	12	DHD
	Conduct IEC on importance of facility deliveries	All Health Facilities	60	60	12	12	12	12	12	DHD
	Commemorate Africa Malaria Day	Mwalumina	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	DHD
School health promotion	Support Health facilities conduct school health programs		4	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Set up Youth Friendly Corners in 30 Schools	30 health facilities	0	10	2	2	2	2	2	DHD
	Conduct school health and nutrition services	All Health Facilities	4	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Support Targeted behaviour change communication including comprehensive condom programming and comprehensive sexual reproductive health for adolescents	All Health Facilities	4	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD

	Procure supplies for youth friendly corners	30 health facilities	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	DHD
Maternal child health care and family planning promotion	Conduct Safe Motherhood Action Groups (SMAGs) Training	Chikumbi, Mpango & Lwiimba	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	DHD
	Support monthly outreach on FANC, FP & PNC services	All Health Facilities	60	60	12	12	12	12	12	DHD
	Conduct community Maternal death reviews	All Health Facilities	3	4	3	1	0	0	0	DHD
	Conduct Screening women for Cervical Cancer	All Health Facilities	10	60	12	12	12	12	12	DHD
	Conduct Mentorship visits to midwives in 30 health facilities on the use of partograph	30 All Health Facilities	2	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Training of 30 staff in Basic-Emergency Obstetric Care	Hospital, Chainda & Kanakantapa	1	4	0	0	1	1	2	DHD
	Hold orientation and discussion meetings with 100 adolescents and youth groups on dangers of teenage pregnancies, unsafe abortion	Mwalumina Mpango	1	4	0	0	1	1	2	DHD
	Conduct Training of Staff and Community Volunteers in Essential Newborn Care and Community newborn care	Chansu & ZAF Lusaka	1	4	0	0	1	1	2	DHD

	Support training of staff in Early Childhood Development (ECD)	Mpango & Kapete	2	4	0	0	1	1	2	DHD
Infectious diseases immunization;	Support Routine Immunization Programs	All Health Facilities	60	60	12	12	12	12	12	DHD
	Source for vaccine fridges for facilities	Nachitete, Mutamino & Chansu	29	20	0	2	4	6	8	DHD
Epidemic preparedness and control enhancement;	Conduct quarterly Epidemic preparedness meetings against Cholera, Yellow Fever through immunization etc	All Health Facilities	8	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Support Epidemic preparedness and control Meetings	All Health Facilities	8	12	2	2	2	3	3	DHD
	Conduct monthly Active surveillance of notifiable diseases	All Health Facilities	40	60	12	12	12	12	12	DHD
	Conduct Antimicrobial and Pathogen surveillance	All Health Facilities	40	60	12	12	12	12	12	DHD
	Support Community I.EC on cholera prevention in the District	All Health Facilities	10	12	2	2	2	3	3	DHD
	Orientation of 200 CBVs for IDSR strategy	All Health Facilities	0	200	0	50	50	50	50	DHD

	Support Chlorination of wells in the District (quarterly)	All Health Facilities	10	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Conduct meat and Food Inspections	All Health Facilities	18	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Conduct quarterly food sampling and swabbing	All Health Facilities	15	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Conduct quarterly inspection of sanitary facilities	All Health Facilities	20	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Conduct chlorination of wells quarterly	All Health Facilities	14	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Support Distribution & promotion on use of domestic chlorine	All Health Facilities	40	60	12	12	12	12	12	DHD
	Train Health workers in IDSR	All Health Facilities	23	24	0	6	6	6	6	DHD
Nutrition promotion;	Conduct bi-annual Child Health Week activities	All Health Facilities	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	DHD
	Conduct Nutrition outreaches services to children Living with HIV	All Health Facilities	60	60	12	12	12	12	12	DHD

	Source therapeutic feeds and medical equipment	MSL/PHO	2	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Distribution of supplies for management of uncomplicated SAM	OTP Sites	2	17	2	3	4	4	4	DHD
	Conduct bi-annual community review meeting on Child Health and Nutrition	All Health Facilities	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	DHD
	Conduct monthly Growth Monitoring and Promotion	All Health Facilities	60	60	12	12	12	12	12	DHD
Physical exercise promotion;	Support Health Promotion & Education through sports	All Health Facilities	2	16	0	4	4	4	4	DHD

Strategy 2	Expand capacity to increase access to quality health care									
Objective 3	To promote access to education and health services for all by 2034									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Baseline (2019)	Target	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Response
Infrastructure, equipment and transport improvement;	Construct 5 health facilities in the District	Twikatane, Lukoshi, Chibombe, Mulola & Kasenga	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	DHD
	Rehabilitate Staff Houses 4	Kasisi, Kampekete, Katoba, Lwiimba & Mpango	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	DHD

	Construct three(3) staff houses	Palabana, Katoba, Kasisi	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	DHD
	Rehabilitate and upgrade Chikumbi and Chongwe RHC	Chikumbi HP & Chongwe RHC	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	DHD
	Scale up the number of Basic Emergency Obstetric Care Sites (BeMONC) from five (5) to Ten (10)	Lwiimba, Katoba, Kasisi, ZNS Chongwe & Chainda	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	DHD
	Increase diagnostic capacity through establishment of new Diagnostic sites	Palabana & Lwiimba	7	3	0	0	1	1	1	DHD
	Support maintenance of Medical Equipment	All health facilities	40	69	7	10	15	17	20	DHD
	Support maintenance of utility vehicles and ambulances	DHO	8	60	8	10	13	14	15	DHD
	Support insurance of motorized utility vehicles and ambulances	DHO	8	60	8	10	13	14	15	DHD
Medical commodities	Procurement of microcuvets for HB estimation in ANC	All health facilities	57	57	5	7	10	15	20	DHD

supply improvement;	Procure 4 potable couches for mobile VMMC outreach	All health facilities	2	5	0	1	1	1	2	DHD
	Procure lab supplies for diagnosis of NCDs (Accu check machines with strips)	All health facilities	10	40	8	8	8	8	8	DHD
	Procure linen for health facilities	All health facilities	50	115	10	15	20	30	40	DHD
	Procure beds for health facilities	All health facilities	50	115	10	15	20	30	40	DHD
	Ensure availability of Sugar Testing Kits	All health facilities	5	18	2	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Procurement of medical supplies for specialized services	CDH	10	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
Health service delivery enhancement.	Conduct Indoor residual spraying	Whole District	33,349	55,000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1500	DHD
	Total number of people protected by ITNs	All health facilities	82,433	120,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	DHD
	Conduct Voluntary Male Medical Circumcision	All health facilities	5916	25,000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	DHD
	Increase the number of TB Diagnostic Sites	Palabana, Lwimba & Kasisi	7	3	0	0	1	1	1	DHD

	Transition Mobile ART services	All health facilities	33	6	1	1	1	1	2	DHD
	Support Test and Treat Program in the District	All health facilities	33	6	1	1	1	1	2	DHD
	Conduct HTS services at traditional ceremonies	Kampekete	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	DHD
	Conduct targeted active TB case finding in high risk groups (PLHIV, Children, prisoners, miners, medical risk groups such as diabetics)	All health facilities	4	12	1	2	2	3	4	DHD
	Support health facilities with motorbikes for courier services of viral load and other samples	All 19 sites with motorbikes	8	10	1	2	2	2	3	DHD
	Scale-up use of sensitive TB diagnostics tools (gene Xpert)	Palabana, Ngwerere & Kanakantapa	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	DHD
	Scale-up use of sensitive TB diagnostics tools (Digital X-rays)	Palabana & Kanakantapa	1	4	1	0	1	1	1	DHD
Strategy 3	Enhance food security and nutrition									
Objective 3	To promote access to education and food and nutrition for all by 2034									

Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Baseline (2019)	Target	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsibility
Supplementary and school feeding enhancement	Monitor micro nutrient fortification and salt iodization	All health facilities	1	12	0	0	4	4	4	DHD
	Monitoring and supervision of bi-annual micro-nutrient supplementation	All health facilities	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	DHD
	Provide fortified seed packs to vulnerable communities and schools	All health facilities	600	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	DHD
Micro-nutrients fortification and supplementation	Conduct School Health Nutrition Program (SHIN)	All health facilities	1	20	4	4	4	4	4	DHD
	Establishment of School feeding gardens for Nutrition	All health facilities	2	30	6	6	6	6	6	DHD
	Establishment of Seventeen (17) Child Feeding Centre in health facilities	All health facilities	2	17	2	3	3	4	5	DHD
	Conduct quarterly cooking demonstration in health facilities	All health facilities	8	480	80	100	100	100	100	DHD

Nutritious foods and household food security promotion	Training of farmer groups in Food Processing and utilization	All health facilities	6	30	6	6	6	6	6	DHD
	Provision of starter packs for nutritious foods to vulnerable groups	All health facilities	40	250	50	50	50	50	50	DHD

Table 16: Cost Matrix for Health Services

Programme	Activities	Total Budget	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Health education promotion;	Conduct IEC on cholera prevention	44,995.29	7,370.00	8,107.70	8,917.70	9,809.47	10,790.42
	Commemorate World HIV Testing and Treatment Day	183,153.00	30,000.00	33,000.00	36,300.00	39,930.00	43,923.00
	Conduct Reproductive Maternal Neonate Child Health and Nutrition integrated social mobilization (RMNCH-N)	122,102.00	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
	Conduct social mobilization and advocacy meetings to engage local leaders and community gate keeps e.g. Religious leaders in all target facilities	57,278.20	11,020.00	2,122.00	13,334.20	14,667.62	16,134.38
	Commemorate Hand washing Day	91,576.50	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50
	Commemorate Mental Health Day	91,576.50	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50
	Commemorate World Health Day	91,576.50	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50
	Hold drama road shows	67,156.10	11,000.00	12,100.00	13,310.00	14,641.00	16,105.10
	Commemorate World Tuberculosis Day	81,576.50	5,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50
	Commemoration of World Diabetes Day	91,576.50	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50
	conduct screening on NCDs during the national health week	152,627.50	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	36,602.50
	IEC on utilization of Long Lasting Insect Treated Nets	112,309.42	18,396.00	20,235.60	22,259.16	24,485.08	26,933.58
	Conduct IEC on importance of facility deliveries	318,179.50	52,117.00	57,328.70	63,061.57	69,367.73	76,304.50
	Commemorate Africa Malaria Day	91,576.50	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50
School health promotion	Support Health facilities conduct school health programs	73,261.20	12,000.00	13,200.00	14,520.00	15,972.00	17,569.20
	Set up Youth Friendly Corners in 30 Schools	1,221,020.00	200,000.00	220,000.00	242,000.00	266,200.00	292,820.00
	Conduct school health and nutrition services	24,420.40	4000.00	4,400.00	4,840.00	5,324.00	5,856.40

	Support Targeted behaviour change communication including comprehensive condom programming and comprehensive sexual reproductive health for adolescents	219,783.60	36,000.00	39,600.00	43,560.00	47,916.00	52,707.60
	Procure supplies for youth friendly corners	268,624.40	44,000.00	48,400.00	53,240.00	58,564.00	64,420.40
Maternal child health care and family planning promotion;	Conduct Safe Motherhood Action Groups (SMAGs) Training	598,299.80	98,000.00	107,800.00	118,580.00	130,438.00	143,481.80
	Support monthly outreach on FANC, FP & PNC services	170,777.96	27,973.00	30,770.30	33,847.33	37,232.06	40,955.27
	Conduct community Maternal death reviews	17,521.64	2,870.00	3,157.00	3,472.70	3,819.97	4,201.97
	Conduct domiciliary (home) visits for post-natal mothers	69,463.83	11,378.00	12,515.80	13,767.38	15,144.12	16,658.53
	Conduct Screening women for Cervical Cancer	152,627.50	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	36,602.50
	Conduct Mentorship visits to midwives in 20 health facilities on the use of partograph	46,331.60	7,589.00	8,347.90	9,182.69	10,100.96	11,111.05
	Training of 20 staff for 5 days in B-Emergency Obstetric Care	690,842.33	120,320.00	130,052.00	140,157.20	145,672.92	154,640.21
	Hold orientation and discussion meetings with 100 adolescents and youth groups on dangers of teenage pregnancies, unsafe abortion	54,597.91	8,943.00	9,837.30	10,821.03	11,903.13	13,093.45
	Conduct Training of Staff and Community Volunteers in Essential Newborn Care and Community newborn care	732,612.00	120,000.00	132,000.00	145,200.00	159,720.00	175,692.00
	Support training of staff in Early Childhood Development (ECD)	488,408.00	80,000.00	88,000.00	96,800.00	106,480.00	117,128.00
	Infectious diseases immunization	Support Routine Immunization Programs	91,576.50	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00
Epidemic preparedness against Cholera, Yellow Fever through immunization etc		46,398.76	7,600.00	8,360.00	9,196.00	10,115.60	11,127.16
Ensure commodity availability using Logistimo, immunization supply chains (iSC) Remodeling		21,367.85	3500.00	3,850.00	4,235.00	4,658.50	5,124.35
Integrate Early Infant Diagnosis in Expanded Program against Immunization preventable diseases (EPI)			-	-	-	-	-
Epidemic preparedness	Support Epidemic preparedness and control	48,840.80	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80
	Conduct monthly Active surveillance of notifiable diseases	67,766.61	11,100.00	12,210.00	13,431.00	14,774.10	16,251.51

and control enhancement	Conduct Antimicrobial and Pathogen surveillance	46,398.76	7,600.00	8,360.00	9,196.00	10,115.60	11,127.16
	Support Community I.EC on cholera prevention in the District	32,051.78	5,250.00	5,775.00	6,352.50	6,987.75	7,686.53
	Orientation of 200 CBVs for IDSR strategy	45,788.25	7,500.00	8,250.00	9,075.00	9,982.50	10,980.75
	IEC on prevention of Environmental Health related conditions	79,366.30	13,000.00	14,300.00	15,730.00	17,303.00	19,033.30
	Support Chlorination of wells in the District	36,587.86	5,993.00	6,592.30	7,251.53	7,976.68	8,774.35
	Conduct meat and Food Inspections	93,102.78	15,250.00	16,775.00	18,452.50	20,297.75	22,327.53
	Conduct quarterly food sampling and swabbing	109,891.80	18,000.00	19,800.00	21,780.00	23,958.00	26,353.80
	Conduct quarterly inspection of sanitary facilities	107,144.51	17,550.00	19,305.00	21,235.50	23,359.05	25,694.96
	Conduct chlorination of wells quarterly	61,356.26	10,050.00	11,055.00	12,160.50	13,376.55	14,714.21
	Support Distribution & promotion on use of domestic chlorine	91,576.50	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50
	Train Health workers in IDSR	152,627.50	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	36,602.50
	Nutrition promotion;	Conduct bi-annual Child Health Week activities	427,357.00	70,000.00	77,000.00	84,700.00	93,170.00
Conduct Nutrition outreaches services to children Living with HIV		61,044.90	9,999.00	10,998.90	12,098.79	13,308.67	14,639.54
Procure therapeutic feeds and medical equipment		140,368.46	22,992.00	25,291.20	27,820.32	30,602.35	33,662.59
Distribution of supplies for management of uncomplicated SAM		195,363.20	32,000.00	35,200.00	38,720.00	42,592.00	46,851.20
Conduct bi-annual community review meeting on Child Health and Nutrition		116,833.30	19,137.00	21,050.70	23,155.77	25,471.35	28,018.48
Bi- annual follow-up and defaulter tracing of malnourished children		36,630.60	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,260.00	7,986.00	8,784.60
Conduct monthly Growth Monitoring and Promotion		115,996.90	19,000.00	20,900.00	22,990.00	25,289.00	27,817.90
	Support Health Promotion & Education through sports	91,576.50	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50

Physical exercise promotion;							
Infrastructure, equipment and transport improvement	Construct 10 health facilities in the District	2,136,785.00	350,000.00	385,000.00	423,500.00	465,850.00	512,435.00
	Scale up the number of Basic Emergency Obstetric Care Sites (BeMONC) from five (5) to Ten (10)	2,136,785.00	350,000.00	385,000.00	423,500.00	465,850.00	512,435.00
	Increase diagnostic capacity through establishment of new Diagnostic sites	732,612.00	120,000.00	132,000.00	145,200.00	159,720.00	175,692.00
	Support maintenance of Medical Equipment	106,839.25	17,500.00	19,250.00	21,175.00	23,292.50	25,621.75
	Support maintenance and insurance of motorized utility vehicles and ambulances	272,897.97	44,700.00	49,170.00	54,087.00	59,495.70	65,445.27
Medical commodities supply improvement	Procurement of microcuvets for HB estimation in ANC	18,315.30	3000.00	3,300.00	3,630.00	3,993.00	4,392.30
	Support Nutrition Supply Chain Management	39,408.43	6455.00	7,100.50	7,810.55	8,591.61	9,450.77
	Procure 4 potable couches for mobile VMMC outreach	175,826.88	28,800.00	31,680.00	34,848.00	38,332.80	42,166.08
	Procure lab supplies for diagnosis of NCDs (e.p BP Machines etc)	162,261.35	26,578.00	29,235.80	32,159.38	35,375.32	38,912.85
	Procure 30 delivery packs in delivery sites	137,364.75	22,500.00	24,750.00	27,225.00	29,947.50	32,942.25
	Procurement of Medical Emergency Supplies	134,312.20	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00	32,210.20
	Ensure availability of Sugar Testing Kits	36,630.60	6000.00	6,600.00	7,260.00	7,986.00	8,784.60
	Procurement of medical supplies for specialized services	152,627.50	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	36,602.50
Health service delivery enhancement	Indoor residual spraying	1,776,584.10	291,000.00	320,100.00	352,110.00	387,321.00	426,053.10
	Distribution Long lasting insecticide bed nets	3,284,543.80	538,000.00	591,800.00	650,980.00	716,078.00	787,685.80
	Support Malaria Case Management	288,392.72	47,238.00	51,961.80	57,157.98	62,873.78	69,161.16
	Support Malaria Surveillance , Monitoring & Evaluation	319,584.72	78,430.00	51,961.80	57,157.98	62,873.78	69,161.16

	Conduct Malaria Information Education and Communication	1,460,645.18	239,250.00	263,175.00	289,492.50	318,441.75	350,285.93
	Conduct Voluntary Male Medical Circumcision	732,612.00	120,000.00	132,000.00	145,200.00	159,720.00	175,692.00
	Increase the number of TB Diagnostic Sites	1,831,530.00	300,000.00	330,000.00	363,000.00	399,300.00	439,230.00
	Transition Mobile ART services	219,783.60	36,000.00	39,600.00	43,560.00	47,916.00	52,707.60
	Support Test and Treat Program in the District	256,414.20	42,000.00	46,200.00	50,820.00	55,902.00	61,492.20
	Conduct HTS services at traditional ceremonies	67,156.10	11,000.00	12,100.00	13,310.00	14,641.00	16,105.10
	Conduct targeted active TB case finding in high risk groups (PLHIV, Children, prisoners, miners, medical risk groups such as diabetics)	79,366.30	13,000.00	14,300.00	15,730.00	17,303.00	19,033.30
	Support Intensification of TB case detection in community and health facilities		-	-	-	-	-
	Scale- up of VMMC services extending campaign periods and routine provision of services	488,408.00	80,000.00	88,000.00	96,800.00	106,480.00	117,128.00
	Support courier services for viral load	427,357.00	70,000.00	77,000.00	84,700.00	93,170.00	102,487.00
	Scale-up use of sensitive TB diagnostics tools (gene Xpert and Digital X-rays)	476,197.80	78,000.00	85,800.00	94,380.00	103,818.00	114,199.80
Supplementary and school feeding enhancement	Conduct School Health Nutrition Program (SHIN)	199,000.00	19,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00
	Establishment of School feeding gardens for Nutrition	80,000.00	10,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
	Establishment of Seventeen (17) Child Feeding Centre in health facilities	350,000.00	45,000.00	55,000.00	70,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00
Micro-nutrients fortification and supplementation	Monitor micro nutrient fortification and salt iodization	91,576.50	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50
	Monitoring and supervision of bi-annual micro-nutrient supplementation	103,786.70	17,000.00	18,700.00	20,570.00	22,627.00	24,889.70
	Provision of fortified seed packs to vulnerable communities and schools	370,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00	75,000.00	85,000.00	100,000.00
Nutritious foods and household	Conduct quarterly cooking demonstration	67,156.10	11,000.00	12,100.00	13,310.00	14,641.00	16,105.10
	Training of farmer groups in Food Processing and utilization	9,800.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,800.00	2,000.00	3,000.00

food security promotion	Provision of starter packs for nutritious foods to vulnerable groups	50,000.00	5000.00	7000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00	15,000.00

Table 17: Programmes for Improving Water Supply and Water

Objective 4 To provide secure access to safe potable water sources and improved sanitation facilities to 100 percent of the population in both urban and rural areas by 2034											
Strategy	Programmes	Activities	Location (By Priority)	Target	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicators	Responsible department
Local and Trans-Boundary Aquifer Exploration and Management	Aquifer Exploration, Development and Mapping	Training of officers in Geo-Information Systems and other Groundwater monitoring tools for detailed mapping of identified aquifers	All wards	All aquifers in the District to be identified and mapped	2 (Lwimba, & Katoba wards)	5 (Chongwe, Chinkuli Kapete, Kanakantapa & Kapwayambale wards)	3 (Kasenga, ngwerere, Madido),	4 (Mulenje, Chalimbana, manyika & Mwalumina wards)	5 (Nakatindi, Palabana, Ntandabale, Nchute & Njolwe wards)	No. of trainings conducted	Department of Water Resources Development (DWRD)
		Aquifer exploration and development	All wards	To explore all aquifers in all the 21 wards of the District	2 (Lwimba, & Katoba wards)	5 (Chongwe, Chinkuli Kapete, Kanakantapa & Kapwayambale wards)	(Kasenga, ngwerere, Madido),	4 (Mulenje, Chalimbana, manyika & Mwalumina wards)	5 (Nakatindi, Palabana, Ntandabale, Nchute & Njolwe wards)	No. of Aquifers explored and developed	DWRD and Private Partners

		Aquifer exploration monitoring	All 21 wards	2 (Lwimba, & Katoba wards)	5 (Chongwe, Chinkuli Kapete, Kanakantapa & Kapwayambale wards)	(Kasenga, ngwerere, Madido),	4 (Mulenje, Chalimbana, manyika & Mwalumina wards)	5 (Nakatindi, Palabana, Ntandabale, Nchute & Njolwe wards)		No. of Aquifers monitored	DWRD
Promotion of Inter-Catchment Water Transfer Schemes	Water Transfer Infrastructure Development	Design and Construction of Water Transfer Infrastructure	All 21 wards	2 (Lwimba, & Katoba wards)	5 (Chongwe, Chinkuli Kapete, Kanakantapa & Kapwayambale wards)	(Kasenga, ngwerere, Madido),	4 (Mulenje, Chalimbana, manyika & Mwalumina wards)	5 (Nakatindi, Palabana, Ntandabale, Nchute & Njolwe wards)		No. of Water Transfer Infrastructures designed and constructed	DWRD, Lusaka Water and Sanitation Company
	Catchment and Basin water potential Assessment	Assessment of Water Potential in all natural water resources	Chalimbana river, Chongwe river, Ngwerere river	2 (Lwimba, & Katoba wards)	5 (Chongwe, Chinkuli Kapete, Kanakantapa & Kapwayambale wards)	(Kasenga, ngwerere, Madido),	4 (Mulenje, Chalimbana, manyika & Mwalumina wards)	5 (Nakatindi, Palabana, Ntandabale, Nchute & Njolwe wards)	2 (Lwimba, & Katoba wards)	No. of natural water resources assessed	DWRD
Enhancement of Rain Water Harvesting and	Surface Water Infrastructure	Identification of suitable sites for Dam Infrastructure along Chongwe	All 21 wards	21	4	4	4	4	3	No. of suitable Dam infrastructure	DWRD, Ministry of Agriculture

Catchment Protection	Development	River and its tributaries								e sites identified	
		Dam infrastructure development on identified sites	Shiliya, Mulenje	5	1	1	1	1	1	No. of Dam infrastructure developed	DWRD, Ministry of Agriculture
	Catchment and Surface Water Protection	Monitoring and protection of Chongwe river catchment through control of negative developmental activities and promotion of afforestation	Chongwe River catchment and its tributaries	25	5	5	5	5	5	No. of Monitoring visits	DWRD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forestry
	Rain Water Harvesting	Construction of mechanized rain water harvesting in facilities like schools	Schools and government institutions	14	3	3	3	3	2	No. of Rain Water Harvesting schemes developed	Ministry of Agriculture, DWRD

	Water Resources Assessment and Quantification Enhancement	Mapping and quantification of water resources, both groundwater and surface water	All wards	21	5	5	5	4	-	No. of Water Resources mapped and quantified	DWRD	
Promotion of Alternative Financing Water Resources Development	Promotion of Multi-sectorial participation of Water Resources Development	Facilitate Government institutions in water resources development	All wards	21	5 (Chongwe, Chinkuli Kapete, Kanakantapa & Kapwayambale wards)	3 (Kasenga, Ngwerere, Madido),	4 (Mulenje, Chalimbana, manyika & Mwalumina wards)	5 (Nakatindi, Palabana, Ntandabale, Nchute & Njolwe wards)	2 (Lwimba, & Katoba wards)	5 (Chongwe, Chinkuli Kapete, Kanakantapa & Kapwayambale wards)	No. of Government Institutions participating in water resources development	DWRD, LWSCo, Council, Private Partners
	Promotion of Public Private Participation (PPP)	Private Partner engagement in Water Resources Development	All wards	21	5 (Chongwe, Chinkuli Kapete, Kanakantapa & Kapwayambale wards)	3 (Kasenga, ngwerere, Madido),	4 (Mulenje, Chalimbana, manyika & Mwalumina wards)	5 (Nakatindi, Palabana, Ntandabale, Nchute & Njolwe wards)	2 (Lwimba, & Katoba wards)	5 (Chongwe, Chinkuli Kapete, Kanakantapa & Kapwayambale wards)	No. of Private Partners engaged in Water Resources Development	DWRD, LWSCo, Council, Private Partners

Table 18: Cost Matrix for Water Supply and Water Resources

PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	COST	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Aquifer Exploration, Development and Mapping	Training Officers in Geo-Information Systems and other monitoring tools for detailed mapping of identified aquifers	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aquifer exploration and development	29 Million	3 Million	5 Million	6 Million	7.5 Million	7.5 Million
	Aquifer exploration monitoring						
Water Transfer Infrastructure Development	Design and Construction of Water Transfer Infrastructure	20 Million	3 Million	4 Million	4 Million	4 Million	5 Million
Catchment and Basin Water Potential Assessment	Assessment of Water Potential						
Surface Water Infrastructure Development	Identification of suitable sites for Dam Infrastructure along Chongwe River and its boundaries	29 Million	3 Million	5 Million	6 Million	7.5 Million	7.5 Million
	Dam infrastructure development on identified sites						
Catchment and Surface Water Protection	Monitoring and protection of Chongwe river catchment through control of negative developmental activities and promotion of afforestation	29 Million	3 Million	5 Million	6 Million	7.5 Million	7.5 Million
	Delineation of Chongwe River Catchment and its tributaries						

Rain Water Harvesting	Construction of mechanized rain water harvesting in facilities like schools	300,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	40,000
Water Resources Assessment and Quantification Enhancement	Mapping and quantification of water resources, both groundwater and surface water	29 Million	3 Million	5 Million	6 Million	7.5 Million	7.5 Million
Early Warning Systems Development	Development of early warning systems of groundwater and surface water monitoring systems in all the major sub-Catchments of Chongwe river	29 Million	3 Million	5 Million	6 Million	7.5 Million	7.5 Million
Promotion of Multi-sectorial participation of Water Resources Development	Facilitate Government institutions in water resources development	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promotion of Public Private Participation (PPP)	Private Partner Participation engagement in Water Resources Development	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

Table 19: Programmes for Improving Sanitation Coverage

STRATEGY	PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (By Priority)	Target	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicators	Responsible Department
Enhance Provision of Adequate Clean Water and Sanitation	Water Supply & Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion (Community Led Total Sanitation)	Sensitization of Traditional Leaders on Sanitation and Hygiene	All Wards	105	40	40	25			No. of Sensitization Meetings conducted	RWS&S
		Sensitization of Civic Leaders on Sanitation and Hygiene	All wards	20	20	-	-	-	-	No. of Sensitization	RWS&S

										Meetings conducted	
		Monitoring & Verification of Sanitation Status in Communities	All wards	420	100	100	100	120	-	No. of Monitoring & Verification of Sanitation Status in Communities	RWS&S
	Communication and Advocacy Enhancement	Commemoration of World Water Day								No. of Water and Sanitation World Events Commemorated	RWS&S, Ministry of Health
		Commemoration of World Toilet Day		5	1	1	1	1	1		
		Commemoration of Global Hand-wash Day									
	Sector Co-ordination Enhancements	D-WASHE Meeting		20	4	4	4	4	4	No. of DWASHE Meetings Conducted	RWS&S, Ministry of Health, DWRD
	Capacity Development	Re-Training of Community Champions in CLTS	All Wards	57	19	19	19	-	-	No. of Trainings conducted	RWS&S, Ministry of Health
		Orientation and Training of WDCs in WASHE Activities	All wards	56	28	28	-	-	-	No. of Orientations and Trainings of WDCs Conducted	RWS&S, Ministry of Health

		Formulation & Training of Village WASHE Committees	All 19 wards	300	60	60	60	60	60	No. of Village WASHE Committees formulated and trained	RWS&S, Ministry of Health
Improve Availability of Water and Sanitation Infrastructure	Water supply & Sanitation Infrastructure Development	Drilling of boreholes in all the 19 Wards	All wards	95	20	20	20	20	15	No. of Boreholes Drilled	RWS&S, DWRD, LWSCo
		Construction of Sanitation Facilities at Public Institutions	All schools and public institutions	21	6	5	5	5	-	No. of Sanitation Facilities at Public Institutions Constructed	RWS&S, Planning Dept
	Sustainable Operation & Maintenance Improvement	Distribution of tool kits to Government Institutions		38	19	19	-	-	-	No. of government institution given tool kit	Council
		Rehabilitation of Water Facilities	Chongwe central, Madido, Ngwerere	70	-	-	30	20	20	No. of Water Facilities rehabilitated	RWS&S, LWSCo
	Water Sanitation Management Promotion	Training of Officers in GIS		4	2	2	-	-	-	No. of Officers trained in GIS	Planning Department, RWS&S
		Training of 35 EHTs in Legal Enforcement	All wards	4	2	2	-	-	-	No. EHTs trained in Legal Enforcement	RWS&S

		DHIS2 Training for D-WASHE Members	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	No. of DWASHE members trained in DHIS2	RWS&S
	Capacity Development	Training of Area Pump Minders	All wards	60	20	20	20	-	-	No. of Area Pump Minder trained	RWS&S, Private Partners
		Training of Masons in Latrine Construction	All wards	57	19	19	19	-	-	No. Masons trained in Latrine Construction	RWS&S, Private Partners

Table 20: Cost Matrix for Improving Sanitation Coverage

PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	COST	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Water Supply & Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion (Community Led Total Sanitation)	Sensitization of Traditional Leaders on Sanitation and Hygiene	10,000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
	Sensitization of Civic Leaders on Sanitation and Hygiene	10,000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
	Monitoring & Verification of Sanitation Status in Communities	30,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Communication and Advocacy Enhancement	Commemoration of World Water Day	110,000	18,000	18,000	22,000	26,000	26,000
	Commemoration of World Toilet Day	110,000	18,000	18,000	22,000	26,000	26,000
	Commemoration of Global Hand-wash Day	110,000	18,000	18,000	22,000	26,000	26,000
Sector Co-ordination Enhancements	D-WASHE Meeting	2,350	350	500	500	500	500
Capacity Development	Re-Training of Community Champions in CLTS	32,000	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
	Orientation and Training of WDCs in WASHE Activities	28,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
	Formulation & Training of Village WASHE Committees	2,350	350	500	500	500	500
Water supply & Sanitation Infrastructure Development	Drilling of boreholes in all the 19 Wards	2,890,000	520,000	550,000	570,000	610,000	640,000

	Construction of Sanitation Facilities at Public Institutions	830,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	180,000	200,000
Sustainable Operation & Maintenance Improvement	Distribution of tool kits to Government Institutions	142,000	66,000	76,000	-	-	-
	Rehabilitation of Water Facilities	630,000	180,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	-
Water & Sanitation Management Promotion	Training of Officers in GIS	40,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
	Training of 35 EHTs in Legal Enforcement	140,000	70,000	-	70,000	-	-
	DHIS2 Training for D-WASHE Members	60,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Capacity Development	Training of Area Pump Minders	56,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	-
	Training of Masons in Latrine Construction	53,000	15,000	18,000	20,000	-	-

Table 21: Programmes for Doubling Agricultural Productivity

Objective 7	To double agricultural productivity by 2027											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Baseline 2019	Target	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Responsible Department
Improvement of Production and Productivity	Productivity-Enhancing Technology Development	Train farmers in conservation agriculture	All 18 Camps	9,000	30,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Number of farmers trained	MoA, World Vision

		Establish Conservation Agriculture (CA) demonstrations using the leader farmer concept	All 18 Camps	8,000	30,000	8,000	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	Number of Conservation Agriculture Demonstrations established	MoA
Farm Block Development		Establishment of farm blocks	Mwalumi na and Mulalika Camps	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	Number of farm blocks established	MoA
		Community mobilization meetings	Mwalumi na and Mulalika	0	6	3	3	-	-	-	Number of meetings done	MoA
		Exposure visit	Nansanga farming block in Serenje	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	Number of exposure visits done	
		Survey and mapping and planning of farm block	Mwalumi na and Mulalika	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	Number of surveys and planning's done	MoA
Irrigation development		Establishment of irrigation schemes	Lukoshi Kabeleka Mwalumi	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	Number of irrigation schemes	MoA

			na Palabana								establishe d	
Agricultural Input Supply Management	FISP input distribution to smallholder farmers	All 18 Camps	17,521	85,521	17,521	17,500	17,500	17,000	16,000	Number of famers supported	MoA	
	Farmer registration	All 18 Camps	140,000	140,000	26,000	27,000	28,000	29,000	30,000	Number of famers registered	MoA	
Research and development promotion	Establish on- farm trials	All 18 Camps	8	180	36	36	36	36	36	Number of on-farm trials establishe d	MoA	
	Conduct crop forecasting survey and crop monitoring	All 1 Nkomesha 8 Camps	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	Number of crop forecastin g surveys conducted		
Early Warning System Development	Installation of weather stations	Palabana Chongwe Blocks	1	3	-	1	1	1	-	Number of weather stations installed	MoA	

	Development of agriculture weather advisories and climate information dissemination	All Camps	18	0	20	4	4	4	4	4	Number of agriculture advisories and climate advisories developed	MoA
	Purchase and setting up pheromone traps	All Camps	18	30	180	60	30	30	30	30	Number of pheromones purchased and set-up	MoA
Farm power and mechanization enhancement	Procurement and distribution of mechanization sets	All Camps	18	200	1000	200	200	200	200	200	Number of mechanization sets procured and distributed	MoA
Nutrition education support	Establish Child Feeding Centres	All Camps	18	2	16	4	3	4	4	1	Number of child feeding centres established	MoA
	Training of farmer groups in Food Processing	All Camps	18	18	60	15	15	10	10	10	Number of farmer groups trained	MoA

		and utilization										
		Distribution of inputs and Seed packs for nutrient rich crops to farmers, farmer groups and Schools	All Camps 18	0	1,750	350	350	350	350	350	Number of inputs and seed packs distributed	MoA
	Farm planning and market-oriented farm management	Training of farmer groups on Market Oriented Farm Management	All Camps 18	4	180	36	36	36	36	36	Number of farmer groups trained	MoA
		Support to Public/private sector bulking and aggregation of centres	All Camps 18	8	10	2	2	2	2	2	Number of aggregations conducted	MoA, World Vision
	National Agriculture Information	Collection of Agricultural Information & Dissemination	All Camps 18	0	60	12	12	12	12	12	Number of reports written	MoA, World Vision

		Hold agricultural and commercial shows and field days	All Camps	18	0	20	4	4	4	4	4	Number of shows conducted	MoA, World Vision
	Business development service provision	Training of farmers on formulation of business plans	All Camps	18	0	20	4	4	4	4	4	Number of farmers trained	MoA
	Agro- and forestry-based processing and manufacturing promotion	Establishment of processing plants	All Camps	18	21	18	4	4	4	4	2	Number of processing plants established	MoA, World Vision
Promotion of diversification within the agriculture sector	Value chain linkages promotion	Training in processing and business management	All Camps	18	0	90	18	18	18	18	18	Number of trainings conducted	MoA, World Vision
		Setting up demos and support of alternative livelihood	All Camps	18	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	Number of demos set-up	MoA, World Vision
Infrastructure enhancement	Agriculture cooperatives and farmer group development	Construction of Roadside markets	All Camps	18	1	17	4	4	4	4	1	Number of roadside markets	MoA, World Vision

											constructe d	
	Storage facilities development	Training of farmer groups (Cooperatives) on Financial and Business Management	All 18 Camps	0	60	12	12	12	12	12	Number of farmer groups trained	MoA
	Extension infrastructure development	Construction of crop storage facilities	Katoba Lwimba Mwalumi na Lukoshi Mphango Chinkuli Kasenga Njolwe Honda	5	4	0	1	1	1	1	Number of crop storage facilities constructe d	MoA, World Vision
		Construction and rehabilitation of Camp Houses	All 18 Camps	0	12	3	3	3	3	-	Number of camp houses constructe d and rehabilitat ed	MoA, World Vision

Table 22: Cost Matrix for Improving Agricultural Productivity

Programme	Activities	Cost	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Productivity-Enhancing Technology Development	Train farmers in smart agriculture e.g. conservation farming Training of farmer groups (Cooperatives) on Financial and Business Management	193,120	30,352	43,360	43,360	43,360	32,688
	Establish Conservation Agriculture (CA) demonstrations using the leader farmer concept	108,400	0	27,100	54,200	16,260	10,840
Farm Development Block	Establishment of farm blocks	400,000	0	200,000	100,000	100,000	0
	Community mobilization meetings and exposure visits	108,400	0	27,100	54,200	16,260	10,840
	Survey and mapping and planning of farm block	100,000	50,000	50,000	0	0	0
Irrigation development	Establishment of irrigation schemes	400,000	0	0	200,000	100,000	100,000
Agricultural Input Supply Management	FISP input distribution to smallholder farmers	87,375,000	17,377,400	20,115,100	13,692,500	18,095,000	18,095,000
	Farmer registration	295,679	50,000	54,200	58,752.8	63,688	69,038
Research development and promotion	Establish on-farm trials	100,531	17,000	18,428	19,976	21,654	23,473
	Conduct crop forecasting survey and crop monitoring	295,679	50,000	54,200	58,752.8	63,688	69,038

Early Warning System Development	Installation of weather stations	1,000,000	0	0	500,000	250,000	250,000
	Development of agriculture weather advisories and climate information dissemination	295,679	50,000	54,200	58,752.8	63,688	69,038
	Purchase and setting up pheromone traps	591,731	100,000	108,400	117,506	127,494	138,331
Farm power and mechanization enhancement	Procurement and distribution of mechanization sets	2,414,795	500,000	0	587,528	636,889	690,378
Nutrition education support	Establish Child Feeding Centres	335,000	50,000	55,000	70,000	80,000	80,000
	Training of farmer groups in Food Processing and utilization	131,000	26,000	30,000	30,000	25,000	20,000
	Purchase and distribution of inputs and Seed packs for nutrient rich crops to farmers, farmer groups and Schools for seed multiplication	190,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	30,000	20,000
Farm planning and market-oriented farm management	Training of farmer groups on Market Oriented Farm Management	295,679	50,000	54,200	58,752.8	63,688	69,038
	Support to Public/ private sector bulking and aggregation of centres	65,000	0	20,000	20,000	15,000	10,000
	Establishment of Market Linkages for agricultural products and products	90,000	0	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000
National Agriculture Information	Collection of Agricultural Information & Dissemination	267,000	27,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
	Hold agricultural and commercial shows and field days	591,731	100,000	108,400	117,506	127,494	138331
Business development service provision	Training of farmers on formulation of business plans	70,000	0	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

	Training of farmer groups (Cooperatives) on Financial and Business Management	123,286	20,000	21,680	25,040	27,143	29,423
	Setting up demos and support of alternative livelihood	591,731	100,000	108,400	117,506	127,494	138331
	Construction of Roadside markets	480,000	0	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Extension infrastructure development	Construction of crop storage facilities	400,000	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Construction and rehabilitation of Camp Houses	200,000	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

Table 23: Programmes for Improving Fisheries and Livestock Productivity

Objective 8	To grow Fisheries and Livestock productivity by 200 per cent by 2034											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Baseline 2019	Target	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Responsible Department
Improve production and productivity	Aquaculture development	Supervisory visits on fish pond construction	Chongwe Nkomeshya Palabana	69 fish pond sites	431 fish pond sites	100	70	80	81	100	Number of visits	MFL
		Provision of Extension services to fish farmers	Chongwe Nkomeshya Palabana	38 visits	662 visits	100	100	100	200	162	Number of visits	MFL
		Construction of demo fish ponds	Kanakantapa Lwimba Ndeke	0	10 Demo fish ponds	0	0	2	3	5	Number of ponds constructed	MFL
		Promotion of fingerling production	In all camps	12 Farmers	261 Farmers	12	49	60	65	75	Number of farmers involved in fingerling production	MFL
		Trainings on integrated fish farming	In all camps	5 Trainings	40 Trainings	4	6	10	10	10	Number of trainings conducted	MFL

		Establishment fish cold storage	Kanakantapa Palabana Ndeke	2	12 Cold storage facilities	0	2	2	4	4	Number of cold storage facilities established	MFL
		Construction of nursery pond sites	Kanakantapa Lwimba Ndeke	60	270 Nursery pond sites	0	20	50	100	100	Number of nursery ponds constructed	MFL
		Establishment of fish farmer's organization (aqua groups)	Kanakantapa Lwimba Ndeke	13	37 Groups	5	7	5	10	10	Number of farmers organizations established	MFL
	Research and development promotion (crops, livestock and fisheries)	Establishment of on-farm trials	In all the camps	8	162	30	34	34	34	30	Number of on-farm trials established	MFL
		Capacity building of staff	At the District office	2	4 Trainings	0	0	4	0	0	Number of trainings conducted	MFL
	Support to block and camp operations	Farmer Follow Up Visits	In all the camps	15,000	15,000	500	1,000	7,000	3,500	3,000	Number of visits done	MFL

	Farm planning and market-oriented farm management	Training of farmers on Market Oriented Farm Management	In all the camps	80	17,920	40	4,470	4,470	4,470	4,470	Number of training done	MFL
		Establishment of Market Linkages for fisheries and livestock products and produce	In all the camps	0	10	0	2	2	3	3	Number of market linkages established	MFL
		Support to Public/private sector bulking and aggregation of fisheries and livestock produce model	In all the camps	0	12	0	3	3	3	3	Number of aggregations conducted	MFL
	National Agricultural Information Services	Collection of Agricultural Information & Dissemination	In all the camps	4	30	0	8	6	8	8	Number of reports written	MFL
Financial Management and Accounting	Financial Accounting	In all the camps	16	64	0	16	16	16	16	Number of reports written	MFL	

	General Administration	Conducting administrative duties	In all the camps	16	324 meetings	52	68	68	68	68	Number of meeting conducted	MFL
	Capture Fisheries Management and Development	Fisheries Surveillance and Enforcement	In all the camps	16 Patrols	184 Patrols	16	30	30	44	64	Number of patrols done	MFL
		Animal vaccination against livestock and domestic animals diseases	In all the camps	7,156	100,184 Dog vaccinations	7,156	14,312	21,468	28,624	28,624	Number of dogs vaccinated	MFL
		Livestock Disease Extension in all the camps	In all the camps	48	432 Extension Visits	48	60	84	114	126	Number of extension visits conducted	MFL
		Livestock Census	In all the camps	1	17 Census	1	4	4	4	4	Number of census' done	MFL
		Livestock Extension	In all the camps	48	432 Extension Visits	48	60	84	114	126	Number of extension visits conducted	MFL

District Livestock Development	Establishment of Pasture Demo plots	Njolwe Palabana Mphnago and Kanakantapa	5	10 Demo plots	2	2	2	2	2	Number of pasture demo plots constructed	MFL
	Establishment of Milk Collection Centres	Mphango, Chinkuli and Chongwe	4	4	0	2	-	1	1	Number of Milk Collection Centres established	MFL
	Construction /Completion of Livestock Service Centres	Kapete Kampekete Lwimba and Chinkul	1	2 LSC	-	1	-	-	1	Number of Livestock Service Centres Constructed and Completed	MFL
	Product Quality Control and Promotion Inspections	In all the camps	16	100 Inspections	16	18	20	22	24	Number of quality controls inspections done	MFL
	Camp, Block, District and Provincial Shows	5 Vet camps	5 shows	25	5	5	5	5	5	Number of shows attended	MFL

	District Fisheries and Livestock Coordination	Supervision and Back-stopping	In all the camps	8	70 visits	8	10	12	16	24	Number of visits conducted	MFL
Improves access to finance for production and export	Business development services provision	Training of farmers on formulation of business plans in the District	In all the camps	200	208	8	50	50	50	50	Number of trainings conducted	MFL
Promote diversification within the Agriculture sector	Fisheries and livestock product diversification through value addition	Farmer training	In all the camps	48	5,577	48	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,029	Number of farmer trainings done	MFL
	Cooperatives and farmer groups development	Training of farmer groups (Cooperative) on financial and business management	In all the camps	270	230	50	50	50	40	40	Number of farmer training done	MFL
		Creation and support to model cooperatives	In all the camps	0	10	0	2	3	3	2	Number of model cooperatives created and supported	MFL
Enhance Investment in Fisheries and	Livestock and fisheries breeding and	Fish breeding service center establishment	Kanakantapa, Njolwe and Palabana	0	10 fish breeding centers	0	2	2	2	4	Number of fish breeding	MFL

Livestock Infrastructure	service centres development										centres established	
		Construction and Rehabilitation of Dip Tanks	Kanakantapa, Njolwe and Palabana	13	13 dip tanks	6	-	2	3	2	Number of dip tanks constructed and rehabilitated	MFL
	Research and extension infrastructure development	Construction and rehabilitation of Camp Houses	In all the camps	12	19	0	5	5	5	4	Number of Camp Houses constructed and rehabilitated	MFL
	Infrastructure, equipment and transport improvement	Rehabilitation and construction of slaughter slab facilitate on the existing abattoir	Chongwe camp	01	01	-	01	-	-	-	Number of slaughter slabs constructed and rehabilitated	MFL
		Construction of a modern abattoir	Chongwe camp		01	-	-	01	-	-	Number of abattoirs constructed	MFL

Table 24: Cost Matrix for Fisheries and Livestock Productivity

Programme	Activities	Cost	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Aquaculture Development	Supervisory visits on fish pond construction	684,000	45,000	54,000	135,000	225,000	225,000
	Provision of Extension services to fish farmers	66,800	7,600	13,200	14,000	15,000	17,000

	Construction of demo fish ponds	684,000	45,000	54,000	135,00	225,000	225,000
	Promotion of fingerling production	261,000	12,000	49,000	60,000	65,000	75,000
	Trainings on integrated fish farming	252,000	7,000	35,000	50,000	75,000	85,000
	Establishment fish cold storage	1,930,000	-	130,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
	Construction of nursery pond sites	300,000	-	25,000	75,000	100,000	100,000
	Establishment of fish farmer's organization (aqua groups)	100,000	-	6,000	24,000	20,000	50,000
Research and development promotion (crops, livestock and fisheries)	Establishment of on-farm trials	85,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
	Capacity building of staff	32,000	-	-	32,000	-	-
Support to block and camp operations	Farmer Follow Up Visits	650,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Farm planning and market-oriented farm management	Training of farmers on Market Oriented Farm Management	226,000	22,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	Establishment of Market Linkages for fisheries and livestock products and produce	140,000	0	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000
	Support to Public/ private sector bulking and aggregation of fisheries and livestock produce model	240,000	0	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
National Agricultural Information Services	Collection of Agricultural Information & Dissemination	267,000	27,000	60,000	60,00	60,000	60,000
Capture Fisheries Management and Development	Fisheries Surveillance and Enforcement	191,554	6,554	10,000	45,000	50,000	80,000
Veterinary and Tsetse Control Services	Disease early warning sensitization meetings	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Animal vaccination against livestock and domestic animals diseases	35,000	0	5,000	5,000	10,000	15,000
	Livestock Disease Extension in all the camps	97,260	4,000	10,260	13,000	20,000	50,000
	Livestock Census	106,000	4,000	10,000	17,000	25,000	50,000

	Livestock Extension	75,000	5,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000
District Livestock Development	Establishment of Pasture Demo plots	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	Establishment of Milk Collection Centres	3,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	1,000,000
	Construction /Completion of Livestock Service Centres	2,620,000	1,600,000	255,000	255,000	255,000	255,000
	Product Quality Control and Promotion Inspections	50,000	2,404	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,596
	Camp, Block, District and Provincial Shows	210,452	8,112	24,340	48,000	60,000	70,000
District Fisheries and Livestock Coordination	Supervision and Back-stopping	202,827	6,957	30,870	40,000	55,000	70,000
Business development services provision	Training of farmers on formulation of business plans in the District	70,000	0	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Fisheries and livestock product diversification through value addition	Farmer training	200,000	25,000	43,750	43,750	43,750	43,750
Cooperatives and farmer groups development	Training of farmer groups (Cooperative) on financial and business management	120,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
	Creation and support to model cooperatives	200,000	0	40,000	60,000	50,000	50,000
Livestock and fisheries breeding and service centres development	Fish breeding service centre establishment	148,000	-	12,000	36,000	36,000	60,000
	Construction and Rehabilitation of Dip Tanks	2,100,000	0	300,000	700,000	550,000	550,000
Research and extension infrastructure development	Construction and rehabilitation of Camp Houses	2,000,000	0	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Infrastructure, equipment and transport improvement	Rehabilitation and construction of slaughter slab facilitate on the existing abattoir	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	-
	Construction of a modern abattoir	1,600,000	0	0	1,000,000	600,000	0

Table 25: Programmes for Promoting Economic Diversification into Tourism

Objective 9 To promote economic diversification without leaving anyone behind												
STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	Activity	LOCATION (By priority)	BASELINE 2019	Target	Target Year 2024	Target Year 2025	Target Year 2026	Target Year 2027	Target Year 2028	Indicator	Responsible Agency/department
Promote Tourism Related Infrastructure	Arts and Cultural Infrastructure Development	Land Acquisition and Construction of Cultural Centre	Chongwe Central	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	Amount of land acquired	Local Authority, Traditional Leadership and MOTA
Promote Tourism Source Market Segmentation	Tourism Promotion and Marketing	Establishment of Curio Shops and Open craft market	Chongwe Central Lwimba	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	Number of curio shops and open craft markets established	Culture Department Local
Promote diversification of tourism products	Music and arts festivals development promotion.	Exhibition of Handicrafts and other artefacts	Chinkuli Chongwe Central	1	11	2	2	3	2	2	Number of exhibits done	Local Authority Arts and Culture Department
		The Music Festival		0	3	1	1	1	0	0	Number of music	Culture department

			Chongwe Central								festivals held	Practitioners of Music
Promote domestic tourism	Traditional ceremony	Commemoration of Traditional Ceremonies (the Chakwela Makumbi traditional ceremony)	Makuyu Palace	1	4	1	1	1	1		Number of Chakwela Makumbi Traditional Ceremonies held	The Busoli Royal Establishment Cooperating partners Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Office
	Heritage and Historical sites	Promotion of domestic tourist visits to Heritage/Historic sites	Leopards Hills Silverest	1	750	20	80	150	200	300	Number of visits conducted	Heritage Commission, Local Authority, Culture Department

Table 26: Cost Matrix for Economic Diversification into Tourism

Programme	Activities	Cost	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Arts and Cultural Infrastructure Development	Land Acquisition and Construction of a Cultural Centre	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Tourism Promotion and Marketing	Establishment of Curio Shops and Open craft market	450,000	70,000	80,000	90,000	100,000	110,000
Music and arts festivals development promotion.	Exhibition of Handicrafts and other artefacts	35,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
	The Music Festival	360,00	70,000	71,000	72,000	73,000	74,000
Traditional ceremony	Commemoration of Traditional Ceremonies (the Chakwela Makumbi traditional ceremony)	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Heritage and Historical sites	Number of domestic tourist visits to Heritage/Historic sites	30,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000

Table 27: Programmes for Economic Development without leaving anyone behind

Objective 9	To promote economic diversification without leaving anyone behind											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Baseline 2019	Target	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Responsible Department
Improve access to finance for Production	Business development services	Training of Marketeers on formation of business plans	All wards	0	20	4	4	4	4	4	Number of trainings conducted	CMC, MFL, MOA

Promote urban and peri-urban economies	Infrastructure development	Construction of market shelters	Dam area Meanwood Kwamwena Mweanwood Ndeke	3	3	1	1	-	1	-	Number of market shelters constructed	CMC/ MLG
		Construction of Industrial Yards	Chongwe Township Chalimbana Smart City	0	3				1	2	No. of Construction of Industrial Yards	CMC, CEEC
	Trade facilitation	Allocation of trading space to traders	All wards	200	300	50	100	50	50	50	Number of trading stands allocated to traders	CMC
		Moving of traders to designated trading spaces (street vending control)	All wards	20	60	12	12	12	12	12	Number of street vending patrols conducted	CMC, ZP

Table 28: Cost Matrix for Promoting Economic Development without leaving anyone behind

Programme	Activities	Cost	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Business development services	Training of Marketeers on formation of business plans	103,020	17,640	19,122	20,604	22,086	23,568
Infrastructure development	Construction of market shelters	1,103,382	330,750	358,533	-	414,099	
	Construction of Stations/ bus stops	700, 800	200,000		233,600		267,200
	Construction of Industrial Yards	5,000,000	-	-	-	1,500,000	3,500,000

Table 29: Programmes to Ensure Sustainable Utilisation of Forestry Resources

Objective 11	To Increase the Local Forestry Cover by an additional 500 Ha by 2034											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Indicators	Baseline 2019	Target	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Location (by priority)	Responsible Department
Improve patrols and community sensitization	Forest protection and Management	Conduct forest patrols	Number of Patrol reports produced	12	120 Patrols	24	24	24	24	24	Mono check points, airport road and Kanakantapa	DFO, Council
		Public sensitization on forest resource management	Number of meetings held	0	25	5	5	5	5	5	Mwalumina, Lwimba, Mulalika, Katoba, Njolwe and Kapete	DFO, Council
		Tree Establishment	Number of tree establishments established	6,000	25,000 seedlings	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Kanakantapa & District admin office & in all wards	DFO, Council

Improved species and increase the number	Nursery development and management												
		Tree plantations establishment and nurseries	Number of Plantations established	1.5 ha	20ha	1ha	2.5ha	5ha	5ha	5ha	In schools and communities	DFO, Council	
Tactical approach and improved teaching aid	Beekeeping Promotion	Training of communities in beekeeping	Number of people trained	5	0	1	1	2	2	1	2 beekeeping groups	DFO, Council	
Tactical approach to attract the community	Capacity building of community members	Training of communities on alternative livelihood options	Number of people trained	20	2	2	2	4	5	5	Start with 2 communities	DFO, Council	

Table 30: Cost Matrix for Sustainable Management of Forestry Resources

Programme	Activities	Cost	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forestation and Afforestation	Tree nursery establishment in Kanakantapa resettlement	20,000	3,500	3,500	6,000	3,500	3,500
	Tree plantation establishment in all the 21 wards	660,000	115,000	115,000	200,000	115,000	115,000
Forest Protection & Management	Conduct forest patrols in Chongwe						
	Carry out public sensitization on sustainable forest resource utilization in Mwalumina, Lwimba, Mulalika, Katoba, Njolwe and Kapete	95,000	0	5,000	20,000	30,000	40,000
Beekeeping Promotion	Procurement of beekeeping tools/equipment, siting, baiting and general hygiene maintenance.	25,000	0	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000

Capacity Building of Community Members	Training of community members on alternative livelihood options	40,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	12,000	12,000
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Table 31: Programmes to Increase Solid Waste Collection Efficiency

Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicators	Baseline 2019	Target	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Responsible Department
Increase Solid Waste Collection Efficiency	Establishment of Public Private Partnerships for waste collection, transportation and temporal and final disposal of solid waste	Signing solid waste management contracts with private companies and community-based enterprises to be involved in waste	In all the 21 Wards	Number of contracts signed	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	Public Health Department-CMC
	Monitoring and Enforcement of Compliance	Inspection of premises and Legal enforcement to ensure residents and public premises to comply with the solid waste management act NO 20 of 2019	In all the 21 Wards	Number of Inspection reports generated	1,002	1998	200	300	200	100	198	Public Health Department-CMC
Promote reuse, recycling and reduction of		Procurement of Solid Waste Management Compactor Trucks for Chongwe Municipal Council		Number of compactor trucks procured	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	

solid waste materials		Health Education/Sensitisation programs in communities, trading premises and other public premises	Number of programs held	12	300	60	60	60	60	60	
		Creation of extra solid waste management Districts (zones) within Chongwe Municipal Council boundaries	Number of zones created	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	

4.1 LOCAL AUTHORITY FINANCIAL PLAN (2024-2034)

LOCAL AUTHORITY FINANCIAL PLAN

Financial plans are important in expressing the fiscal policy of the Authority. The Local Authority's (LA) budget outlines how the objectives are to be accomplished within the set period. This section outlines the findings from the revenue assessments and revenue projections conducted as part of the IDP preparation as well as the revenue projections for the next five (5) years (2024–2029).

Revenue Generation

Revenue generated by Chongwe Municipal Council, clearly remains central to its financial sustainability. The principal locally generated revenue sources in Chongwe included local taxes, levies and other fees and charges. Generally, Chongwe like many other Councils in Zambia, Chongwe encountered significant challenges in generation and mobilization of resources. Table 36 provides details of the budget estimates for the past three (3) years, which presents a fair and justifiable measure. However, the collection efficiency of local revenue remained below 50 percent in some cases.

The results of the assessment indicate that the main sources of locally generated revenue were fees and other charges, levies and local taxes. The trend between 2024 and 2027, however shows that the collection efficiency on locally generated revenue had declined by an average of 4 percent annually. The data below also shows that the local Authority was mainly financed through Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers in form of Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF), Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and other Grants. On average Locally Generated Revenue (LGR) contributed 15 percent of the overall budget performance for the past three years.

Table 32: Revenue Estimates and Collection of Revenue Sources

TEM	Budgeted 2020	Actual Collection 2020	Collection Percentage %	Budgeted 2021	Actual Collection 2021	Collection Percentage %	Budgeted 2022	Actual Collection 2023
Local taxes	13,693,670.00	6,416,854.00	46.86	10,532,384.00	4,056,495.00	38.51	7,460,696.00	7,954,140
Fees and Charges	13,229,872.00	8,095,750.00	61.19	17,027,946.00	14,304,933.00	84.01	13,063,102.00	10,840,823
Licences	291,035.00	308,162.00	105.88	330,875.00	350,200.00	105.84	350,675.00	713,648
Levies	4,113,482.00	5,043,228.00	122.60	4,113,482.00	5,059,550.00	123.00	3,540,040.00	7,538,203
Permits	1,864,650.00	988,596.00	53.02	1,626,750.00	1,435,234.00	88.23	1,927,925.00	2,584,661
Local Government E	9,708,000.00	9,517,630.00	98.04	9,626,249.00	9,180,644.00	95.37	9,626,249.00	9,177,028
Constituency Develo	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	100.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	100.00	25,700,000.00	23,739,061
Other Grants	200000.00	330,000.00	-	200,000.00	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	606,091
Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commercial Venture	0.00	83805.00	0.00	0.00	169,801.00	0.00	0.00	241526.00
Other Receipts	205,500.00	-	-	205,500.00	138,075.00	67.19	205,500.00	414,901
TOTAL	44,906,209.00	32,384,025.00	72.11	45,263,186.00	36,294,932.00	80.19	62,074,187.00	63,810,082.00

From the analysis it is important to note that the forecasted revenues for the next five years under the IDP would be based on the current trends of actual performance against budget. Therefore, it is prudent that the 2027 budget was used as a baseline data to update the financial outlook in the development of revenue projections from 2024–2029.

In preparation of revenue projections, the local authority used computation of actual and budget figures from the past, current and future trend analysis using a baseline year together with a set of guidelines from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The LA recognized that low collection efficiency and effectiveness, was a result of various factors and challenges as follows:

- a. Collection efficiency (cost of Collection)
- b. Collection effectiveness (how much is billed is collected)
- c. Base Tax (What to be Taxed)
- d. Tax coverage (who is paying and how much)
- e. Tax assessment (basis of tax determination)
- f. Capacity Gaps (Human, Finance)

The collection efficiency is a measure of how much LGR a local authority was able to raise relative to its Budgeted Revenue Estimates (BRE). The collection efficiency of the LA had declined in the previous three years. However, the Municipality had the potential of raising additional revenue. Additional sources of locally generated revenue included the following:

- Revamping of Council Rest House
- Construction of a Modern Market

However, some salient challenges that potentially undermined revenue mobilization included the following:

- Unavailability of usable data for the revenue potential assessments for various tax bases
- Inadequate enforcement of revenue mobilization
- Weak data management on revenue potential and actual collection
- Limited administrative capacity

The assessment further found that there were substantial gaps between reported and projected revenues, which adversely affected budget implementation, and the general integrity of the budgeting process.

Assessment of Uncollected Revenue

An examination of the 2026 revenue and actual collection recorded showed that the Council did not perform well in this area. From the LGR indicated in the 2026 Budget performance, it evident that most revenues sources recorded uncollected margins against the set budget. The Table 32, below shows the share of uncollected revenue against the budgeted.

Table 33: Revenue Estimates and Collection Trends of Revenue Sources

ITEM	Budgeted 2020	Actual Collection 2020	Collection Percentage	Budgeted 2021
Local taxes	13,693,670.00	6,416,854.00	46.86	10,532,384.00
Fees and Charges	13,229,872.00	8,095,750.00	61.19	17,027,946.00
Licences	291,035.00	308,162.00	105.88	330,875.00
Levies	4,113,482.00	5,043,228.00	122.60	4,113,482.00
Permits	1,864,650.00	988,596.00	53.02	1,626,249.00
Local Government Equalities	9,706,000.00	9,517,630.00	98.06	9,626,249.00

In general three basic shortcomings associated with the current local revenue function. Firstly, there were weaknesses in the departmental structure for administering this function. Secondly, there were inherent challenges that were specific to each revenue instrument assigned to the LAs. Thirdly, there were internal administrative lapses which eroded local capacities, such as the late distribution of bills, low public awareness, and inadequate stakeholder consultation. This realization is an important impetus to fully engage key stakeholders in efforts to review and revamp local capacities for efficiently managing LGR within the implementation period of the IDP

Assessment of Revenue Potential

The Local Authority had some potential to increase its revenue base. Provisions in the current Rating Act, for instance, permitted rating of all properties within its jurisdiction that which include properties in traditional land. In order for the LA exploit this opportunity, capital finances were required to procure movable assets to enhance collection capacity. Further, the opportunity opened up a window for harnessing information technology to enhance collection at low cost.

Revenue Projections

The crucial step in projecting revenues involved sorting revenues according to type and considered the operating assumptions regarding collection efficiency against budget estimates. Some revenue lines were sensitive to changes in the economy while others were more dependent on policy decisions or long-term development trends.

Financial Plan for the Next Five (5) Years

To estimate the revenues for the next five years (2024–2029) the local authority considered the 2027 Medium Term Expenditure Framework under Output Based Budget which was approved by the Ordinary Council Meeting and the Ministry of Local Government in 2027. Table 33 provided the 5-year financial plan. The LA planned to collect K1, 108,546,831 for first 5 years of the IDP which would finance programs and projects identified in the capital investment plan. It was recognized that the main sources of funding for the IDP would include transfers from Central Government (using the Constituency Development Fund), Private Sector, NGOs and Cooperating Partners. Thus the LGFR funds was expected to continue the trend of dismal contribution to financing programs in the IDP, though this contribution could increase marginally by the end of the initial five years.

Table 34: Five Year Financial Plan (2024-2029)

Type of Revenue	2023 Base Line Bud	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Local Taxes	47,535,314.00	61,132,359.00	69,996,551.06	81,545,981.98	96,631,988.65	116,441,546.32
Fees and Charges	7,394,465.00	19,722,523.00	22,582,288.84	26,308,366.49	31,175,414.29	37,566,374.22
Levies	5,063,383.00	8,486,215.00	9,716,716.18	11,319,974.34	13,414,169.60	16,164,074.36
Permits	2,627,350.00	7,504,983.00	8,593,205.54	10,011,084.45	11,863,135.07	14,295,077.76
Licences	2,830,250.00	2,276,160.00	2,606,203.20	3,036,226.73	3,597,928.67	4,335,504.05
Other Income	205,500.00	-	-	-	-	-
Charges	6,481,000.00	7,007,500.00	8,023,587.50	9,347,479.44	11,076,763.13	13,347,499.58
National Support (LGEF	9,708,000.00	13,508,178.00	15,466,863.81	18,018,896.34	21,352,392.16	25,729,632.55
Constituence Developm	28,300,000.00	30,635,642.00	35,077,810.09	40,865,648.75	48,425,793.77	58,353,081.50
Other Grants		8,843,930.00	10,126,299.85	11,797,139.33	13,979,610.10	16,845,430.17
Grant in Lieu of Rates	200,000.00	200,000.00	229,000.00	262,205.00	300,224.73	343,757.31
TOTAL	110,345,262.00	159,317,490.00	182,418,526.05	212,513,002.85	251,817,420.18	303,421,977.83

4.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A monitoring and evaluation system is a critical tool for ensuring the effective implementation of the IDP, as it provided both guarantees and feedback on the performance of interventions in the short and medium term.

To ensure effective monitoring and evaluation, the existing structures were to be utilised, including:

Community level: Ward Development Committees at the grassroots would monitor the IDP programmes/projects outputs and report to the LA.

District Level: District Heads of Department would periodically monitor and evaluate the outputs, impact and outcomes of the IDP programmes/projects, and report to the District Development Coordinating Committee

Provincial Level: The DDCC reports would then feed into the Provincial Development Coordinating Committee (PDCC)

National Level: The PDCC would subsequently the National Development Coordinating Committee (NDCC).

Further, keeping track of the implementation outputs, outcomes would be key to determining impacts of the IDP on the development trajectory of the District. This assessment would then feed into the mid-term review of the IDP as required by Section 45, of the Act.

PART FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION

The Vision of Chongwe District captioned as, “*A Liveable and Resilient Municipality By 2034*” was focussed the IDP on an interventionist path toward human capital development, reduced vulnerability, improved resilience against climate change and disasters. These goals related to the development aspiration of the Vision 2030 and into the implementation of the 8NDP.

Chongwe represented an urbanising rural satellite town, wholly set within the Chongwe River basin. With over 45 percent of the population under 15 years, and 60 percent poverty headcount, the District faced a huge burden of human capital development. At the same time its 30 percent youth cohort represented productive potential, which required skills development looking to 2034 and beyond. Further, its proximity to Lusaka city presented urban development potential and its ripple effect on the economy and employment. On the other hand, however, intensive settlements and commercial agriculture exerted pressure on land and water resources, exposing the growing population to present and future impacts of ecological and hydrological degradation.

Thus looking to the forecast 2034 population of 265,762, the strategies and programmes outlined in the Development Framework, have been drawn to amplify the benefits of sustainable resource utilisation, while containing the externalities.

Realisation of the goals and objective will rely on District stakeholder commitments to the implementation plan, informed by effective local monitoring system. It is therefore expected that the IDP will engender community ownership through information exchange to foster the collective progress.

APPENDIX I

3.8 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

This written document is part of the Development Plan and shall be read as one with the maps and other written components forming the said Development Plan. The purpose of building codes is to provide minimum standards for safety, health, and general welfare including structural integrity, mechanical integrity (including sanitation, water supply, light and ventilation), means of egress, fire prevention and control and energy conservation

3.8.1 Definitions

In this written document unless the context otherwise requires:

“Planning Authority” means the Chongwe Planning Authority;

“Local authority” means a city, municipal or District council established under the Local Government Act;

“Block of flats” excludes a building containing uses other than flats;

“Dwelling house” means a house designed for and used exclusively as a self-contained dwelling for a single family and includes such outbuildings as are normally used therewith but does not include a flat or part of a residential building,

“Dwelling house-Semi-Detached” means one of two dwelling houses erected as a single building with a common party wall;

“Deferred Development” means any building which was lawfully constructed before or lawfully under construction on the appointed day;

“Flat” means a self-contained dwelling not being a dwelling house whether on one floor or not designed for and used exclusively by a single family;

“Act” means this Urban and Regional Planning Act Number 3 of 2015

“Private open space” means an open space to which access by the general public is reserved, whether on condition of payment or otherwise, and includes any buildings necessary for or incidental to the purpose for which the land is reserved;

“Public Open Space” means an open space to which the general public is normally entitled or permitted to have access, whether on condition of payment or otherwise and include any buildings necessary for or incidental to the purpose for which the land reserved.

“Road” includes land reserved under this Development Plan for a road or a widening of a road;

“Use Zone” means a portion of the area shown on the Basic Map by distinctive edging, lettering or symbols for the purpose of indicating the primary purposes for which land may be used or

buildings erected or used under the Development Plan, but does not include any area which is reserved under the Development Plan for any purposes.

3.8.2 Reservation of Land

- (i) Except as otherwise provided, land reserved for any purpose under the Development Plan and so shown on the Basic Map shall not be used for any purpose under the Development Plan other than that for which it is reserved.
- (ii) The Authority may permit the temporary use or development of any land so reserved if such use or development would not prejudice the purpose for which the land is reserved and would not be injurious to the amenities of the neighbourhood.
- (iii) Land reserved under the Development Plan for any purpose which is no longer needed for that purpose may with the consent of the Authority be used for any other purpose which would not conflict with the zoning of the adjoining land and would not injure the amenities of the area.

3.8.3 Roads

3.8.3.1 Alignment and Width of Roads

The alignment and widths of proposed new roads and improvements of existing roads shall be as shown on the Basic Map, except that each minor deviations from the alignment so shown as detailed survey may prove advisable may be permitted by the Authority.

3.8.3.2 Provision of Loading Accommodation

Provision shall be made on every site by the vehicles in respect of any use of land or buildings or any development in any Business, Warehouse of Industrial Use Zone to the approval of the Authority and in any other case if the Authority so requires.

3.8.3.3 Provision of Parking

Provision shall be made on the site by the developer thereof for the parking of vehicles.

Provided that the Authority may: -

- (a) If satisfied that sufficient free public parking space is provided or is intended to be provided adjacent to the site concerned relax the above requirements if general inconvenience of the public would not thereby result;
- (b) If provision for parking cannot conveniently be made on the site or if the developer desires to provide the required parking space on an adjacent site or requires the Authority to provide the required parking space at his own expense, enter into an agreement with the developer.

3.8.4 Prescription of Building Lines

- (i) The Authority may prescribe a building line in relation to any road where no building line is shown on the Basic Map or where no building line is imposed in this Document, and where no building line has been so prescribed it shall be deemed to be so prescribed along the boundary of the road.

- (ii) where a building line is shown on the Basic Map or prescribed the Authority may, where it considers it desirable for architectural effect or for the more convenient grouping of buildings or where the shape or size of a stand so warrants, relax the building line so as to provide therefore.
- (iii) For the purposes of this paragraph boundary walls or fences, fishponds or swimming pools including pump-houses incorporated therewith not exceeding 76 centimetres, in height, shall not be regarded as structures or erections.

3.8.5 Splay at Road Junctions

The Authority shall in every case determine the minimum splay of the building lines on any land at the junction of two roads to which any building to be erected on that land shall be set back on the ground floor.

3.8.6 Buildings and Other Structures

3.8.6.1 Distance from Stand Boundaries

- (i) no dwelling house or place of habitual occupation shall be erected at a less distance from the side or rear boundary of any stand than 3 metres, except that the Authority may where circumstances so warrant, permit a minimum distance of 1½ metres from one side boundary only.
- (ii) The main frontage of every building in Use Zone shall extend to the whole width of the stand on the ground floor and may extend to the whole width of the stand on the upper floors.
- (iii) Provided that the Authority may in any particular case if satisfied that the circumstances so warrant relax any of the above requirements.
- (iv) Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the right of any person to erect semi-detached or terraced dwelling houses on land zoned for such purposes if otherwise in accordance with the Development Plan.

3.8.6.2 Domestic Servants Quarters

No separate domestic servants' quarters detached from the main building shall be permitted in any Use Zone on any stand which is less than 900 square metres in area.

3.8.6.3 External Appearance of Buildings

No buildings shall be erected unless the external design and appearance and the materials to be used in the external construction of the building have been approved by the Authority.

3.8.6.4 Canopies

The Authority may determine that any building to be erected with a canopy shall not be regarded as a building or part of a building for the purpose of conformity with any building line.

3.8.6.5 Height of Building

The Authority may, if it deems fit for aesthetic or other reasons, control the height of any building in any use zone.

3.8.7 Use of Land and Buildings

3.8.7.1 Purposes for which Land or Buildings May be Used

- (i) The purpose for which land may be used or for which buildings may be erected or used in any use zone shall be as set out under the appropriate use zone.
- (ii) The development Class of any building or use shall be as set out in Appendix I of this Document but in any case where a building or use is not so specified or it is not clear under which Development Class it should fall, or where it is designed to be used for more than one purpose the Authority shall determine the appropriate Development Class;

Table 35: Development Classes

Dev. Class	Type of Building or Use	Use Zone									
		Residential	Special residential	Business	Office	Warehousing	Light Industry	Heavy Industry	Special Industry	Undetermined land Use	Rural
		R	S	B	O	FW	FL	FH	FS	UL	U
A	Dwelling houses – detached	P		X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Dwelling houses –terraced or semi detached	P		X	X	X	X	X	X		X
B	Block of flats Residential Buildings other		P	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
C	Educational			X	X	X	X	X	X		
D	Shops			P			X	X	X		
	Special shops	X	X				X	X	X		
E	Offices	X	X		P			X	X		
F	Warehouses for storage of offensive or dangerous materials	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	
G	Other warehouses-wholesale Storage	X	X		X	X	P	P	P	X	X
H	Public buildings and places of assembly										

I	Amusement hall or fun fair	X	X		X	X			X		
	Other special places of assembly	X	X	X	X			X			
J	Carbreakers or scrap yard	X	X	X	X			P	P		
	Other light industry	X	X		X		P		X		
K	General industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X		X
L	Special industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F		X

- (iii) The use of land or buildings or the erection of buildings for any purpose which is indicated by the letter “P” is subject to the approval of the Authority to the sitting, design, appearance, size of plot, cost of construction, etc., normally permitted;
- (iv) The use of land or buildings or the erection of buildings for any purpose which is indicated by the letter “X” shall not be permitted;
- (v) The use of land or buildings or the erection of buildings for any purpose which is not indicated by the letter “X” is subject to the approval of the authority.

3.8.2 Estate Layout

The Authority shall decide the minimum size of plot that shall be permitted within the Plan area, and except as may be otherwise provided in this Document the maximum site coverage, building line and minimum distance from side or rear plot boundaries, of any buildings shall be as a set out in the deviations if circumstances so warrant. **No subdivision of less than 1200 square metres shall be permitted in any residential area unless a main reticulated sewage disposal system has been or will be constructed to which the subdivision will be connected.**

Table 36: Estate Layout Regulations

TYPE OF BUILDING	MINIMUM PLOT SIZE (sq.m)	MAXIMM SITE COVERAGE (%)	BUILDING LINE (M)	MINMUM DISTANCE FROM SIDE/ REAR BOUNDARIES (m)
DWELLING HOUSES	300 LC	33½	3	2
	600 MC	33½	5	3
	1,200 HC	25	6	3
BLOCKS OF FLATS	TO BE DETERMINED BY THE AUTHORITY			

ANY OTHER BUILDING	TO BE DETERMINED BY THE AUTHORITY
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3.8.7.3 *Deferred Use Zone*

The purpose for which land may be used or buildings may be erected and used in any deferred use zone shall be the particular development class under the appropriate immediate use zone except that no development shall be permitted unless and until the Authority is satisfied that at least sixty per centum of the total area zoned for immediate development of that particular use has already been developed and that the provision of public services for such development would be neither premature nor uneconomic.

The Authority may permit any temporary use or development of any such land if such use or development would not prejudice the future development of the land for the purposes or which it is zoned and would not be injurious to the amenities to the neighbourhood.

3.8.7.4 *Change of Use*

- a) All proposals whose floor area of operation exceeds 40% of the total floor area should undergo a change of use.
- b) There shall be acceptable (Consented) and unacceptable (Prohibited) uses in as far as change of use are concerned. These can be classified as follows;

Table 37: Change of Land Use Guideline

S/No.	ZONED USE	ACCEPTABLE USE	UNACCEPTABLE USE
1.	Residential	Office type uses, Institutional uses (i.e. Nursery and Primary Schools), Guest Houses, Lodges, Restaurants, servicing (i.e. hairdressing, shoe repairs, clothing manufacturing and selling etc)	Car repair, haulage, industry, breeding, forging, joinery, storage and processing of dangerous materials, animal, e.g. cellulose, contracting spraying, upholstery, manufacturing of paper and straw goods etc.
2.	Commercial	Institutional, Warehousing, Manufacturing	Heavy Industry

3.	Agricultural Small Holding	Residential, Commercial, Warehousing	Heavy Industry
4.	Light Industry	Commercial, Warehousing	Institutional, Residential
5.	Heavy Industry	Light Industry, Warehousing, Wholesaling	Residential, Institutional, Commercial

- c) There shall be a minimum plot size requirement which shall take into account several factors depending on the proposal such as, onsite parking of one parking slot per bedroom (in cases of guest hoses and lodges), adequate play area etc.
- d) The minimum plot size for institutional uses such as Clinic and School should be 1 600m² while business uses such as Offices and Restaurants should be 1 200m². However, it is important to note that these sizes are subject to change depending on the floor area coverage of the proposal.
- e) All change of use proposals should be for periods not less than five (5) years so that the use period of the change should be compatible with the period over which the Development Plan should be modified.
- f) In an instance where change of use is done for collective applicants, an individual applicant who may wish to revert to the old use shall be charged a higher fee in order to discourage ‘dotted’ change use.
- g) All new proposals for change of use shall be considered based on existing similar facilities and services. The standards are therefore as follows;

3.8.8. ADVERTISEMENTS

The purpose of this part only, unless the context otherwise requires:

“**Outdoor Advertisement**” does not include road traffic signs, Memorials and Railway Signals. It shall include Posters and Notices; Placards and Boards; Fascia Signs and Projecting Signs; Pole Signs and Canopy Signs; Models and Devices; Road Stars and Directional Signs; Captive Balloons (not Balloons in flight); Estate Agents’ Boards; Price Markers and Price Display whether illuminated or not, in the nature of and employed wholly or in part for the purpose of displays or announcement and, without prejudice to the foregoing definition, includes any hoarding or similar structure used or adapted for use of display.

“**Building**” includes any structure, erection and any part of a building so defined and any plant or machinery not contained within a building;

“Business premises” means any building normally used for the carrying on of any professional, commercial/ industrial undertaking, or any building normally used for provision of services to members of the public or of any association, and includes licensed premises and places of public entertainment, but in the case of any building used principally for residential purposes includes only that part of the building normally used as business premises.

“Existing advertisement” means an advertisement, which is lawfully displayed and has continued to be displayed thereafter.

“Illuminated advertisement” means an advertisement which is designed or adapted to be illuminated by artificial lighting directly or by reflection.

“Person displaying an advertisement or Advertiser” shall be construed as reference to the person who himself, or by his agent or servant, undertakes to maintain the display of such advertisement and shall be deemed to include:

- (a) The owner and occupier of the land on which the advertisement is displayed; and
- (b) Any person to whom goods, trade, business or other concern publicity is given by the advertisement.

Classes of Advertisements

This part shall not apply to the display of any advertisement: -

- (a) on any railway station and not readily visible from any other land not being railway land;
- (b) on or in a vehicle or vessel normally employed as a moving vehicle or vessel; or
- (c) within a building provided that such advertisement is not readily visible from outside the building.

Advertisements that are Normally Permitted

Class I: Functional Advertisement of a Local Authority

Advertisements employed solely for the announcement, identification, direction or warning of any functions of a Local, Township authority or statutory undertaking or any public service or of a public transport undertaking engaged in the regular carriage of passengers.

Class II: Miscellaneous Advertisement of a Temporary Nature

- (i) Advertisements relating to the sale, lease of land, building, goods, livestock or the announcement of any local event or activity promoted for commercial purposes and not exceeding a total of 0.54 square meters on any premises and displayed temporarily on which such goods or livestock are situated on such sale, letting, event or activity is held.

- (ii) Advertisements relating to the visit of a traveling, circus fair, athletic or sports team or other traveling entertainment, displayed temporarily on unspecified sites and not exceeding 0.54 square metres in area.
- (iii) Advertisements relating to general or local elections required to be displayed by any ordinance displayed temporarily on unspecified sites and not exceeding 0.54 square metres in area.
- (iv) Advertisements relating to the carrying out of building or similar work on the land on which they are displayed limited to one advertisement not exceeding 1.08 square metres in area on each road frontage of the land in respect of each contractor or sub-contractor carrying out such work; and advertisements which are an integral part of a building's fabric.

Class III: Professional and other Advertisements not included in Class IV

Advertisements relating to any person, partnership or Company separately carrying on a profession, business or trade not exceeding 0.3 square metres in area, or to any institution of a religious, educational cultural, recreational or medical or similar character, or to any boarding house, block of flats or hostel not exceeding 0.54 square metres in area, situated on the land where any such advertisement is displayed and limited to one advertisement on each road frontage of the land.

Class IV: Advertisement on Business Premises

Advertisements displayed on business premises wholly with reference to the following matters; the business or other activity carried on, the goods sold or services provided and the name and qualifications of the person carrying on such business or activity in supplying such goods or services on those premises. Provided that the space which may be occupied by each advertisement including any border on margin thereto on any external face of the building shall not exceed one twelfth of the external face of the building occupied by any such advertisement however affixed and shall be computed as if the said advertisement as a whole displayed against the face of the building.

(a) Class V: Flag advertisements

Any advertisements in the form of a flag which is attached to a single flag staff fixed in an upright position on the roof of a building and which bears no inscription or emblem other than the name of device of the person or persons occupying the building.

Advertisements that Need Specific Permission

a) Advertisement Consent

Advertisements relating to any industry, trade or business carried on or to any goods, products or articles manufactured or produced for sale displayed on any land or building where such trade or business is not wholly or partially carried on or where such goods, products or articles are not manufactured or produced or offered for sale, illuminated advertisements of any kind

and any other advertisement not included in classes I, II, III, IV or V of this section shall require planning permission from the local planning authority.

Except as may be otherwise provided, no hoarding or other structure for use principally for the purpose of displaying any advertisement shall be erected on any land or attached to any building without the permission of the authority.

b) How to Obtain Advertisement Consent

- (i) Anyone wishing to place an outdoor advert shall apply to the Chongwe Municipal Council individually or through an Approved Agent.
- (ii) The applicant shall fill out an application form and attach thereto Photograph indicating the existing situation, engineering drawings, if need be, and/or models to support the application and pay the necessary application fees.
- (iii) The application shall be lodged with the Director of Planning at the Council.
- (iv) The application shall be scrutinized by relevant units.
- (v) The client shall be informed of the outcome of the application and shall comply with the conditions stated in the response be it approval or refusal.
- (vi) No advert shall be erected without the proper guidance from the municipality in terms of actual sitting.
- (vii) Every permission granted under this part shall be for a fixed period specified in the notice of approval not being longer than five years.
- (viii) The approved site shall be marked with an Identifier.

General Planning Guidelines

The Planning Authority shall employ the following standards in deciding whether to approve an advertisement or not.

Location – Advertisement signs will be permitted in road reserves, on traffic islands, on boundary walls, on street poles as well as within a private property as long as its placement does not disturb the enjoyment of the property for its intended use.

Road safety -Advertisement signs should not obstruct visibility at a bend, junction or other hazard; interfere with road users view of traffic signs; distract road users' attention at hazardous sites and furthermore, no commercial advertisement shall be allowed on a traffic sign.

Amenity – Advertisement must not detract from the pleasantness or attractiveness of an area.

Land Owners Consent - Applicants to erect advertisements on private land must be accompanied by a letter of consent from the Landlord.

Material - Should be made of durable and easily cleaned materials. Plastic, wood, metal and concrete are acceptable.

Colour - Colours should ease reading by daylight and artificial light at Night.

Design -illuminated signs will be permitted if the signs will not destruct road users and the sign must be well maintained. Signs, which project from a building or structure, will not normally be permitted for amenity and safety reasons.

3.8.9 Enforcement of Planning Control

All applications for Outdoor Advertisements where consent is required and any decision of the Authority thereon shall be regarded as an application to develop land and any decision thereto as a decision in connection with an application to develop land and shall comply with the Urban and Regional Planning Act 2015

Table 38: **Map Annotation**

USE	SYMBOL	COLOUR
Boundary of Planning area	Thick black dot/dash line	9mm blue 2.1 border outside boundary
Boundary of Local/ Township Authority area	Thick black dotted line with name of authorities inside boundary	
Boundary of Comprehensive Development Area	Small inverted 'V's inside boundary	Opaque white ink border inside boundary
RESERVATIONS		
Public Buildings & Cultural Uses	P	Red 1
Community centre, public hall	PC	
Entertainment, theatre	PE	
cinema	PM	
Social club	PS	
Church	PW	
Public conveniences	PT	
Museum, cultural village	PV	
ADMINISTRATION	A	Red 2
Central Government office	AC	
Local Government Office	AL	
Post Office	AP	

INSTITUTIONS	G	Orange
1) EDUCATION	GE	(four parts orange to one part red 2)
University	GEU	
Training & Technical colleges	GET	
Secondary School	GES	
Primary School	GEP	
Nursery School	GEN	
2) HEALTH	GH	Orange
Hospital	GHO	(four parts orange to one part red 2)
Mental hospital	GHM	
Rural Health Centre	GHC	
Clinic Dispensary	GHC	
3) OTHERS	GO	
Police Station & Camp	GOP	
Prison	GOG	
Military uses	GOM	
Research Station (Stating Type)	GOR	
4) PUBLIC UTILITIES	X	Red brown 1.1
Electricity	XE	
Water	XW	
Sewage disposal	XS	
Refuse disposal	XR	
Fire station	XF	
* Capacities/sizes should be figured		

OPEN SPACE & RECREATION	O	Green 1.1
Public open space	OP	
Park & play area	OPP	
Playing fields, tennis court	OPF	
Swimming pool	OPS	
Golf course	OPG	
Race track, stadium, showground	OPR	
Camp/caravan site	OPC	
Private open space	OV	
Park play area	OVP	
Playing fields, tennis courts	OVF	
Swimming pool	OVS	
TRANSPORT	T	
Roads	Road width drawn to scale	
Existing		
Proposed-small scale		
Large scale	Number & ultimate width in 12mm diameter circle	

Road Closure	Narrow hatching over portion affected & number in 6mm diameter circle	Green grey 1.1
Car park	TCP	
Bus station		
Service station	Black chevrons along portion so used	
Motel	TBS	
	TM	
Proposed	TRY	
Airport, airfield, airstrip	TW	Light paynes grey water color
	TD	Blue 1
	TA	Red purple 1.1 Green brown 1
COMMUNICATIONS	O	Brown 1.1
Radio/telegraph station	CR	
Television station	CTC	
RESIDENTIAL	R	Yellow 2.1
Semi-detached house	RSD	
Flats		
Unauthorized settlement	RS	
Site & service scheme	RUS	
Traditional village	RSS	
Hotel	RV	
Rest house	RH	
Hostel	RRH	
INDUSTRIAL	F	Red purple 1.1
Light industry	FL	
Heavy industry	FH	
Special industry	FS	
Warehousing	FW	
COMMERCIAL	B	Blue 2.1
Shopping	BS	
Specific shopping	BSS	
Office	BC	
Bank	BB	
Licensed premises	BL	
Retail market	BM	

RURAL General agriculture (arable & other farming) Market garden, nursery Orchard Poultry farm Fish farm Kennels Forest reserve & plantation Woodlands	U UA UM UO UP UFF UK UF UW	Green brown 1.5
MINING & QUARRYING Surface working Mine plant Mining claim area Slimes dam Slag heap	M MS MP MC MD MH	Grey 1.2
MISCELLANEOUS Mixed Land Use Cemetery/crematorium Land unsuitable for building Water protection area development Undetermined land use	MX CE LW US W UL	Purple Green brown 2 Blue 1 Yellow brown 1 Blue 1 edging Uncoloured
AREAS FOR COMPULSORY ACQUISITION	Thick line around boundary & numbered	Orange 1, inside red 1 border

Table 39: Distance required for septic tanks and soak-away

MINIMUM DISTANCE FROM	SEPTIC TANK (m)	SOAKAWAY (m)
Buildings	1.5	3.0
Property boundaries	1.5	1.5
Wells	30.0	30.0
Streams	7.5	30.0
Cuts or embankments	7.5	30.0
Pools	3.0	7.5
Water Pipes	3.0	3.0
Paths	1.5	1.5
Large trees	3.0	3.0
Boreholes	61.0	61.0

It should be noted that the distance given in **Table 38** above are minimum distances. Individual cases should be treated on their merits, and distances exceeding the minimum should be imposed where circumstances so demand.

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