



**REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA**  
**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**  
**AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

# **SHIBUYUNJI DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2034**

**"A Prosperous, Economically  
and Climate Resilient District  
by 2034"**



The development of this Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Shibuyunji District was made possible by the support from the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Local Impact Governance Project. The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

**SHIBUYUNJI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**APPROVAL OF THE SHIBUYUNJI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

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

**SHIBUYUNJI TOWN COUNCIL**

Sign:.....

**Dr. Mwape M. Kafemwe**  
**Council Secretary**

Sign:.....

**Mr. Adrian Mwanakanyemba**  
**The Council Chairperson**

**Provincial Administration, Central Province**

Sign:.....

**Mr. Chanda Senkwe**  
**Executive Secretary, Central Province Planning Authority**

Sign:.....

**Mr. Milner Mwanakampwe**  
**The Permanent Secretary, Central Province**

**Approved by:**

Sign:.....

**Hon. Gary Nkombo**  
**Minister of Local Government and Rural Development**



Date:.....

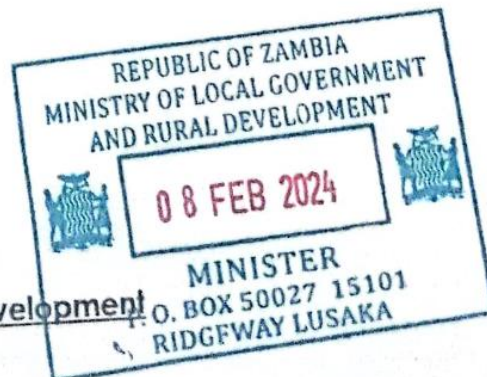


Date:.....



Date:.....

Date:.....



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To obtain copies of the document, please contact:

The Council Secretary,  
Shibuyunji Civic Centre  
Shibuyunji Town Council  
P.O. Box 30833

**SHIBUYUNJI**

**ZAMBIA**

+260 977 163618

Email: [shibuyunjicouncil@gmail.com](mailto:shibuyunjicouncil@gmail.com)

[www.shibuyunjicouncil.gov.com.zm](http://www.shibuyunjicouncil.gov.com.zm)

**SIDP 2024-2034**

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**FOREWORD**

Shibuyunji District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a strategic planning document which is developed in line with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan as a primary tool for its implementation at a Local Level. It serves as a blue print for development and outlines the long term vision, goals and objectives of the District.



The IDP takes into account the needs and aspirations of the Community and aligns with national and provincial development priorities. It covers various sectors like infrastructure, economic development, social welfare and environmental sustainability. The IDP aims to guide the allocation of resources and the implementation of projects and programmes to achieve sustainable and inclusive development within the local area.

As part of the decentralization process which places direct responsibility on the local authority for the provision of key services and facilities, the District aims to achieve the goals of the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan through the preparation of the IDP 2024- 2034.

The IDP has integrated various sectors like housing, agriculture, education, health, and fisheries and livestock to ensure a holistic and coordinated approach towards development. The 2024-2034 Shibuyunji District IDP has integrated the district's Vision of becoming "A prosperous, economically and Climate Resilient District by 2034."

The District will further endeavor to improve water access and coverage and achieve sustainable environmental management. Additionally, the district will move towards the attainment of universal health coverage as contained in the national health policy by constructing and improving health facilities and infrastructure.

Further, the District shall focus on provision of the necessary social safety nets and initiatives that address the plight of vulnerable groups in society. Notwithstanding the above, emphasis shall also be placed on improving education facilities and reduce the distances covered by learners to at least 5 km.

The creation of the IDP will guide and inform planning, management, decision- making, budgeting, as well as, provide a basis for support and funding from the Government, donors and the business community.

.....  
Adrian Mwanakanyemba  
**COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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We hereby acknowledge the efforts of the Shibuyunji District IDP Team members who made the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan, possible. We would like to extend our gratitude to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and the USAID Local Impact Governance Project, for their technical and financial support in delivering this IDP. The successful formulation of this IDP has also been made possible through the Central Province Planning Authority and Shibuyunji IDP Team, who have provided steadfast guidance at various stages of the plan preparation.

We are indebted to the following organizations for their invaluable contributions to the development of this IDP:

- (i) District Administration
- (ii) Shibuyunji Town Council
- (iii) Ministry of Education
- (iv) Ministry of Health
- (v) Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
- (vi) Ministry of Agriculture
- (vii) Ministry of Community Development and Social services
- (viii) Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development
- (ix) District Water Resources Development
- (x) Lukanga Water Supply and Sewerage Company
- (xi) Zambia Police
- (xii) Ministry of Infrastructure-Buildings Inspectorate
- (xiii) ZANIS
- (xiv) Ministry of Arts and Culture
- (xv) Forestry Department
- (xvi) Office of the President
- (xvii) National Assembly Constituency Office- Mwembezi
- (xviii) The FBOs, CBOs, NGOs within the district, Civil Society organizations
- (xix) The Council Chairperson and Councilors, WDCs and the Shibuyunji Community.
- (xx) The Business community in the district
- (xxi) The Traditional leadership

Our gratitude goes to the team of partners and other stakeholders from Mufulira Municipal Council, Lupososhi Town Council, Serenji Town Council, and the statistician from ZAMSTATS for their technical support. Lastly, our acknowledgement goes to the members of staff in the Department of Planning at Shibuyunji Town Council for their commitment to completing the IDP preparation process.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'A. Shaputu', written over a horizontal line.

.....  
Alfred M. Shaputu  
**DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The IDP is the principal planning and strategic instrument of Shibuyunji Local Authority that gives effect to its spatial development mandate as provided for in section 19(3) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015. The Council at its ordinary sitting held on 5th November, 2021 Via Minute No. CM/249/12/21 resolved to formulate the IDP for the District.

According to the 2010 Census report, the District population stood at 52,860, and the 2022 Preliminary Census report, estimates the District total population at 97,047 people and is projected to be 168,400 in 2034. Shibuyunji District envisions becoming “a **Prosperous, Economically and Climate Resilient District by 2034**” in that Shibuyunji is a thriving community with a strong economy, capable of withstanding economic challenges and climate-related impacts, and achieving sustainable development by the year 2034.

The following have been highlighted as the core issues that have to be looked into within the IDP area during the plan period.

- ❖ Water and Sanitation: There are concerns related to access to clean and sufficient water sources and sanitary facilities within the communities.
- ❖ Education: The education system requires improvement, including the need for more schools and better facilities to cater to the growing population.
- ❖ Health: Access to adequate healthcare services is an area that requires attention and improvement.
- ❖ Roads and telecommunication infrastructure: The current road and telecommunication infrastructure is inadequate and in a poor state and needs enhancement to ensure smoother transportation and connectivity.
- ❖ Agriculture and Livestock Services: The agricultural and livestock sectors need support and development to boost productivity and livelihoods.
- ❖ Climate Change Effects: The communities are facing challenges and impacts related to climate change, which need to be addressed through mitigation and adaptation measures.
- ❖ Energy: The absence of a filling station and the poor connectivity of electricity in the District
- ❖ Solid Waste Management: The Local Authority does not have adequate equipment to manage solid waste, let alone where to dump it.
- ❖ Human settlements and housing: Although there is a significant demand for housing, there does not appear to be a corresponding supply. This covers not just the dwelling units but also the necessary facilities and other associated services.

In order to address the above mentioned core issues, locations by priority for various projects or interventions will be taken into account through the Development framework, which has been aligned to the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (8NDP).

Further, the proposed interventions, which will ensure that the vision is achieved, are depicted in the spatial development framework through a preferred development scenario. The IDP has three Development scenarios

1. Development through Economic Diversification In A Sustainable Manner
2. Sustainable Environment And Social Development
3. Development Through Economic Diversification Social And Environmental Sustainability

The best development scenario option is scenario three (3) as it resonates very well with vision of the district

This IDP will guide and inform all planning and development initiatives and form the basis for Output-Based Budgeting, Constituency Development Fund (CDF), the Presidential Delivery Unit, and other Investment plans. A key outcome of this IDP is to improve the co-ordination of programmes and projects across sectors in order to maximize their impact on the community.

To support the successful implementation of the IDP, principles such as transparency, professionalism, ethical behaviour, teamwork, competency, and stewardship will be promoted at the local authority level in collaboration with government agencies. A commitment to ethical leadership values and technical excellence through process improvements and effective monitoring will be very advantageous to the repositioning of Shibuyunji in order to promote sustainable development.

An effective system of public participation and open channels of communication will remain paramount in the strategic planning processes of the municipality and the people of the district.



.....  
Dr. Mwape M. Katemwe  
**COUNCIL SECRETARY**

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8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
AA	Agriculture Assistant
AFSPCs	Area Food Security committees
AI	Avian Influenza
AIA	Appropriation in Aid
AO	Agriculture Officer
ASF	African Swine Fever
AWACs	Area Welfare Assistance Committees
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia
CBVs	Community Based Volunteers
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CEEC	Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission
CFM	Community Forest Management
CFMGs	Community Forestry Management Groups
CFU	Conservation Farming Unit
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CRB	Classroom Block
CTDT	Community Technology Development Trust
CWACs	Community Welfare Assistance Committees
DHO	District Health Office
DNPW	Department of national Parks and Wildlife
DVS	Development of Veterinary Services
ECE	Early Childhood Education
ECF	East Coast Fever
EHTs	Environmental Health Technologists
FISP	Farmer Input Support Program
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FSP	Food Security Pack
FTC	Farming Training Centre
GMA	Game Management Area
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
KCM	Konkola Copper Mine
LD	Livestock Development
LED	Local Economic Development
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare Services
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
NCD	New Castle Disease
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PACO	Provincial Agricultural Coordinating Officer
PHC	Primary Health Care
PPR	Peste de Petits
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RVF	Rift Valley Fever

SAO	Senior Agriculture Officer
SAS	Senior Agriculture Supervisor
SCRiKA	Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-basin
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
UMCIL	Universal Mining Chemicals and Industries Limited
URP Act	Urban and Regional Planning Act
VMMC	Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision
ZAEDP	Zambia Aquaculture Development and Enterprise Development Project
ZEFPP	Zambia Enhanced Food Production Facility
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Services Corporation

## 1 PART ONE (01): INTRODUCTION

---

Shibuyunji District, which is 2,087 km<sup>2</sup> in size, is situated in the southern region of Central Province. It is approximately 70 kilometers west of Zambia's Capital City, Lusaka. The district shares its boundaries with Six (06) other districts, namely; Mumbwa District to the west, Chisamba and Chibombo District to the north, Mazabuka District to the south, and Kafue and Chilanga District to the east. The district's geography is marked by diverse landscapes and charming natural features. It lies between coordinates 25°15' and 27°00' south of the Greenwich Meridian and 27°49'60" east. According to the Zambia Statistical Agency 2022 Preliminary Census report, the Population of the district stood at 97 047, (Zamstats, 2022).

Shibuyunji District has one constituency known as Mwembezi and was originally established with six wards. After the delimitation process, the number of wards was increased from Six (6) to Ten (10) in 2015 and from Ten (10) to Twelve (12) in 2020. The following are the names of the wards; Kapyanga West, Kapyanga East, Mukulaikwa, Mutombe, Kalundu, Chikonka, Chabota, Nakaiba, Makombwe, Nampeya, Sala, and Nampundwe. The district is predominantly inhabited by the Sala-speaking people, contributing to its rich cultural diversity.

One of the notable cultural figures in Shibuyunji is Senior Chief Shakumbila, whose palace is located in Mumbwa District. His presence and influence add to the historical and cultural significance of the district.

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

Shibuyunji District was established by Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 2013 in a Gazette Notice dated March 15, 2013. The area that constitutes Shibuyunji District was detached from Mumbwa District, which is under Central Province. The same statutory Instrument No. 28 of 2013 aligned the newly created district (Shibuyunji) with Lusaka Province. However, in 2018, it was realigned to Central Province.

As a growing district, Shibuyunji faces both opportunities and challenges on its path towards sustainable development. With its strategic location near the capital city and its distinct cultural heritage, the district has the potential to harness its resources for inclusive growth and prosperity.

This profile of Shibuyunji District aims to provide a glimpse into its historical background, geographical context, and the cultural significance that shapes its identity. As the district embarks on its journey of progress, it is essential to leverage its strengths while addressing the unique needs of its communities, making it a vibrant and promising part of Zambia's landscape.

Source, Shibuyunji IDP Teams, 2022

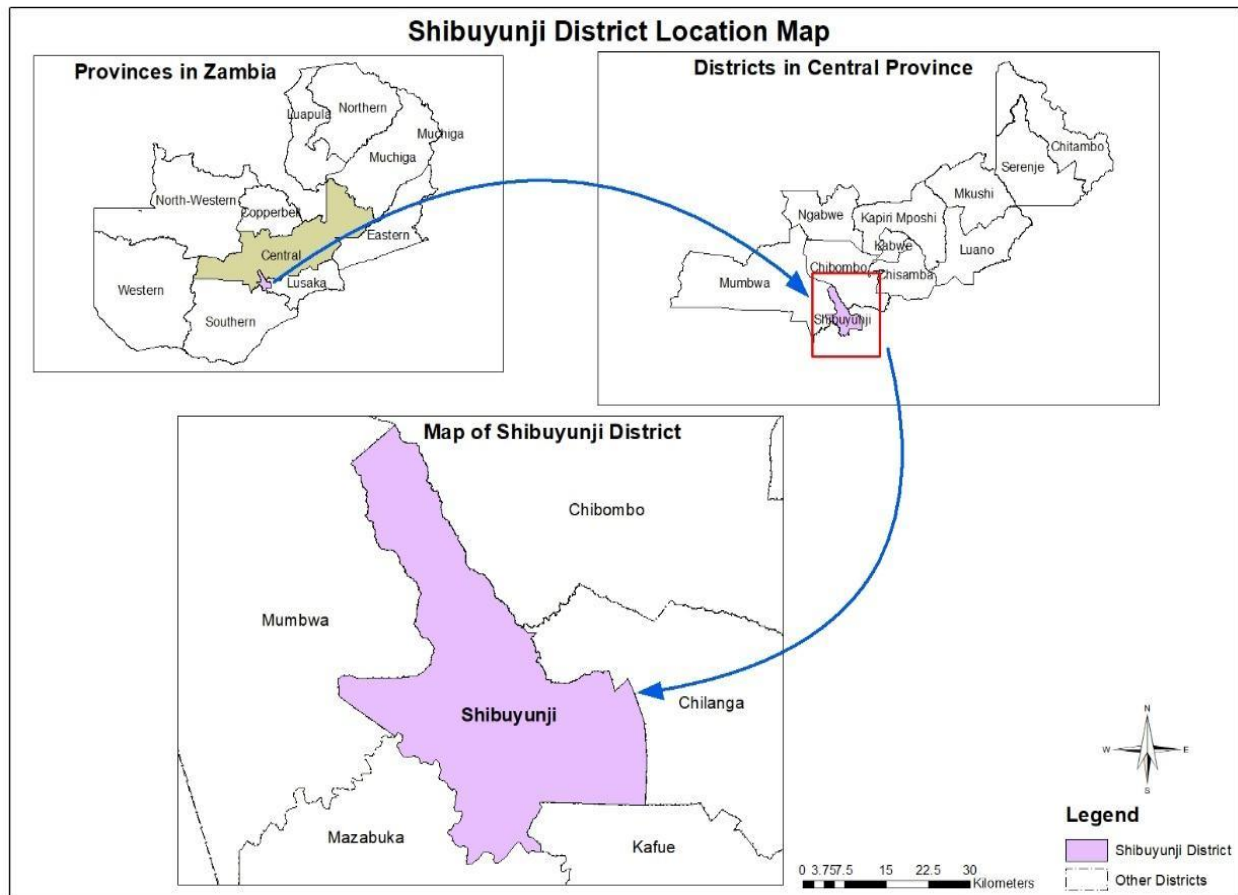


Figure 1 - Map of Shibuyunji

## 1.2 THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AREA

In the context of Shibuyunji District, the Integrated Development Area shall refer to the geographic extent within which the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) will be formulated and implemented. It shall represent the administrative boundary that encompasses the entire planning jurisdiction of Shibuyunji District, including its political subdivisions, chiefdoms, and wards. The entire district shall be the Shibuyunji IDP Area. The Map below shows the Shibuyunji IDP area.

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2022

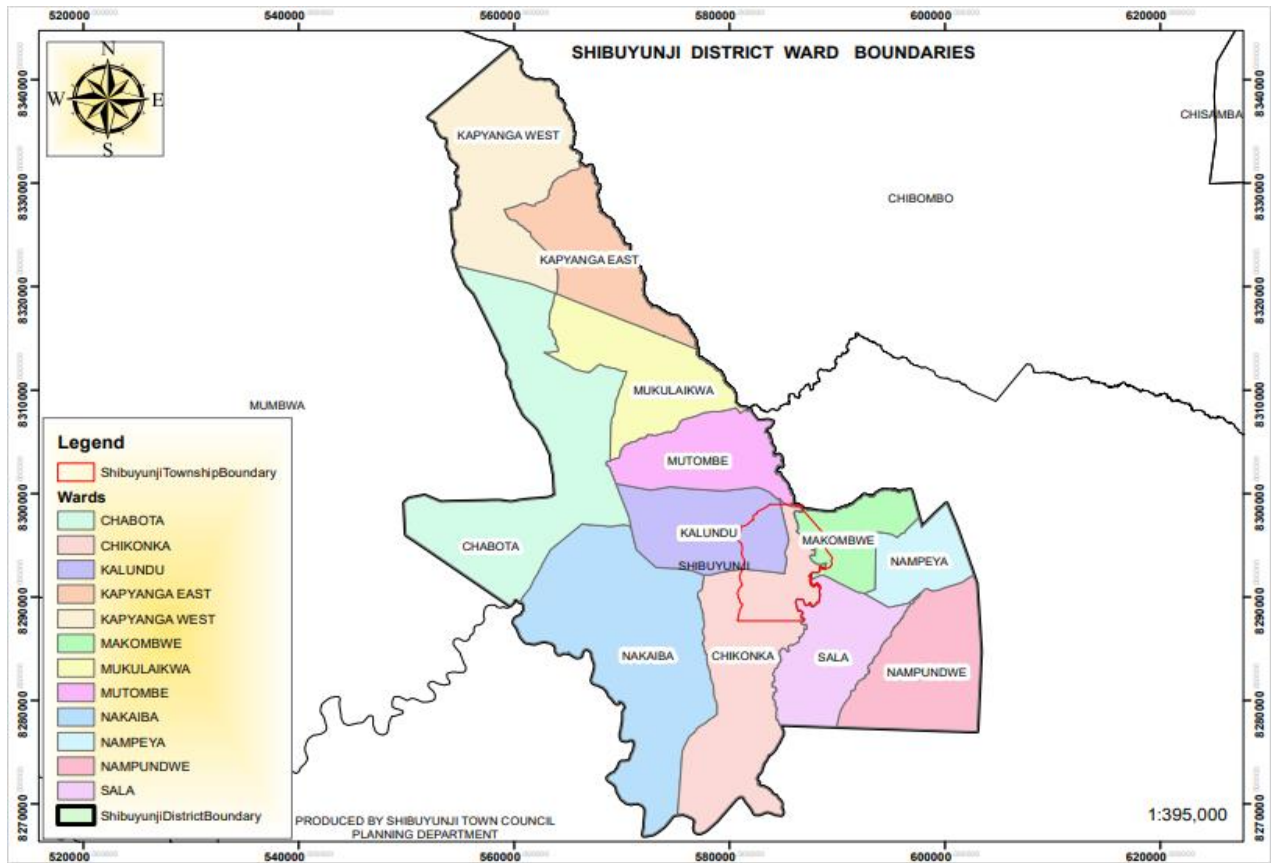


Figure 2 - Shibuyunji IDP Area

## 1.3 THE DISTRICT NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### 1.3.1 DISTRICT TOPOLOGY

Shibuyunji District is predominantly located on a high plateau, marked by a sprawling rolling plain with undulating terrain. The district's landscape is defined by vast stretches of flatlands interrupted by occasional isolated hills, adding variation to the otherwise gentle topography.

At an average altitude of approximately 1,200 meters above sea level, Shibuyunji's high elevation contributes to its unique climate and environmental characteristics. The higher altitude may result in milder temperatures compared to lowland areas, making it an attractive region for various agricultural activities. The rolling plains of Shibuyunji provide suitable conditions for extensive farming practices. The relatively level terrain supports agricultural operations, enabling farmers to cultivate crops and rear livestock effectively. The district's fertile red-brown loam soils, as mentioned earlier, further contribute to its agricultural potential, making it well-suited for the cultivation of crops like cotton and sugarcane.

Despite the predominantly flat landscape, the presence of isolated hills adds visual interest to the scenery and may offer unique opportunities for activities such as tourism,

hiking, or nature exploration. These hills also play a role in influencing local weather patterns, affecting factors like temperature and wind circulation.

The high plateau and undulating plain of Shibuyunji District present both opportunities and challenges for its development. The flatlands provide space for urban and rural expansion, allowing for the establishment of new settlements and infrastructure. However, it is crucial to consider the sustainable use of land resources and implement proper land use planning to prevent issues like soil erosion and ensure the preservation of natural habitats.

As Shibuyunji aims to become a prosperous, economically vibrant, and climate-resilient district by 2034, the district's unique high plateau and rolling plain landscape can be harnessed to promote sustainable agriculture, tourism, and other economic activities. At the same time, appropriate environmental conservation measures should be put in place to protect the district's valuable natural assets and ensure a balanced approach to development.

### 1.3.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The geology and soil characteristics of the area play a significant role in shaping its agricultural potential and ecological landscape. The district is characterized by a diverse topography, featuring hills, plains, and lowlands. Its geology is primarily composed of Batoka Basalt, which forms the underlying geological foundation. The presence of Batoka Basalt contributes to the landscape's stability and influences soil formation processes.

The predominant soil types in the district include alluvial derivatives, red-brown loam soils, and rock and rubble soils. The red-brown loam soils have demonstrated good performance in supporting various crops, with cotton and sugarcane being prominent examples.

These soil types provide a favorable environment for agricultural activities and contribute to the district's economic growth. The soil pH in Shibuyunji District varies between 3.8 and 7 pH, indicating a range from slightly acidic to neutral conditions. This pH variability influences the availability of nutrients in the soil, affecting crop growth and agricultural productivity.

The geology, soils, and vegetation of Shibuyunji District present a valuable resource base for sustainable agriculture and environmental conservation. The fertile red-brown loam soils offer favorable conditions for cultivating crops that contribute to the district's economic prosperity. The diverse vegetation and woodlands support biodiversity, promoting ecosystem health and resilience.

As part of the IDP, it is essential to recognize and leverage these natural assets for the district's development. The plan shall prioritize sustainable agricultural practices that maximize the potential of the red-brown loam soils while safeguarding against soil erosion and degradation. Additionally, the preservation of the Miombo woodlands and other vegetative resources should be a key conservation objective to protect the district's ecological balance and contribute to climate change resilience.

The map below shows the Geology and soils of the IDP Area.

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

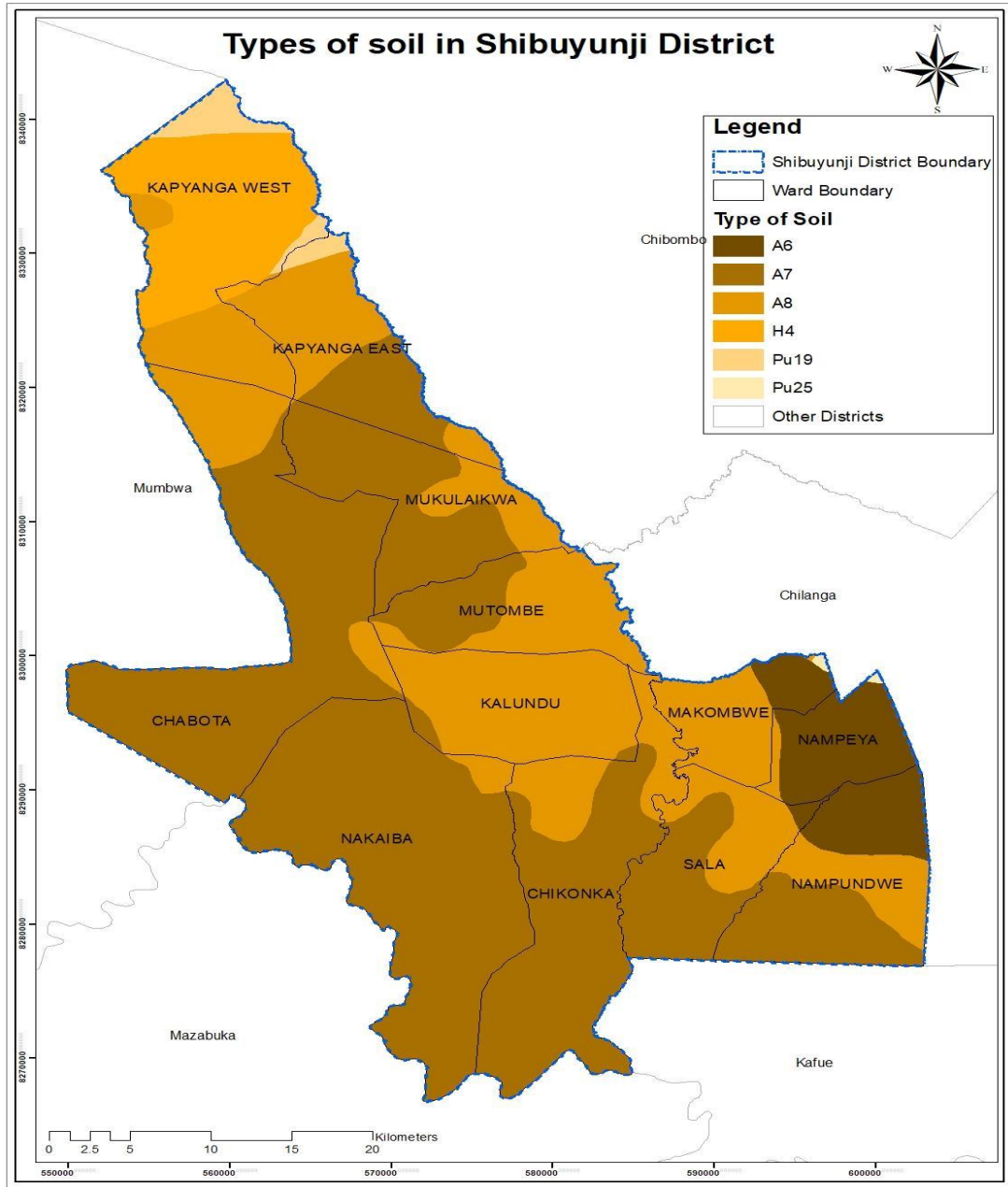


Figure 3 - Geology and Soils of the IDP Area

### 1.3.3 HYDROLOGY AND DRAINAGE

Shibuyunji District is endowed with abundant water resources, which play a vital role in supporting the livelihoods and well-being of its residents. The district is graced with six major water bodies, namely Kafue River, Katale, Mwembeshi, Changula, Kapyanga, and Kacheta rivers. These water bodies serve as crucial sources of water for various purposes, including providing the foundation for agricultural activities, domestic use, and sustaining local ecosystems.

Kafue River, one of the major rivers in Zambia, flows through Shibuyunji District, contributing significantly to the district's water supply and irrigation needs. The river's flow supports agricultural practices, providing water for irrigation to bolster crop production and promote food security.

Further, Katale, Mwembeshi, Changula, Kapyanga, and Kacheta Streams are vital tributaries and minor water courses in the district. They contribute to the overall water availability and serve as local water sources for communities living near their banks. The majority of the population in Shibuyunji relies on groundwater sources, primarily boreholes and wells. Groundwater plays a critical role in meeting the daily water needs of both rural and peri-urban communities. It serves as a reliable source of water for domestic use, drinking, and livestock consumption.

The availability of these water resources is fundamental for the district's agricultural-based economy and supports various livelihood activities. Agriculture, being a predominant economic activity in the district, heavily depends on water resources for crop cultivation, livestock rearing, and processing activities. However, the inadequate water supply from the rivers and streams negatively affects the successful growth of crops, thereby contributing negatively to the prosperity of local farmers, thus reducing food security. The map below shows the hydrology and drainage of Shibuyunji District:

### 1.3.4 VEGETATION

Both the Northern and Southern parts of Shibuyunji District are covered by Miombo woodlands, characterized by the *Brachystegia* and *Julbernardia* tree species. These woodlands are typically found on plateau surfaces, accompanied by vast expanses of Acacia and Munga Woodlands. Notable vegetation species, such as *Adansonia Digitata*, *Kigelia Africana*, and *Capfig*, add to the district's biodiversity and ecological richness. The map below shows the district vegetation profile.

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2022

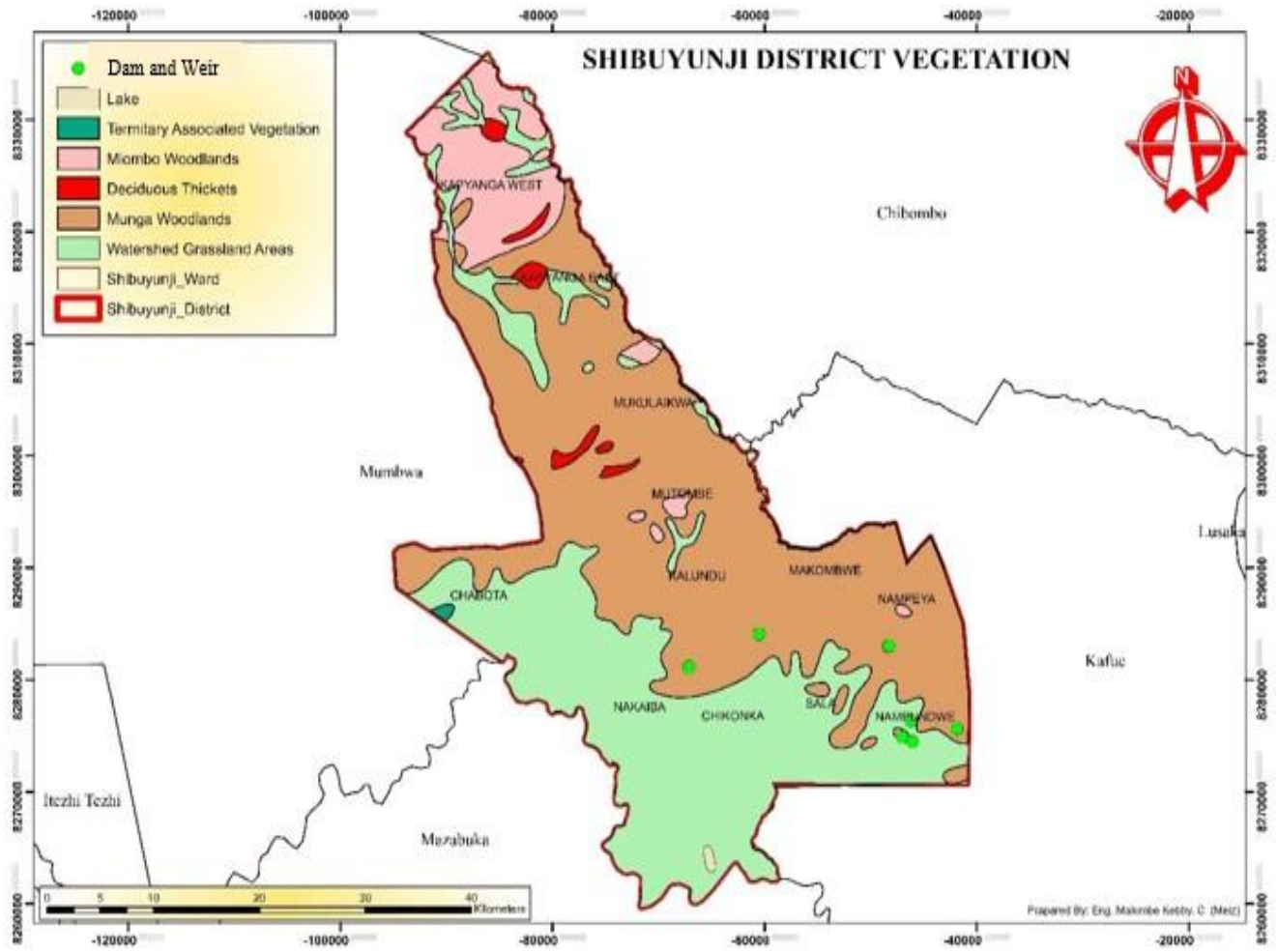


Figure 4: District Vegetation Profile

## 2 CHAPTER TWO (02): PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT; DEMOGRAPHIC AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

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This chapter highlights the demographic analysis of the district. It interrogates various thematic areas such as agriculture, health, education, and other key sectors that are crucial for understanding the current status, challenges, and opportunities in the district. The chapter shall also highlight core issues arising from the various thematic areas.

### 2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

This section measures the population dimensions and dynamics of Shibuyunji District (the IDP area) throughout the projected period (2021-2034) in comparison with the base year 2021. According to the 2010 Census report, 2019 projection report, and 2022 preliminary census report, the population of Shibuyunji District was projected to grow at a growth rate of 4.7% and was maintained throughout the projected years (2019 to 2034). The section also looks at the primary trends, changes, distribution, and composition of the population in the IDP area during the time of implementation and the impact the changes have on land use and spatial development patterns, together with the likely outcomes of the population forecast.

#### 2.1.1 POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

The national population has continued to grow over the past decades. The population grew at an average annual rate of 3.4% between 2010 and 2022, an increase from 2.8% in the 2000-2010 intercensal period. According to the 2010 Census report, the District population stood at 52,286; the 2022 Census preliminary report estimates the District total population at **97,047** people. The growth rate in central province is 4.6%, while Shibuyunji District growing rate is at 4.7%. Additionally, the provincial population stands at 11.5% of the total population of the country, and Shibuyunji accounts for 4.1% of the total Provincial Population (ZAMSTATS, 2022). The District's sex distribution is relatively balanced, with about 49.94% of the population being Female and 50.06% being males (ZAMSTATS, 2022).

#### 2.1.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The population of Shibuyunji district will be defined by the five (5) most important aspects of the population characteristics, which are population size and density, mortality rate, birth rate, spatial distribution, and age structures.

#### 2.1.3 POPULATION SIZE AND POPULATION DENSITY

According to Census report, the 2022 population density in Zambia is **Twenty six (26) people per Km Sq.** (Sixty seven (67) people per mi<sup>2</sup>), calculated on a total land area of **752,612 Km<sup>2</sup>** (287,024 sq. miles). The population density for central province is estimated at **Twenty four (24) people per Km Sq.** and Shibuyunji District, as of 2022 was approximated to be **Forty Seven (47) people per Km<sup>2</sup>** (Fifty four (54) people per sq. miles), calculated on a total land area of **2,087 Km<sup>2</sup>** (sq. miles). This meant that approximately Forty Seven (47) people in Shibuyunji District occupied a space of one (1) square kilometers of land.

#### 2.1.4 POPULATION SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE IDP AREA

Approximately 10% of Zambia's population is concentrated in Lusaka Province. Apart from that, most of the population is sparsely distributed across the country, with Chibombo and the provincial headquarters, Kabwe, having more people than areas (districts) surrounding them. The population of Shibuyunji District is mostly concentrated around the growth centers of the district (Nampundwe, Shabasonje, and Mafuwa), with Nampundwe having the largest (22.70%) population as compared to the other areas. It can also be noted that the distribution follows linear and, to some extent, agricultural/farming camp patterns; this is evident in Chikonka ward (the second populated ward with 10.57% of the district population), with the majority of population settlement being Shabasonje community.

#### 2.1.5 POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE OF SHIBUYUNJI DISTRICT

According to the 2019 revision of the World Population Prospects, the total population of Zambia was approximately 17,351,708 in 2018, compared to only 2,340,000 in 1950. The proportion of children below the age of 15 in 2010 was 46.4%; 50.6% were between 15 and 65 years of age, while 3.1% were 65 years or older. As it is evident in the pyramid below, Shibuyunji District's population can be characterized as being youth full with up to 44.3% aged below 15 years and 84.06% aged below 39 years.

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

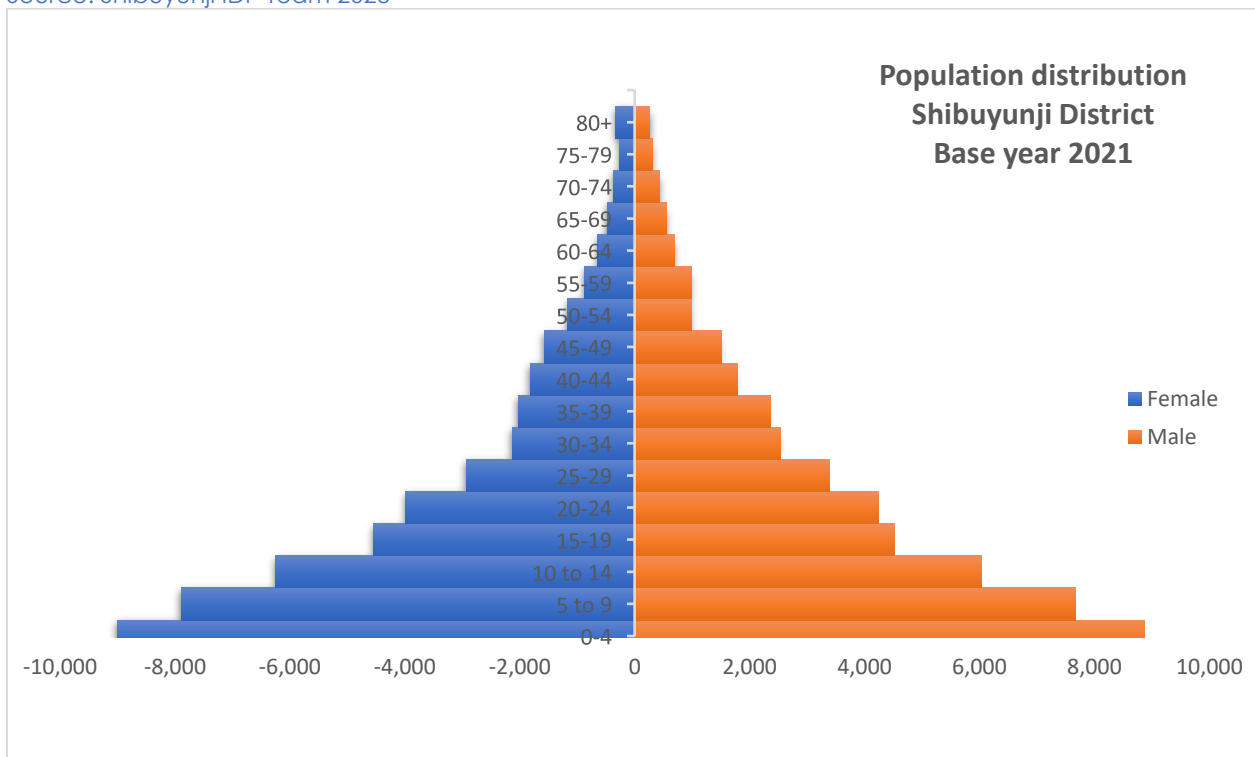


Figure 5 - Population Distribution for the Base Year 2021

The above figure depicts the population of Shibuyunji District for the base year 2021. The pyramid has a wider base, translating to a young population (more than half of the population is below 39), and a narrow top, showing that there are few numbers in the aged population.

Table 1 - Population Distribution Table for 2021 (Base Year)

YEAR	2021		
Age group	Female	Male	Total
0-4	8,950	8,773	17,723
5-9	7,850	7,581	15,432
10-14	6,224	5,964	12,188
15-19	4,530	4,460	8,990
20-24	3,975	4,192	8,167
25-29	2,936	3,344	6,280
30-34	2,136	2,499	4,635
35-39	2,029	2,317	4,346
40-44	1,828	1,743	3,571
45-49	1,587	1,482	3,069
50-54	1,177	962	2,138
55-59	885	958	1,843
60-64	659	665	1,324
65-69	499	522	1,021
70-74	388	412	800
75-79	288	283	571
80+	352	239	591
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,294</b>	<b>46,397</b>	<b>92,690</b>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

### 2.1.6 DISTRICT NATALITY (BIRTH) RATE

Natality, or birth rate, is one of the ways in which a population can increase. Natality is simply a broader term covering the production of new individuals by birth, hatching, or fission. The population natality rate is equivalent to the birth-rate (total number of live births per woman in a given period of time and defined space). Live birth is “the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born (all live-born infants should be registered and counted as such, irrespective of gestational age or whether alive or dead at the time of registration, and if they die at any time following birth, they should also be registered and counted as deaths).

According to the 2010 census report, the birth rate in Zambia was 45 births per 1,000 women. The Child Woman Ratio (CWR) for Zambia in 2010 was 738 children (0-4 years) per thousand women. The rural CWR was 879, compared to 563 in urban areas. The Integrated Development Area (Shibuyunji), according to the report by the Department of Health, recorded 1,751 live births in 2021. It can be said that Shibuyunji District had approximately eighty-eight (88) births per 1,000 women in 2022.

### 2.1.7 DISTRICT MORTALITY (DEATH) RATE

Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after the occurrence of live birth, that is, the postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation. This definition excludes foetal deaths.

**Maternal Mortality** is the number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidents or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy.

**Under 5 mortality rate** is one of the indicators of child health as well as the overall development and wellbeing of the population. It is the probability of a child born in a given year dying before the age of five. This indicator includes infant mortality neonatal mortality and deaths below age 5. In Zambia Infant mortality is slightly higher in urban areas (44 deaths per 1,000 live births) than in rural areas Forty one (41 deaths per 1,000 live births). In central province where Shibuyunji district is located, infant mortality was recorded at 64 death per 1000 live births in 2021 and reduced to 63 deaths per 1000 live births in 2022. A similar pattern is observed for under-5 mortality (64 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas and 58 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas). Under-5 mortality rate was at 56 per 1000 live births in Central Province and was rated to be lower than Northern, Eastern and Western provinces with high under five mortality rates in Zambia.

### 2.1.8 PROJECTED POPULATION AND LIKELY CHARACTERISTICS

#### 2.1.8.1 PROJECTED POPULATION

##### 2.1.8.1.1 POPULATION PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

The application of the mathematical models in this projection period (2021 -2035) of Shibuyunji District comes as a result of the lack of most information for the cohort component method, which requires inputs of fertility, mortality, and migration. However, at lower administrative levels, demographic estimates and projections may be less reliable, and the assembly of multiple models at such lower administrative levels can be challenging. Given these challenges, mathematical models (with raking) provide a reasonable alternative for projecting populations below the first administrative level.

This projection uses mathematical models and ranking to ensure that the projected sums of populations at lower administrative units match those of the larger administrative units to which they belong. The age and sex distributions of lower administrative units can also be effectively ranked according to the household and sex distribution of the district. However, projected characteristics of the subunits in each year may reproduce features of those units in the base year (e.g., their initial age and sex structure).

#### 2.1.8.2 DISTRICT PROJECTIONS AND SUB-DISTRICT (WARD LEVEL) PROJECTIONS

To project district population and ward population, the approach begins by determining the growth of each ward in the District from 2010 with comparisons to the 2022 preliminary Census report through 2035. A logistic function was then applied to the district proportions to estimate the proportion of males and females, respectively, to the District growth rates provided in the 2010 central statistics population and Demographic Projections of the Province.

Once those proportions were determined for each year of the projection, the total male and female population for the District in that year (from the cohort component model) was used to estimate the total district population by sex and year of projection. The next step was to estimate age distributions by sex for the District for each year of the projection. The 2021 projections gotten from world Population projections data on age and sex distributions for the districts and constituencies within the Central Province were used by subjecting them to the 4.7 growth rate given by ZAMSTATS 2022, preliminary census report.

The initial 2021 distributions (2022 ranking was not available at present) for the district were then ranked against the corresponding controls for each projected year. What resulted was an age-sex distribution for each district for each projection year (in some cases, the age and sex distributions may not sum exactly to the listed totals due to rounding issues).

#### 2.1.9 ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions were made and maintained throughout the projection period from 2021 to 2035.

- The annual growth rate for Shibuyunji District has been estimated at 4.7% (extracted from the Census Preliminary Report) and remains the same between different sexes and throughout the projected years.
- The three agents of change- mortality, migration, and fertility-remain constant throughout the projection period (it was hard to determine real time migration as the variant changes almost every day).
- The mathematical method was used for all the projections, using the projection equation (**P= Current Population X Growth rate + Current Population**) where **P** is the Projected Population for the following year.
- The Projections use the 2021 projected data as the base year, and all references are extracted from the census report. Additionally, 2010 census data for Mwembeshi constituency was extracted from Mumbwa District (Shibuyunji was created from Mumbwa District); this data was used to validate and smooth the projected data.
- The total land area for Shibuyunji was estimated at **2087 Km<sup>2</sup>** (as determined by the district planning Unit), and this was used to calculate the population density of the district throughout the projected period.

#### 2.1.10 LIMITATIONS

The accuracy of demographic and population forecasts can only be verified by future data that confirms how well the original assumptions were made. In forecasts of the future, some level of uncertainty is unavoidable. The district is new, and by the time this document was created, the data was not adequately segmented to Shibuyunji; hence, the use of Constituency data for Mwembeshi, had a limitation on the stand-alone demographic information of the district. The preliminary census report did not contain cluster information with respect to age sex distributions.

### 2.1.11 LIKELY CHARACTERISTICS

The population projection will look at three likely population characteristics for the projected period 2021-2035 for Shibuyunji district, which are; population size and density, spatial distribution, and age sex structures.

#### 2.1.11.1 DISTRICT POPULATION DENSITY PROJECTION

Table 2 - Projected Total Population Density

<b>District Population Density Projection</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>
<b>Population</b>	92,690	97,047	111,384	140,138	176,092
<b>Pop Density</b>	44	47	53	67	84

Source: ZAMSTATS and Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

The table above shows the population densities (number of people living on a square kilometer of Shibuyunji District) from 2021 to 2032, together with the changes that come with the increase in population. It can be seen that from 45 to 47 people in 2022 to 53 people in 2025 and finally, 67 people and 84 people in 2030 and 2035, respectively.

The table below shows the distribution of the populations according to sex and age groups for the projection period 2021-2035. The tables show more males than females for all the projected years and that the population continued to grow from 92,690 in 20221 to 140,138 in 2030 and 176,092 in 2035, which is almost double the base year population.

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

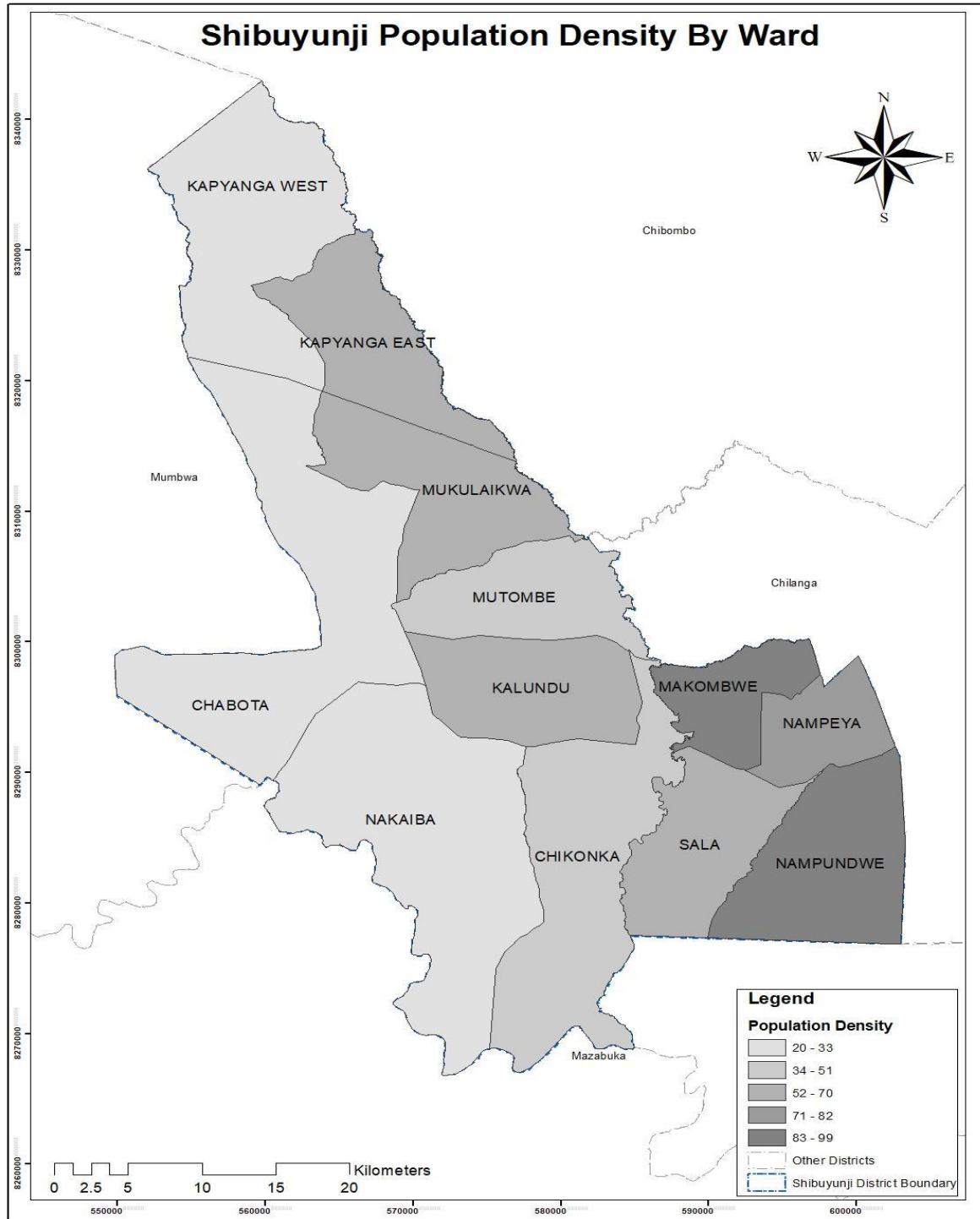


Figure 6 – Shibuyunji Population Density by Ward

## 2.1.11.2 POPULATION PROJECTED AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Source Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

YEAR	2021			2022			2025			2030			2035		
Age group	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>0-4</b>	8,950	8,773	<b>17,723</b>	9,371	9,185	<b>18,556</b>	10,755	10,542	<b>21,297</b>	13,531	13,263	<b>26,795</b>	17,025	16,687	<b>33,712</b>
<b>5-9</b>	7,850	7,581	<b>15,432</b>	8,219	7,938	<b>16,157</b>	9,434	9,110	<b>18,544</b>	11,869	11,462	<b>23,331</b>	14,933	14,421	<b>29,354</b>
<b>10-14</b>	6,224	5,964	<b>12,188</b>	6,516	6,245	<b>12,761</b>	7,479	7,167	<b>14,646</b>	9,410	9,017	<b>18,427</b>	11,839	11,345	<b>23,184</b>
<b>15-19</b>	4,530	4,460	<b>8,990</b>	4,743	4,670	<b>9,413</b>	5,444	5,360	<b>10,804</b>	6,849	6,743	<b>13,593</b>	8,618	8,484	<b>17,102</b>
<b>20-24</b>	3,975	4,192	<b>8,167</b>	4,161	4,389	<b>8,551</b>	4,776	5,038	<b>9,814</b>	6,009	6,338	<b>12,348</b>	7,560	7,975	<b>15,535</b>
<b>25-29</b>	2,936	3,344	<b>6,280</b>	3,074	3,501	<b>6,575</b>	3,528	4,018	<b>7,546</b>	4,439	5,056	<b>9,494</b>	5,584	6,361	<b>11,945</b>
<b>30-34</b>	2,136	2,499	<b>4,635</b>	2,236	2,616	<b>4,853</b>	2,567	3,003	<b>5,570</b>	3,229	3,778	<b>7,008</b>	4,063	4,754	<b>8,817</b>
<b>35-39</b>	2,029	2,317	<b>4,346</b>	2,124	2,426	<b>4,550</b>	2,438	2,784	<b>5,222</b>	3,068	3,503	<b>6,570</b>	3,859	4,407	<b>8,267</b>
<b>40-44</b>	1,828	1,743	<b>3,571</b>	1,914	1,825	<b>3,739</b>	2,196	2,095	<b>4,291</b>	2,764	2,636	<b>5,399</b>	3,477	3,316	<b>6,793</b>
<b>45-49</b>	1,587	1,482	<b>3,069</b>	1,662	1,551	<b>3,213</b>	1,908	1,780	<b>3,688</b>	2,400	2,240	<b>4,640</b>	3,020	2,818	<b>5,838</b>
<b>50-54</b>	1,177	962	<b>2,138</b>	1,232	1,007	<b>2,239</b>	1,414	1,155	<b>2,570</b>	1,779	1,454	<b>3,233</b>	2,239	1,829	<b>4,068</b>
<b>55-59</b>	885	958	<b>1,843</b>	927	1,003	<b>1,930</b>	1,064	1,151	<b>2,215</b>	1,339	1,448	<b>2,787</b>	1,684	1,822	<b>3,506</b>
<b>60-64</b>	659	665	<b>1,324</b>	690	696	<b>1,387</b>	792	799	<b>1,592</b>	997	1,006	<b>2,002</b>	1,254	1,265	<b>2,519</b>
<b>65-69</b>	499	522	<b>1,021</b>	522	547	<b>1,069</b>	599	628	<b>1,227</b>	754	790	<b>1,544</b>	948	994	<b>1,942</b>
<b>70-74</b>	388	412	<b>800</b>	406	431	<b>837</b>	466	495	<b>961</b>	587	622	<b>1,209</b>	738	783	<b>1,521</b>
<b>75-79</b>	288	283	<b>571</b>	302	297	<b>598</b>	346	340	<b>686</b>	435	428	<b>864</b>	548	539	<b>1,087</b>
<b>80+</b>	352	239	<b>591</b>	369	250	<b>619</b>	423	287	<b>711</b>	533	362	<b>894</b>	670	232	<b>902</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,294</b>	<b>46,397</b>	<b>92,690</b>	<b>48,469</b>	<b>48,577</b>	<b>97,047</b>	<b>55,630</b>	<b>55,754</b>	<b>111,384</b>	<b>69,991</b>	<b>70,147</b>	<b>140,138</b>	<b>88,059</b>	<b>88,033</b>	<b>176,092</b>

Table 3 -Population Projected Age and Sex Distribution

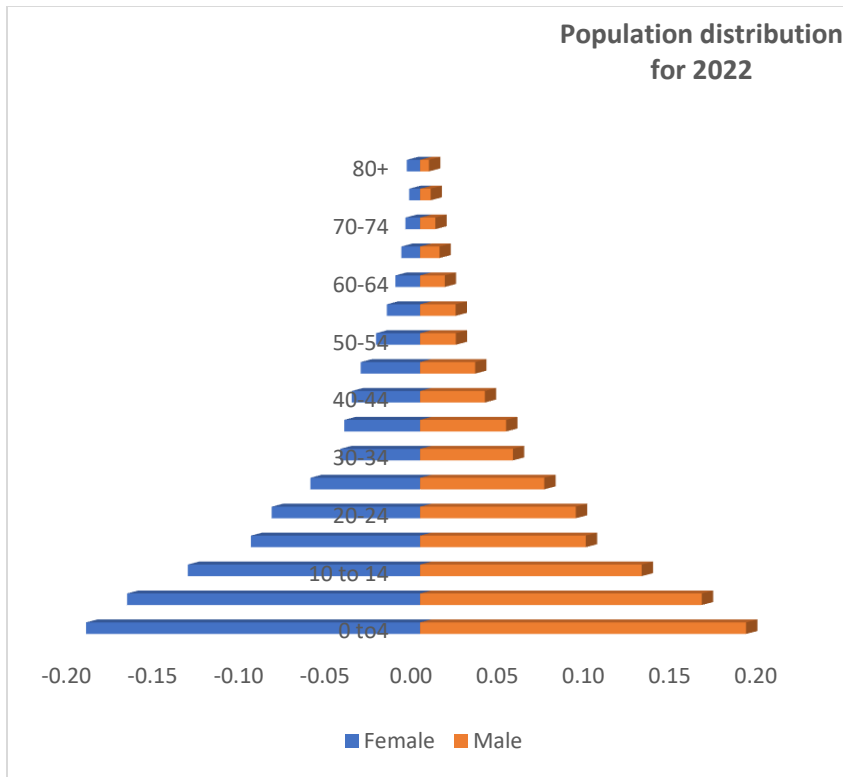


Figure 7 - 2022 Population Projection Pyramid for the IDP Area

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

The population pyramid for the projected year 2022 above is similar to the base year pyramid, with more males compared to females. It can also be seen that the population continues being youthful as more people are concentrated in the ages zero (0) to Thirty-four (34) years.

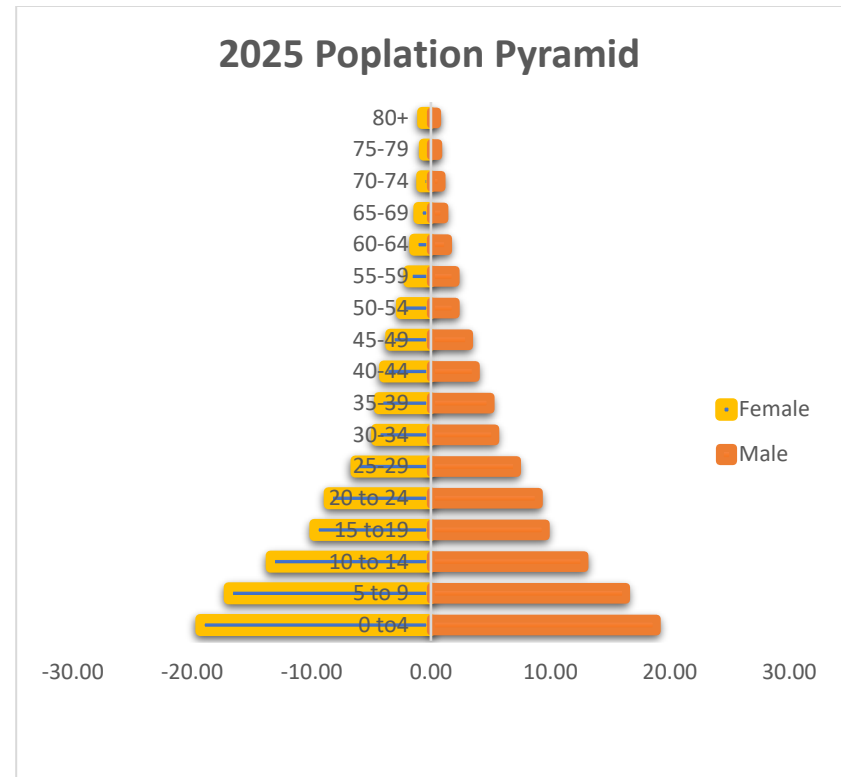


Figure 8 - 2025 Population Projection Pyramid for the IDP Area

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

The population pyramid for the projected year 2025 above is similar to the base year 2021 population. It can also be seen that the population continues to be youthful, as more people are concentrated between the ages of zero (0) and Thirty-four (34). The above pyramid also shows a wider base with a narrow top, showing more births and fewer very old people.

## 2030 Population Pyramid

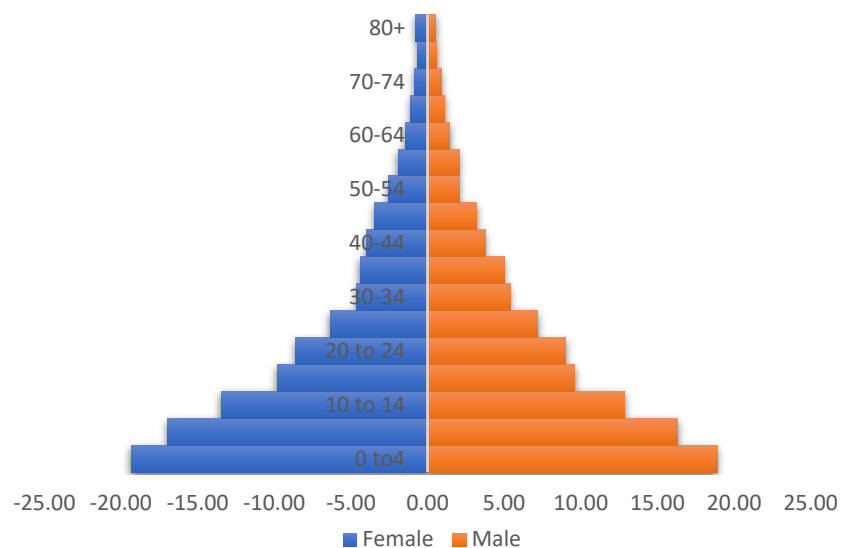


Figure 9 - 2030 Population Pyramid

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

The population pyramid for the projected year 2030 above is similar to the base year, 2021 and 2025 population projected pyramid with more males compared to females. It can also be seen that the population continues being youthful as more people are concentrated in the ages 0 to 34 years. The above pyramid also shows a wider base with a narrow top showing more births and less very old people.

## 2035 Population Pyramid

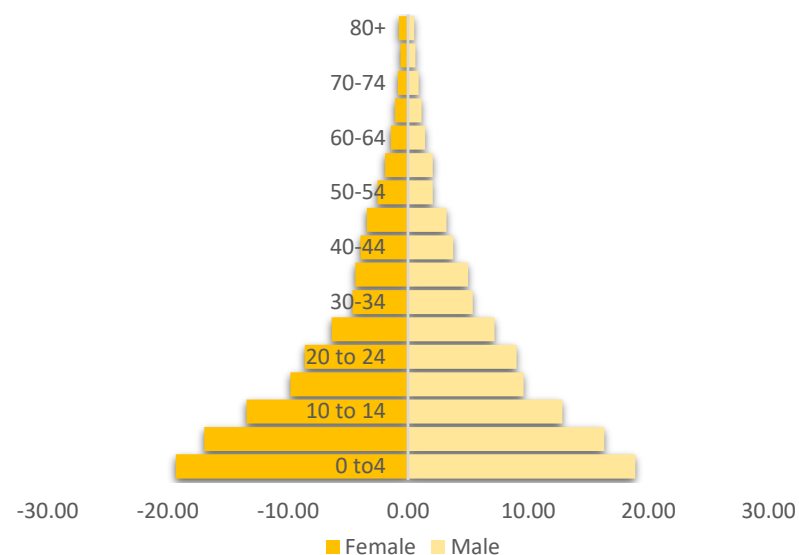


Figure 10 - 2035 Population Pyramid

Source: SHIBUYUNJI IDP TEAM, 2023

The population pyramid for the projected year 2035 above is similar to the base year 2021 population projected pyramid with more males compared to females. It can also be seen that the population continues being youthful as more people are concentrated in the ages 0 to 34 years. The above pyramid also shows a wider base with a narrow top showing more births and less very old people.

Table 4 - Population Projection Summary Sex Structures

S/N	YEAR	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
1	2021	46,294	46,397	<b>92,691</b>
2	2022	48,469	48,577	<b>97,046</b>
3	2024	53,133	53,251	<b>106,384</b>
4	2025	55,630	55,754	<b>111,384</b>
5	2028	66,849	66,998	<b>133,847</b>
6	2030	69,991	70,147	<b>140,138</b>
7	2035	76,724	76,896	<b>153,620</b>

SOURCE: SHIBUYUNJI IDP TEAM, 2023

The table above represents the population structure of Shibuyunji District from the year 2021 to 2035. The composition of males is expected to grow from 46,397 in 2021 to 48,577 in 2022 and 76,896 by 2035. In contrast, the female population is expected to grow from 46,294 in 2021 to 48,469 in 2022 and 76,724 by 2035. The males were more than females throughout the projected population period the IDP area (Shibuyunji District).

Table 5 - Population Distribution by Wards

Population Distribution by wards during the projected period														
Wards	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2028	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Chabota	9200	9,632	10,085	10,559	11,055	11,575	12,119	12,689	13,285	13,909	14,563	15,248	15,964	16,715
Chikonka	10252	10,734	11,238	11,767	12,320	12,899	13,505	14,140	14,804	15,500	16,228	16,991	17,790	18,626
Kalundu	7531	7,885	8,256	8,644	9,050	9,475	9,920	10,387	10,875	11,386	11,921	12,481	13,068	13,682
Kapyanga East	6349	6,647	6,960	7,287	7,629	7,988	8,363	8,757	9,168	9,599	10,050	10,522	11,017	11,535
Kapyanga West	5500	5,759	6,029	6,313	6,609	6,920	7,245	7,586	7,942	8,315	8,706	9,115	9,544	9,992
Makombwe	6014	6,297	6,593	6,902	7,227	7,567	7,922	8,294	8,684	9,093	9,520	9,967	10,436	10,926
Mukulaikwa	8309	8,700	9,108	9,536	9,985	10,454	10,945	11,460	11,998	12,562	13,153	13,771	14,418	15,096
Mutombe	4580	4,795	5,021	5,257	5,504	5,762	6,033	6,317	6,614	6,924	7,250	7,591	7,947	8,321
Nakaiba	5163	5,406	5,660	5,926	6,204	6,496	6,801	7,121	7,455	7,806	8,173	8,557	8,959	9,380
Nampeya	4812	5,038	5,275	5,523	5,782	6,054	6,339	6,637	6,949	7,275	7,617	7,975	8,350	8,742
Nampundwe	22042	23,078	24,163	25,298	26,487	27,732	29,036	30,400	31,829	33,325	34,891	36,531	38,248	40,046
Sala	7295	7,638	7,997	8,373	8,766	9,178	9,610	10,061	10,534	11,029	11,548	12,090	12,659	13,254
<b>Total</b>	<b>97047</b>	<b>101,608</b>	<b>106,384</b>	<b>111,384</b>	<b>116,619</b>	<b>122,100</b>	<b>127,839</b>	<b>133,847</b>	<b>140,138</b>	<b>146,724</b>	<b>153,620</b>	<b>160,841</b>	<b>168,400</b>	<b>176,315</b>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

### 2.1.11.3 POPULATIONS PROJECTIONS BY WARDS

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

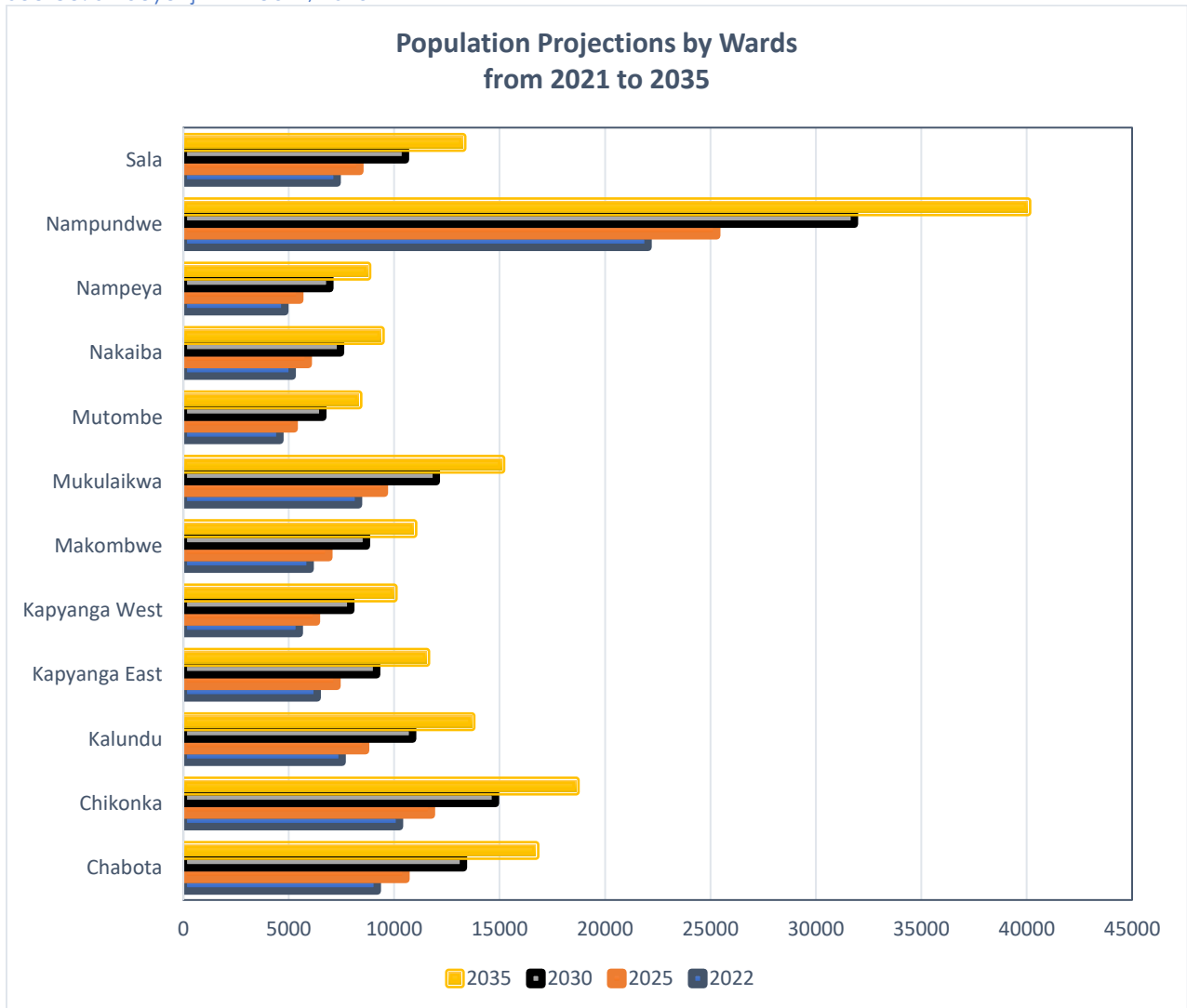


Figure 11 - Population Projections by Wards 2021-2035

Figure 12 above shows the population in each ward of Shibuyunji District, which in this case is the Integrated Development Planning Area, where the population is almost double the year 2035, with the highest being Nampundwe Ward with a population over 40,000 and the lowest being Mutombe Ward with a population slightly above 8,000. The business activities around Nampundwe mine in Nampundwe ward make it highly populated, and the agricultural activities in Chikonka and other developmental projects around areas make it one of the most populated wards in Shibuyunji. For Chabota, it's the fishing activities along the Kafue River that make it populated compared to other wards. It can be concluded that the population of the IDP area is spread along its business centers, mining areas, agricultural camps, and also along the fishing areas of the Kafue River.

## 2.1.12 POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR AGE CATEGORIES

### Their Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

These age groups are important because of their potential contribution and impact on the socio-economic development of the district. The data for the different age groups aids in determining the needs of each population, sectors of investment beneficial to the age group, and planning for future since the age group population is used in forecasting for future trends in population.

Table 6 - Population Projections for Special Ages

Age-Group	2021			2022			2025			2030			2035		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>0-4 Under 5</b>	8,950	8,773	<b>17,723</b>	9,371	9,185	<b>18,556</b>	10,755	10,542	<b>21,297</b>	13,531	13,263	<b>26,795</b>	17,025	16,687	<b>33,712</b>
<b>5-14 Primary School Age</b>	14,074	13,546	<b>27,620</b>	14,736	14,182	<b>28,918</b>	16,913	16,278	<b>33,190</b>	21,279	20,480	<b>41,758</b>	26,772	25,767	<b>52,538</b>
<b>15-19 Secondary School Age</b>	4,530	4,460	<b>8,990</b>	4,743	4,670	<b>9,413</b>	5,444	5,360	<b>10,804</b>	6,849	6,743	<b>13,593</b>	8,618	8,484	<b>17,102</b>
<b>15-49 Reproductive Females</b>	19,021		<b>19,021</b>	19,915		<b>19,915</b>	16,315		<b>16,315</b>	20,527		<b>20,527</b>	25,826		<b>25,826</b>
<b>15-35 Youth Population</b>	13,577	14,495	<b>28,072</b>	14,215	15,177	<b>29,391</b>	16,315	17,419	<b>33,734</b>	20,527	21,915	<b>42,442</b>	25,826	27,573	<b>53,398</b>
<b>65+ Aged population</b>	1,527	1,457	<b>2,983</b>	1,599	1,525	<b>3,124</b>	2,627	2,550	<b>5,177</b>	3,305	3,208	<b>6,513</b>	4,158	3,813	<b>7,972</b>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

#### 2.1.12.1 UNDER FIVE (0-4 YEARS) PRE-SCHOOL GOING AGE

It is estimated that the population under this category will be 33,712 by the year 2035 comprising 16,687 males and 17,025 females. According to the 2021 census, the population stood at 17,723, indicating an increase in this category's population. Due to the vulnerability of this age group as a result of diseases like malaria and respiratory diseases, which are among the major causes of infant mortality, special attention is required to be rendered to this population. Disease controlling measures to combat under 5 mortality rates have to be put in place. Sanitation and hygiene, good nutrition, and upscaling of immunization facilities should be put into consideration while planning to address the needs of this population. The increasing growth in this same age cohort will necessitate investment in Early Childhood Development as they prepare to join pre-school in the Education sector to properly manage this increased demand.

#### 2.1.12.2 PRIMARY SCHOOL (6-14) AND SECONDARY SCHOOL GOING AGE (15-19)

The population of primary school age is projected to increase from 27,620, comprising 13,546 boys and 14,074 girls at the start of the period (2021), to 52,538 comprising 25,767

boys and 26,772 girls in the year 2035. The secondary school going age population is projected to increase from 8,990, comprising 4,446 boys and 4,530 girls in 2021, to 17,102, comprising 8,618 boys and 8,484 girls in 2035. The investment in educational facilities becomes a major movement, and this can only be done by increasing the number of classrooms and equipment as well as the recruitment of teachers to cater for the increased population if the teacher-pupil ratio standards are to be met and also reduce the dropout rates in the district. The need for more desks and other education supporting equipment is required, this is also made possible with the declaration of free education by the government of Zambia.

#### 2.1.12.3 YOUTH POPULATION (15-35 YEARS)

This age bracket accounts for 38% of the population. In 2021, the population stood at 28,072 and is estimated to increase to 53,398 by the year 2035. This population has varied concerns, ranging from those still continuing with education, others seeking employment opportunities, and others in employment. With the high rate of unemployment, majority of the members of this age bracket are likely to engage in vices such as drug and alcohol abuse, prostitution, illegal mining, and other petty crimes. Programmes supporting the youths to engage in various income generating activities, e.g., in agriculture and small agribusiness, establishment of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), and Skills Centres in the district will be required to empower youths with technical skills and create a competitive labour force for the Province and the nation at large.

#### 2.1.12.4 FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE AGE (15-49 YEARS)

The female population in the age bracket of 15-49 constitutes the reproductive age. This population is projected to increase from 19,021 in 2021 to 25,826 by 2035. This increase requires huge investments towards strengthening reproductive and maternal health facilities within Shibuyunji. The district, through the department of health, will promote advocacy through the community units (CU) and SMAG Programmes to create awareness of the benefits of free maternity programme and ensure that all pregnant mothers are attended to by skilled health care providers to reduce maternal mortality. These, in turn, will entail the construction of more health facilities to help attend to these needs and promote the employment of skilled personnel to run the constructed facilities.

#### 2.1.12.5 65+ OLD AGE POPULATION

The government, through community development and social welfare programmes has been trying to meet the needs of this age group for a long time. The increase shown in the table above calls for great concern in planning for social protection programmes and social cash support for this cohort. The age group also calls for more health programmes to help increase the life expectancy for both males and females in the District

#### 2.1.12.6 DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

The demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic development that a district/region can attain by slowing down the pace of population growth while at the same time making strategic investments in the health, education, economic, and governance sectors. It results in accelerated economic growth that a district can experience as a result of declining fertility levels that occasion a reduction in

dependency levels and an increase in the proportion of the population in the working age range (15-64 years). With fewer dependents to support, those of working age will have more savings that can be invested for the economic growth of the district, thereby improving the wellbeing of the district residents. However, the attainment of a demographic dividend is not automatic. As fertility levels decline, therefore, the district will make simultaneous strategic investments in the health, education, economic, and governance sectors. The aim of these investments is to ensure that as the district's children and youth get older, they remain healthy, are able to access education and training opportunities, receive skills impartation, enter the labor force, get income and employment opportunities, invest for their lives in old age, and fully participate in governance matters affecting the district.

## 2.2 THEMATIC AREAS

### 2.2.1 HOUSING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

#### 2.2.1.1 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL LEVEL (REVIEW OF POLICIES AND PLANS)

The following policies were reviewed:

- [The Land Act Cap 184 of the Laws of Zambia](#)

The Lands Act provides for the administration and management of land under both Customary and Leasehold tenure systems. Shibuyunji District has both tenure systems. The Act further guides the district in the administration of land under Customary and Leasehold tenure systems, as well as the conversion of land from customary to leasehold tenure. Shibuyunji district has seen an increase in the conversion of land from customary to leasehold tenure.

- [The Housing Policy 1996](#)

This policy's goal is to provide adequate housing for all income groups. By the end of the plan period, the demand for housing for the urban population will be at 7,371 units, and so the local authority will strive to ensure that this demand for housing is met at least by two thirds of the required units.

- [The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015](#)

The Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Act No. 3 of 2015, guides the settlement patterns of the country and also regulates the development thereof. It further allows for planning agreement which provide a platform for local authorities to partner with the traditional leadership in land administration and management. For Shibuyunji these partnerships will be very key of most of the land in the district falls under customary land tenure and the need to have some form of order in these area cannot be over emphasized. The Act also emphasizes the need for stakeholder engagement in the various stages of the planning and development process. For the district, this is key if we are to successfully implement all our local Area plans both existing and those to be created.

- [Sustainable Development Goal No. 11 and 13,](#)

- [Sustainable goal No. 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities](#); Endeavors to promote cities and communities both the formal and informal with the basic needs (services) like water, health services and others, in a way that that promotes sustainability. Where these services are lacking, it is the responsibility of the Local Authority to ensure that they are provide.
- [Sustainable goal No. 13: Climate Action](#); This goal provides guiding in the land administration and management processes that will have to ensure that our

neighborhoods are designed in such a way that issues of climate change are taken into account further that buildings are climate proofed to promote resilience to climate change the two goals are actually cascaded in the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022 – 2026 which has been domesticated at local level through IDPs and District development Plan

In order to promote good quality of life, informal settlement upgrading will be taken into account during the plan period. All this will be done with the aspect of environmental sustainability through the regulation of buildings (green infrastructure).

## 2.2.1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

### 2.2.1.2.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

Nampundwe Township is the main growth centre in the district, this is because of the mining activities within the area (KCM and Nsanje Mine), the sugar plantation and other economic activities taking place in the area. This area has a combination of state land, (mine surface rights which is a restricted areas, land administered and managed by the Council) and customary land. This scenario presents a challenge for expansion of the township.

The Shibuyunji Township Boundary about (7582ha) only has about 247 hectares planned as the central business district (CBD) for the district but, less than 10% of it has been implemented. This plan was made in 2015 and plots offered in 2017. The central business is commonly referred to as Chimbotela Area and is approximately 20km from the current council offices in Kasunka, Nampundwe ward.

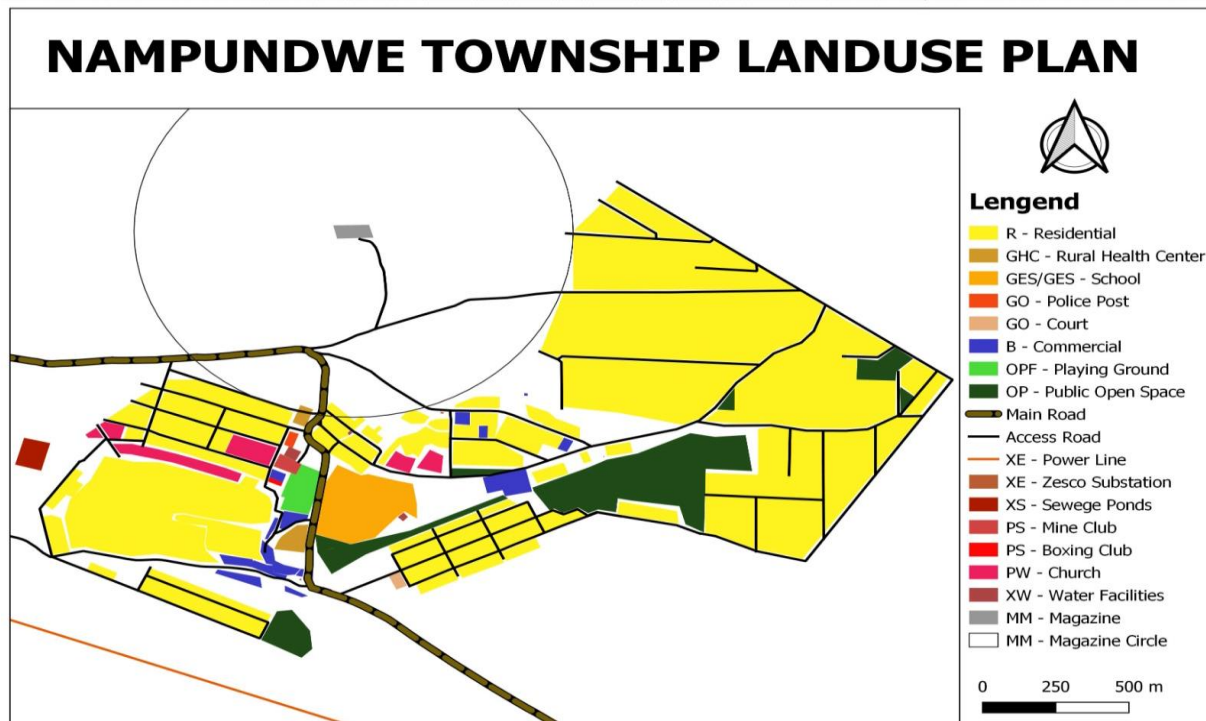
Generally, the human settlement pattern is such that some people have started settling along the major roads in the district and some in some growth area like, Shamilimo, Nampundwe turn-off, Shibuyunji, Shikatende, Mutombe, Situmbeko, Mulisa and Jamu villages. The high demand for land owing to the district proximity to Lusaka, as well as, the locals themselves has resulted in this type of settlement pattern.

The district has four formal settlements namely, Kasunka which is a high cost, circuit which is medium cost, Nineties (90's) which is low cost area and 2012 plots which is a high cost residential area. The building materials used in these planned areas are concrete blocks, with asbestos and iron roofing sheets. In terms of informal settlements the district has 4 informal settlements namely, Womba, Zaire, part of top Kasunka and Site and Service. The building materials in these areas are about 30% of concrete blocks and 70% of burnt bricks and iron sheets for the roofs

### 2.2.1.3 LAND USE PATTERNS

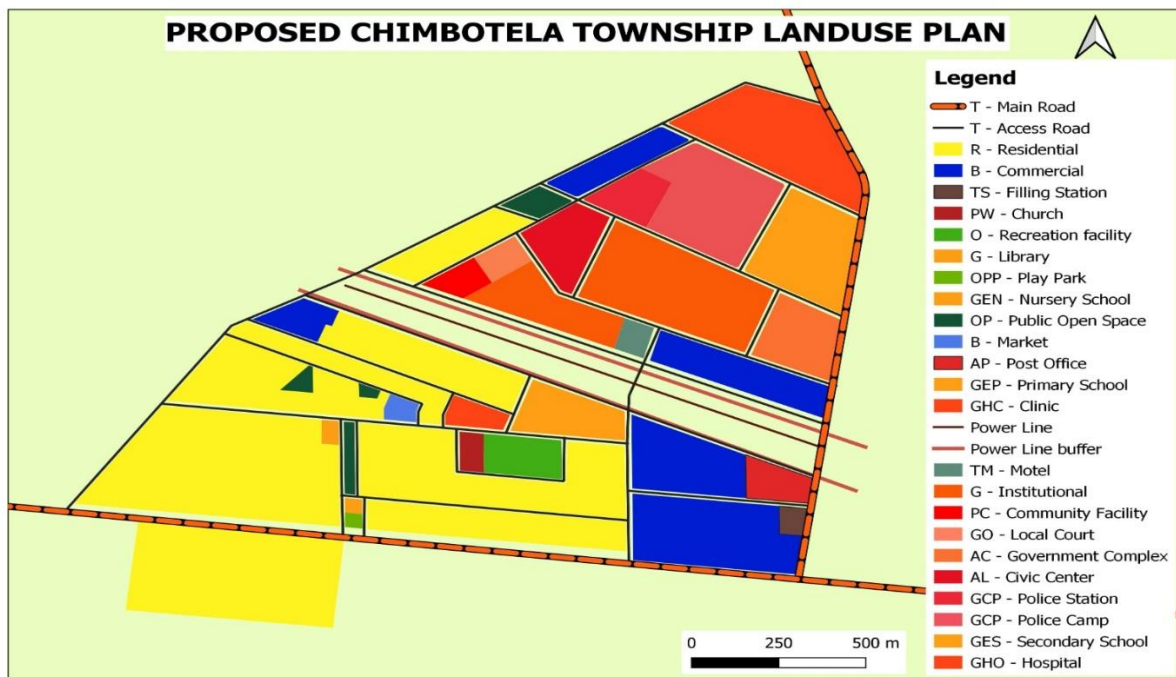
The land use plans for Nampundwe Township as well as the Shibuyunji Township Boundary which is yet to be implemented are indicated below.

Figure 32 - Map Showing the Land use in Nampundwe Township



Source: Shibuyunji Town Council, 2023

Figure 43 - Ma Map Showing the Land use in Chimbotela Township



Source: Shibuyunji Town Council, 2023

The table below shows the different land uses that the district currently has planned for through two Local Area Plans (Chibomtela and Kasunka). For the 2012 plots; all the plots created by Mumbwa Town Council (before the creation of Shibuyunji Town Council) were all residential.

Table 7 - Land Use for Urban Areas

	Category	No. of Plots	Land Use No	Land Use Percentage
<b>Chimbotela Area</b>				
1	Residential High Cost	70	3.4ha	1.379139869
2	Residential Medium Cost	149	18ha	7.252653191
3	Residential Low Cost	261	16ha	6
4	Commercial	66	39ha	39.79605766
5	Churches	3	3.1ha	1.275472358
6	Filling Station	1	0.7ha	0.319247759
8	Hospital	1	12ha	4.95453564
9	Open spaces	8	4.9ha	2.007323882
10	Nursery school	1	0.5ha	0.209744459
11	Primary School	1	4.5 ha	1.827565169
12	Secondary School	1	9.1ha	3.716480563
13	Market	3	0.7ha	0.303522725
14	Recreation facility	1	13ha	5.405575627
15	Fire station	1	1.1ha	0.441453748
16	Library	2	1.03ha	4.200925752
17	Institutions	2	20ha	7.931767623
18	Police	1	13.6ha	5.525196946
19	Clinic	1	1.4ha	0.58778495
20	Civic Centre	1	4.4ha	1.812498471
21	Post office	1	2.3ha	0.971724915
22	Local court	1	1.4ha	0.586674337
23	Community facility	1	1.4ha	0.606976898
24	Council Motel	1	1 ha	0.419094646
25	Government complex	1	5.2ha	2.116426825
<b>Total</b>		<b>578</b>	<b>246.53ha</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Kasunka Area</b>				
1	Residential High Cost	313	63ha	82.2665
2	Residential Medium Cost	100	10.5ha	13.62834
3	Residential Low Cost	26	0.6ha	0.860532
4	Commercial	17	0.25ha	0.330974
5	Open spaces	4	2.2ha	2.91366
<b>Total</b>		<b>442</b>	<b>76.55ha</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2022

### 2.2.1.3.1 RESIDENTIAL

The low density area is located in Kasunka while the medium and high density areas are located in Circuit, the 90s, and Womba. Kasunka was generally reserved for senior management mine staff and the type of housing units in this particular area by the existing local standards are designated as high cost. The current housing units in the urban part of the district stand at about 2000 housing units. With a population of about 97,047 of which 26.3 of the total district population reside in the urban areas it implies that the housing units required to accommodate a population of 25,532 is 5,104 housing units at 5 per household. This means that as at 2022 the housing deficit stood at 3104 housing units. However with the projected population growth rate of 4.7, the population in 2030 will increase to 140,138 and 176,092 in 2035, meaning all things being equal i.e., the urban population at 26.3 of the total district population, and the number of people per household being 5, the housing required for the urban population will be 7,371 housing units in 2030 and 9,274 housing units in 2035. This can be compared to the demand for housing in the province in the same years i.e., 450,497 housing units for 2022; 517, 048 housing units for 2025; 650,526 housing units for 2030 and 818,362 housing units for 2035. It can be concluded that the district demand for housing stands at 4.3% of the total provincial housing demand. See table below.

#### District Population and Housing Projection at Provincial and District Level

Table 8 - Housing Needs by Population

DISTRICT POPULATION AND HOUSING PROJECTION AT PROVINCIAL LEVEL (CENTRAL PROVINCE)												
Year	2022			2025			2030			2035		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Population	2,252,483	592,403	1,660,080	2,585,244	679,919	1,905,325	3,252,632	855,442	2,397,190	4,091,811	1,076,146	3,015,665
No. of Households	450,497	118,481	332,016	517,048	135,984	381,065	650,526	171,088	479,438	818,362	215,229	603,133
DISTRICT POPULATION AND HOUSING PROJECTION AT DISTRICT LEVEL- SHIBUYUNJI DISTRICT												
Year	2022			2025			2030			2035		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Population	97,047	25,523	71,524	111,384	29,294	82,090	140,138	36,856	103,282	176,092	46,312	129,780
No. of Households	19,409	5,104	14,305	22,277	5,859	16,418	28,028	7,371	20,657	35,218	9,262	25,956

Source ZAMSTATS, 2022 and Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

The district has the following informal settlements within Nampundwe Township i.e., Part of Top Kasunka, site and service, Zaire and part of womba.

### 2.2.1.4 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Table 9 - Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

From the public consultation, the following were the concerns submitted.

- The none development of the Central Business District (CBD) in Chimbotela
- High number of illegal developments.
- Undeveloped plots on offer
- Limited low-cost plots in the township
- Low confidence in the Local Authority to deliver on plots offered to the public
- The continued sell of land within the 7582 ha Shibuyunji Township Boundary
- There is need to slow down the very high rate of land conversions from customary land to state land
- Increase cases of land disputes with regards to customary land administration
- Disorderly development of customary land
- There is need to secure tenure for all the 14 markets in the district (trading areas
- Unplanned settlements not upgraded.
- Floods

Table 9 – Other Issues Raised from public participation

S/N	DEVELOPMENT NEEDS	PREVAILING SITUATION
<b>SHIBUYUNJI URBAN</b>		
1	Need to enlighten the public on the challenges that the Local Authority has faced with regards to the full development of the District CDB (Chimboleta ) Local Area Plan i.e., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ The part the Council plays in land allocation (compensations)/development control</li> <li>➢ Central government: Constriction of various government structures – civic centre, district administration etc.</li> </ul>	The locals blame the Local Authority for the failure to develop the CBD and complete all the uncompleted structures; see the table below.
2	Need for sensitization regarding land administration and management	There is limited of knowledge in relation to land administration and management by residents (High number of illegal developments taking place in the township
	Repossession of undeveloped land	Most areas (plots) which were offered are not developed
	There is need to prioritize low cost housing development	Limited low-cost plots in the township
	Need for standard building plans for specific planned areas	There is no standard design in housing developments taking place
	Need to resolve all pending land matters (Chimbotela and kasunka) so that the community can regain confidence in the Local Authority	Low confidence in the Local Authority to deliver on plots offered to the public
	Sensitize the traditional leadership to desist from offering land within the township boundary to unsuspecting clients	Some of the traditional leaders have continued to sell land within the 7500 ha township boundary to unsuspecting clients which is making work for the Local Authority very difficult
<b>SHIBUYUNJI RURAL</b>		
1	There is need to slow down the very high rate of land conversions lest the indigenous Zambians (Villagers) finish all their land	So much value has been placed on land such that it is been given out at a very high rate which is not sustainable for the future generations.
2	Reduce and or prevent land disputes with regards land administration under customary tenure	Rampant land disputes as the interest in land increase (e.g. same parcel offered to two or more different individuals)

3	There is need to enter into planning agreements with the local traditional leadership so the that they can administer land orderly and also be guided to persevere some	Haphazard way of land administration which is creating shanty compounds indirectly because of the absence of guidance in land administration by the traditional leadership
4	There is need to secure tenure for all the 14 markets in the district (trading areas	Most of the markets are still under customary tenure

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

Table 10 – Other Issues Raised on Under Development in the CBD

S/N	NAME	LOCATION	Issues Raised
1	District Administration Office Block	Chikonka	Less than 80% Completion of the project
2	Post Office and Associated	Chikonka	Less than 80% Completion of the project
3	Council Office Block and 2No.High Cost Houses	Chikonka	Less than 80% Completion of the project
4	20 Low Cost Houses	Chikonka	Less than 80% Completion of the project
5	Construction of 10No. Medium Cost Houses	Chikonka	Less than 80% Completion of the project
6	DACO's office block	Chikonka	Less than 80% Completion of the project
7	completed Fisheries Block at Shibuyunji	Chikonka	Less than 80% Completion of the project
8	10 Medium Cost Council Houses	Nampudwe	Less than 80% Completion of the project

SOURCE: SHIBUYUNJI IDP TEAM, 2022

### 2.2.1.5 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

#### 2.2.1.5.1 POPULATION CHANGE –FUTURE DEMAND FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Nampundwe township being the fast growing township in Shibuyunji has reached its ceiling in terms of urban expansion, there's no further room for expansion (housing and other land uses) because the township is surrounded by the mines and private owned farms, despite this, the township has continued expanding and as a result of this, there's a lot of encroachment on mine land as well as private owned land. In order to cartel this, there is need to develop the CBD i.e., Chimbotelela (within the township boundary) for future expansion and development of the district. Additionally the upgrading of informal settlements will be key so that at least people within these densely populated areas can have a bare minimum access to services.

### 2.2.1.6 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

#### 2.2.1.6.1 THE IMPACT OF EXISTING TRENDS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The existing trends have the potential to contribute to the emission greenhouse gages through the clearing of huge parcels of land for various parcels of land. This pattern is likely to increase further because as the population grows, the demand for housing, commercial and industrial activities and other amenities, increases. This therefore calls for the local authority to enforce building regulations that will help to promote green infrastructure (e.g. permeable yards, tree planting etc.) and not just grey infrastructure e.g., completely paved yards, not re-planting a tree for every tree cut done.

#### 2.2.1.6.2 THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES ON THE SECTOR.

The effects of the climate hazards, e.g. floods require the construction of climate proofed buildings (houses, offices, shops, etc.) by ensuring that the quality of the building is excellent, with a lot of wind breakers. This will ensure that different types of infrastructure

stands the taste of time even in the face of adverse climate hazards, frequent and heavy rains which may result in floods. If this is not done, then the housing sector and other buildings falling under different land uses may face a lot of casualties through for instance, blown off roofs, the collapse of buildings and so on.

### Summary of Core Issues

The demand for housing is high yet the supply side does not seem to match up. This applies not just to the housing units but the amenities and other support services that are required. This core issue is attributed to some of the following factors:

- The none development of the Central Business District (CBD) in Chimbotela
- Undeveloped plots on offer
- Low confidence in the Local Authority to deliver on plots offered to the public
- Disorderly development of customary land
- Unplanned settlements not upgraded.

### 2.2.2 AGRICULTURE

Shibuyunji District covers a total surface area of 2087 km<sup>2</sup> or 208, 700 HA with a population estimate of 91,616 based on the 2022 census. Most of the land is arable save for a few areas which are hilly or rocky. An upper cultivated hectarage of 54,242 Ha was reported in the 2020/21 farming season. Shibuyunji agriculture is predominantly (over 95%) small-scale, rain-fed farming. There are a few medium-scale farmers and even fewer large-scale farmers. Shibuyunji has 16,000 small-scale farming households (CFS 2022/23) with a total number of registered farmers being 27,662 (ZIAMIS, 31<sup>st</sup> July 2023). Kafue and Shanta Sugar are the two main commercial farmers involved in crop farming.

Several crops are grown in the district. Maize remains the main crop, followed by cotton and then the two legumes, sunflower, and soybeans. Over the past 10 years, on average, maize is cultivated on 75% of the cultivated land, followed by cotton (13%) and edible legumes (9%) (Source: DACO Shibuyunji).

Agriculture being predominantly small-scale, utilization of farm machinery remains low. Animal drought power remains the main method of cultivation. A few tractors though, are available reported to be 24. Harvesting is predominantly by hand with very little machinery involved. At the processing level, small hammer mills are the main machinery. There are also very few oil expellers for edible oil mainly from sunflower.

Agriculture produce is marketed mainly by producing individuals to both private buyers and the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) for white maize. Horticulture crops are marketed privately to wholesalers in Lusaka and Kasumbalesa.

Service and input provision to the agriculture sector is performed by a number of players. Extension services are mainly provided by the Government. Non-governmental organizations and private companies also provide extension services. Similarly, government provide the major inputs through the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) (Farmer input support program (FISP) and the Zambia Enhanced Food Production Facility (ZEFPP), and the Ministry of Community development and social services (MCDSS) through the

Food Security Pack (FSP). There are also private companies giving loans to farmers. The companies (ginneries) giving loans to cotton farmers also buy the cotton from them. Given this profile, agriculture is the commonest household economic activity.

#### 2.2.2.1 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL LEVEL (REVIEW OF POLICIES AND PLANS)

The vision 2030 provides an overarching goal for the agriculture sector in Zambia. This is to develop “An efficient, competitive, sustainable and export-led agriculture sector that assures food security and increased income by 2030”. It also provides the following goals and targets; (1) Increase agricultural productivity and land under cultivation by 2030; (2) Increase exports of agricultural and agro-processed products by 2030; (3) Preserve the agricultural resource base by 2030; (4) Increase land under cultivation to 900,000 hectares by 2030; (5) Increasing land under irrigation to 400,000 hectares by 2030, and; (6) Increase agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 hectares to 2 by 2030.

The agriculture sector is also guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially the following SDGS; (1) SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, (2) SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower women, and; (3) SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Currently, the 8<sup>th</sup> National development plan, under the first development outcome has, as its first strategy to increase agriculture production and productivity. The strategy provides for programs to tackle infrastructure development, agricultural mechanization, enhanced farmer support, agroforestry and tree crops development, agribusiness development, irrigation development, research and development, extension services support, warning and surveillance systems, and farm block and resettlement Schemes development.

At policy level, the Second National Agriculture Policy (SNAP) whose vision is “An efficient, competitive and sustainable agricultural sector, which assures food and nutrition security, increased employment opportunities and incomes” together with the MoA National Strategic plan are being utilized to implement prioritized activities.

At local level, all these guiding documents are utilized to develop the district work plan and set targets and standards. Currently, the district implements activities covered under three main programs; (1) Agriculture production and productivity; (2) Agribusiness and market development, and (3) Management support services. Agriculture production and productivity covers broadly activities aiming at imparting skills and knowledge in extension officers and farmers, as well as input provision support to farmers. On the other hand, Agribusiness and market development covers activities focusing on business and marketing of agriculture produce to enable increased incomes are realized by farmers. Thus, the key government priorities are as follows;

- **Input Provision** – The Government is utilizing three programs for input provision to farmers; The Farmer Input Support Program (FISP), the Zambia Enhanced Food Production Facility (ZEFPPF), and the Food Security Pack (FSP) targeting 8050, 1088 and 1214 farmers, respectively.

- **Agriculture Extension** – The government 's focus on extension is to increase farmer's knowledge and skills required for increased productivity and reduction of post-harvest loses as well as better marketing skills for farmers to get optimum income from crop sales.
- **Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability** – The government also is focused on sustainable agriculture practices encompassed under climate smart agriculture in order to ensure environmental sustainability.

### 2.2.2.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

The agriculture sector in Shibuyunji is still under developed. As already stated, only about 26% of the total land mass is currently being utilized for crop farming. Thus, there is still a possibility of expanding the cultivated land.

There are several players in the development of the sector ranging from government, NGOs, private sector and individual farmers. Government, through MoA, provides the main framework of agriculture development through which many other partners operate. Currently, the district is divided into 3 blocks and 26 camps as shown in the table below.

Table 11 - Blocks, Camps and Number of Farmers as at 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2023,

BLOCK	CAMP NAME	TOTAL REGISTERED
Kapyanga	Chipako	899
	Kapyanga	1013
	Kayanga	1074
	Lufondo	438
	Malende	585
	Mamvule	939
<b>Block total</b>		<b>4948</b>
Mukulaikwa	Chabota	967
	Kachili	1433
	Kamweshi	793
	Mukulaikwa	1691
	Mukunki	1135
	Mwiimbi	1584
	Shachele	1198
	Shinuma	1533
<b>Block total</b>		<b>10334</b>
Shibuyunji	Chivubwe	770
	Kalundu	1169
	Makombwe	767
	Martin Luther	1425
	Milandu	1062
	Munyati	547
	Mutantasokwe	1398
	Nakahiba	1245
	Nampundwe	1359
	Sala	678
	Shamilimo	514
	Shibuyunji	914
	<b>Block total</b>	
<b>District total</b>		<b>27130</b>

SOURCE: DACO SHIBUYUNJI, 2023

The MoA provides the majority of services in the camps. However, other players too are working with farmers, either as a whole or sub-district level.

SOURCE: SHIBUYUNJI IDP TEAM, 2022

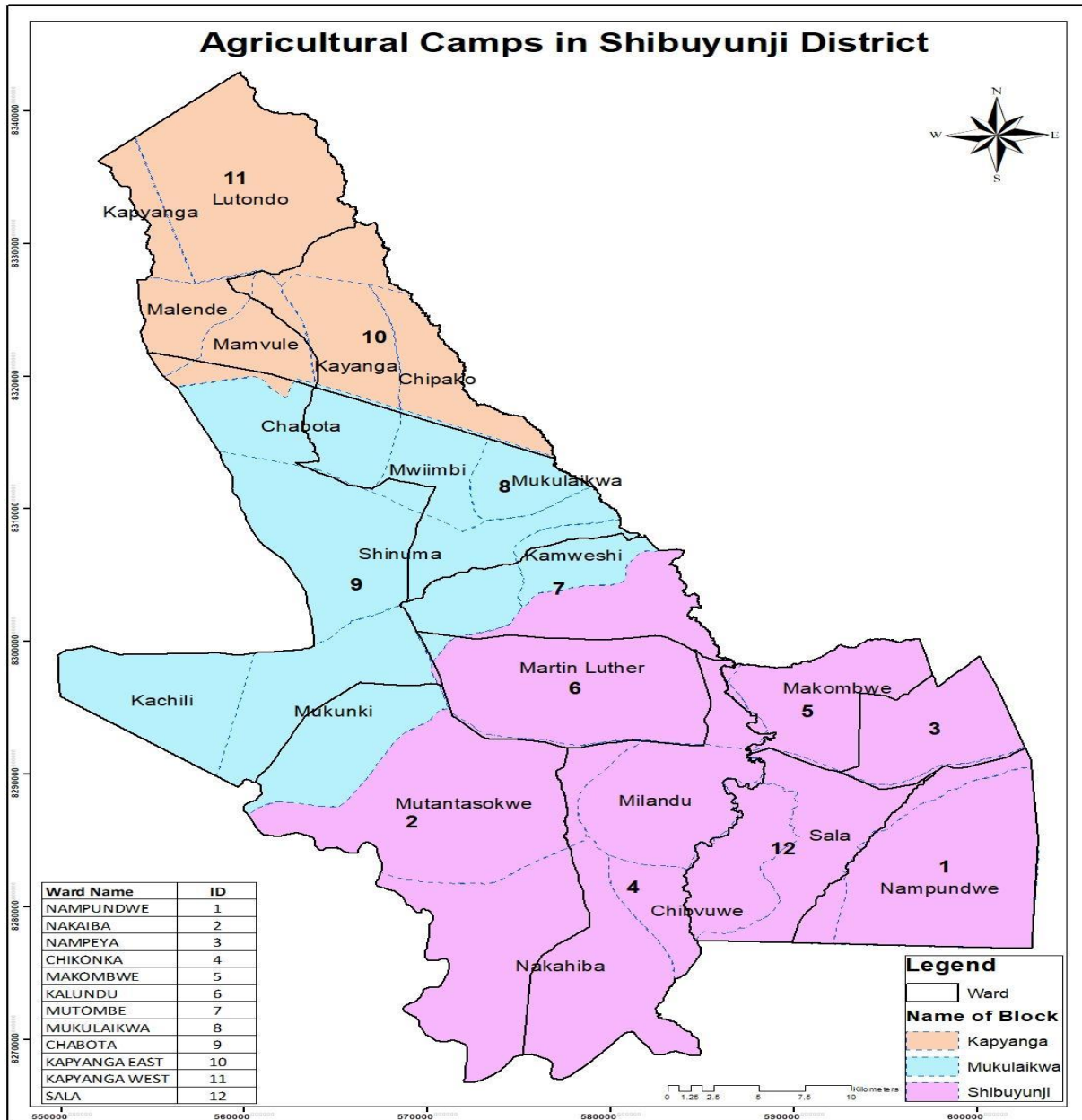


Figure 14 - Agricultural Camps in the District

#### 2.2.2.2.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

As mentioned earlier, there are three (3) blocks and Twenty-six (26) camps in the district. While each block is manned, only Thirteen (13) of the Twenty-six (26) camps are manned. As such, the total of the Sixteen (16) officers (block and camp officers) are providing extension services to the 27,000+ farmers. This brings the ratio of a camp officer to farmers to 1:1688, compared to the recommended ration of 1:400 by FAO. This shortage of

extension officers is also compounded by the lack of camp accommodation. Only Six 6 out of Twenty-six (26) camps have camp accommodation. This limits the number of farmers that can receive extension services from government.

Beyond government, there are other players undertaking extension services. However, often their outreach is lower and the scope limited. Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) provides extension services to farmers. Their main aim is to promote utilization of ecologically adapted indigenous seeds and to enable farmers "own" their seeds. Therefore, they are training farmers as seed growers, who grow and store local seeds at the seed bank in Malende camp of Kapyanga block. In total, they are working with an estimated 800 farmers. There are also Six (6) ginneries operating in the cotton value chain in the district. They provide inputs and buy cotton from the farmers. The current numbers of farmers they have engaged is not known. There are also around Twenty-two (22) registered and non-registered Agro dealers providing inputs and extension services to their customers. These too, their outreach level is unknown.

Seasonal input provision services are undertaken by government, NGOs and the private sector. Government is providing inputs through Three (3) programs; FISP provides maize and legumes as well as fertilizers to 8,050 beneficiary farmers. The ZEPF project also provides inputs to 1,088 beneficiary farmers while the Food Security Pack (FSP) provides 1,214 packs to beneficiary farmers. Some seasonal inputs can also be purchased using Community Development Fund (CDF) loans and grants. CTDT also provides indigenous seeds to farmers or facilitate the sharing of seeds among farmers. The private sector through ginneries is providing cotton farmers with seed and chemicals on loan. There is another company, Apollo agriculture that is providing a variety of seasonal inputs to farmers. Beyond these, inputs are usually purchased from Agro dealers in and outside the district.

Agriculture draft power and processing services exist though at a very low level. There are very few tractors for cultivation against a standard of Two (2) tractors/100Ha. What is in abundance is animal draft power even though there are currently no estimates of the number. Similarly, while hammer mills are many, the number is unknown. Among the three solar hammer mills that were installed by government, only one is functional. The district also has a limited number of oil expellers.

Water for irrigation is mainly seasonally available and the major source is the Mwembeshi River along which over 50Ha of horticulture crops are grown. However, the river dries in the later part of the dry season. None of the 3 dams is functional or used for irrigation. Other sources of irrigation water are private or community boreholes.

In terms of agriculture storage services, the district has both public and private sheds. FRA has three big sheds able to hold a combined total of 150,000, 50kg bags plus a storage slab which carry 100,000, 50kg bags. MoA also has Two (2) small sheds that can carry up to 5000, 50kg bags each. There are several private sheds in Shibuyunji area, Kayanga, Kalundu, Mukulaikwa, and Kapyanga whose capacities is unknown.

Agriculture finance services are also available in the district. Finance through public institutions is provided under CDF, Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC)

and the Public Service Microfinance Company (PSMC). Other finance providers include SARO Agric services giving loans for agriculture equipment and Apollo for seasonal inputs. The farmers in the district are also at liberty to get finance from the banks.

#### 2.2.2.2.2 QUALITY OF SERVICES INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

Despite government extension services being the most widely accessed, they remain very inadequate. As such, some key performance indicators show that achievement is still below the desirable targets. This makes the quality of service still relatively low.

The extension officer to farmer ratio is still very high, 1:1688, compared to the required FAO standard of 1:400. Only Thirteen (13) camps out of Twenty-six (26) have an extension officer. The situation is compounded by the fact that the Thirteen (13) officers are sharing only Three (3) motor bikes instead of having a motorbike each. It is no wonder that crop performance indicators are still below target.

At national level, all crop performance indicators have not yet been achieved. This is the same picture at district level. The national agriculture production indicators targeted a production tonnage of crops as follows; maize 4,000,000mt, soya beans 360,000mt, cotton seed 2,000,000mt, mixed beans 60,000mt and groundnuts 245,000mt by 2021. This translates to overall crop production of maize 34,483mt, soya beans 3,103mt, cotton seed 17,241mt, mixed beans 517mt and groundnuts 2112mt by 2021. The crop yield/hectare targets are still higher than the actual yield. For the same crops produced, the yields and their targets for the 2022/2023 farming season are as follows; maize 0.88 versus 4mt/ha, soya beans 0.5 versus 2.5mt/ha, cotton seed 0.24 versus 1mt/ha, mixed beans 0.27 versus 1mt/ha and groundnuts 0.26 versus 1mt/ha. The production and yield of maize for the past 9 years is shown in the table below.

TABLE 12 - Maize Production and Productivity 2013-2023,

Year	2013/1 4	2014/1 5	2015/1 6	2016/1 7	2017/1 8	2018/1 9	2019/2 0	2020/2 1	2021/2 2	2022/2 3
Area planted (Ha)	25,834	34996	22408	25,754	26,342	28,101	26,829	32,922	28,180	17,894
Yield (Mt/Ha)	1.98	1.01	2.47	1.82	2.94	0.5	1.38	2.7	2.14	1.87
Production (Mt)	51,151	35,346	55,348	46,872	77,445	14,050	37,024	88,889	60,305	33,462

Source: CFS ZAMSTAT 2023, Shibuyunji IDP Team

Crop diversification, measured by the crop diversification index (CDI) is a ratio of maize grown against other crops. At full diversification, the index is equal to one (1), which is the national target. The index reduced from 2.93 in 2013 to between one (1) and two (2), but has since increased to Thirteen (13) in the 2022/2023 farming season, indicating very low diversification. The crop performance over the past 10 years is shown in the table below.

Table 13 - Crop Production in Shibuyunji from 2013 to 2023

No	Crop planted	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Average	Percentage
1	Maize	25834	34996	22408	25754	26342	28101	26829	32922	28180	17894	34602	74
2	Orange maize	0	0	485	1394	2001	255	229	210	120	0	469	1
3	Cotton	4499	4520	4121	10212	11265	12242	9207	10390	5904	1943	6116	13
4	Soya beans	3428	440	258	1193	3088	3684	3311	3080	4814	2851	2272	5
5	Ground nuts	354	325	496	1793	2391	1502	1350	5560	2536	2172	1848	4
6	Sunflower	0	0	77	151	53	45	40	63	1844	5853	813	2
7	Cowpeas	332	350	64	233	380	195	175	1390	510	143	377	1
8	Beans	32	49	33	16		21	18	28	253	247	70	0
9	S/potatoes	182	113	49	210	205	235	211	600		41	185	0
10	Cassava	0	13	45								6	0
11	Popcorn										28	3	0
	<b>Total</b>	34661	40806	28036	40956	45345	46180	41370	54243	44,161	191172	46760	
	<b>CDI</b>	2.93	6.02	4.07	1.79	1.49	1.57	1.86	1.54	1.76	13.43	3	

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023; CDI- Crop diversification index

### 2.2.2.3 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Arising from the public participation process, some issues that were raised pertaining to agriculture were the following;

- Insufficient storage facilities for inputs and agriculture produce
- Lack of replacement stock of cattle in case of animal loss to disease
- Poor road network
- Very limited irrigation facilities
- Limited animal breed improvement services
- Low number of input beneficiaries

#### 2.2.2.3.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

The outcome of the public consultation process showed that most services were only partially available or very limited. Some examples cited included limited access to extension officers due to the fact that either the officers were not living within the camp or they did not have transport to attend to the farmers or farms when called upon. This submission was acknowledged by the MoA as valid considering that only half of the camps have Extension officers.

#### 2.2.2.3.2 QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY OF PERFORMANCE

There were submissions about officers not undertaking activities required of them. This was a prominent submission under farmer registration and how the public only realized

that they were not registered during FISP season by which time it was too late. This submission was acknowledged as valid and further elaboration with the farmers indicated several bottle necks leading to this.

Other submissions were pertaining to the purchase of agriculture produce and the low prices that were being offered by buyers. Most farmers were not happy with the price and the taking of extra Kgs of produce by the buyers to compensate for dirt in the grains.

#### 2.2.2.4 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

Two main factors, population and land use are anticipated to impact agriculture in a significant manner over the next ten years.

##### 2.2.2.4.1 POPULATION CHANGE –FUTURE DEMAND FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Population and urbanization will be the main factors that will create demand for services and facilities. With the current population, around 30% are registered farmers. To meet the recommended ratio of Extension officer to farmers, this requires 68 officers. Assuming this percentage for the projected populations in 2026 and 2032, the district would expect 35, 000 and 46,000 farmers for the two years, respectively. Based on these two populations and the standard ratio, the demand for Extension officers will be 88 and 116, for 2026 and 2032, respectively.

The increased demand for Extension officers will bring a concurrent demand for camp housing, transport and extension kits. Population increase and urbanization has an inverse relationship with farm size. Generally, farm size reduces. Often this leads to intensification of agriculture. With intensification, the demand for advisory services increase. The frequency and the level of skills to advice on intensive agriculture increases.

With increased population and urbanization, the quality of agriculture produce marketed is high. This calls for a whole range of specialized facilities for training, storage of fresh produce, transport, agro shops and marketing. Thus, such facilities as Farmer Training Centers (FTC), soil testing labs, cold storage facilities and fresh food markets would be required.

##### 2.2.2.4.2 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The following are some of the existing and proposed investment and development programs;

- Improved extension service delivery
- Recruit more extension officers
- Construct 13 camp houses
- Renovate 12 camp houses
- Construct Mukulaikwa FTC
- Construct DACO's office
- Procure 28 motor bikes
- Train 22,000 farmers in various technologies
- Increase farmer access to quality inputs
- Farmer Input Support Program
- Zambia Enhanced Food Production Facility

- Food Security Pack
- Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission
- Private loan companies
- Local seed banks
- Increase farmer access to better markets
- Increase climate resilience
- Promotion of agriculture insurance
- Rehabilitate and construct dam

#### 2.2.2.4.3 THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

The current agriculture trajectory will impact land use and population distribution patterns. In terms of population, staple food growth and household farm requirements are the main factors that will have a significant impact.

The district population is projected to increase from 97,047 in 2022, to 111,384 and 153,620 in 2025 and 2035, respectively. This population will demand maize as a staple food. Current research shows that an individual consumes 1.6kg of maize per day. To produce the district's annual maize requirement at an average of 2mt/HA, required 28,000HA in 2022. This is projected to increase to 34,000HA and 52,000HA in 2026 and 2035, respectively. This demand for more farming land for maize would even be higher if the yield/ha remain low.

The number of households is projected to increase from 19,405 in 2022 to 23,403 in 2026 and 35,218 in 2035. The average household farm size in rural Zambia is 3.6ha. Using this projection, the total land/household will increase from 69,859ha in 2022 to 84,250ha and 126,785ha in 2026 and 2035, respectively. During the past 10 years, nearly 20,000HA of land have been opened up for agriculture purposes. The district is only 208,000ha. Given this scenario, the most likely thing is that either, household farm size will significantly reduce due to other development pressure, especially from urbanization, or those households that will require this farm size will migrate to areas where land can be found. These changes will affect land use and likely bring about agriculture intensification to get the maximum out of small pieces of land.

Opening up of land for cultivation and urbanization directly leads to deforestation. Land which is perceived as useless for agriculture purposes is sold off for other uses and the owners migrate to more fertile land.

#### 2.2.2.5 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

##### 2.2.2.5.1 THE IMPACT OF EXISTING TRENDS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Opening up of land for cultivation directly lead to deforestation. During the past Ten (10) years, nearly 20,000Ha of land have been opened up. Expansion of fields therefore endangers forests. Further, the increased utilization of herbicides in agriculture lead to fields without grass cover leading to hardened upper soils. Hardened soils make it difficult for water to percolate and increased runoff leading to soil erosion. Herbicides also affect soil microbes thereby reducing organic activity. Further, many areas within the district that have been tested show high soil acidity and low organic matter content. These

factors reduces effective utilization of applied fertilizers by crops. These environmental effects in turn affects productivity and overall production.

#### 2.2.2.5.2 THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES ON THE SECTOR.

Shibuyunji remains vulnerable to climate change events. Variability in rainfall and temperatures are the main climate effects experienced. Therefore, the district experiences periodic floods and droughts even within the same season. Further, soil tests undertaken in various areas of the district indicate high soil acidity, low organic matter content, and low macro and micro nutrients. Besides rain, this has a major effect on agriculture.

#### Summary of Core Issues

The agricultural sector needs support and development to boost crop productivity and livelihoods. This core issue is attributed to some of the following factors:

- Low levels of Food Security In 75% Of The District Farming Households
- High Cost of Agriculture Inputs
- Low Produce per Hectare
- Low Access To Better Markets By Farmers
- Low ability to respond to climate shock (drought, changes in temperature & floods) Among Farming Households

#### 2.2.3 LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

The district comprises of both livestock [animal husbandry and health] and fisheries sector activities. There are 5 livestock and veterinary camps and 13 fishing camps. The sectoral farmers present in the district are largely small scale and a few of commercial farmers. Originally, the Sala speaking tribe have always practiced cattle rearing among other livestock production. Government through the department of livestock and fisheries has been helping farmers in the district with some good and favourable livestock farming practices. The livestock development sector comprises sub-sectors of research, products and by-products production and extension services while the veterinary [animal health] services comprise sub-activities of, livestock disease control, livestock extension and support to veterinary camps among others. The objective of the sector is to improve the production and productivity efficiency of the livestock sub-sector in a sustainable manner in order to contribute to improved food and nutrition security and income generation through sustainable market linkages. The sub-sector helps farmers to provide outputs such as meat, milk, eggs, hides, manure, transport and draught power.

The Fisheries sector comprises Kafue floods as a major natural resource that largely provides fish to the community through fishing activities herein fish capture. The district is over dependence on capture fisheries unlike general fish farming [aquaculture.] Capture fisheries comprises sub-activities such as fishing/boat licensing, fish ban surveillance and patrols, extension services, whereas aquaculture is largely promotion of on-land fish production through green fishponds and other medium confinement simply to minimize over reliance on capture fisheries.

##### 2.2.3.1 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL LEVEL

The following are some of the priorities being implemented at local level under this sector. Ensuring that animal welfare is guaranteed during trading, slaughter, transportation, rearing, and associated animal handling practices as enshrined in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Chapter 245 of the Laws of Zambia . This district uses the provisions of the law (Tsetse Control Act, Chapter 249 of the Laws of Zambia) to ensure animal health for instance, the control and prevention of the spread of tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis, control of animal diseases and the regulation of the importation and exportation of animals, animal products and animal by-products

The district provides for the imposition and collection of levies on pigs and the development of the pig industry. The district also conducts the registration of animals and appointment of the Registrar of Animal Identification. This helps to keep track of livestock from production through the entire value chain, to ensure food safety and enhance livestock exports. The district also ensures the conservation and management of fish resources of Zambia and the protection of fish.

#### 2.2.3.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

Currently the sector is provided with Twenty-two (22) district staff across all sectors although still under-staffed for effective service delivery for the clients being farmers in particular. The livestock and veterinary departments alone has in total Seven (7) and fisheries with Five (5) extension staffs with the rest in management and CDE levels. In the recent past the district has experienced an increase in farmer population while the structure and size of extension service providers is static. This has resulted in a very high camp officer to farmer ratio which currently stands at about 1: >500 for livestock and at 1: >200 of the camp officer to fisherman against the recommended FAO ratio of 1:400. This scenario has had an adverse impact on service delivery leading to low livestock and fisheries [on mobility setback principle] production and productivity.

Whereas for fisheries sector, fishing activity along the Kafue floods is increasingly while the number of fish pond farmers is insignificantly noticeable and where they are practicing, the stocking densities are quite too low to impact a positive trend effect. The district has five (5) fish farmers and only one (1) is active. In terms of statistics for fish farming, aquaculture is literally zero to insignificant and capture is giving approximately <80metric tones (i.e. 78.86mt) per year. Meanwhile, a further additional staff and/or transport facility in key responsibility occupational areas is keen. Most of the infrastructure the sector is not yet completed which has a bearing on service delivery to the public.

#### 2.2.3.2.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

The services under livestock and fisheries as alluded to in the sector's preamble are available and continue to be provided on normal and mandatory basis as enshrined in the conditions of public service for which the sectors were established under the constitutional laws of Zambia. Livestock sector further provides for foot and mouth vaccinations, east coast fever and other animal husbandry services, etc.

- The first ECF immunization begun 2015-2016: with about 400 animals aging between 0.5-2yrs while FMD vaccination was around 40,000 animals
- 2017: ECF= 500 while FMD = 42,000
- 2018: ECF = 650 while FMD = 44,000
- 2019 - 2021 [was away]: no data on ECF but FMD was 45000, 46000 and 33000, respectively of 2019, 2020 & 2021.
- 2022: ECF = 1000 while FMD = 36000
- 2023: ECF was 1,600 while FMD was 59950~60000.

Whereas on other animal health and husbandry activities, such as; blackleg vaccinations, and other treatments, the response is on demand.

The district estimated livestock is shown in the table below.

Table 14 – District Estimated Livestock

	Camp	Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Village Chicken	Sheep	Donkey
1	Shibuyunji	34, 322	34,391	1,966	29,396	2,321	<b>&lt;500</b>
2	Mukulaikwa	8, 152	6,782	841	32,200	629	
3	Kapyanga	11,800	2,700	800	22,000	1,200	
4	Kabile	12,597	4,713	1,287	15,020	223	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,871</b>	<b>43, 586</b>	<b>4, 894</b>	<b>88,596</b>	<b>4, 373</b>	

SOURCE: SHIBUYUNJI IDP TEAM, 2023

Fish farming conditions could generally be good with favorable loamy-clay soils and weather condition experienced in the period from 2020 to 2022 have provided a good conducive environment for fish growth. In Shibuyunji district, aquaculture is less prominent compared to capture fisheries. The main source of water for ponds is ground water which makes the venture expensive especially for small holder farmers. The department of fisheries under Aquaculture Development and Management Program took part in the due diligence activity for the applicants in the Aquaculture Youth Empowerment fund under the Zambia Aquaculture Development and Enterprise Development Project (ZAEDP) where two applicants were shortlisted for possible funding. One youth based women's group that applied for grow out and the individual female that applied for fish processing are now being attended to by the Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC).

### 2.2.3.3 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Arising from the above thematic analysis, the sector identifies the following as problems that require solutions:

- Inadequacy of the current Mukulaikwa service centre and related accessory infrastructure
- Low number of livestock extension staff – this explains the current farmer to extension staff ratio being at 1: 500 as opposed to the ideal 1: 250.
- Investments in the sector are very low despite available potentials
- Effects of climate change negatively impacting the livestock nutritional base
- Inadequate of dip-tanks
- Low or insignificant green fishpond production and productivity
- Undeveloped animal identification and traceability system (e.g. no brand mark for the district)

#### 2.2.3.3.1 QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY OF PERFORMANCE

There is only one abattoir in the district owned by a private company called, Guled General Dealers located in Mukulaikwa Vet Camp which services the district and other neighboring districts. The premises has also been used to conduct ante mortem inspections on animals destined for the abattoir in Lusaka. This has been helpful in revenue collection.

Other services available are;

- i. Slaughter slabs.
- ii. Cooperatives of livestock commodity groups.
- iii. Livestock sales to the consumers and livestock traders.
- iv. On-farm slaughters.
- v. Barter system

##### 1. Veterinary

Providing service has been a huge challenge for the department as it has not received funding to effectively support this activity since April 2017. Resource received under Appropriation in Aid (AIA) are used for purposes of revenue collection activities. Nonetheless, the District office has been working hand-in-hand with NWK (Private firm) in the provision of some Veterinary Services. NWK is running two spray races in the District, stationed in Shinuma and Mvumbe, in Mukulaikwa and Kabile Vet camps respectively. Besides routine spraying and training of farmers in animal health and disease prevention, they also provide therapeutic drugs and other agricultural inputs at subsidized fees to the farmers.

##### 2. Dipping

Over 28,500 cattle have been dipped using various acaricides, through the dip tank and through the use of Knapsack sprayers, as farmers in areas without dip tanks are picking up on the initiative to prevent tick borne diseases.

The following have been highlighted as the most important trans-boundary diseases:

- i. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) for cloven hooved animals like cattle, goats, sheep and pigs;
- ii. Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) for cattle;
- iii. Rinderpest in cattle;
- iv. Rift Valley Fever (RVF) in cattle, sheep and goats;
- v. Peste de Petits Ruminants (PPR) in small ruminants (sheep and goats);
- vi. African Swine Fever (ASF) in pigs;
- vii. Newcastle Disease (NCD) in poultry; and
- viii. Avian Influenza (AI) in poultry

##### 3. Veterinary Services and Livestock Disease Control

The District has so far recorded a number of tick-borne infections and various interventions are being applied to control the situation and appropriate advice is being given to the farmers. Sensitization of farmers on the East Coast fever immunization is underway. The Department has continued to work with Zambia Police and the community in livestock movement control.

Mukulaikwa Livestock Breeding Centre has a poultry section, beef cattle section, Goat section, pig section, pasture establishment and production section, as well as farm power

and machinery section. The Breeding center planned its activities in line with government policy whose departmental objective is to improve the productive efficiency of the livestock sector in a sustainable manner through sustainable provision of improved livestock breeds and enhance food security, poverty reduction and employment creation.

The Breeding Centre has embarked on quick income generating enterprises such as Broiler and village chicken production and pasture seed multiplication. Other enterprises include multiplication of pigs, local goats, Boar goats and Boran beef cattle and the weather experienced during the period 2020 to 2022 has been fairly good for livestock and pasture production despite some livestock body condition at the Centre declining due to skin disease has erupted attacking goats and partly cattle.

#### 2.2.3.4 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

Cattle population in the district stands at 66,871 and is expected to grow by 11,145 in the next 10 years where demand for increased land for livestock farming would take effect. This does not exclude an increase in other forms of livestock in mention. This is projected as a magnitude of inflow migration of cattle by farmers with stocks from other districts as observed in recent past as well as through improved calving down attributed to favorable soils, good rainfall experienced in some parts of the district, good pasture which is available annually owing to the favorable location of the district which is in close proximity to markets such as Lusaka CBD and nearby abattoirs. Equally, the fisheries sector is expected to grow upward in capture through current status of over dependency on the Kafue flood fishing and aquaculture key players in pond number through overwhelming interest exhibited by possible farmers and ZAEDP funding of potential farmers. The sector further anticipates the increase in staff welfare from currently 7 livestock and 5 fisheries extension officers to somewhat 10 each, respectively of the sectors.

##### 2.2.3.4.1 POPULATION CHANGE –FUTURE DEMAND FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The increase in human births and migratory pattern will have an increase in human population with expected increased farming activities through general agriculture and livestock rearing consequently, livestock multiplication. With such an expected trend, the sector is establishing its service delivery through installations and expansions of existing base lines to absorb the growing livestock population as provide for in the IDP development framework. The sector development further addresses an inclusive framework that will support private-public partnership for livestock and fisheries development.

##### 2.2.3.4.2 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

In the next 5-10 years the population will increase exerting a demand for more LA/VA and AA/FA extension services, to reduce the existing extension officer to farmer ratio. It is thus being projected for at least five (5) more staff across to manage the growing livestock numbers. This will further demand for more dip tanks/spray races for increased production and productivity of livestock and further propose for installations of milk collection and or processing Centers. The projected growth of livestock population will further demand for increased nutritional needs that will be addressed by establishment

of forage and pasture lands. The projection proposes for enhanced fish farm and fingerling production through aquaculture development through integration efforts with other livestock. Fisheries programs will equally demand additional resources for smooth deliveries.

Aside the mandated day to day sectoral mandate executions enlisted in above under key Government Priorities (review of policies and plans), the additional investment development program comprises the Mukulaikwa Breeding Centre that was established to enhance livestock stocking and restocking program. The Centre breeds livestock (cattle, goats, pigs) for improved stock seed that is later sold to local farmers at a subsidized fee simply to improve the farmers' local stock. The Centre is vested with a Tier Three (III) project with suitable infrastructure to further embark on research and other livestock multiplication such as rabbits, poultry that will be integrated with green fish pond farming. The Centre is currently open for short course conduction and or conference facility within and outside the district for livestock development and possible income generation to support its core objective. However, a replica (Livestock production and research service center) being proposed is a necessity as the current demand for livestock stocking and restocking/sales can't be met presently.

Meanwhile, the possible proposed development programs generally emanated from the community would be the ones under listed in form of core issues as follows:

- To promote sustainable livestock production and productivity;
- To promote established standards and quality of livestock, livestock products, and by-products;
- To strengthen livestock Research and Development;
- To promote sustainable management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources;
- To improve the animal welfare and livestock production environment;
- To improve animal health service delivery;
- To improve the management of rangelands and livestock water resources; and
- To establish a Livestock Information Management System (LIMS).

#### 2.2.3.4.3 THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

Cattle and other livestock populations through migratory inflows from other districts and births in the district stand to demand for increased land for livestock farming. This is projected through attributes to favorable soils, good rainfall experienced in some parts of the district, good pasture which is available annually owing to the favorable location of the district which is in close proximity to markets such as Lusaka CBD and nearby abattoirs. Deforestation would be caused due to land clearances for livestock production.

The district has observed the reduction of fish stocks in rivers and other natural water bodies. Fishermen have also been noted to not be observing fisheries regulations towards sustainability of the ecosystem. The types of fish currently being fished in the district include Cichlids commonly called Kafue bream or *Oreochromis andersonii* and *Clarias gariepinus* commonly called Barbel fish. Capture fisheries is estimated at 78.86mt/year. The current market for fish includes the local area, Lusaka and the surrounding places.

### 2.2.3.5 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

#### 2.2.3.5.1 THE IMPACT OF EXISTING TRENDS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Central regions experience more frequent extended dry spells. The negative effects of Climate Change have led to the country adopting Climate Change adaptation and mitigation measures. This changing weather pattern has an impact on livestock production and productivity in the district. Some of the impacts include:

- Reduced quality and quantity of pastures for livestock
- Reduced yields, poor animal health, reduced growth rates, and reduced fertility.
- Reduced availability of water for livestock in turn negatively impact the pasture and fodder

#### 2.2.3.5.2 THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES ON THE SECTOR.

Effects of the livestock and fisheries sector on climate change include imbalance in the ecosystem resulting from destructive fishing habits, as well as pollution resulting from the production of methane resulting from cattle rearing, which is expected to increase given the anticipated increase of cattle in the district.

#### Summary of Core Issues

The livestock and fisheries sector needs support and development to boost productivity and livelihoods. This core issue is attributed to some of the following factors:

- Low value addition under Livestock
- Low livestock nutrition in the district
- High rate of burning grass to support grazing.
- No fish hatchery for fry/fingerling production and supply
- Low market accessibility and market linkages for Fish Produce
- Limited extension services.
- Drought and changes in temperature

### 2.2.4 EDUCATION

Shibuyunji District has Sixty-three (63) schools which comprises of Ten (10) Secondary School (of which are GRZ schools and one (1) grant aided), Thirty-eight (38) GRZ Primary Schools, Fifteen (15) Community schools and Six (6) privately owned Schools. Since the introduction of the free Education Policy, Shibuyunji has seen remarkable increase in pupil enrolments with the 2023 enrolments standing at 38,855 showing a percentage increase of 42% while the 2022 enrolment levels were standing at 24,429 showing a percentage increase of 21.9% from the enrolment of 2021 which recorded 27,453 pupils.

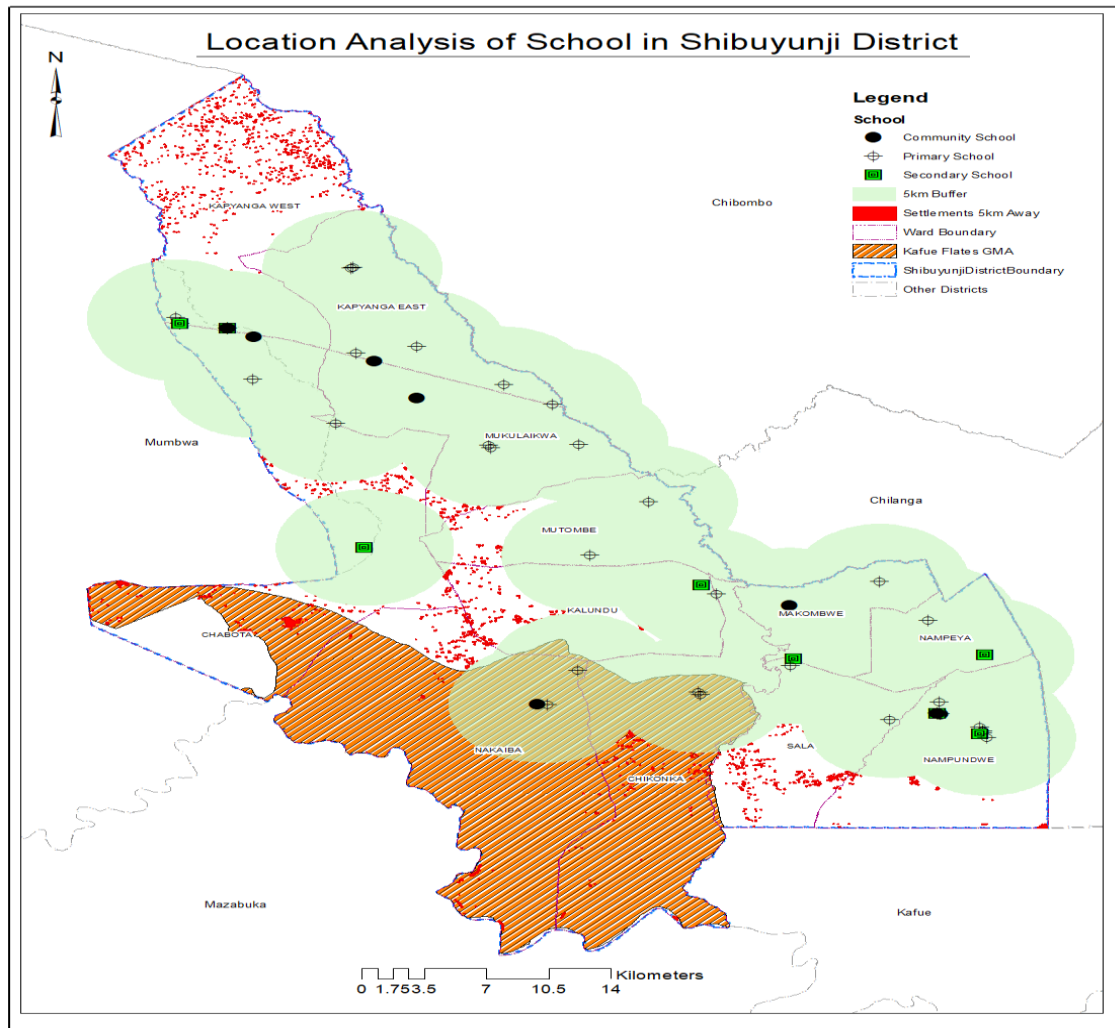


Figure 15 – Map of Schools in the District,

#### 2.2.4.1 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL LEVEL (REVIEW OF POLICIES AND PLANS)

##### 1. Re-entry Policy

The district implements the re-entry policy, girls that might have dropped out of school due to falling pregnant or for other reasons are given chance to enroll back to school there are programs or initiatives that have been put forward in the district such as keeping girls in school. The Keeping Girls in School initiative began implementation in Shibuyunji District in 2019. The project sponsors girls from Grade Eight (8) to Twelve (12) and tertiary education and has helped bridge the gap between the girl child and boy child. Free education policy-Under this policy, learners are not required to pay tuition fees or PTA funds from grades one (1) to Twelve (12).

##### 2. Early child hood policy

The district provides early childhood education in 30 primary schools and 13 community schools.

### 3. Comprehensive sexual education policy

All schools in the district are currently implementing comprehensive sexual education policy as the district currently has been facing high levels of teenage pregnancies and early marriages. Therefore, schools have taken an approach to constantly sensitize learners on sexual education.

#### 2.2.4.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

The district has a total teaching staff of 749 out of which 407 are serving at primary school level. This has resulted in high Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) which is currently 1:123 at primary level. Teachers serving at Secondary school level are 342 resulting in an equally high Pupil Teacher ratio of 1:60 in comparison to the standard pupil teacher level which is at 1:40 at both levels

Table 15 – Table of the Teacher Pupil Ratio

S/N	School	Teacher – Pupil Ratio
1	Secondary	1:60
2	Primary	1:123
3	ECE	1:60

SOURCE: SHIBUYUNJI IDP TEAM, 2023

Table 16 - 2023 Enrolments

S/N	ECE GRZ		SPECIAL EDUCATION NEEDS		LOWER PRIMARY 1-7GRZ		ECE PRIVATE		SECONDARY PRIVATE		Private School1-7		SECONDARY SCHOOL 8-12		TOTAL ENROLMENTS			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	TOTAL	
01																		
02	1,354	1,478	21	20	12,385	13,009	118	113	130	163	457	555	4,431	4,621	18,896	19,959	38,855	

SOURCE: SHIBUYUNJI IDP TEAM, 2023

The aforementioned data illustrates females make up 51% while the males make up 49% of the total enrollments. There are more girls than boys in schools this is as a result of deliberate policies that have been put across such as re-entry policy. This policy has encouraged girl children that might have dropped out of school due to early pregnancies and other reasons

The table below shows the quality of service including key performance indicators for the IDP area as follows;

Table 17 - Infrastructure Development in Shubuyunji District

S/N	SCHOOL	CRB (1X3 OR 1X4 WITH WATERBORNE TOILET & SEPTIC)	YEAR STARTED	YEAR COMPLETED (OR EXPECTED TO)	COMPLETION STATUS
1	Nampundwe B Primary School	1x3 CRB	2022	2023-Aug	Finishing stage
		1x4 Waterborne toilet & septic			Finishing stage
2	Kayanga Primary School	1x3 CRB	2022	2023 Sept	Project at supper structure
		Staff house			Project at super Structure
		waterborne toilet			under construction
3		1x3 CRB	2022	2023 -Sept	Finishing stage

	Kamamba community School	1 Staff House			Roofing stage
		waterborne toilet & septic tank			Plastering
		Borehole & Tank			Installation completion
4	Mwiimbi Primary School	1x3 CRB	2022	2023-Sept	Project at foundation
		waterborne toilet & septic tank			construction in process
5	Buwelu community School	1x3 CRB	2022	Sept-23	Roofing stage
		water reticulation			Installation completion
		waterborne toilet & septic tank			Construction in process
		Staff house			mobilization stage
6	Mafuwa Primary School	1x3 CRB	2022	23-Sep	supper structure not yet complete
		water reticulation			Installation completion
		waterborne toilet & septic tank			Construction in process
		Staff house			mobilization stage
7	Mulimba primary School	2 Staff houses	2022	23-Sep	Roofing stage
		water reticulation			Not yet done
		waterborne toilet & septic tank			septic tank has been dug
8	Shimatete community School	1x3 CRB	2022	23-Sep	Ring beam stage
		water reticulation			Installation completion
		waterborne toilet & septic tank			under construction
		Staff house			mobilization stage
9	Changula community School	1x3 CRB	2022	23-Sep	Finishing stage
		water reticulation			Installation completion
		waterborne toilet & septic tank			Construction in process
		Staff house			Mobilization stage

SOURCE: SHIBUYUNJI IDP TEAM, 2022

#### 2.2.4.2.1 AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF SERVICES INCLUDING KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

##### a) Infrastructure - Classroom Space, Teacher Houses And Toilets

There are currently 347 classrooms in the district, comprising both community and government schools. This image shows that a classroom can hold 110 students on average. As a result, schools have held sessions to minimize the enormous number of students in classrooms, and some students are forced to learn outside under trees due to a lack of classroom space. A classroom should have a minimum of forty (40) students. The district already had a high enrollment rate before to the free education policy's announcement, therefore there has been a sharp rise in the number of students attending schools as a result of this policy. The district likewise lacks enough teacher housing; as of right now, there are 214 teacher houses against 749 teachers. Furthermore

only 104 VIP toilets, fifty (50) water borne toilets, and twelve two pit latrine are present at schools in the district.

#### b) Boarding Schools, Day Secondary Schools And Primary Schools

There are currently not enough suitable boarding facilities in the district, and the ones that do exist are not adequately sized to house learners. There are currently three (3) boarding schools in the district: Mwembezi Boarding, Nampundwe Boarding, and Kapyanga Boarding School. Thus, the district, requires Six (6) boarding schools are for; One (1) in Kapyanga East, one (1) in Kapyanga West, two (2) in Nampundwe ward, and two (2) in Mukulaikwa ward to be able to accommodate more students. Furthermore, there are only ten (10) secondary schools in the district, and seven (7) of them still share classrooms with the primary schools, which is insufficient to handle the nine hundred and fifty-two 9052 learners. Therefore, there is need to build more secondary schools. The increase of secondary schools will also require Ten (10) more primary schools to be constructed in the mentioned wards this will feed in the secondary and boarding schools.

#### c) Early Childhood Education (ECE)

The district has Thirty (30) ECE centres running in primary schools, and Thirteen (13) ECE centres running in community schools. Only Three (3) schools have stand-alone structures i.e., Mwembezi and Shacele Primary Schools, the rest, Forty (40), have annexed ECE structures. The government is currently constructing a modern early child hood center at Shamilimo Primary School, the facility will come with a play park, a staff house and an office.

#### d) Desks Deficit

There are inadequate number of desks in most of the schools, the statistics on availability of desks is at 3,953 against 37,319 learners. There is a deficit of 14,440 desks. These statistics show that on average one (1) desk is equivalent to Nine (9) learners.

#### e) Special Education

The district has inadequate facilities and or Schools that offer special education. Currently Nampundwe Primary School offers special education with only a single classroom accommodating all the learners with various challenges which is not an ideal situation. The unit as a total of Forty-one (41) learners; Twenty-one (21) males and Twenty-two (20) females.

Table 18 - Population Distribution and Education Services

Type of school	CRBS	VIPs	Water borne toilets	Pit latrine	No. of teachers	No. of staff houses	No. of water points	Water schemes	Power	Enrolment
Early Childhood Regular	43	They use same facilities as primary section	They use the same facilities as primary section	They use the same with primary section	21	184	Share with primary section no independent water point	0	12	2832
Primary Regular	184	68	24	118	337	184	26	0	12	20516
Secondary Regular	81	28	18	50	212	30	9	0	8	9052

Type of school	CRBS	VIPs	Water borne toilets	Pit latrine	No. of teachers	No. of staff houses	No. of water points	Water schemes	Power	Enrolment
SEN(1-12)	1	0	1			0	1	0	1	41
Primary Community	38		8	13	20		4	0	20	4878
Early Childhood Private	15	0	Same toilets used as primary section for private		0	0	4	0	4	231
Primary Private	30	0	9	4	0	0	4	0	4	1012
Secondary Private	15	0			0	0	2	0	2	293
Skills Training Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source; DEBS Office, 2023

### 2.2.4.3 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

#### Core Issues for the Education Sector

- Inadequate infrastructure such as desks, classrooms, toilets and staff houses to provide a conducive learning environment
- Pupil teacher ratio at primary level is still high
- Early marriages and teenage pregnancies among girls
- Poor road network to most schools
- Geographical challenges: frails, floods,
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials to provide quality education.
- Inadequate transport at the district office
- Poor community participation in the contribution of upfront materials, for infrastructure development in schools.
- Inadequate PMEC vacancies as some teachers serving in other districts are still sitting the district payroll
- Lack of tertiary education services

### 2.2.4.4 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER TEN YEARS AND FUTURE DEMANDS FOR SERVICE AND FACILITIES

By the year 2030, the district projected population will rise from the current projected 38,331 to 55,351. In order to meet the future demand and supply of service of the projected population, the following additional services should be provided. These include;

Table 19 - Population Change - Future Demands For Service and Facilities

Service Needed	Future Demand Estimation
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● More secondary schools and boarding schools constructed</li> <li>● Procurement of more desks</li> <li>● Teacher houses built</li> <li>● Teaching and learning materials procured</li> <li>● Additional primary schools constructed</li> <li>● Improved road networks</li> </ul>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2022

#### 2.2.4.4.1 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The district currently has a total of Sixty-three (63) schools, but there is a shortfall of Twenty (20) schools to accommodate the projected population of 97,047 by the end of the planned period. To improve the overall education standards, it is crucial to make capital investments in various areas that enhance human development. This includes constructing new schools, rehabilitating existing educational infrastructure, providing staff development opportunities, and improving access roads leading to educational facilities. By focusing on these aspects, the district can work towards raising the education profile and ensuring better educational opportunities for its growing population.

#### 2.2.4.4.2 THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

Based on the observed continuous rise in population during the planned period, it will be necessary to construct additional educational facilities and hire teachers district-wide in order to accommodate the projected population growth. This measure aims to reduce the long commuting distances for students to schools and bring the teacher-to-student ratios to acceptable levels. The increased demand for infrastructure will subsequently lead to a higher need for land.

#### 2.2.4.5 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

##### 2.2.4.5.1 THE IMPACT OF EXISTING TRENDS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Floods, droughts and high temperatures are the common climate hazards experienced in the district. These hazards have become more frequent and have the potential to reduce crop yields thus, reducing food availability and household incomes. This in turn can reduce the capacity of vulnerable families to send children to school, buy uniforms, school shoes and, even where children attend school, the capacity of children to learn effectively is highly compromised.

Some roads are impassable during the rainy season due to flooding and overflowing bridges; as a result, fewer students participate in school-related activities because getting around becomes difficult or impossible.

#### Summary of Core Issues

The education system requires improvement, including the need for more schools and better facilities to cater to the growing population. This core issue is attributed to some of the following factors:

- Limited school infrastructure to provide a conducive learning environment
- Few teachers as compared to learners
- Limited teaching and learning materials
- Limited monitoring and evaluation of the teaching and learning processes
- Increased teen pregnancies and early marriages.
- Floods and Droughts

### 2.2.5 HEALTH

The district health sector has Fifteen (15) existing health facilities, of which seven (7) are Health centres and Eight (8) are health posts. The district has Seven (7) Rural Health Centres (Nampundwe, Sichobo, Mukulaikwa, Shabasonje, Mwembezhi, Mine Clinic and Kapyanga) and eight (8) Health Posts (Masiteki, Shachele, Chabota, Kayanga, Mvumbe, Shikatende, Mutombe, Shamilimo) with one Mine clinic which is in Nampundwe catchment area. However, the district doesn't have a district hospital or a mini hospital, as a result patients or clients requiring specialized treatment are usually transferred. The map below shows the distribution of the health facilities within the district with a buffer of a 5km radius.

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2022

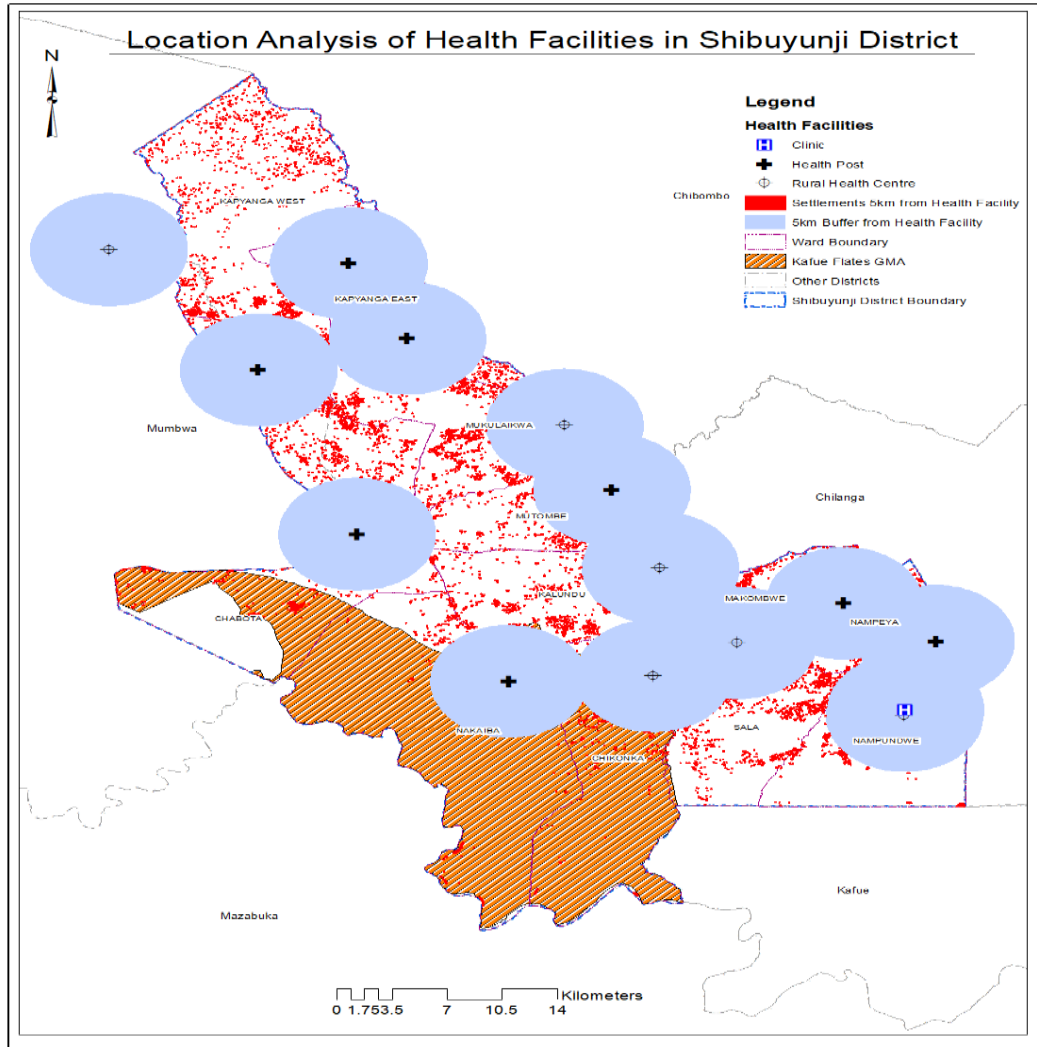


Figure 16 - Health Facilities in the IDP Area

#### 1.3.4.1 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL LEVEL (REVIEW OF POLICIES AND PLANS)

The Health sector has prioritized in the following areas:

- Primary Health Care services
- Referral Health Services (Hospital health services)
- Management and support services

The key policies that the Health sector implements include:

- National Health Policy
- National Health Strategic Plan
- HIV/AIDS policy, Adolescent and Reproductive Health Policy and many more.

#### 2.2.5.1.1 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (PHC)

PHC refer to essential Health care that is based on scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technologies that make universal health care accessible to all individuals and families in a community. This can be achieved by involving the community in health related matters. The Ministry of Health is taking health services closer to families as possible and this can only be achieved through the provision primary health care services to the community. The district with cooperating partners has trained community based volunteers (CBVs) in different health programs as a way taking health services closer to the community. The district is also planning to strengthen the neighborhood Health Committees (NHCs) in all health facilities in the district.

#### 2.2.5.1.2 REFERRAL

Referral system is very important in the health sector as it saves the district from having case fatalities and complications which the district cannot manage. Therefore, has a reliable referral system which requires to be sustained. On the other hand the district has one old ambulance which needs to be replaced with the new one so that the good referral system can be sustained.

#### 2.2.5.1.3 HIV/AIDS

Shibuyunji district has been promoting different interventions in relation to HIV/AIDS such as voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC), promoting condom use, HIV testing, promoting the use PEP and PrPEP in order to avoid the transmission of HIV. The district has performed very well in the attainment of the three national targets of 95, 95, and 95. The district is aiming at reducing the new HIV infections by promoting VMMC, adherence to ARVs, EMTCT, PrPEP, condom use as well as PEP.

#### 2.2.5.1.4 SUMMARY OF GENERALIZED PRIORITIES

Below is the summary of generalized priorities which are in line with the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan and there as follows:

- a. Health education promotion;
- b. Improvement in water and sanitation;
- c. Maternal child health care and family planning promotion;
- d. Infectious diseases immunization;
- e. Improve medical waste management
- f. Transport improvement
- g. Infrastructure development

#### 2.2.5.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

The health sector has existing Fifteen (15) health facilities, of which Seven (7) are Health centres and Eight (8) are health posts. Among the health facilities, five (5) rural health Posts (Shamilimo, Shikatende, Mutombe, Mvumbe, Masiteki) are yet to be commissioned. The district doesn't have a district hospital or a mini hospital, as a result patients or clients requiring specialized treatment are usually transferred to either Nangoma Mission Hospital or the University Teaching Hospital (UTH) in Lusaka.

The following are some of the Services that are offered by the above Health facilities include: Outpatient services, Mother, Neonatal and Child Health, Deliveries, cervical cancer screening, VMMC, Environmental health, Community services, HIV/AIDS and ART/TB services. Only two health centres namely; Mwembezi and Nampundwe have Laboratory services. Nampundwe health also acts as a referral centre for the nearby health facilities. The sector chose Sichobo RHC to be the Isolation centre for all infectious outbreaks reported in the district such as Cholera, Covid 19, and Ebola etc.

Currently the district only has one ambulance, instead of having two ambulances. This poses a challenge in the way referrals are managed in district. Also, the district does not have incinerators except for one facility (Chabota HP) which has an incinerator, the other health facilities are not managing medical waste according to the standards as waste is disposed of in the refuse pits. The district has inadequate health infrastructure, and there is currently a critical shortage of health staff houses. All health posts, have only one staff house which simply indicates that there is a critical shortage of staff houses.

#### 2.2.5.2.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

The health services provided in the district include but not limited to the following information in the table; -

Table 20 - Health Services Available in the IDP Area

S/N	Health facilities	TB diagnostic Labs	Maternal Health	Child Health clinics	HTC/ eMTCT	ART	VMMC	Cancer screening	X-ray
1	Health centers	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	0
2	Health posts	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Shibuyunji District Health Office 2023

The health sector in the district is coordinated through the office of the district health director with 18 other staff namely, the Clinical Care Officer, the Procurement and Supplies Assistant Officer, Planner, Maternal Neonatal Child Health Coordinator, Public Health Officer, District Elimination Officer, Disease Surveillance Officer, Senior Environmental Health Officer, District Health Information Officer, Registry clerk, Human Resources Management Officer, TB/HIV/Lep/STIs coordinator, Pharmacy in charge, Biomedical Technologist and 3 drivers.

Further the district has the following profile;

Table 21 – TYPE OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE IDP AREA

Type of Facility	Government		Mission		Other (Referral Health Centre)	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
Health Posts	8	62	0	0	0	0
Rural Health Centre's	6	20	1	10	0	0
1 <sup>st</sup> Level Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 <sup>nd</sup> Level Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Shibuyunji District Health Office 2023

Table 22 - Facilities Available at Health Facilities

S/N	Name of facility	Incinerator	Mothers waiting shelter	Reticulated water system	Waterborne toilets	Relative's shelter	Maternity wing	Placenta pit
1.	Nampundwe RHC	Not available	Not available	Available	Available but not adequate	Not available	Not available	Available
2.	Sichobo RHC	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Available
3.	Shabasonje RHC	Not available	Not available	Available only in the newly constructed labor ward	Not available	Not available	Available	Available but almost full
4.	Mwembezi RHC	Not available	Not available	Available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Available
5.	Mukulaikwa RHC	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
6.	Kapyanga RHC	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Available
7.	Chabota HP	Available but not in use, the top part collapsed	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
8.	Kayanga HP	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Available
9.	Mvumbe HP	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Available
10.	Masiteki HP	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Available
11..	Mutombe HP	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
12.	Shacele HP	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
13.	Shikatende HP	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
14.	Shamilimo HP	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

### 2.2.5.2.2 QUALITY OF SERVICES INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

The table below shows the quality of services including key indicators of performance as follows;

Table 23 - Key Performance Indicators in the Health Sector

Indicator	2020		2021		2022	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
% under one-year children fully immunized (0-11 months)	90%	79%	85%	80%	90%	81%
% Fully Immunized under 2	90%	63%	90%	70%	100%	72%
% new family planning acceptors	100%	18%	25%	14.3%	20%	12%
% of 1 <sup>st</sup> ANC Coverage 1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester	25%	19%	25%	23%	30%	21%
% pregnant women who received focused ANC	10%	1%	10%	1%	10%	2%
Delivered by skilled provider	60%	72%	100 %	98%	100%	100%
% of Institutional Deliveries	100%	42%	100%	45%	100%	38%
% of women attending postnatal care visit within 48 hours	45%	10%	50%	42%	50%	32%

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

The table above shows the trend in the key performance indicators from 2020 to 2022. There has been a steady Increase in service delivery in the percentage of under one-year children fully immunized (0-11 months), Fully Immunized under 2, deliveries by skilled providers and pregnant women. However, there has been a decrease in family planning new acceptors, 1<sup>st</sup> ANC coverage in 1<sup>st</sup> Trimester, Institutional Deliveries and Focused ANC. It has been evident that lack of a district hospital has contributed to low Institutional deliveries because of constant referrals, whereas 1<sup>st</sup> ANC coverage in 1<sup>st</sup> Trimester has remained low in all the years due to factors such as Lack of mother shelter, social economic reasons and misconceptions. New family planning acceptors has been low challenge been, community-based volunteers not allowed to give family planning products in their communities hence

Table 24 - Quality of Health Service Provision in Wards and Health Facilities

Ward	Facility Name	Type of Service				
		Electricity/solar	Waste management	Water supply	Adequate sanitation	Road network to facility
Nampundwe	Nampundwe RHC	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Makombwe	Masiteki HP	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Nampeya	Shamilimo HP	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Sala	Sichobo RHC	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair
Chikonka	Shabasonje RHC	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair
Nakaiba	Shikatende HP	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	good
Mukulaikwa	Mukulaikwa RHC	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
Kapyanga West	Kapyanga RHC	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Kapyanga East	Kayanga HP	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor
Mukulaikwa	Mvumbe HP	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Mutombe	Mutombe HP	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
Chabota	Chabota HP	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair
Chabota	Shachele HP	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Kalundu	Mwembezhi	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Nampundwe	Mine Clinic	Very good	Fair	Very good	Very Good	Very Good

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

### 2.2.5.3 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Arising from the public participation process, the following issues had been raised;

Table 25 – Issues Raise from Public Participation on Health Services

NEEDS	LOCATION
Construction of a district Hospital	Chimbotela area
Upgrading three health Centres into Mini Hospitals	Kapyanga, Mukulaikwa and Nampundwe RHC
Procurement of two ambulances	Nampundwe and Mukulaikwa RHC
Procurement of Marine transport	Chikonka/Nakaiba Ward
Construction of waterborne toilets	All Health Facilities (All Wards)
Construction of Incinerators	All Health Facilities except Chabota HP
Connecting Health Facilities to the National grid or solar power	Mutombe HP, Mvumbe, Shikatende HP, Shamilimo HP, Chabota HP,
Construction of three Health Posts	Nampundwe and
Construction of staff houses in health facilities	
Construction of a maternity annexes	All Health Facilities

SOURCE: SHIBUYUNJI IDP TEAM, 2023

### 2.2.5.3.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

The table below highlights available services in the district's integrated development Planning Area;

Table 26 - Available Health Services

Ward	Facility Name	Type of Service				
		Electricity/solar	Waste management	Water supply	Adequate sanitation	Road network to facility
Nampundwe	Nampundwe RHC	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Makombwe	Masiteki HP	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Nampeya	Shamilimo HP	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Sala	Sichobo RHC	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair
Chikonka	Shabasonje RHC	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair
Nakaiba	Shikatende HP	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	good
Mukulaikwa	Mukulaikwa RHC	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
Kapyanga west	Kapyanga RHC	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Kapyanga east	Kayanga HP	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor
Mukulaikwa	Mvumbe HP	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Mutombe	Mutombe HP	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
Chabota	Chabota HP	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair
Chabota	Shachele HP	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Kalundu	Mwembezi	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Nampundwe	Mine Clinic	Very good	Fair	Very good	Very Good	Very Good

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

### 2.2.5.4 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS AND FUTURE DEMAND FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

It is projected that in the next 10 years, Shibuyunji District Population is expected to rise to approximately 176 092 from the initial projected 97 047 as of 2022. Added to this, population in all the wards in the district will increase especially in Nampundwe, Mukulaikwa, Chabota and Sala ward. The district growth rate of approximately 4.7% annually which simply entails that the demand for health services will increase. This rapid population growth entails that there will be need to increase the number of health facilities in the district.

The current population already shows a shortage of health facilities. A population of 197,690 will demand for the provision of quality health services requires; Upgrading of Nampundwe, Kapyanga and Mukulaikwa Health Centre into mini hospitals; Construction of a maternity annexes in all health facilities (14 HFs) across the district; Construction of the district Hospital district to cater for the growing population; Construction of three new Health Post to cater for the growing population. Two new Health posts to be constructed in Nampundwe ward so that Nampundwe RHC is decongested. Also required will be the deployment of the new Health workers in the district and the Construction of more staff houses in all the facilities.

#### 2.2.5.4.1 THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

The population of women of child bearing age is projected to increase from 19,915 in 2022 to 25,826 by 2035. This will increase the demand for health services such as Antenatal care, postnatal care, family planning, and other health services. These services will also demand for more health workers, infrastructure as well as health equipment's and supplies to meet the demand. The population of the elderly people who are above 65 years is projected to double from 3124 in 2022 to about 7972 by 2035. This will also result in the increase in the number of non-communicable diseases such as Cancers, Diabetes, Liver diseases, Hypertension etc. The projected increase will demand for more resources.

#### 2.2.5.5 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

##### 2.2.5.5.1 THE IMPACT OF EXISTING TRENDS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The health facilities do not have incinerators and most health facilities are subjected to disposing off medical waste in an inappropriate manner which has a high likelihood of contaminating the environment, the act of burning this waste also adds to the production of green has gasses that exacerbate climate change.

##### 2.2.5.5.2 THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES ON THE SECTOR

The district is usually affected by floods and droughts which all can contribute to poor production of food (Poor harvests) by farmers. The food insecurity caused by floods and droughts can lead to inadequate food intakes by families which eventually leads to malnutrition among under-fives and pregnant women. Malnutrition lowers the immunity of children and puts them at risk of having other morbidities. The increase in morbidities puts the sector under pressure to provide quality health services to people in need.

Also floods and temperature rise usually have an impact on the disease burden particularly related to water sources. The wells are usually contaminated by floods in the rainy season, while the rise in temperatures increases the multiplication of germs which causes diseases when consumes untreated water. About four health facilities are cut off due to heavy rains (frequent flush flood) which can be attributed to climate change. The facilities that are affected in the rainy season are; Kayanga, Shabasonje, Shachele, and Chabota.

##### 2.2.5.6 GENDER ANALYSIS

The margin between men and women in the district is small however, it projected that by 2035 the district will have more men than women. The demand for reproductive health services such as Family Planning, Antenatal, Postnatal care is expected to increase in the next 10 years. Therefore, the health sector needs to plan adequately for the anticipated increase in the demand for reproductive health services. The population of men is approximately 50.1% compared to 49.9%, for women.

Table 147 - Health Centres and Services Provided

NO.	ORGANISATION	CATCHMENT AREA	PROGRAMME FOCUS AND ACTIVITIES
1	PACT	All health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS logistics supply</li> <li>• HIV programme implementation</li> <li>• Courier services</li> <li>• Human Resource</li> <li>• VMMC</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>• Cervical Cancer screening</li> <li>• Technical support</li> </ul> <p>1<sup>st</sup> 95, 2<sup>nd</sup> 95, 3<sup>rd</sup> 95, VMMC, FP, NACS, Strengthening M &amp; E as well as CaCx screening for PLHIH.</p>
2	Child Fund Zambia	All Health Facilities	Water /sanitation and nutrition
3	Mariae Stopes (CHAI)	All Health Facilities	Integrated Reproductive Health Maternal Neonatal, Adolescent & Child Health
4	JSI Discover Health	All facilities	Covid 19 vaccinations,
5	KCM-Nampundwe Mine	Nampundwe area	Curative Services, IRS and Water Sampling
6	Sanje Mine	Nampundwe RHC	Curative services,
7	Global Fund & MACEPA	All Health Centres	Malaria Prevention & Control Programme
8	District Commisioners Office	Entire District	Support of Development Projects
9	Sala Future Hope	All Health Centres	Waste management, GBV, Adolescent Health, CBV capacity building
10	Good Neighbors	Shabasonje RHC	Water and sanitation, drugs, Child Health, infrastructure
11	MCGL	All facilities	RMNCHA services
12	Shibuyunji District Council	DHO All Health Centers	Public Health for the District , Water and Sanitation
13	Ministry of Agriculture	The whole district	Education on food production & Storage Support to farming community
14	Ministry of Education	The whole district	Health Education & Social Mobilization School Health & Nutrition (SHN),m schools Advocacy in HIV & AIDS Gender and Education Support
15	Community Development and Social Welfare	The whole district	Gender and Social Support
16	District HIV & AIDS Task Force (DATF)	The whole district	HIV & AIDS Prevention & Care

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

### Summary of Core Issues

Access to adequate healthcare services is an area that requires attention and improvement. This core issue is attributed to some of the following factors:

- Inadequate Health infrastructure;
- Limited transport
- Low electricity connectivity to health facilities
- Bad traditions about Some Health Care Services
- Poor services offered by some staff In various health facilities

### 2.2.6 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Water and Sanitation sector oversees the provision of safe and quality water, and ensures upholding the standards for sanitation. The issues outlined below provide a review on existing policies and plans that govern the performance of the sector in the district.

Access to safe and affordable clean water and sanitation remains a basic human right. The Government, with the support of NGOs, has been spearheading both urban water supply and sanitation and rural water supply. Indeed, with the rolling out of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme and the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (which were enforced in 2006), the status of water supply and sanitation country wide has improved. The D-WASHE Programme, which comprises of line Ministries and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), has equally been instrumental in promoting the integrated development of water, sanitation and hygiene education in the communities.

This will subsequently improve the health impact of water and sanitation and to promote community management and ensure sustainability of services through better financial support, operation and maintenance. The water sector in the districts is composed of three subsectors, which include:

- Urban water supply and sanitation, including peri-urban water supply and sanitation;
- Rural water supply and sanitation; and
- Water resources management for smaller dams and irrigation systems.

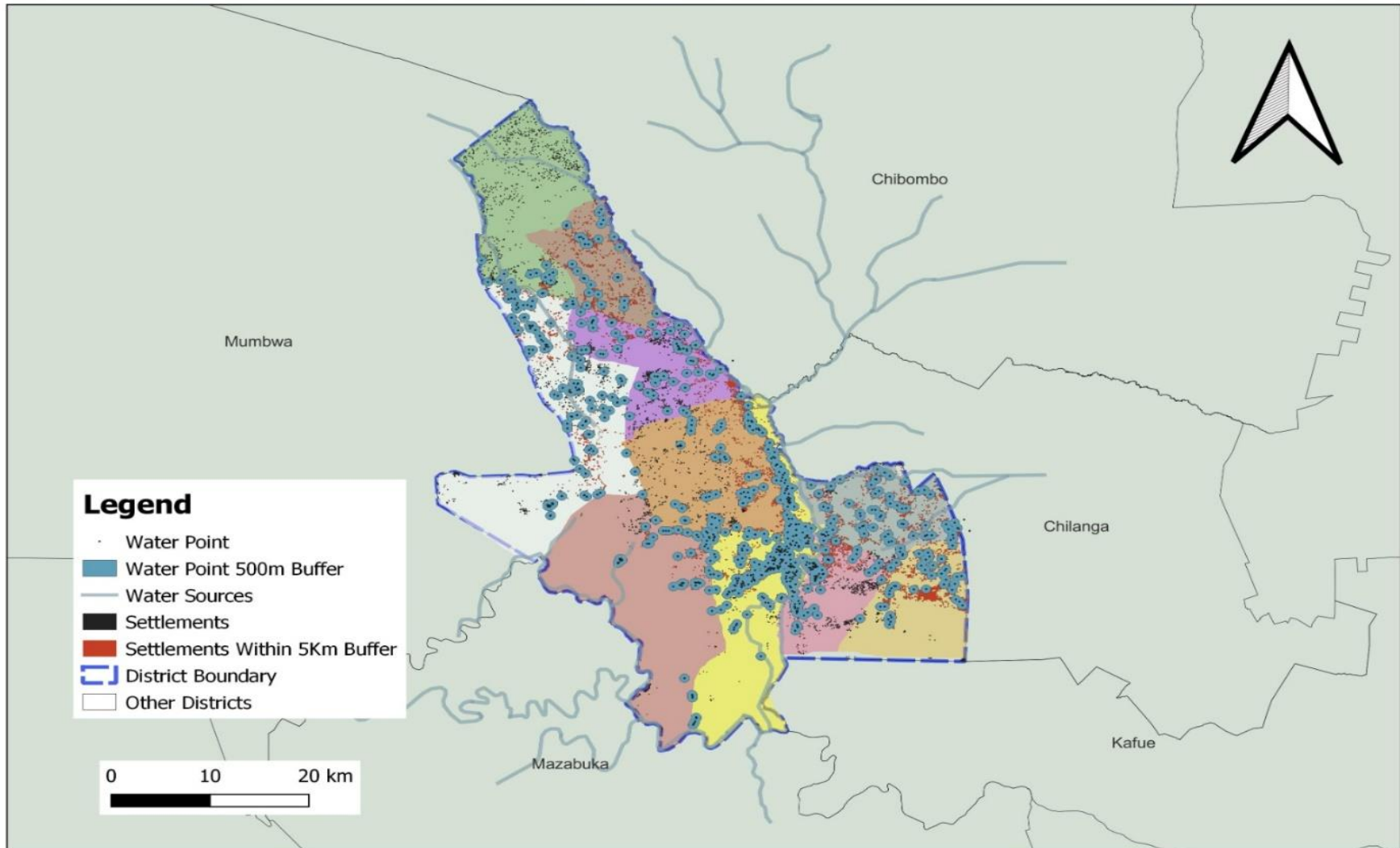
#### 2.2.6.1 WATER - URBAN SUPPLY

Urban water supply and sanitation is facilitated by the Lukanga Water and Sewerage Company Limited. These services are mainly concentrated in one ward of the district (Nampundwe Ward) some informal settlements also benefit from the supply of water. However, informal urban settlements continue to grow in the ward attributing to the rapid increase in population and putting pressure on limited resources available. This has resulted in a big gap between demand and supply of these services. The impact of poor sanitation facilities, coupled with the inadequate hygiene knowledge and practices are evident within the IDP area especially among the low-income residents with the majority of settlements having very limited sanitation services. About 78% of households in Shibuyunji district use on-site sanitation such as septic tanks and pit latrines. This could result in ground water contamination and could consequentially be detrimental to human health.

Shibuyunji District remains relatively unsatisfactory low for an inclusive human capital development. The demographic composition of Shibuyunji district is 76% rural and 24% peri-urban. Currently 55% of households in the district have access to improved sources of water and sanitation facilities. The proportion of households accessing improved sources of drinking water stands at 50% for Nampundwe where Lukanga water currently has their facilities. However, from the national data statistics, there are disparities between rural and urban. Access to improved water in rural areas is at 51%, whereas peri-urban is 89%. Sanitation access in rural areas is at 19%, whereas urban is 49%. The water coverage for Shibuyunji Peri-Urban population is still low and is not adequately serviced

with clean, safe and adequate water. The overall main source of water in Shibuyunji district Urban /Rural are dug wells, hand pumps, small earthen dams and boreholes.

Figure 17 – Proximity Analysis of Water Points and Settlements in Shibuyunji District: Source: Shibuyunji Town Council, 2023



## 2.2.6.2 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING IMPLEMENTED BY GOVERNMENT AT A LOCAL LEVEL

### Water Supply

- i. Lukanga water and Sewerage Company is upgrading all water tank in 90 areas.
- ii. The Water Utility and Shibuyunji District Council is making negotiations regarding assets, commercial operations and maintenance of all water utility property in the district.
- iii. Shibuyunji District Council and the Water Utility will agree to integrate any water supply infrastructure developed under the ADB such as water treatment plants into operations. The two institutions will also implement integrated planning of WSS infrastructure in line with growth of the town.
- iv. Lukanga Water and Sewerage Company and water resources development is identifying Localized Aquifers to contribute to sustainable development and management of groundwater resources at all levels for increased water security and socio-economic enhancement in the district.
- v. Water resources development is identifying potential site for a small earthen dam to contribute to sustainable development and management of surface water resources at all levels for increased water security and socio-economic enhancement.
- vi. Water resource development is maintaining all the existing surface infrastructures within the district.

Table 158 - Water Points and Catchment Areas

S.N	WARD	NUMBER OF WATER POINTS (Boreholes)	AVERAGE POPULATION CATCHMENT
1	Chabota	139	9200
2	Mukulaikwa	28	8309
3	Kalundu	96	7531
4	Makombwe	130	6014
5	Chikonka	269	10734
6	Nampundwe	118	22022
7	Kapyanga West	67	5500

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

### 2.2.6.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), on the 13<sup>th</sup> of April 2018 announced the realignment of Shibuyunji District to Central Province under Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 2018. Following this declaration, it became evitable that the Water Utility Company takes over the water and sanitation services which were being done by Konkola Consolidated Mine on a corporate social responsibility basis.

The WSS infrastructure in Shibuyunji District were being managed and operated by KCM under NWASCO license number L44. The capacity of the existing infrastructure is estimated at 1,246m<sup>3</sup>/day and reported as inadequate due to both technical and operational challenges. This infrastructure consists of 8 boreholes dotted around the township and of which 6 are operational, Main storage tank at Kansuka, and overhead tanks at 90houses location which are not in use at the moment due to heavy leakages,

two set of Overhead tanks in Site and Service and are equally not functional due to leakages.

Needless to say, there is an acute problem of WSS services in Shibuyunji District. Apart from the Nampundwe area, the rest of the resident's access water from unsafe sources such as rivers, small earthen dams and shallow wells.

#### 2.2.6.3.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICE

The existing capacity, pumping hours, Supply hours, Pump capacity, and Production for the township is as shown below in the table.

Table 29 - Capacity, Pumping and Supply Hours

Service Area	Pumping Hours	Supply Hours	Production Of Treated Water Per Month (1000m)	Production of Treated Water per day	No. Stand Taps
Kasunka	24	12	30,900m	1,030m	1
90 Houses Compound	24	12	30,900m	1,030m	1
Circuit	24	12	30,900m	1,030m	
Site and Service	12	12	6,480m	216m	8
<b>Total</b>			<b>37,380m</b>	<b>1,246m</b>	<b>10</b>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

#### a) Capacity of water sources in the district

The table below highlights the existing water sources in the district.

Table 30 - Existing Water Sources in the IDP Area

WATER SOURCES				
WARDS	NO. OF WATER POINTS	139	No. of Households	Population
CHABOTA	Water Point Types		1840	9200
	No. of Boreholes	53		
	No. of unprotected Wells	51		
	No. of Protected wells	35		
KALUNDU	No. of Water Points	96	1506	7531
	No. of Boreholes	57		
	No. of unprotected Wells	28		
	No. of Protected wells	11		
KAPYANGA WEST	No. of Water Points	67	1100	5500
	No. of Boreholes	57		
	No. of unprotected Wells	7		
	No. of Protected wells	3		
MAKOMBWE	No. of Water Points	130	1203	6014
	No. of Boreholes	111		
	No. of unprotected Wells	1		
	Piped water	3		
	No. of Protected wells	15		
CHIKONKA	No. of Water Points	269	2147	10,734
	No. of Boreholes	72		
	No. of unprotected Wells	150		
	No. of Protected wells	47		
NAMPUNDWE	No. of Water Points	118	4404	22022
	No. of Boreholes	47		

	No. of unprotected Wells	65		
	No. of Protected wells	6		
MUKULAIKWA	No. of Water Points	28	1662	8309
	No. of Boreholes	19		
	No. of unprotected Wells	7		
	No. of Protected wells	2		

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

#### 2.2.6.3.2 QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

The Quality of service is average in the rural water sector due to the following reasons;

- 1) The number of available tool kits is not adequate to ensure that the acceptable borehole down time is maintained. The situation causes the downtime of the water point to increase from the prescribed maximum of 72 hours, hence affecting the quality of service to the people. Downtime is the duration from when the water point breaks down to when it's revamped.
- 2) Unavailability of Seed stock shop in the district is another reason which affects quality of service. People travel out of the district to buy the spare parts for repair, during that period, community members end up using unprotected sources or walk long distances to access water. Which is against WASH principles hence affecting the quality of service. The table below highlights the standard (quality of the water).

#### 1.3.4.2 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The major issue arising from the public participation process was that; the district had uneven distribution of water points. This created a situation where other wards e.g., Chikonka and Nampundwe had more than adequate water points for its population while leaving the other wards with inadequate water points. The other issue that was brought out was that some boreholes in the community become dry during dry season from the month of September to November. There is need to drill deeper boreholes that should be installed with solar powered pumps (water schemes) to meet the demand of communities in the district. Whilst the water schemes technology Stand-by boreholes were another concern from the stakeholders. Some areas of Nampundwe Township experience constant breakdown of boreholes and there is lack of financial capacity to procure spare parts for the maintenance works needed.

Underground water contamination and disease outbreaks is another problem that was raised by stakeholders in the site and service area. Some rural communities in the district do not have technical knowledge on where to construct pit latrines as a result some have constructed pit latrines uphill, there by leading to ground water contamination.

Surface water management is another problem that was raised by community in the district. The district has only four existing small earth dams that are also in bad state. There is need to distribute small earth dams within the district as one way of reserving water for social economic activities i.e. agriculture and for domestic animals.

### 2.2.6.3.3 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICE

The quality-of-service provision in the water and sanitation sector in relation to water supply and sanitation was on average. This was with reference to the performance indicators in the areas of concern which shows that approximately 51percent of households had access to water supply and onsite sanitation

Table 31 - Available Services

AREA	Existing services			Issues raised
	Borehole	Water Dams	Scheme/	
District	857	4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uneven distribution of boreholes</li> <li>• Need of deep wells</li> <li>• Need to harness water for agriculture purposes. I.e. earth dams.</li> </ul>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2022

### 2.2.6.3.4 QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

The Quality of service is average in the rural water sector due to the following reasons;

1. The number of available tool kits is not adequate to ensure that the acceptable borehole down time is maintained. The situation causes the downtime of the water point to increase from the prescribed maximum of 72 hours, hence affecting the quality of service to the people. Downtime is the duration from when the water point breaks down to when it's revamped.
2. Unavailability of Seed stock shop in the district is another reason which affects quality of service. People travel out of the district to buy the spare parts for repair, during that period, community members end up using unprotected sources or walk long distances to access water. Which is against WASH principles hence affecting the quality of service.

### 2.2.6.4 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

The population for the district is likely to grow by 50 percent in the next ten (10) as depicted under population projection. This change will increase demand for more water point facilities all across the district.

#### 2.2.6.4.1 THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

Given the continuation of the existing trend in the sector development, the district will continue to record growth in agricultural and livestock activities along the established water sources. This entails that, population distribution will continue in the same pattern along the small earthen dams and water facilities where there is a concentration of water points.

### 2.2.6.5 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

#### 2.2.6.5.1 THE IMPACT OF EXISTING TRENDS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

With the current situation of climate change (a high frequency of droughts and temperature variations), if this trend continues, most streams will dry and only those drawing water from a deeper aquifer will survive. Additionally, misuse of water bodies like streams for various agricultural activities can result in the drying of water bodies' i.e.

Perennial streams, small earth dams too and this can lead to serious calamities of poverty and outbreak of diseases.

#### 2.2.6.5.2 THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES ON THE SECTOR

The sector promotes the use of water at all critical times, but if the trend of poor water supply persists, then the objectives of the WASH program will not be achieved for all the required parameters which qualify the household to be ODF will not be met. The agricultural sector will also be affected negatively as crop and livestock production and productivity will be negatively affected.

#### 2.2.7 SANITATION

Sanitation is a group of methods of collecting human excreta and urine as well as community wastewaters in a hygienic way, where human and community health is not altered. These sanitation methods are aimed at reducing the spreading of diseases caused by inadequate waste water, excreta and other waste treatment, proper handling of water and food and by restricting the occurrence of causes of diseases.

Shibuyunji district sanitation is the exclusive function of Shibuyunji local authority which provides interventions to increase the availability of clean water and improved sanitation and hygiene in the district.

The current sanitation situation in the district is about 78% coverage for household with sanitary facilities and 47% coverage households with handwashing facilities with soap and water, the percentage coverage is expected to increase once the district starts getting funding from partners and the Government. The district has a total number of 16894 latrines of which 4208 households have no access to latrines.

#### 2.2.7.1 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL LEVEL (REVIEW OF POLICIES AND PLANS)

Shibuyunji District sanitation plan is a three (3) year plan which aims at providing for the efficient and sustainable supply of water and sanitation services in accordance with the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy of 2007 aimed at accelerating universal access to clean and safe water and adequate sanitation in Zambia. The policy is anchored on the National Vision (Vision 2030) and the Sustainable Development Goals and its implementation shall be through National Development Plans.

#### 2.2.7.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

##### 2.2.7.2.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

Shibuyunji sanitation coverage is at 78% as compared to ideal anticipated coverage of 100 percent. However, ever since the district the implementation of the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) the district has seen a positive response in terms of behavioral change. What is even more encouraging is that the traditional leaders have received this program and appreciated it. This has made many households to at least build a toilet though most of these household latrines are not adequate.

The district Sanitation program is being run on manual type of reporting by twenty three (23) community champions who were trained but only 12 are active. The approach is not

fully effective and lately most of them are pulling due to logistical challenges. The table below shows the number of pit latrines, VIP toilets and sewerage against the number of households (community members) in the districts

Table 32 - Available Sanitation Services

	Sanitation Categories	Number	Standard	Deficit
1	Latrines	16,894	21106	4212
2	VIP Toilets	157	1,783	1,626
3	Sewerage	1	1	1

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

The quality of sanitation in Shibuyunji District is overseen by a number of factors which includes the availability of toilets, number of trained sanitation champions, participating in CLTS, number of villages declared ODF and number of people gaining access to adequate sanitation.

Table 16 - Available Sanitation Participants

S/N	LEVEL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Trained champions	19	4	23
2	Active champion	12	1	12
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>35</b>

Source: SHIBUYUNJI IDP TEAM. 2023

Shibuyunji District has 23 trained sanitation champions of which only 12 are active against the 12 wards. This has negatively impacted the provision quality sanitation service in the district hence the need of training sanitation champions in order to cope up with the rapid increasing population. The table below shows the distribution of sanitation services in the district.

Table 174 - Distribution of Sanitation Services in the IDP Area

S/N	FACILITY	NUMBER OF HH	WITH LATRINES	WITHOUT LATRINE	SANITATION COVERAGE
1	Lutherene	2665	2560	105	96%
2	Mukulaikwa	5124	4911	213	96%
3	Shabasonje	1281	910	371	71%
4	Chabota	867	628	239	72%
5	Nampundwe	4420	3005	1414	68%
6	Kayanga.W	530	326	201	62%
7	Kapyanga. E	1438	1351	87	94%
8	Masiteki	714	690	24	97%
9	Sichoobo	2321	1467	854	63%
10	Shachele	1746	1046	700	60%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21106</b>	<b>16894</b>	<b>4208</b>	<b>78%</b>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team. 2023

#### 2.2.7.2.2 QUALITY OF SERVICES INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

The district has 16894 toilets against ideal requirement of 21106 resulting in a deficit of 4212. Most of these toilets are latrines dotted around rural area of the district with few VIPs constructed in schools and health centers. These toilets are of sub-standard quality as most of them are constructed using mud and local glass. In trying to improve the current

situation the district has trained 23 champions who are helping the district in the implementation of community led total sanitation which has led communities into building improved latrines and stopping open defecation.

### 2.2.7.3 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

#### 2.2.7.3.1 AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATOR OF PERFORMANCE

With 78% of the population accessing basic sanitation services it means that majority of the population in rural areas still lack access to good sanitation and has continued practicing open defecation. However, CLTs programs have contributed to improved access to sanitation services in the district and during the consultation meeting community raised issues on need to construct more of modern toilets, coming up with other affordable technologies of building latrines and training of more sanitation champions in order to have wide coverage. They further, raised issues on need of new skills and continue sensitization on the importance of good sanitation to help behavior change of the people who are still practicing open defecation.

### 2.2.7.4 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

#### 2.2.7.4.1 POPULATION CHANGE-FUTURE DEMAND FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

In the next ten years the population of Shibuyunji District will drastically increase and we shall expect a health community as a result of behaviour change and development as people will have less time to attend to diseases as will see a population with advanced skills to manage sanitation. The increase in population will result in increased number of people in rural areas using adequate sanitation facilities.

Sanitation and hygiene promotion programs in the district will also increase to ensure achieving behavioral change in sanitation practices and improved utilization of sanitation facilities for the district to be ODF.

#### 2.2.7.4.2 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

With the current 16894 latrines in the district and the expected increase in population, the district will invest in construction of 4212 latrines, institutional latrines, Community Latrines in Market, rehabilitation of 1 existing sewer systems in the Nampundwe area and developing new ways of building latrines.

#### 2.2.7.4.3 THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

Poor sanitation coverage in the district and inappropriate environment conditions has largely impacted on land pollution, groundwater and usage as a large number of latrines are being reconstructed every year. The current population trend requires more sanitation facilities. This is mainly because as communities change settlements they tend to forget to construct sanitation facilities resulting in increased diseases such as diarrhea.

## 2.2.7.5 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

### 2.2.7.5.1 THE IMPACT OF EXISTING TRENDS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Sanitation has remained an environmental issue in the district due to increased substandard latrine that normally collapses every year due to heavy rains causing land degradation and water pollution.

### 2.2.7.5.2 THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES ON THE SECTOR

The district experiences heavy rains causing heavy runoff which has an impact on sanitation sector with a high likelihood of spreading of human waste which is not properly disposed of. This runoff can contaminate water bodies and negatively affect human life with diarrhea diseases and other alike.

## 2.2.8 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The district has five (5) refuse bays which are the primary designated waste collection points, two (2) of which are designated in residential areas (nineties and site and service compounds) whereas the other three are in public places (Lutheran, Shibuyunji and Nampundwe Markets).

The district has no gazette dumpsite, the local Authority is in the process of establishing an environmentally sound disposal facility to replace the existing temporal dumpsite. The existing disposal site shall undergo land redemption with the establishment of the protected dump site.

The local authority is mandated to collect municipal solid waste (MSW). Municipal solid waste is waste collected and disposed of by the local authority at the municipal waste disposal site and includes residential, institutional, commercial, constructional, industrial and demolition waste discarded by the Public.

Municipal Solid Waste is commonly known as trash or garbage which includes organic wastes such as paper, cardboard, food, yard trimmings, and plastics, and inorganic wastes such as metal etc.

### 2.2.8.1 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL LEVEL

Local Government Act No 2 of 2019 mandates Shibuyunji Town Council to establish and maintain environmental health services in Shibuyunji district. Particularly, the provision of solid waste management services and facilities in Shibuyunji district is enshrined in the Solid Waste Regulation and Management Act No. 20 of 2018. These Acts provides for sustainable management of solid waste from the collection points, transportation to the final disposal at the dumpsite; incorporation of solid waste management companies although currently there no such companies instead the local authority solely provides the service among other functions in the Acts.

The local authority shall establish an environmentally sound protected dumpsite as per procedure and through the regulatory requirement tool, the Environmental Project Brief in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011.

Further, Shibuyunji Town Council developed a Solid Waste Management Plan (2022 – 2024) which provides strategies to inculcate proper waste management practices among the community members in the district to eliminate indiscriminate waste disposal, and outlines improvement areas in the districts solid waste management system for implementation of a comprehensive solid waste management system in the district. Shibuyunji Town Council enforces government policies by ensuring that the district continues to develop parameters to prevent communicable diseases (such as Cholera, diarrhea etc.) that arise as a result of poor waste management.

## 2.2.8.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

### 2.2.8.2.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES:

Currently, the Local authority does not implement a comprehensive solid waste management system in all wards due to the districts' rural profile. Waste is collected only from markets and Nampundwe ward. This is so because other wards are rural communities, where solid waste management is implemented under Community Led Total Sanitation (CTLS) programs with the use of refuse pits for waste disposal due to the nature of waste generated which is mostly organic. Reuse of items such as plastics and bottles are mostly practiced in these communities.

The largest population density of the district is concentrated in Nampundwe ward due to mining and agricultural activities by Konkola Copper Mine (KCM), Sable Kafue Sugar Company and Universal Mining Chemicals and Industries Limited (UMCIL), the major employing companies in the district. For this reason, Nampundwe generates the highest percentage of waste in the district.

The Local authority solely executes its mandate in solid waste management, as the district has no franchise. However, the institution faces challenges in executing its mandate of waste management services as per schedule owing to limited availability and breakdowns of the tipper truck resulting in accumulation of waste. However, waste collection is also done on a private public partnership (PPP) bases with Nampundwe KCM and UMCIL (Sanje Ore Mine) who provide equipment (Tipper truck, front end loader) depending on their workload and schedule on request.

Besides waste collection services, Local Authority conducts community sensitizations on proper solid waste management practices during the "Make Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy campaign" which is observed every last Friday of every month in the district.

### 2.2.8.2.2 QUALITY OF SERVICES INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

The quality of service stands at 30% as most parameters such as waste collection equipment, refuse bays, and personnel for waste collection are not adequate to efficiently manage solid waste generated in the district. Further, lack of refuse bins in market places and absence of a dumpsite have also contributed to the inefficiency in waste management. The indicators for performance are; timely collection of garbage, availability of bins in all market places, functional and fenced off landfill, availability of transport and adequate personnel to collect the waste.

### 2.2.8.3 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

#### 2.2.8.3.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

Currently the council is not providing solid waste management services as required by the law. This is mainly because of the absence of a gazette dumpsite.

#### 2.2.8.3.2 QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY OF PERFORMANCE

The major contributing factor to poor solid waste management is as a result of limited resources, lack of designated dumping site, inadequate receptacles, inadequate solid waste equipment and lack of integrated intervention from stakeholders. Improper solid waste management leads to substantial negative environmental impacts such as pollution of air, soil and water thereby contributing to climate change. It may also result in disease outbreaks and migration of people from unsanitary conditions to cleaner locations there by affecting settlement patterns and land use planning.

There is need to improve public awareness and community participation, integrating gender perspectives into waste management areas, establishment of a protected dumpsite provision of equipment and refuse bins.

### 2.2.8.4 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

The likelihood of infrastructure development (i.e. bituminous and tarred road) connecting the district to the Capital City of Lusaka, will attract development and private sector investments in the district such as establishment of filling stations, shopping malls, opening up more industrial areas among others creating more employment opportunities and economic activities consequently increased population thus increased residential and commercial waste generation rates.

Further, the increased Community Development Fund (CDF) contributing to increased informal employment opportunities and economic activities in the district shall contribute to improved income levels among communities thereby increase in waste generation. Expansion of piped water system and increased accessibility to piped water and employment opportunities by Lukanga Water and Sewerage Company will give rise to population growth in Nampundwe Township and beyond.

#### 2.2.8.4.1 POPULATION CHANGE –FUTURE DEMAND FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The district is currently overwhelmed with the waste that it produces due to inefficiency in waste management system. With the projected increase in population, the district will continue to face challenges if the inadequacies are not addressed. The demand in municipal services of waste collection will increase, and in order to ensure efficiency in the provision of this service, there is need to; change the mind-sets of the communities on solid waste disposal and management, procure more equipment and increase waste collection personnel, establishment of protected dumpsite. On the other hand, increased waste will result in economic activities such as employment opportunities, recycling initiatives, hire of more vehicles from the local people to transport waste.

#### 2.2.8.4.2 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The district plans on the implementation of a comprehensive solid waste management system, procurement of waste collection equipment, installation of adequate refuse bins,

construction of refuse bays in market places and residential areas. To implement a comprehensive solid waste management system, the Local Authority should invest in procurement of waste collection equipment, installation of refuse bins in markets and residential areas. However, the local authority has limited resources, and shall therefore engage cooperating partners and other stakeholders for financial and logistical support procurement of waste collection equipment, establishment of landfill (dumpsite), installation of waste storage bins, promote recycling initiatives and also engage franchise in provision of waste collection services in the district

#### 2.2.8.4.3 THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

The increase in waste generation is causing challenges for the Local Authority in service provision and places a burden on the municipal budget. This is due to the fact that there is currently no sustainable means of waste disposal which is as a result of inadequate transportation and refuse receptacles. Increased solid waste has led to environmental degradation which poses a future risk of reduced land for other developmental activities. Undesignated dumping sites by people have a negative impact on population distribution; as a result human settlements are more likely to shift away from poor sanitation areas. This may bring about unplanned settlements and encroachments.

#### 2.2.8.5 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

##### 2.2.8.5.1 THE IMPACT OF EXISTING TRENDS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

*Air Pollution;* This is as a result of burning of waste which produces fumes, odors, dust or particulate matter emissions that poses health risks and add to the greenhouse gases.

*Water Pollution;* Decomposing waste produces Leachate a liquid waste solution that forms as water and other fluids percolate through waste, it contains chemicals that can be dissolved, particles, and even live micro-organisms. Consequently, the chemical and biological composition of leachate can pose a serious environmental and health risk, when it contaminates groundwater. Further waste contaminates surfaces water via water runoff.

*Land Pollution;* Waste disposed of indiscriminately pollutes the land when it begins to decompose and produces the leachate.

*Death or Injury to Sensitive Species;* Plastic waste and other hazardous waste are known to be toxic especially when disposed off in water bodies. This type of waste has seen a number of aquatic organisms dying and been extinct.

*Loss of Biological Diversity & Specific Ecosystems;* the more human activities are perpetual in extracting from the environment the more we lose biodiversity.

*Greenhouse Gas Production;* The decomposition of the waste produces Methane, while the burning of waste produces Carbon dioxides and other greenhouse gases.

#### 2.2.8.5.2 THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES ON THE SECTOR.

If key infrastructure in the districts such as roads, bridges and so on are not climate proofed to adequately deal with climate hazards, which the district is faced with like heavy rains that brings about flooding events, accessibility to some parts of the district will be a challenge in terms of solid waste management i.e., collection and disposal.

#### Summary of Core Issues

Water, sanitation and solid waste management has concerns related to access to clean and sufficient water sources and sanitary facilities within the communities as well as proper waste management. This core issue is attributed to some of the following factors:

- Limited piped water, other water points (wells boreholes) and poor sanitation in urban areas.
- Low levels of Sanitation and Hygiene in the district
- Lack of gazetted Dumpsites
- Limited waste management equipment
- Poor waste management
- Droughts and temperature changes

#### 2.2.9 ENERGY

Shibuyunji district's energy sources include; Utility power, petroleum, wood fuel (charcoal) and solar energy. Most parts of the district utilize renewable energy (solar), generators and wood fuel to meet their energy needs. The utility power (ZESCO) is mainly available in Nampudwe, Sala ward and some parts of Makombwe, Kalundu and Nampeya wards and the remaining eight wards of the district are not connected to electricity and only strategic areas like some schools, and market areas are connected while the rest of the district is still waiting to be connected to the national grid through Rural Electrification Authority (REA) and or ZESCO.

##### 2.2.9.1 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL LEVEL (REVIEW OF POLICIES AND PLANS)

The National Energy Policy 2019 (NEP 2019) builds on previous policies of 1994 and 2008 and is anchored on the Eighth National Development Plan and Vision 2030. This Policy is aimed at guiding the Energy Sector in the Development of untapped hydro potential in the generation, transmission and distribution capacity of electricity to meet domestic and region demand. Through the strategies employed in the policy such as the formation of REA, Shibuyunji District is currently undergoing transformation in the energy sector through the connection of the district to the national grid and utilization of renewable energy

##### 2.2.9.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

###### 2.2.9.2.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

Shibuyunji district's energy sources include; fire wood, petroleum and renewable energy. About sixty percent (60%) of the district utilizes petrol for generators. Fire wood and renewable solar energy is slowly being utilized for lighting and water pumps with only forty percent (40%) of the district being connected to utility power supply (ZESCO).

#### 2.2.9.2.2 QUALITY OF SERVICES INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

ZESCO is committed to *providing safe and reliable electricity to improve the quality of life for residents in some part of the districts. The company offers prepaid services to most residents in Nampundwe and Shibuyunji area who use power and are billed on a prepaid basis. ZESCO also offers power to the commercial Companies i.e., KCM (Nampundwe Mine), Universal Mine and Consolidated Farmers Limited Farms in part as the form produces its own power from the waste generated during the sugar production. However, the district does not have any petroleum station making it had for residents to access fuel.*

The district does not have a fuel service station center but rather, local traders selling fuel from containers.

#### 2.2.9.3 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

##### 2.2.9.3.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

The service currently being provided to the district is far from adequate. Power connectivity in the district is commendable because it has encompassed the rural infrastructure as well however most of the district still does not have access to the national grid hence the uses of alternative energy.

##### 2.2.9.3.2 QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY OF PERFORMANCE

ZESCO is committed to *providing safe and reliable electricity to improve the quality of life for residents in some part of the districts. The company offers prepaid services to most residents in Nampundwe and Shibuyunji area who use power and are billed on a prepaid basis. ZESCO also offers power to the commercial Companies i.e., KCM (Nampundwe Mine), Universal Mine and Consolidated Farmers Limited Farms in part as the form produces its own power from the waste generated during the sugar production. However, the district does not have any petroleum station making it had for residents to access fuel.*

#### 2.2.9.4 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

In the next Ten (10) years the demand for electric energy will rapidly increase due to the fact that the population of Shibuyunji District is growing fast and construction of more commercial buildings is highly expected.

##### 2.2.9.4.1 POPULATION CHANGE –FUTURE DEMAND FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

As the population for the district increases there will be more demand for access to energy. Therefore, there will be need for more filling stations and ZESCO distribution lines across the district to meet the projected demand. But because of the pressure that has been placed on the national grid as seen from the load shedding episodes that the Country as a whole and the district have faced, the production of clean energy to supplement ZESCO and or REA efforts is inevitable.

#### 2.2.9.4.2 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The district currently has a limited number of distribution lines mostly connecting very few private entities and residential areas. Therefore, there are proposed investments in the energy sector such construction of a filling stations by a private investor and installation of distribution lines by rural electrification Authority is expected. Creation of solar farms is also proposed investment for alternative energy. This will certainly boost the economic sector in the district

#### 2.2.9.4.3 THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

The settlement pattern of most households in Shibuyunji is concentrated in areas were some economic activities such as Mining, Fishing and farming are taking place. In terms of energy most households are still relying on other alternatives such as fire wood, charcoal and solar. However, the cutting down of trees for charcoal and fire wood has brought negative effects such as land degradation, deforestation and rain pattern in the District has been highly affected.

The enhancement of energy production in the district has potential to spark economic activities which will result into the establishment of industries among other investments that will create employment opportunities for the locals forcing them to leave their areas of settlement in search for jobs, thereby causing a shift in settlements and population. The Local Authority is projected to provide land uses for the future demand for service.

#### 2.2.9.5 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

##### 2.2.9.5.1 THE IMPACT OF EXISTING TRENDS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Burning of fossil fuels such as charcoal emits greenhouse gases. 60% of households in Shibuyunji district highly depend on wood fuel as an energy source for cooking and heating. Unfortunately, emissions from wood fuel are a lead cause of climate change in Shibuyunji, as huge amounts of charcoal is produced and used on a daily basis both as a livelihood activity and also for household consumption

##### 2.2.9.5.2 THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES ON THE SECTOR

As mentioned earlier, the District is faced with floods, droughts and variations in temperature as climate hazards. These hazards have the potential to disrupt food security through reduced production and productivity. This will consequently affect people's incomes and they will continue to be heavily reliant of charcoal production as a livelihood activity which then creates a vicious circle and will further exacerbate the emission of greenhouse gases which as a district, we must aim to reduce to avoid turning the district into a desert through adverse tree cutting with are really replaced. If alternative livelihood activates for the district are not looked into.

#### Summary of Core Issues

The absence of a filling station and the poor connectivity of electricity in the District. This core issue is attributed to some of the following factors:

- No Filling Station in the District
- 60% of the population not connected to the national grid i.e., ZESCO

- The over dependency on firewood and charcoal for cooking
- Floods, Droughts and changes in Temperature

### 2.2.10 TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR

Transportation, infrastructure and telecommunications are most usually operated in a group due to their mutual dependence as industries. As in any other society, the presence these is frequently necessary in order to properly implement policies for each of these sectors. Infrastructure is frequently referred to as the fundamental physical systems of a company, area, or country. Shibuyunji existing communication, transportation and other key infrastructure require to be improved to connect the area both physically and electronically.

District.

#### 2.2.10.1 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT A LOCAL LEVEL (REVIEW OF POLICIES AND PLANS)

The Eighth National Development Plan, the plan's goal to promote connectivity within and between areas as this will spur local economic development. For Shibuyunji district the upgrading to bituminous standard of the Makeni- Nampundwe roads, D34 farmers Namundwe Road, Blue Lagoon Chimbotela and Chimbotela Stumbeko Roads will be key to unlocking the districts economic potential. This policy coupled with the Local Government Act of 2019 will manages local authority to maintain township roads will further cement the gains for the propulsive nature the having a good road network comes with.

#### 2.2.10.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

##### 2.2.10.2.1 AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

The transport sector in Shibuyunji District mainly consists of roads and water transport for some part of the district. Currently the district does not provide for air transport or a railway line. The tables below highlight the main and feeder roads in the district.

Table 35 - Status of the District Feeder Roads

S/N	START LOCATION	END LOCATION	TYPE	LENGTH-KM	TYPE ROAD	NO. BRIDGES	NO. CULVERTS	STATUS OF THE ROAD
1	D534 (Farmers/ Nampundwe)	Shachele	D534	60	Gravel	2	64	Poor State
2	D536 (Chimbotela)	M9(Situmbeko)	D536	13.4	Gravel	2	23	Poor State
3	D534 Puma Ngoma	M9(Situmbeko)	RD	17	Gravel	1	22	Poor State
4	D534 Nampundwe Junction	Makeni	RD	37	Gravel	2	15	Poor State
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>73.4</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>124</b>	

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team. 2023

The above mentioned Roads are of economic value due to the fact that they are the only means of transport for industries such as Nampudwe mine (KCM), Nsanje mines, Kafue sugar, Kafue river (Fishing) and blue lagoon which is a tourist attraction. The table below shows the availability of existing Township Roads in the District;

Table 36 - Availability of Existing Township Roads in the District

S/N	START LOCATION	END LOCATION	LENGTH-KM	SURFACE TYPE	NO. CULVERTS	STATUS OF THE ROADS
1	Off M9 via Kapyanga	Lutondo School	12	Gravel	10	Poor State
2	Off D534 via Shikatende	Kangwa Fish camp	11.5	Gravel	7	Poor State
3	Off M9 via Susu	Chimbotela	4.5	Gravel	8	Poor State
4	Off D534 via Chimbotela	Shabasonje Clinic	4	Gravel	8	Poor State
5	Off M9 via Mvumbe	Kapyanga	12	Gravel	7	Poor State
6	Off Nampundwe road	Shamulumba	3.5	Gravel	6	Poor State
7	Off D534 via Shibuyunji	Mwanakanyemba	11	Gravel	8	Poor State
8	Off D534 via Shikatende	Lumano	7	Gravel	5	Poor State
9	Shibuyunji	Shabishabi Community School	8	Gravel	6	Poor State
10	Shamaundu	Mukulaikwa road	5	Gravel	6	Poor State
11	Champanganga	Nkombamba	5	Gravel	7	Poor State
12	Off D534 via Muzuni	Lumuni Fishing camp	7	Gravel	8	Poor State
13	Off M9 to Kapyanga	Kapyanga East	3.5	Gravel	6	Poor State
14	Jamu	Mwimbi	6	Gravel	7	Poor State
15	Makuba	Shimatete	7	Gravel	8	Poor State
16	Namubodi	Makombwe school	8	Gravel	7	Poor State
17	Lumano	Mulimba	7	Gravel	6	Poor State
18	Shimpuwe	Mafuwa	6	Gravel	8	Poor State
19	off nampundwe road	Sala school	3	Gravel	7	Poor State
20	Circuit	Site Service	4.5	Gravel	6	Poor State

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

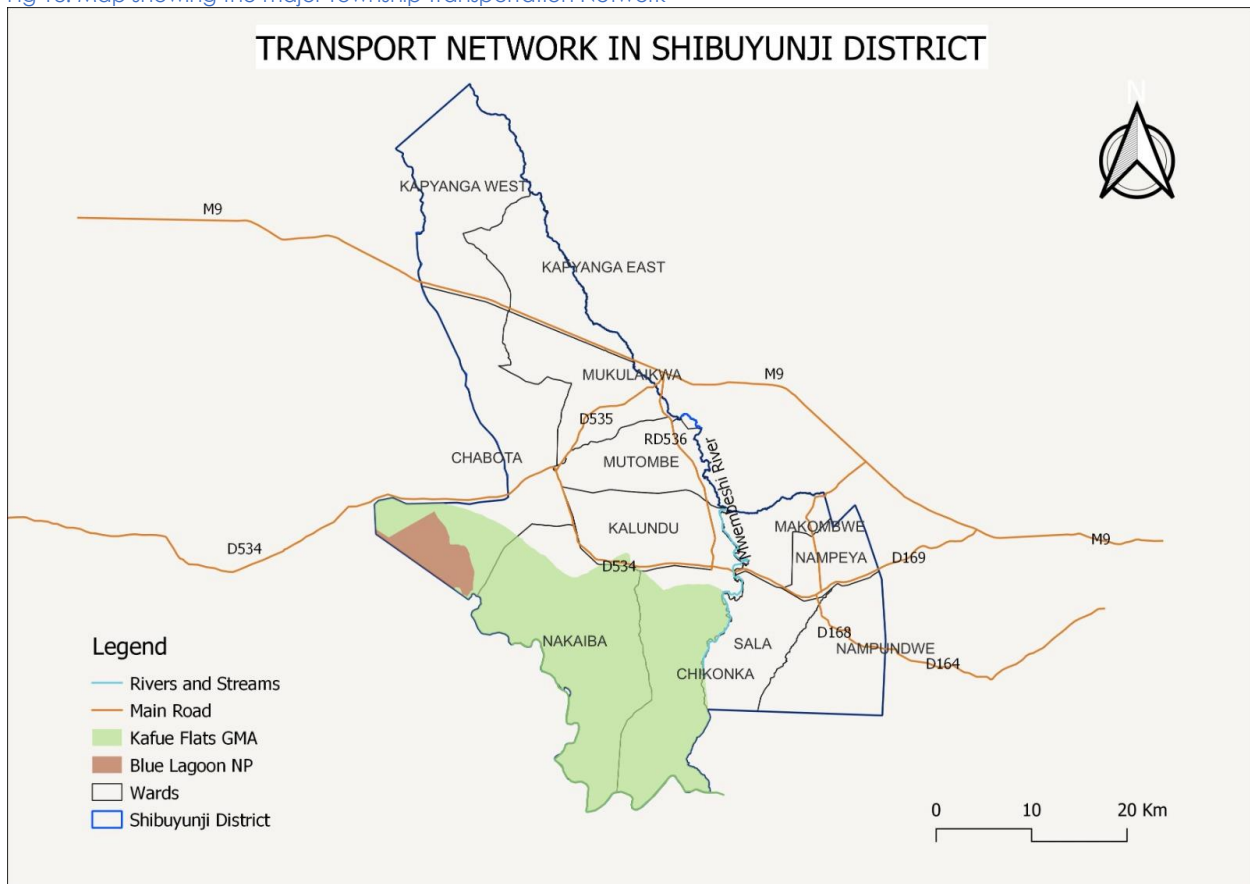
Regarding road access to Social and Economic Infrastructure, the district's roadways are typically in bad condition. This is evident from the table above, which shows that all district, feeder, and access roads are gravel roads. In some instances, the road network is very poor such that connectivity to access various amenities is a challenge.

The first table shows the main roads that links Shibuyunji to other districts. However, these are roads are unpaved roads (non-bituminous standard) with enormous deformities. In terms of performance, the potential of these roads will be fully tapped only after they are upgraded to very well climate proofed gravel roads or better still bituminous standard as this may lure transportation activities in and out of the District. Because of the poor state

of the roads, there is very little business activity in the district and very little traffic along the routes.

Therefore, the general condition of the roads requires immediate improvement. The other feeder roads are also in a poor state and are in need of serious rehabilitation or upgrade to bituminous standard. The maps below shows the major roads in the district as shown in table 36.

Fig 18: Map showing the major Township Transportation Network



Source: Shibuyunji Town Council, 2023

The electronic communication in the District is serviced by Airtel, MTN and Zamtel telecommunication companies for the purposes of internet and telephone communication. Network coverage is poor in most areas of the districts. Television signal can only be accessed through Digital satellite and radio signal is poor with very few communities having access to the public media. The only radio stations that are well accessed in the district are Wave FM and Mazabuka Radio. Most of the electronic media in the district is done through the Zambia News and Information Services (ZANIS).

The availability of service in terms of road network infrastructure, Telecommunication and radio and TV communication is very poor.

### 2.2.10.3 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

From the stakeholder engagements, the participants felt that the roads in the district were not in a good state. The continued use of the Farmers –Nampundwe road by the heavy duty trucks to and from KCM was one of the any contributing factors to the state of the road. Equally the use of heavy duty trucks on the Nampundwe- Makeni Road was also contributing to the poor state of the road. The participants recognized the efforts made by KCM, Nsanje and Consolidated Farming Ltd in working on some roads of their concern, more needs to be done to ensure that the district has good quality roads.

Further it was observed that the local authority does not have adequate equipment to consistently work on the roads which need to be named with road furniture installed. Lastly that there was need to improve the telecommunication infrastructure in the district to make life much easier and conduct business much faster.

### 2.2.10.4 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

If nothing is done about the current trends in the next ten years the pace of development in the district will still be extremely slow. This is because there will be nothing to catalyze development However, if there is investment in this sector begin now and the next ten years. The face of the district will certainly change and the rate of urbanization will increase significantly.

#### 2.2.10.4.1 POPULATION CHANGE – FUTURE DEMAND FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Currently the population stands at 97, 207 and in the next ten years it will grow to about 155, 044. The demands for infrastructure to support this population cannot be over emphasized. The demands for a proper road network and good and state of roads and effective telecommunication will be key to catalyze economic development which is paramount to support human development as well.

#### 2.2.10.4.2 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The Investment and Development Programmes in the transport communication and key infrastructure sector, both existing and proposed, the district will experience growth in scale and quality. This growth will be directed from the Center towards the growth Centers at the ward level. The priority list for the district will place significant importance on investing in road upgrades to bituminous standard and key infrastructure that are needed for the district to coordinate properly within the Central Business District and prioritizing main roads that connect multiple wards.

Table 37 – Priority Infrastructure Projects

Service Needed	Existing Services	Proposed Investment and Development Programmes (10 years)
Feeder Roads	73.4Km of Gravel Roads, 124 culverts and 7 bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The District is need of about 83.4Km existing Gravel roads to be upgrade to bituminous standard Roads by 2034</li></ul>
Township Roads	187.5Km of existing Roads and 141 culverts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Upgrading of 66.6Km of the feeder Roads to bituminous standard by 2034.</li><li>Construction of new 200Km of gravel feeder Roads by 2034.</li></ul>

communication	Installation of New satellite towers and Radio Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of new network towers by 2034</li> <li>• Construction of Radio Stations within the district</li> </ul>
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Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team. 2023

## 2.2.10.5 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

### 2.2.10.5.1 THE IMPACT OF EXISTING TRENDS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate is minimal considering vegetation removal is on much lower scale. The amount of vegetation removed during road rehabilitation works and the slow pace of infrastructure development does not amount to significant quantities to impact negatively on the environment let alone climate change. However the case will be opposite once there is huge infrastructure development to accommodate the growing population and various other land uses required for a developing town

### 2.2.10.5.2 THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES ON THE SECTOR

The district experience climate hazards such as, flooding will negatively affect the infrastructure in different ways such as: bridges being submerged or even collapsing during flooding events thus making cutting off some parts of the district. The strong winds that accompany heavy rains which have become more frequent have in most cases resulted in some roofs being blown off or even building collapsing. This in some cases can be attributed to the poor quality of workmanship of some projects while others can be attributed to the fact that some buildings or infrastructure are not climate proofed at construction to allow them respond to the various climate hazards appropriately.

### Summary of Core Issue

The current road and telecommunication infrastructure is poor and inadequate. This poses a challenge with regards to effective transportation and connectivity in most parts of the district. This is compounded by the following factors

- Inadequate equipment to work on the roads
- Inadequate network towers

## 2.2.11 COMMERCE, TRADE, INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

Shibuyunji District has candid potential to expand and grow economically with various economic activities in existence though not too many. Most of the business activities are conducted by co-operatives with a few individual owned businesses, most individuals join forces in order to initiate economic co-operation. However, the growth and expansion of economic activities has been stunting due to a number of constraints, which includes poor road network, lack of chamber of Commerce, lack of financial literacy (financial facilities like banks) among the business communities, lack of filling station, lack of proper communication towers, lack of trading areas as well and so on.

### 2.2.11.1 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL LEVEL (REVIEW OF POLICIES AND PLANS)

Appropriate policies, strategies, programs and projects have been put in place to harness the country's potential for economic development. Zambia has had four

Development Plans since the re-introduction of the Medium-Term Development Planning Process in the early 2000s, namely the Fifth National Development Plan, 2006-2010 (FNDP), Sixth National Development Plan, 2011-2015 (SNDP) and the Revised Sixth National Development Plan, 2013-2016 (R-SNDP), Seventh National Development Plan (SNDP) and now the Eighth National Development Plan.

These Plans were formulated with a view to meeting the national aspirations as articulated in the Vision 2030. These aspirations are to transform the country from a primary product-dependent economy to a strong, dynamic middle-income industrialized country. All the policies and strategies have been aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals with the aim to *“being an industrial hub for tourism, mining and agriculture through the exploitation of natural resources in Lusaka province by the year 2030,”* with focus on economic growth and wealth creation, social investment and human development sustainable and socio-economic development. Even though the district is aligned to central province, its close proximity to Lusaka province is what catalyzes the district's desire to subscribe to this aim especially the district has the potential to exploit these various economic sectors within the district and beyond.

#### 2.2.11.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

##### 2.2.11.2.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

Commerce in Shibuyunji District is not well developed. The district has a few wholesalers, local retailers and small-scale traders contributing to household incomes. The local business sector comprises of both formal and informal businesses. Informal business enterprises are the most common, with many located in Nampundwe Township. The main local businesses are; Sable Consolidated Farms Company (Kafue Sugar), Nsanje Universal Mining Company Limited, Nampundwe Konkola Copper Mines (KCM), Ginnery Factories which also offer formal employment while, fish trading, crop and livestock trading, grocery shops, saloons, barbershops, bars and liquor shops, and handy works offers informal employment some of which are explained in details below:

##### a. Agriculture

One of government's economic diversification strategies is to promote the agricultural industry. Small-scale farmers who focus mostly on cultivation of crops and rearing of livestock for sustenance make up the district. Since agriculture relies primarily on rainfall, rainfall patterns affect the sector's success. The government has invested in the construction of livestock centers, the establishment of an irrigation farming block, investment in energy to promote value chains in agricultural produce, and establishment of resettlement programs in order to aid in the expansion and diversification of this sector and focus on non-traditional crop farming. Additionally, there is land in the district that is open to both public and private farming investment.

Several investment opportunities in agriculture exist in the district, these lie in livestock rearing, crop farming, Sugarcane farming and aquaculture. Additionally, skilled and unskilled labor force is available in the district and can be absorbed by this sector.

#### b. Existing Value Addition Activities

There are a few multipurpose co-operatives that have evolved from the traditional way of merely growing crops and selling them raw as they cultivate. However not so many are into value addition and there is need to intensify various entrepreneurial training for both the small and medium enterprises. The main constraint to this activity has been lack of packaging skills and standardization of commodities. There is much need to engage ZABS in this intervention. The figure below shows some of the value-added commodities.

#### c. Sable – Consolidated Farming Limited (Kafue Sugar)

Sable's major economic activity in the district is the plantation of sugar canes for production of sugar. The company is one of the major employers in the district besides KCM and Sanje Mines. The employment base of the company ranges from 2,500 to 3,800 employees during picking seasons. The figures below show the production of sugar at sable farms.

#### d. Shanta Sugar Estate Limited (SSEL)

This is another company poised to enhance socio- economic development in the district. It's prime economic product will be cane plantation and processing of sugar. Currently the company is into maize seed production as it finalizes the modalities of sugarcane production. It seeks to develop the sugar cane farm project to contribute towards overall agriculture and industrial development of Zambia in general and Shibuyunji District in particular through creation of employment, empowerment of the local people by developing their skills, provision of a market for local farmers through an out grower scheme. Furthermore, the project will contribute to the development of the district by generating export sales of sugar and sugar products to neighboring countries thus contributing and generating foreign exchange to the national economy.

#### e. Tourism Sector

The Tourism industry in the district is responsible for preservation, protection and promotion of folk culture, tangible and intangible heritage for cultural enrichment, development and national identity. Some of the activities that are carried out are promotion of Cultural dances, Traditional ceremonies, Oral Tradition in form of oral information, Art and Cultural Exhibitions. The Tourism industry is also responsible for harnessing the investment potential in Arts and Creative industries, ensuring the production and marketing of Arts and cultural products such as Crafts, Visual Art, Folklore products through Exhibitions, Festivals, Theatre houses, Trusts Cooperatives and companies, Programs such as constructing structures which will include Cultural Villages, Art Galleries and other spaces where Cultural agents can train and produce their products.

Shibuyunji District will ride on Strategy 4 in the 8<sup>th</sup> NDP; Promote Tourism Growth: The district will work towards growing the sector and support its recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, as it presents opportunities for job creation for local community through activities such as traditional ceremonies, basketry, local cuisine promotion, curio-making, music and dance. This will be done through the development of infrastructure, coupled with a supportive regulatory and licensing framework to attract private investment. Tribes found in the District are Sala, Tonga and Lenje and the Languages spoken are Chitonga, Chisala and Chilenje. There is only one indigenous ethnic group which is Sala and the

District has only one Chiefdom. The Ikubi Lya Loongo Traditional Ceremony of the sala and Illa people of Shibuyunji and Mumbwa District under Senior Chief Shakumbila depict the rich cultural heritage of the people of Shibuyunji. See pictures below.

Source: District Arts & Culture Office, 2021



Figure 59: Celebrations at the Ikubi Lya Loongo Ceremony,

The district has an existing state of Development which is the Blue Lagoon National park (Game Management Area) located on the South part of the District in the Kafue flats. The type of wildlife it houses include Red Lechwes, Waterbucks and Water Birds in the wetlands. Buffaloes and Zebras in the woodlands. The district also has a heritage site (rock with curves ) in Nampeya wards which is not yet gazetted.

### The Blue Lagoon National Park

Source: Shibuyunji Town Council, 2023

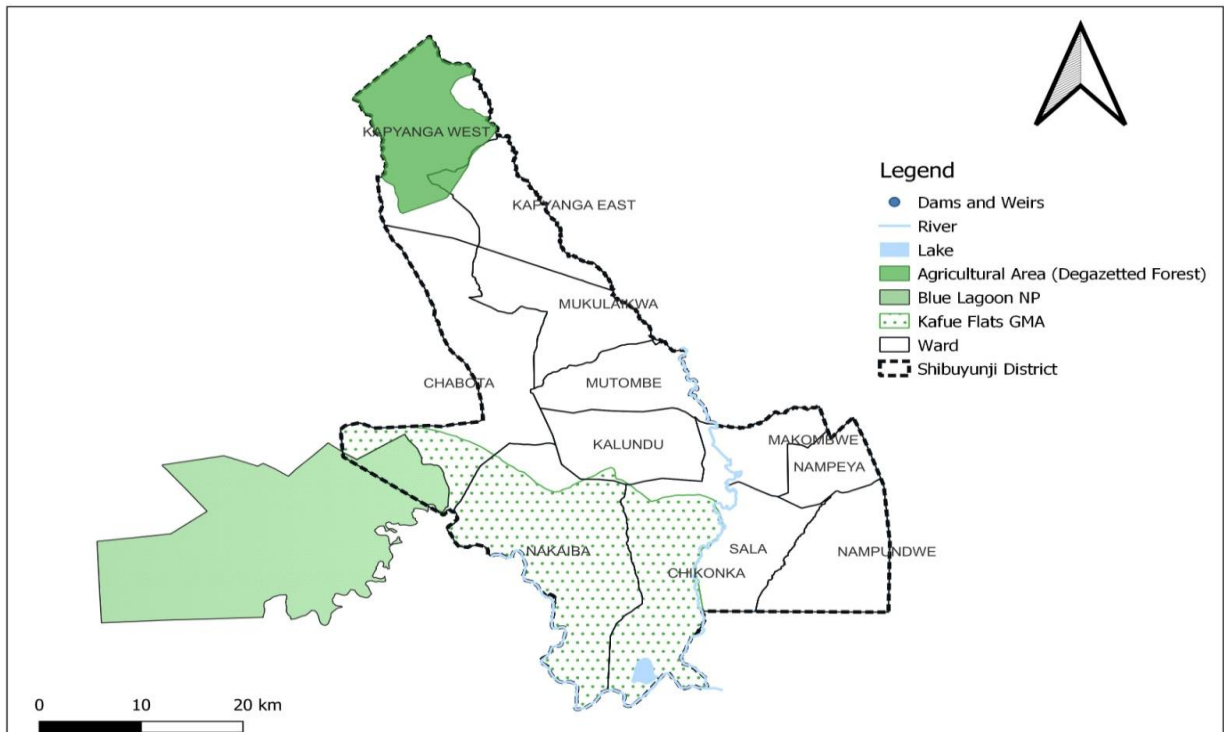


Figure 20 - Map Showing the Blue Lagoon National Park,

#### f. Mining and Related Sectors

The district is equally blessed with a number of mineral deposits such as copper, limestone and iron ore. The main Mining Companies in the District include Konkola Copper Mines (KCM) Plc and Universal Mining Limited (UML). KCM is involved in the production of copper pyrite, which at its peak as it produces about 7,500 tons of pyrite concentrate per year, while UML is involved in iron ore and limestone mining. The District also has an upcoming mine called Kamdev which is still in its initial set up stage to mine copper. In terms of processing, the district has one processing plant known as the Zambia Mineral and Processing Company.

#### g. Konkola Copper Mines (KCM)

Konkola Copper Mines (KCM) Plc is the oldest mine located in Nampundwe, the mine is involved in the production of copper pyrite at its peak produces 7,500 tons of pyrite concentrate. The pyrite mined is thereafter, transported to the Copperbelt and North - Western Province as raw material for further processing of copper. The company has also potential in copper mining which it is currently exploring.

Nafom and other related contracting companies provide auxiliary services to the mine thus exploiting the economic potentials the mining activities is providing in the district. This has resulted in the creation of employment indirectly to the local communities.

#### h. Universal Mining Limited (UML)

Universal Mining Limited also known as Nsanje Mine located at Nsanje hill in Nampundwe is engaged in the exploration of iron ore deposits and envisages creating an open pit mine in the district. The iron ore will used be to produce steel for the local and international market. The Company is an iron ore beneficiation which is concentrated at 4% and is sent to Kafue as fines, the company also mines Limestone in the same area of construction stone for use in their vertical kilns which is also Kafue bound for refining. In terms of organizational structure, the local informal business community is characterized by individual businesses which are run by Market Associations. These associations have elected executive committees headed by a chairperson and operate within the confines of the Local Authorities regulations and individual associations' constitution. Most informal businesses are not registered with statutory bodies (Patents and Companies Regulation Authority and Zambia Revenue Authority).

### 2.2.11.3 QUALITY OF SERVICES INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

The economic activities available in the district have potential to grow the district economically but as it stands not at desirable state, due to a lot of constraints as mentioned. The district has a total number of 420 registered Co-operatives which comprises of saving and credit, agricultural and multipurpose co-operatives registered with the registrar of co-operatives. Individual owned businesses do exist in the district which are not formally registered with Patents and Companies Regulation Authority (PACRA).

### 2.2.11.4 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

#### 2.2.11.4.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

The issues that were raised indicate that the roads are in a poor state and in some cases there is no road network, there's no chamber of commerce ,inadequate and improper trading areas (market), no entrepreneurship skills training centers, no filling or service station , no financial facilities (banks), as well as, very few communication towers.

#### 2.2.11.4.2 QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY OF PERFORMANCE

The poor road network in Shibuyunji has had a major impact on the growth of economic activities in the district despite having the potential to thrive, as it serves as a link for business owners and the target market. Some market linkages to off takers were created by the department of co-operatives however the business owners have had challenges delivering commodities such as agricultural produce and or other commodities to the market on time.

#### 2.2.11.5 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

It is anticipated that an increase in Economic activities in the district will bring about major social and economic changes which include increase in service delivery, increase in employment(increase I income levels for the local people and better entrepreneurial skills generated from the skills centers.

##### 2.2.11.5.1 POPULATION CHANGE –FUTURE DEMAND FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The increase in economic activities will also result in increase of the population of the district as many will seek for employment opportunities and as the economic activities increase household incomes also increase enabling families to be able to have more children. This increase in population will demand for more services such as health and education services.

##### 2.2.11.5.2 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

In order to increase economic activities in the district various stakeholders and programs need to be put in place such as Lobbying for construction of roads and maintenance of feeder roads ,Procurement of earth moving equipment's bowsers, front & loader, engaging ZARI and conduct meetings to sensitize farmers on improved varieties of various crops Sensitization of proper farming techniques that are environment friendly, Train around 22,000 of the existing farmers on imperativeness of adding value to crops they cultivate and livestock, Lobby for electricity connectivity for some parts that are not connected to the national grid.

##### 2.2.11.5.3 THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

###### 2.2.11.5.3.1 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

###### 2.2.11.5.3.1.1 THE IMPACT OF EXISTING TRENDS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Some parts of the district are not connected to the national grid, most locals depend on use of charcoal for household use, with continuation of this activity the negative impact

is deforestation of the land which will not be environment friendly and later contribute to the fluctuations in climate.

#### 2.2.11.6 THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES ON THE SECTOR.

Climate change has had an impact on various activities such as cultivation of various crops and rearing of livestock which is a major activity in the district. The impact of climate change on the economic sector has risen from various extreme weather patterns such as heavy rains that have damaged some crops, fall army worms as well as droughts during some farming season, it is evident during last two rain season that some bridges were flooded almost washed off and this disadvantaged the link between the farmers that deliver their produce to the market and the target market. Such occurrences have forced cultivators to sell farm gate produce which is challenging for them due to the fact that not many customers will cross the flooded bridge in order to access the crops or animals that is on demand at that particular time.

#### Summary of Core Issues

Commerce, Trade and Tourism in the district is not well developed. This core issue is attributed to some of the following factors:

- Poor road network
- High rate of unskilled labour
- Inadequate market infrastructure
- Limited revenue for the Council.
- Lack of industries in the district.
- Chamber of Commerce in Shibuyunji not yet very well established and functional
- Lack of exposure of possible areas of investment in the district.
- Poor Tourism promotion in Shibuyunji.
- Limited structures (offices, lodges, guest houses, motels etc.)

#### 2.2.12 FORESTRY

Shibuyunji District was once endowed with diverse forests and protected areas, contributing to its ecological richness and environmental conservation. These natural assets played a crucial role in maintaining biodiversity, preserving ecosystems, and supporting sustainable development in the region.

The district's areas of ecological importance were predominantly covered by Miombo woodlands, which were characterized by *Brachystegia* and *Julbernardia* tree species. These woodlands were valuable ecosystems that supported a wide range of plant and animal species. They provided habitat and food sources for various wildlife, contributing to the district's biodiversity. Vast expanses of *Acacia* and *Munga* Woodlands complemented the Miombo woodlands, adding to the district's diverse vegetation. These woodlands supported various flora and fauna, which once enhanced the ecological balance of the area.

Shibuyunji District had designated protected areas, such as wildlife reserves, a forest reserve, and conservation areas. These areas were crucial for preserving critical habitats and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources. They served as havens for wildlife and promoted the conservation of endangered species. The forests and protected areas of Shibuyunji played a vital role in environmental protection and ecosystem services. They contributed to carbon sequestration, helping mitigate climate change and maintain air quality. The forests also assisted in water retention and regulated local climate patterns.

Forests in Shibuyunji also provided various resources and benefits to local communities. They offer opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, such as non-timber forest products, honey harvesting, and eco-tourism activities. Additionally, forests contributed to the cultural and spiritual identity of the residents.

However, the protected forest no 42 was degazetted and land was offered to various applicants. The other forests have been cleared by locals for used as a source of energy and also as a livelihood activity through the sale of charcoal.

#### 2.2.12.1 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT (CFM)

Forest protection is an effort to protect and defend forests from a variety of disturbances that can disrupt and damage natural resources within them such as flora and fauna, marine biota, ecosystems, habitats, water systems and others. The concept of community forest management centered on local community participation is based on the understanding that the people living around the area have understood the potential characteristics of the forest area, can live in harmony and enjoy and maintain their homes from damage.

Many models of community forest management have been implemented by other countries to overcome forest degradation. These programs require community participation as part of the management of forest areas within the corridor of decentralization and governance.

Community forest management is key towards the implementation of sustainable forest management that fully incorporate the participation of the local communities. The concept is supported by Community Forestry Management Regulation 2018 and the Forest Act No.4 of 2015.

Forestry Department has been identifying local communities with the need to establish, train and register Community Forestry Management Groups (CFMGs). Two groups from Mukulaikwa and Shikatende have since been identified as Community Forest Management areas pending stakeholder endorsement.

#### a) Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)

Since 1990, more than 420 million hectares of forests have been deforested globally, releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and reducing the storage and sink capacity of the forests. REDD+ proposes a solution to reduce/halt deforestation that relies on addressing the drivers of deforestation among other things. The thinking behind is that

economic growth in developing countries inevitably depends on exploiting forests. Therefore, tropical countries that reduce their emissions from forests relative to a calculated reference level receive financial compensation thus creating an incentive to keep forests intact.

It creates a financial value for the carbon stored in forests by offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development. The main potential sources of finance for a future global REDD+ mechanism are international funds, compliance-based finance and voluntary carbon markets. While the Clean Development Mechanism, which falls under the regulated or compliance markets and is one of three flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol, was targeted at countries and organizations with legally binding emission reductions and focuses only on afforestation and reforestation projects (Mulungu, 2021). REDD+ initiative is one of the key priority areas that the government of the Republic of Zambia under the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment is implementing, to ensure effective and efficient management forestry resources. Refer to table 39 and figure 41, which shows the extent of forests and level of encroachment in the district.

#### b) Nursery Development and Management

Nursery management and afforestation involves the raising of tree seedlings of both fruit and non- fruit tree seedlings. The seedlings can also be indigenous or exotic species. These seedlings are raised for sale to the general public for the purpose of raising government revenue and for the annual National Tree Planting exercise. The seedlings have been used in the planting of areas in the district during the Keep Zambia Clean campaign in conjunction with the Local Authority. The district is able to raise about 8,942 assorted tree seedlings annually.

Some notable tree seedlings currently in the Nursery include, Avocado, *Casuarina*, *Deronix regia*, *jacaranda* *Senna spectabilis*, *Mangifera indica* (Mango), *Syzygium*, *Citrus Limon* (Lemons) and *Gmelina*. The table below indicates the current number and species of the seedlings in the nursery.

Table 38 -Tree Species in the Nursery

SN	Local Names of Species	Species	Total
1	Indimu	Citrus Lemon	1,590
2	Amapela/Guava	Psidium guajava	1,540
3	Umbrella tree	Terminalia mantaly	210
4	Mango	Mangifera indica	1,116
5	Jambula	Syzygium	1,164
6	Yellow cassia	Senna siamea	828
7	Mkakaya/Flamboyant	Delonix regia	1,016
8	Yamane/white teak	Gmelina arborea	610
9	Golden wonder	Senna spectabilis	22
Total			<b>8,096</b>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2022

#### c) Beekeeping Development

The government of the Republic of Zambia has identified the beekeeping sector as one of the engines of economic growth with potential for poverty reduction. With an estimated annual production of more than 100 metric tons, beekeeping sector has the potential to contribute to diversification of the economy through the export of bee-products as well as generating income for the thousands of beekeepers, processors and traders.

The department has been sensitizing the local communities and farmers in beekeeping development, to this effect the department has engaged stakeholders such as the local community and Konkola Copper Mines (KCM) Nampundwe through its Social Corporate Responsibility program in training the local communities in beekeeping management, production and trade in bee- products.

## 2.2.12.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

### 2.2.12.2.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

Forests and woodlands provide the majority of Shibuyunji population with various products, both timber and non-timber, for their livelihoods and are therefore of significance to the district's social economic and cultural development, wide range of ecosystem services including both timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). These products include mushrooms, edible insects such as the caterpillars, orchids, thatching grass, honey, fiber, medicines, small game, charcoal and firewood and charcoal has been reportedly used for drying fish by fishermen in the fishing camps of the Kafue River.

Forest and woodlands in the district also provide a buffer for most of the resources for poor communities who often have limited access to income or employment. Currently, the district has witnessed a decrease in the number of resources mainly due to the unsustainable exploitation by communities whose livelihood depends on forestry resources.

Agriculture expansion and opening up of forest land for settlements has also contributed to the loss of forestry resources in the district. The ever-increasing demand for energy in the country coupled with a large percentage of homes not connected to the national grid has exacerbate the consumption wood fuel and charcoal in the district. This has significantly contributed to loss of forestry resources.

#### a) Encroachment on Forests - Kawena Local Forest No. 42

Kawena Forest Reserve No. 42 was the only protected area in Shibuyunji district, declared as such for local supply of forest products and conservation of the catchment area for the Kapyanga, Kawena and the Kabile streams that are the tributaries for the Mwembeshi River. At the time of gazetting in 1964, the Kawena Forest Reserve was initially 41,000 ha in size. It was excised and reduced to 39,000 ha in 1960 in order to pave way for the settlement of people from Headman Munengo's Village.

Before the year 2015, the reserve was 18,900 hectares in size with some portions predominantly hilly, flat and stony grounds. Hilly and stony areas are not suitable for commercial farming. The removal of forest cover and increased human activities resulted in devastating impacts that has affected the micro climate in the area and livelihood of

the local people depending on the forest reserve and the continued existence of the Kapyanga, Kawena and Kabile streams.

In October 2015 the Forest Reserve witnessed massive encroachment of 15 households evicted from Nalusanga Game Management Area in Mumbwa, by the Department Wild Life and National Parks. This led to the local traditional leadership demanding for the degazettement on the Forest Reserve, to facilitate the settlement of Nalusanga communities. In 2017 the Government of the Republic of Zambia degazetted Kawena Local Forest under Cessation Order 2017, Statutory Instrument Number 63 of 2017 (S.I. No 63 of 2017). The area has since been planned into lots which have been offered to the general public.

Table 39 - STATUS OF FORESTS IN THE DISTRICT

S.N	Forest	Location	Size	STATUS
1	Kawena	Kapyanga West	18,000 hectares	Degazetted
2	Game Management Area	Chabota, Nakaiba and Chikonka	48,068.55 Hectares	Heavily encroached

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2022

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2022

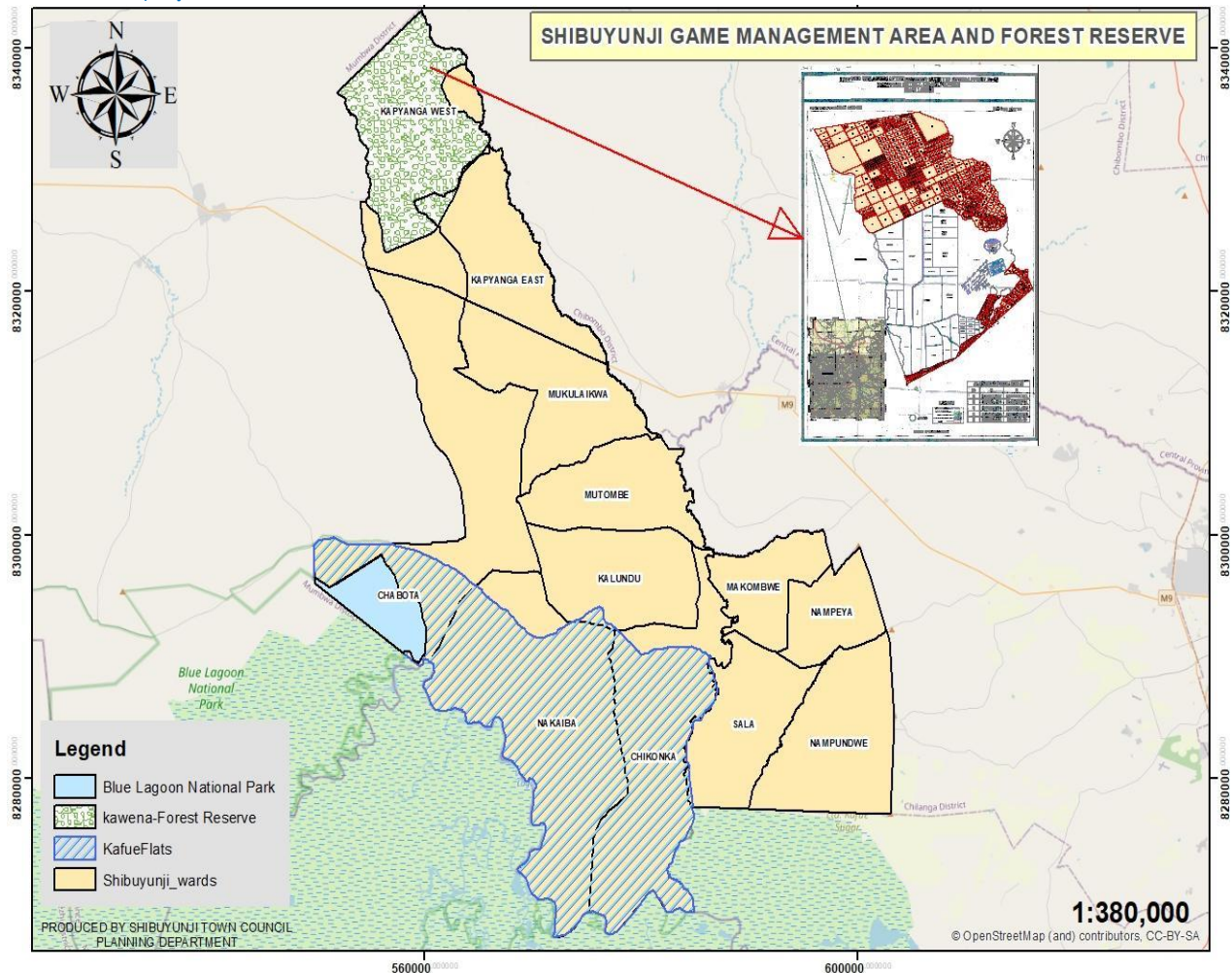


Figure 21 - Map Showing the Distribution of Forests in the IDP Area,

The forestry in Shibuyunji district like many of Zambia's forests are located on customary land where a lack of effective governance structures leads to open access conditions as can be seen in the above table.

#### 2.2.12.2.2 QUALITY OF SERVICES INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

The service provision of the forestry Department is average. This could be attributed to expansion of settlements, infrastructure, mining and transport. This has led to the reduction in size of forest land affected by excisions and proposed degazettion. Provision of high-quality service is hampered by low staffing levels, and lack of patrols in the district.

#### 2.2.12.3 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

##### 2.2.12.3.1 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

During the consultation meeting with members of the public, Community members acknowledge the rampaged cutting down of trees due to selling of charcoal being the major source of income in the district. Furthermore, the community equally acknowledged that poor cultural agricultural practices of burning grass to promote new grass for grazing and prevent tick borne diseases in their animals have equally contributed to deforestation. The following issues were raised:

1. Lack of Community Sensitization on effects of cutting of trees on the environment.
2. inadequate of Programmes promoting tree planting in public places such as schools and Clinics
3. Lack of programme to promote alternative sources of income
4. Increase in population growth

##### 2.2.12.3.2 QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY OF PERFORMANCE

During the Community Consultative meetings, the public acknowledge that programme to promote sustainable forest management (such as tree planting) offer by the forest department and the local authority are available however not every member of the majority members of the community are unaware of these Programmes such as sensitization Programmes are in place to inform the general public about them. The meeting equally suggested that if other measure such as:

- i. Introduction of Programmes to promote planting of trees for the purpose of charcoal production
- ii. Intensify Sensitization Programmes on effects of cutting of trees
- iii. Introduction of programmes to promote alternative sources of incomes such as bee keeping and Fruit trees.

#### 2.2.12.4 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

The profusion of tree species in the Shibuyunji district, which give nectar and pollen, supports the beekeeping industry. So, there is opportunity for beekeepers investment in this sector. Organizations and individuals in the sector raise bees, and the industry has the potential to grow because the raw materials required as inputs are readily available.

##### 2.2.12.4.1 POPULATION CHANGE –FUTURE DEMAND FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The demand for settlement homes, enterprises, and industries has since and increase with the increase in the population; this will have a harmful influence on conserved and protected regions in the district since more trees would need to be cut to make place for infrastructure development. An increase in population will also put more strain on natural resources like forests and wildlife as demand for food and wood fuel rises. Because of the growing need for agricultural land, existing forests will deteriorate even more as population density rises.

As a result, the district will soon turn into a desert at the rate at which trees are being taken down. Therefore, a measure can be implemented to encourage environmentally friendly and pro-afforestation sustainable construction methods.

#### 2.2.12.4.2 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Table 4018 - EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

S/N	Name of Organization	Proposed Investment and Development Programmes
01	Forest Department	Training people alternative sources of livelihoods such as bee keeping and commercial tree planting.
		Form Community Forest management groups
		Conduct sensitization meetings on importance of Sustainable Forest Management
02	Forestry/ partners	Conduct general forest patrols
		Raise ad plant nursery seedlings

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2022

#### 2.2.12.5 THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

Deforestation is primarily a development issue that interplays with climate risks in degrading land. Deforestation is driven by the interaction of a range of human and development factors, the most significant being agricultural practices and incomes derived from fuel wood or charcoal, sold to meet domestic energy demands for ever increasing population of Shibuyunji district. People's efforts to increase productivity are often focused on expanding areas for agricultural production, rather than increasing the yield per unit of land through use of improved and sustainable techniques.

This has led to increased land clearance and therefore higher rates of deforestation in the district. Low yields and lack of diversification has substantially increased the susceptibility of land use systems to drought and heat waves. In Shibuyunji and some of the nearby districts, the tendencies of clearing and tree removal has led to the conversion of open savanna to new households and agricultural plots. Burning of the savanna bushlands for animals is also frequent, a practice used to reinvigorate the veld as a means of encouraging wild animals into the area particularly near the Kafue River and the Blue Lagoon, for hunting purposes.

Cutting trees for use in charcoal manufacturing has resulted in deforestation and environmental degradation in Shibuyunji and the surrounding districts namely, Mumbwa, Chibombo, Mazabuka and Kafue. These districts has only about 35% access to electrical

power, thus deforestation and levels of degraded natural forests are high due to high energy demands (charcoal and wood fuel).

#### 2.2.12.6 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

##### 2.2.12.6.1 THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES ON THE SECTOR.

Climate changes poses significant current and projected risk to Zambia, particularly to communities and landscape comprising mosaic of agriculture and forests/woodlands. Climate forecast trends indicate a shorter duration of the rainy season, higher rainfall variability and delayed onset of the rainy season along with a hotter and drier dry season and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as droughts, dry spells and floods.

Communities that are reliant on forestry and agriculture such as the people of Shibuyunji in central province, are particularly vulnerable to climate change. Shibuyunji district was identified as one of the highest priority sites for Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-basin (SCRiKA) project based on its vulnerability to climate risk and hazards and high incidents of poverty. Additionally, Shibuyunji district is amongst the four districts along the Kafue sub basin with the highest rate of deforestation and forest degradation in central province.

Community consultations undertaken during Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-basin (SCRiKA) project design provided abundant evidence of the extent of forest degradation and deforestation especially in the fishing area of Mafuwa in Milandu Ward, which was increasing the vulnerability and exposure of communities to climate change.

Although the district is expected to produce a wide range of crops, livestock and fish given the diversity of the district's Agro ecological zone, crop outputs are generally low which has led to food insecurity at household level. In addition to weak access to appropriate technology for agricultural production, processing and marketing, poor agriculture productivity has been attributed to unfavorable weather conditions such as erratic rainfall, drought and floods, unreliable and poor service delivery particularly for small scale farmers, marketing constraints especially in outlying areas as a result of poor infrastructure such as feeder roads. Other factors include poor accessibility and administration of land coupled with low utilization.

Due to the low agriculture productivity, increase in production is mostly attributed to agricultural land expansion at the expense of forested area and woodlands. In addition to semi-subsistence agriculture a number of communities in the district directly or indirectly depend on woodlands. Woodlands provide a wide range of ecosystem services including both timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs).

These products include mushrooms, edible insects such as the caterpillars, orchids, thatching grass, honey, fiber, medicines, small game, charcoal and firewood. Forest and woodlands in the district also provide a buffer for most of the resource poor for communities who often have limited access to income or employment. In addition, woodlands are particularly important in the lives of rural women who have limited access

to disposable income and productive agriculture land. In most cases women collect woodlands products and sell them in the urban markets or along the main roads.

The district is also home to a Game management Area as shown on the map below. Unfortunately, most of the communities live within this area of ecological importance and are unaware of this fact. This is seen an unprecedented sell of land within these areas thus promoting degradation of the areas of ecological importance.

### Summary of Core Issues for the Forestry Sector

Loss of forest cover due to some human activities rob the community of forest services like food, medicines, home for other species, carbon sink, etc. but, which largely contribute to climate change. This core issue is attributed to some of the following factors:

- Deforestation for various reasons (construction of buildings, firework, charcoal production etc.)
- Frequent Burning of the savanna bushlands for animals to have fresh grass for grazing
- The effects of drought, Flood and Temperature Variations
- Low levels of knowledge on climate change which creates a vicious cycle and people keep undertaking activities that might help them with incomes immediately but has very terrible effects on the climate in the future.

### 2.2.13 SUMMARY OF CORE ISSUES FOR ALL THE THEMATIC AREAS

Following public meetings and community consultations in Shibuyunji District, several services were identified as necessary by the local residents. The communities were given the responsibility to pinpoint the gaps and challenges within their respective ward, which resulted in the identification of crucial service requirements. The core problems identified in the district are summarized as follows:

1. **Housing and Human Settlements:** The demand for housing is high yet the supply side does not seem to match up. This applies not just to the housing units but the amenities and other ancillary services that are required.
2. **Agriculture and Livestock Services:** The agricultural and livestock sectors need support and development to boost productivity and livelihoods.
3. **Education:** The education system requires improvement, including the need for more schools and better facilities to cater to the growing population.
4. **Health: Access** to adequate healthcare services is an area that requires attention and improvement.
5. **Water and Sanitation:** There are concerns related to access to clean and sufficient water sources and sanitary facilities within the communities.
6. **Solid Waste Management:** The Local Authority does not have adequate equipment to manage solid waste late alone where to dump it.
7. **Energy:** The absence of a filling station and the poor connectivity of electricity in the District
8. **Poor Roads and telecommunication:** The current road infrastructure is inadequate and in a poor state and needs enhancement to ensure smoother transportation and connectivity.
9. **Commerce, Trade and Tourism:** This sector in the district is not well developed.

10. **Climate Change Effects:** The communities are facing challenges and impacts related to climate change, which need to be addressed through mitigation and adaptation measures.

These core issues reflect the primary concerns raised by the communities in the IDP, and addressing them will be crucial to promoting overall development and well-being in the district.

### **3 PART FOUR (04) - DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

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#### **3.1 DEVELOPMENT FRAME WORK**

This development framework aims to address the primary concerns gathered during the planning survey and issues definition phase, fostering sustainable growth for Shibuyunji residents. In this section, we present the district's vision, developmental objectives, goals, and strategies to establish a self-sustaining community, promoting social and economic progress for all.

### 3.2 LONG TERM VISION

Shibuyunji District envisions to become “a **Prosperous, Economically and Climate Resilient District by 2034**” in that Shibuyunji is a thriving community with a strong economy, capable of withstanding economic challenges and climate-related impacts, and achieving sustainable development by the year 2034. It therefore sets a clear direction for the IDP's objectives and strategies to ensure a better future for the people of Shibuyunji.

### 3.3 POLICIES TO DIRECT DEVELOPMENT IN SHIBUYUNJI DISTRICT

During the implementation of the Shibuyunji Integrated Development Plan, the following policies shall direct development in the IDP Area. They include;

- [8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan](#)

This plan would emphasize a balanced approach to development, considering economic, social, and environmental factors. It would guide development projects to ensure they do not compromise the district's natural resources or community well-being.

- [Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Policy](#)

This policy would address climate resilience and promote measures to adapt to climate change impacts. It would include strategies to manage water resources, promote renewable energy, and implement climate-smart agriculture.

- [Infrastructure Development Policy](#)

This policy would focus on improving transportation, energy, water, and communication infrastructure. It would ensure that the district's communities have access to basic services and efficient connectivity.

- [Education and Skills Development Policy](#)

This policy would prioritize education and skills training to equip the local workforce with the necessary knowledge and skills for the changing job market. It would promote lifelong learning opportunities and vocational training.

- [Health Strategic Plan 2022 to 2026](#)

This Plan would emphasize the improvement of healthcare services, access to quality healthcare facilities, and preventive health measures. It would address health disparities and support community health programs.

- [Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 03 of 2015](#)

This Act would guide land use and urbanization to ensure well-planned, sustainable development. It would promote orderly expansion, proper zoning, and environmentally friendly construction practices.

- [Disaster Risk Management Policy](#)

This policy would focus on disaster preparedness, response, and recovery to protect the district from natural disasters and emergencies. It would include strategies for early warning systems and community resilience.

These policies, when implemented effectively, will guide development efforts in Shibuyunji, aligning with the district's vision for a prosperous, economically resilient, and climate-resilient future. It is essential to involve all stakeholders, including local authority, communities, and development partners, in the formulation and implementation of these policies to ensure their success.

### 3.4 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN; DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

#### 3.4.1 TO FOSTER SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTE DIVERSIFICATION, AND STIMULATE JOB CREATION WITHIN THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES BY 2034.

Under this development Goal, emphasis shall be placed on sustainable agriculture, Livestock and fisheries development, Improvement of infrastructure, commerce, trade, tourism and industry to *foster sustainable economic development, promote diversification, and stimulate job creation within the local community by 2034.* The table below shows the various development objectives, priorities and strategies during the IDP period;

Table 41 – Economic Transformation and Job Creation: Development Objectives, Priorities and Strategies

Objective 1	To Promote Food Security In 75% Of The District Farming Households By 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Location (By priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Improve agriculture productivity and production	Extension Services Support	Recruit and place more extension staff (15 Agriculture Assistants)	(Shamilimo, Munyati, Chibvuwe, Sala, Kalundu, Nakaiba, Mutantasokwe, Kamweshi, Mukunki, Chipako, Malende, Kayanga, FTC), 1 Senior Agriculture Assistant (FTC), 4 Agriculture officers and 1 Senior Agriculture officer (District)	3 AA, 1 AO, 1 SAS, 1 SAO	3 AA, 1 AO	3 AA, 1 AO	3 AA, 1 AO	3 AA, 1 AO	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 13 camp houses	Shamilimo, Munyati, Chibvuwe, Sala, Kalundu, Nakaiba, Mutantasokwe, Mukunki, Kamweshi, Malende, Lutondo, Kayanga, Shacele		2	3	4	4	Council/MoA

	Infrastructure Support	Renovate houses	12	Shibuyunji, Martin Luther, Kachili, Mukulaikwa, Shinuma, Manvule	2	2	3	3	2	Council/MoA
	Infrastructure Support	Construction of Mukulaikwa Farmers Training Centre		Mukulaikwa		2 Classroom blocks	1 Dining and Kitchen	1 Administration office	1 Hostel	Council/MoA
	Infrastructure Support	Construction of District Agriculture Coordinator's Office		Chimbotela		1 Office block constructed				Council/MoA
	Extension Services Support	Procure 28 motor bikes for extension officers		All 26 camps and 2 blocks	5	5	6	6	6	MoA
	Agri-Business Development	Training and promotion meetings with farmers		22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>To Mitigate The High Cost Of Agriculture Inputs By 30% By 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>	
Improve agriculture productivity and production	Farmer Input Support	Sensitize farmers about access to agriculture finance	22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA	
	Farmer Input Support	Train farmers in low input agriculture	22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA	
	Farmer Input Support	Train farmers in utilization of indigenous seed systems at Manvule seed bank	22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA	
	Agroforestry and tree crops development	Promotion of tree crops farming	22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA	
	Farmer Input Support	Farmer Input Support Program	8050 farmers	8050	8050	8050	8050	8050	MoA	

	Agribusiness development	Zambia enhanced food production facility	1088 farmers	1088	1088	1088			MoA
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>To Increase Agriculture Productive Efficiency By 30% By 2034 (Maize 3mt/Ha, Soya Beans 3mt/Ha, Sunflower 2mt/Ha)</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Improve agriculture productivity and production	Agricultural mechanization	Promotion of sustainable intensification	22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA
	Agroforestry and tree crops development	Promotion of agroforestry	22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA
	Agricultural mechanization	Promotion of mechanization	22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA
	Irrigation development	Promotion of irrigation	22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA
	Agricultural mechanization	Reduction of post-harvest losses	22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA
	Research and development	Promotion of dietary diversity among farmers	22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA/MoH/ComDev
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>To Increase Access To Better Markets By 50% Of Farmers By 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Promote Value-Addition and Manufacturing	Market linkages	Research and review of farmer market options	22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA
	Market linkages	Sensitization on crop markets	22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>To Increase Climate Resilience Among 50% Of Farming Households By 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Improve agriculture productivity	Agricultural mechanization	Promotion of climate smart agriculture	22,000 farmers in 104 zones, in all 26 camps	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	MoA

and production	Agribusiness development	Facilitate farmer access to insurance by engaging insurance companies on acceptable terms to farmers	Review insurance companies and select ones providing agriculture insurance: All the Camps		30 companies				MoA/SME	
	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitate existing dams	3 dams (Mashili, Kapyanga, Mulisa) 1 weir (Sala)	1 dam (Mashili), 1 weir (Sala)	1 dam (Kapyanga)	1 dam (Mashili)			DWRD/MoA	
	Infrastructure development	Construct new dams and identifying new dam sites	1 dam (Changula)	1 Dam Constructed	3 dam sites identified		3 dam sites identified		DWRD/MoA	
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>To promote value addition under Livestock by 2028</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>	
Improve agriculture productivity and production	Infrastructure development; (Construction of the following)	2 Classroom 1x3	Shibuyunji Central				1	1	MFL	
		2 Hostel Blocks					1	1	MFL	
		1 Ablution Bock					1		MFL	
		1 farmers Shelter					1		MFL	
		1 Biogas						1	MFL	
		8 Low Cost Houses					4	4	MFL	
		4 medium Cost Houses						2	2	MFL
		2 High Cost Houses						1	1	MFL
		Laboratory								MFL
		Goat pen							1	MFL
		Poultry Pen							1	MFL
		Rabbit pen							1	MFL
		Pig Pen							1	MFL
		Goat Pen							1	MFL
	Landscaping and pathways construction								1	MFL
Agribusiness development	Stock 100 cattle, for production and sales, Short course conductions and							100	MFL	

		lab sample analyses							
	Agribusiness development	Stock 100 pigs each for production and sales, Short course conduction and lab sample analyses						100	MFL
	Agribusiness development	Stock 100 goats each for production and sales, Short course conduction and lab sample analyses						100	MFL
	Extension services support	Procurement of 2 Toyota Hilux				1		1	MLF
	Extension services support	Procurement 1 20ton Fuso Truck						1	MLF
	Extension services support	Procurement 1 light truck				1			MLF
	Research and development	Increased short course training frequencies and laboratory analyses						1	MFL
Improve agriculture productivity and production	Extension services support	Lobby for more LAs/VAs from public & private sectors	Whole district		5	5	5	5	MFL
Improve agriculture productivity and production & Promote value-addition and manufacturing	Agribusiness development & Value chain development	Identification of sites in each vet camp for beef production	All vet camps		2	2	2	2	MFL
		Identification of milk collection centre sites	Kapyanga, Mukulikwa/ Shibuyinji Central		1	1	1	Milk collection centre	MFL

<b>Objective 7 To Improve livestock nutrition in the district during the Plan Period</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Improve agriculture productivity and production	Livestock development	Identification and acquiring of grazing land, pasture/forage growing/production	Whole district		2				MFL
	Livestock development	Procure 2 industrial feed production machinery	Shibuyunji Central/Mukulaikwa BC			2			MF
	Livestock development	2 Hay and silage production fields, concentrate formulations	Shibuyunji Central/Mukulaikwa BC				2		MFL
	Livestock development	2 Industrialization of livestock feed production	Shibuyunji Central/Mukulaikwa BC					2	MFL
	Livestock development	15 dip tanks and spray races	Shibuyunji Camp (5) Kabile Camp (5) Kapyanga Camp (5)	3	3	3	3	3	MFL
	Livestock development	Attraction of livestock drugs and therapeutics agro providers' sensitization	Whole district		5	5	5	5	MFL
<b>Objective 8 To Setup a Fish Hatchery for Fry/Fingerling Production and Supply by 2028</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Improve agriculture productivity and production	Fisheries and aquaculture development	Establish a fish farm for purposes of livestock farmers and others induction	Mukulaikwa breeding centre		5 ponds	10 ponds	10 ponds	10 ponds	MFL
	Fisheries and aquaculture development	Setup a fish hatchery for fish seed supply	Mukulaikwa B. C		1 hatchery	3 concrete holding ponds	3 concrete holding ponds	3 concrete holding ponds	MFL
<b>Objective 9 To Enhance Market Accessibility and Market Linkages for Fish Produce Throughout the Plan period</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>

Promote value-addition and manufacturing	market linkages for fish produce	All 4camp, 1block, 1district Agric/livestock shows & public functions	whole district		National Agric show platforms	Awareness on radios & TV sites	Awareness in Magazines& booklets	Combination of all awareness forms	MFL
	Skills training	Training meetings on fish farming as a business of potential farmers	Whole district		4 trainings:40 potential farmers	4 trainings:60 potential farmers	4 trainings:80 potential farmers	4 trainings for 100 potential fish farmers	MFL
<b>Objective 10</b>	<b>To Enhance Surveillance and Patrols on Gear Use for Fish Production during the plan period</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Improve agriculture productivity and production	Fisheries and aquaculture development	Enhance legal use of right gear for fish production	Whole district		10 land;10 water:1 fish ban	10 land;10 water:1 fish ban	10 land;10 water:1 fish ban	10 land;10 water:1 fish ban	MFL
<b>Objective 11</b>	<b>To Enhance Fisheries/Livestock/Veterinary Extension Service Provision for the District throughout the plan period</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Improve agriculture productivity and production	Extension services support	Monthly Licensing and registration of boats	Whole district		1	1	1	1	MFL
	Extension services support	Procure motor bikes for LAs/VAs/ Aquaculture Assistants/Fisheries Assistants service, district office utility vehicle	All camps		5	5	5	5	MFL/LA
Infrastructure Development	Extension services support	Construction of housing units for LAs/VAs/AAs/FAs	All camps		5	5	5	5	MFL
<b>Objective12</b>	<b>To Enhance Value Addition of Cultivated Crops And Reared Livestock By 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Promote value-addition and manufacturing	Value chain development	To Construct a Milling Plant and Oil processing Plant constructed	Mutumbe Shibuyunji				1	1	MoA
<b>Objective 13</b>	<b>To Increase Financial Literacy In the District By 2028</b>								

Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Location (By priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Promote financial inclusion	Financial education & Investment promotion	Training small and medium enterprises on Smart Financial Literacy(Budgeting , Debt, Saving & Investment)	Nampundwe ward Shibuyunji		1 training	1 training	1 training	1 training	CDE
<b>Objective 14</b>	<b>To Enhance Electricity/Energy Connectivity In The District from 1/3 pf the population to 2/3 By 2028</b>								
Strategy	Programme	Sub-Program	Location By Priority	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Enhance generation, transmission and distribution of electricity	Green and renewable energy	To generate electricity (solar power)	Chikonka Ward	6 consultative meetings	Phased construction	Phased construction	Phased construction	Supply of electricity to ZESCO	LA,ZESCO
	Electricity transmission and distribution	To enhance electricity connectivity through REA	The Whole District	Payment to REA of connectivity Fee	Connection depended on the plan to be developed				LA
Enhance management of petroleum products	Infrastructure development	Provide land for the construction of a filling station	Chikonka				1		LA
<b>Objective 15</b>	<b>To Form a Chamber of Commerce and Industry that will help Market Linkages Of Small And Medium Enterprises By 2028</b>								
Strategy	Programme	Sub-Program	Location By Priority	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Promote enterprise development	Enterprise development initiative	To form chamber of commerce & industry in the district	Nampundwe		1				MSMED
Promote enterprise development	Business development services provision	Engaging Zambia chamber of commerce in sensitization of Business owners, small and medium business owners.	Nampundwe, Shibuyunji & Kapyanga West		3 meetings	3 meetings	3meetings	3 meeting	MSMED,ZACCI ZANIS/NAIS

	Business development services provision	Conduct sensitization meetings on the importance and effectiveness of using E-commerce in order to Promote the Registration of Small Business	Nampundwe, Shibuyunji & Kapyanga West	5 sensitization meeting	5 sensitization meeting	5 sensitization meeting	5 sensitization meeting	5 sensitization meeting	LA, SMART ZAMBIA, PACRA, MSEM
<b>Objective 16</b>	<b>To Increase Entrepreneurship Infrastructure (Entrepreneurship Training Center, Bank, Filing Station, Market Area) In The District By 2028</b>								
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Program</b>	<b>Location Priority</b>	<b>By Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Promote enterprise development	Industrial Yards	To engage various traditional leaders and the community on the provision of land for the construction of these facilities	Areas where the land has been identified (this activity is demand driven)		4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	LA/Private Sector
Promote value-addition and manufacturing	Market linkages	Construction of a modern market	Chimbotela			Phased Construction	Phased Construction	Phased Construction and Completion	LA
	Market linkages	Construction of a market Shelters	Makombwe Kapyanga west Mukulaikwa Shikende Mutombe	1	1	1	1	1	LA
Promote technical, vocational and entrepreneurs hip skills	TEVET skills development	Construction of an Entrepreneurship Training Centre	Mukulaikwa Nampundwe				Build training centre	Build training centre	LA
Promote financial inclusion	Rural Finance	To Construct financial institutions and financial facilities	Chimbotela area				Construct bank	Other Financial Institutions	LA
<b>Objective 17</b>	<b>To Build More Standard Lodges /Guest Houses in the District during the Plan period</b>								
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Program</b>	<b>Location Priority</b>	<b>By Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>

Promote tourism diversification	Infrastructure development	To facilitate for land for the Hospitality Industry and or Construction of standard lodges	Where land is made available		1 lodge	1 lodge	1 lodge	1 lodge	LA
<b>Objective 18</b>	<b>To Enhance the Road Network In the District by the Year 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target 1</b>	<b>Target 2</b>	<b>Target 3</b>	<b>Target 4</b>	<b>Target 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Improve transport and logistics	Road development and maintenance	Purchase of Earth moving Equipment		2	4	2	2		LA
		To design and develop BOQs for upgrading of 150Km of Gravel Road to Bituminous standard	District	30Km	30km	30km	30Km	30Km	LA,DC
		Upgrading of 150Km of Gravel Road to Bituminous standard	12 Wards	30Km	30Km	30Km	30Km	30Km	DC,LA
		Construction of 200km township roads	12 Wards	40Km	40Km	40Km	40Km	40Km	LA,DC,
		Rehabilitation of the 15 existing bridges	12 Wards	1	1	2	2	2	LA/RDA
<b>Objective 19</b>	<b>To Complete Office Blocks for both Public And Private Institutions By The Year 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target 1</b>	<b>Target 2</b>	<b>Target 3</b>	<b>Target 4</b>	<b>Target 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Promote tourism diversification	Infrastructure development	To engage ministries of finance & infrastructure to fund the construction of uncompleted and new office blocks in the District.		Hold 4meetings	Hold 4meetings	Hold 4meetings	Hold 4meetings	Hold 4meetings	DC/MHIUD

		Completion of Administration Block which is standing at ring beam level	Chikonka ward					100%	DC/MHIUD
		Completion of Civic Center is standing at ring beam level	Chikonka Ward					100%	DC/MHIUD
		Completion of Post Officer standing at window level	Chikonka Ward					100%	DC/MHIUD
		Completion of DACO's office standing at window level	Chikonka Ward					100%	DC/DACO/MHIUD
		Completion for Livestock and Fisheries office which is standing @ 50% from completion	Chikonka Ward					100%	MHIUD
		Advertise land for the construction of office space for the private sector	Chikonka Ward		5 Plots				LA
<b>Objective 20</b>	<b>To Provide Accommodation for both Public Workers in the District the Year 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target 1</b>	<b>Target 2</b>	<b>Target 3</b>	<b>Target 4</b>	<b>Target 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Promote tourism diversification	Infrastructure development	Completion of 20 Low Cost Housing units; 9 at roof level & 11 at Ring Beam level	Chikonka Ward					100%	DC/MHIUD
		Completion of 2 High Cost Houses standing at ring beam level	Chikonka Ward					100%	DC
		Completion of 10 Medium Cost Housing units standing at roof and gable level	Chikonka Ward					100%	DC

		Completion of 10 Medium Cost Housing Units which are standing at roof level.	Nampudwe Ward					100%	LA/MHIUD
Promote tourism diversification	Infrastructure development	Repossession of plots allocated to applicants who have not yet accepted the offer of land	Nampundwe & Chikonka						LA
		Offering the parcels to other would be developers	Nampundwe & Chikonka						LA
		Facilitation of ownership for the private sector that may be interested in putting up housing units	Anywhere in the district where land is available						LA
		To provide affordable land for both commercial and individual developers	12 Wards						LA, Traditional leadership
		Engage into PPPs for various types of infrastructure development	Chikonka Nampundwe Any other in the district		1	2	3	3	LA
<b>Objective 21</b>	<b>To Increase Network Coverage by 45% by the Year 2034 In Order to Reach 100% Network Coverage for the Entire Shibuyunji District</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target 1</b>	<b>Target 2</b>	<b>Target 3</b>	<b>Target 4</b>	<b>Target 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Enhance digital capacity	Digital services promotion	Stakeholders engagements (network providers over network challenges)	Shibuyunji	2 meetings	4 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings		LA, DC

	ICT infrastructure development	Installation of new Network towers.	10 Wards	2	2	2	2	2	All Network providers
<b>Objective 22</b>	<b>To Enhance Water Resource Accessibility by 85% In the District By 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Enhance management and productive use of water resources	Water Resource management	Sensitization Activities	Priority sites and existing sites.	4	4	4	4	4	DWRD/STC
		Stake holder engagement	District level	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	DWRD/STC
		Formulate Dam Committees	Priority wards	5					DWRD/STC
		Construction and maintenance of Dams/weirs	Priority Sites in Wards	1 dam		1 weir		1 dam	DWRD

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

### 3.4.2 TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES BY 2034

By 2032, the development goal for Shibuyunji District is to elevate human and social development through initiatives that promote equitable access to quality health services, inclusive and improved education facilities, reliable access to clean water, and enhanced sanitation infrastructure. Our objective is to foster the well-being and prosperity of all residents, creating a sustainable and thriving society. The table below shows the various development objectives, priorities and strategies during the IDP period;

Table 42 - Human and Social: Development Objectives, Priorities and Strategies

<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>To Increase the Number of Health Facilities With Improved Water Supply and Sanitation System from 3 In 2023 to 14 By 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub- Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Increase access to quality health care	Infrastructure Development	Construct of water schemes (piped water) in all health facilities in the district	All health facilities (14 HFs): Masiteki RHP Shikatende RHP Mukulai kwa RHC Mutombe RHP Shachele RPH Chabota RHP		4 health facilities	4 health facilities	4 health facilities	2 health facilities	LA, Shibuyunji DHO, and water affairs

		Shamilimo RHP Kayanga RHP Mvumbe RHP Sichobo RHC Nampundwe RHC Kapyanga RHC Mwembezhi RHC Shabasonje RHC						
	Install handwashing basins inside Health Centres	Masiteki RHP Shikatende RHP Mukulaikwa RHC Mutombe RHP Shachele RPH Chabota RHP Shamilimo RHP Kayanga RHP Mvumbe RHP Sichobo RHC Nampundwe RHC Kapyanga RHC Mwembezhi RHC Shabasonje RHC		4 health facilities	4 health facilities	4 health facilities	2 health facilities	Shibuyunji DHO, LA
	Construction of waterborne toilets in all health facilities	Masiteki RHP Shikatende RHP Mukulaikwa RHC Mutombe RHP Shachele RPH Chabota RHP Shamilimo RHP Kayanga RHP Mvumbe RHP Sichobo RHC Nampundwe RHC Kapyanga RHC Mwembezhi RHC Shabasonje RHC		4 health facilities	4 health facilities	4 health facilities	2 health facilities	Shibuyunji DHO, LA

<b>Objective 2</b>									
<b>To construct a District Hospital and Upgrade some Health facilities to Mini Hospitals By 2028</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Increase access to quality health care	Infrastructure Development	Construct a district Hospital	Kalundu ward			1 Hospital			Shibuyunji DHO, LA
		Construct health posts in	3 Mukulaikwa (Mwiimbi), Nampeya (Kazoka) & Nakaiba (Chivumo)	1	2				LA
		Upgrade Health Centres to Mini Hospitals	3 Mukulaikwa RHC Nampundwe RHC Kapyanga RHC			1 mini hospital	1 mini hospital	1 mini hospital	Shibuyunji DHO, LA
<b>Objective 3</b>									
<b>To Increase The Percentage of Other Health Infrastructure from (Offices, Pharmacy, Health Centres) Estimated 60% In 2023 To 95% By 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub- Programme</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Increase access to quality health care	Infrastructure Development	Construct a bigger district pharmacy (Bulky store)	Shibuyunji DHO					1 Pharmacy bulky store	Shibuyunji DHO, LA
		Construction of staff houses in all health facilities	Masiteki RHP Shikatende RHP Mukulaikwa RHC Mutombe RHP Shachele RPH Chabota RHP Shamilimo RHP Kayanga RHP Mvumbe RHP Sichobo RHC Nampundwe RHC Kapyanga RHC Mwembezhi RHC Shabasonje RHC			10 houses	10 houses	6 houses	Shibuyunji DHO, LA

		To construct a maternity annex in all health facilities	Masiteki RHP Shikatende RHP Mukulaikwa RHC Mutombe RHP Shachele RPH Chabota RHP Shamilimo RHP Kayanga RHP Mvumbe RHP Sichobo RHC Nampundwe RHC Kapyanga RHC Mwembezhi RHC Shabasonje RHC		4 maternity Annex	4 maternity Annex	4 maternity Annex	2 maternity Annex	Shibuyunji DHO, Local Shibuyunji IDP Team
		Construction of DHO offices	Shibuyunji area Within the Township boundary				1 DHO offices		Shibuyunji DHO
		Construct 3 health posts	Mukulaikwa ward Kalundu ward Chabota ward			1 health post	1 health post	1 health post	Shibuyunji DHO, Local Shibuyunji IDP Team
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>To Increase Number of Functional Fleet from 10 (1 Ambulance, 4 Land cruisers, 5 Motorbikes) In 2022 to 20 (1 Truck, 4 Land cruisers, 1 Boat, 14 Motorbikes) By 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Increase access to quality health care	Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	Procure motorbikes for health facilities	Shikatende RHP Mutombe RHP Shamilimo RHP Mwembezhi RHC Mvumbe RHP Lutondo RHP Sala RHP Nampundwe RHC		3 motorbikes	5 motorbikes	3 motorbikes	3 motorbikes	Shibuyunji DHO
		Procure ambulances	Nampundwe RHC			1 Ambulance		1 Ambulance	Shibuyunji DHO, Local Shibuyunji IDP Team
		Procure a utility vehicle (5 tonnes truck)	Shibuyunji DHO				1 ton truck		Shibuyunji DHO, Local Shibuyunji IDP Team

		Procure Marine transport (boat)	Shabasonje RHC			1 boat			Shibuyunji DHO, Local Shibuyunji IDP Team
		Periodic maintenance of all fleet	All fleet in the district		5 fleet	5 fleet	5 fleet	5 Fleet	Shibuyunji DHO, Local Shibuyunji IDP Team
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>To Increase the Number Of Health Facilities with Incinerators from 1 In 2023 To 14 By 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Increase access to quality health care	Infrastructure Development	Construction of incinerators in all health facilities	All health facilities except Chabota RHP: Nampundwe RHC Sichobo RHC Shabasonje RHC Mukulaikwa RHC Kapyanga RHC Mwembezi RHC Masiteki RHP Mutombe RHP Kayanga RHP Shachele RHP Shamilimo RHP Shikatende RHP Mvumbe RHP		2 incinerator	5 incinerator	4 incinerator	2 incinerator	Shibuyunji DHO, Local Shibuyunji IDP Team
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>To Increase the Number of Health Facilities Connected to the National Grid (With Electricity ) from 7 In 2023 To 14 By 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Increase access to quality health care	Infrastructure Development	Connecting all health facilities to the national grid (provision of electricity) by 90%	Mutombe HP Shamilimo HP Kapyanga RHC Chabota HP Mvumbe HP Shikatende HP Kayanga HP		2 health facilities	2 health facilities	2 health facilities	1 health facility	Shibuyunji DHO, Local Shibuyunji IDP Team
<b>Objective 7</b>	<b>To Improve The Frequency Of Accessibility to Health Care by the Community Members By Debunking Some Myths About Some Health Care Services By 60% By 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>

Strengthen public health	Health education promotion	Engage traditional leaders to promote facility deliveries and ANC before 14 weeks	All Health Facilities	3 meetings	3 meetings	2 meetings	3 meetings	2 meetings	Shibuyunji DHO, LA
		Health education on myths surrounding health seeking behaviour in schools	All Schools (58 schools)	58 schools	58 schools	58 schools	58 schools	58 schools	Shibuyunji DHO, LA
<b>Objective 8</b>	<b>To Improve the Quality Of Services Offered By the Staff In Various Health Facilities throughout the plan period</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Increase access to quality health care	Human resource development	Conduct induction of new health workers	All health facilities		1 induction meeting	1 induction meeting	1 induction meeting	1 induction meeting	Shibuyunji DHO, LA
		Periodic re-induction of all health workers on the code of ethics	All health facilities		1 induction meeting	1 induction meeting	1 induction meeting	1 induction meeting	Shibuyunji DHO, LA
<b>Objective 9</b>	<b>To Rehabilitate At least 90% Of Existing Old Health Infrastructure In The District by 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Increase access to quality health care	Infrastructure Development	To renovate existing health centres	Mukulaikwa RHC Nampundwe RHC Sichobo RHC		1 Health centre	1 health Centre	1 Health centre		Shibuyunji DHO, LA
		To renovate the existing incinerator	Chabota Health post			1 incinerator			Shibuyunji DHO, LA
		Renovation of staff houses	Nampundwe RHC Sichobo RHC Kapyanga RHC Mukulaikwa RHC Shabasonje RHC		1 HF staff houses	2 HF Staff Houses	1 HF staff houses	1 HF staff houses	Shibuyunji DHO, LA
<b>Objective 10</b>	<b>Provide Adequate Infrastructure in the Education Sector By 2028</b>								

Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Location (By priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Infrastructure Development	To construct 50 teacher houses	Mukubota zone, Kapyanga zone, mwembezhi and Namoundwe Zone		12 Houses	12Houses	12Houses	14 houses	LA
	Infrastructure Development	Construct 4 boarding schools	Nampundwe zone, Kapyanga zone, mwembezhi zone and Mukubota Zone		1	1	1	1	LA
	Infrastructure Development	Upgrading 10 community schools to Primary Schools	Chabota Kalundu Makombwe Nampundwe			4	4	2	LA
	Infrastructure Development	Construct one district office	Chimbotela		1 district Office				LA
	Infrastructure Development	Construct one resource center	Nakaiba Ward			1 resource centre			LA
	Infrastructure Development	Construct 3 secondary schools	Chabota Kapyanga West Nampeya ward			1 Secondary School	1 Secondary School	1 Secondary School	LA/GRZ
	Infrastructure Development	Construct 30 Ablution Blocks	Chabota Kapyanga West Kalundu Makombwe			10	15	5	LA
	Infrastructure Development	Construct 1 tertiary education skills Centre	Makombwe Ward			1 Tertiary			LA
	Infrastructure Development	Construct 4 special education units	Nampundwe zone, Mukubota zone, Mwembezhi and kapyanga zones		1	1	1	1	LA
	Infrastructure Development	Construct 1 District Library	Kalundu Ward- Mwembezhi zone				1		LA

	Infrastructure Development	Construct 3 ECE centres	Nampundwe Kalundu Makombwe		1	1		1	LA
	Infrastructure Development	Construct 5 science laboratories	Nampeya, Kapyanga, Kalundu, Makombwe & Nampundwe				2	3	LA/MOE
	Infrastructure Development	Procure 14, 440 Desks	All wards	8000		2000	2000	2440	LA
	Infrastructure Development	Installation of 8 water schemes in 4 zones	Kapyanga Secondary, Olubi Community School, Kamweshi Community School, Shacele Secondary, Chisumbu Community School, Muchende, Mabanga Community and Mukulaikwa Primary		4	4			LA
	Infrastructure Development	Connect 10 schools to electricity energy	Nampundwe Zone (7), Mwembezi Zone (8) Kapyanga zone(7) and Mukubota(14)	1		5		4	LA
<b>Objective 11</b>	<b>To Lower Teacher Pupil Ratio By 2026 From 1:67 To 1 :40 at primary and 1:91ECE level to 1:40 ECE level by 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Human Resource Development	Recruit and deploy 286 teachers: 240 at primary Level & 41 at ECE	All the 12 wards		60 Teachers	60 Teachers	80Teachers	86 Teachers	MOE

<b>Objective 12</b>	<b>To Improve Community Response Towards Education throughout the Plan period</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Inclusive Education	Community sensitization	All Wards	12 wards	12 wards	12 wards	12 wards	12 wards	MOE/ZANIS
		Hold meetings with traditional leaders	At the palace and respective wards	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	MOE/ZANIS
<b>Objective 13</b>	<b>To Provide Adequate Teaching And Learning Materials Throughout the Plan Period</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Enhance science, technology, and innovation	Research and Development & Curriculum development	To procure teaching and learning aids for all grades 19000 copies	All 12 wards		4750	4750	4750	4750	LA
<b>Objective 14</b>	<b>To Enhance Monitoring And Evaluation Of The Teaching And Learning Processes by 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Transport and general administration	To procure 2 vehicles	DEBS offices for operations				1vehicle	1Vehicle	MOE
<b>Objective 15</b>	<b>To Empower the Low Capacity Households in the Social Sector In Order to Improve their Productivity and Livelihoods By 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Enhance welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people	Food security support	Food security Pack	Shibuyunji District (All Wards)	2500	3500	4500	5500	6500	GRZ/MCDSS
	if-help initiatives	Girls Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihood Project (GEWEL)	Shibuyunji District (All Wards)	1000	1200	1500	1700	1900	GRZ/World Bank/MCDSS
	if-help initiatives	Women Empowerment	Shibuyunji District (All Wards)	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	LA/GRZ
<b>Objective 16</b>	<b>3.4.3 TO PROVIDE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INCAPACITATED HOUSEHOLDS IN ORDER TO REDUCE EXTREME POVERTY BY 2028</b>								

Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Location (By priority)	(By)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Enhance welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people	Social Cash Transfer	Social Cash Transfer	Shibuyunji District (All Wards)		6000	9000	11000	13000	15000	GRZ/ UNICEF/ World Bank
	Public Welfare Assistant Scheme	Public Welfare Assistant Scheme	Shibuyunji District (All Wards)		50	50	100	150	150	LA/GRZ
	Food security support	Food Security Pack Programme	Shibuyunji District (All Wards)		2500	3500	4500	5500	6500	GRZ
	Food security support	Women Empowerment	Shibuyunji District (All Wards)		2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	GRZ/LA
	Food security support	Girls Education and Women Empowerment (GEWEL)	Shibuyunji District (All Wards)		1000	1200	1500	1700	1900	GRZ/World Bank
<b>Objective 17</b>	<b>To Improve Functional Literacy to the Community In Order To Reduce Illiteracy Levels And Improve Livelihoods By 2028</b>									
Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Location (By priority)	(By)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Reduce developmenta l inequalities	Life skills development and resilience building	Establish 8 Literacy Centres	Kalundu Mukulaikwa Nampeya Makombwe Kapyanga West Kapyanga East Sala Nampundwe			2	2	2	2	GRZ/LA.
		Construct 16 Literacy Classes	Kalundu Mukulaikwa Nampeya Makombwe Kapyanga West Kapyanga East Sala Nampundwe				6	5	5	GRZ/LA
		Procure Learning Materials	Shibuyunji District (All Wards)			20%	30%	25%	25%	GRZ/LA
		Recruit at least 48 Tutors	Shibuyunji District (All Wards)				12	12	12	12

		Conduct community sensitization and raise awareness to the community on the importance of literacy education through Headmen and radio	Shibuyunji District (All Wards)		3000	4000	5000	6000	MCDSS
		Provide basic monthly allowances for the tutors	Shibuyunji District (All Wards)		12	24	36	48	GRZ/LA
<b>Objective 18</b>	<b>To Enhance Ground Water Management Through Aquifer Mapping In The District By 50% By 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Improve access to clean and safe water supply	Water quality monitoring	To Increase the management of ground water sources through Aquifer Explorations & Development	All wards	1 site	1 site	1 site	1 site	1 site	DWRD/STC
		To Conduct Ground water exploration and protection for localized aquifer in the district.	All wards	1 site	1 site	1 site	1 site	1 site	DWRD/STC
<b>Objective 19</b>	<b>To Improve Water Reticulation System and Sanitation In the Urban Part of the District to 95% by 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Improve access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation	Infrastructure Development and Maintenance	Drill commercial boreholes for supply expansion. To Improve and Upgrade the Water Network System In the Peri- Urban Part of the District.	Nampudwe and other priority sites within the district	5					Lukanga Water, DWRD, STC

Objectives	To improve water reticulation system and sanitation in the urban part of the district to 100% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Improve access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation	Infrastructure Development and Maintenance	Formulate Sensitization Committee - LWSCO will construct and connect a sewer network system in the Peri-urban part of the district by 60% within 10 years	Nampundwe townships			1	1	1	LWSC
		Rehabilitation / Connect all households to the sewer system	Nampundwe townships	1	1	1	1	1	LWSC
Objectives	To Increase The Number Of Rural Households Accessing Clean And Safe Water Supply To 90% By 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Improve access to clean and safe water supply	Infrastructure Development and Maintenance	To Identify and map institutions with water facilities Working.	All health posts, schools and public places	50 sites	50 sites	50 sites	50 sites	50 sites	STC/DWRD,DEBS,MOH
		Development of Small Water schemes	All health posts, schools	12 sites	12 sites	12 sites	12 sites	12 sites	STC/DWRD
		Development of Small Water schemes	All public places.	12 sites	12 sites	12 sites	12 sites	12 sites	STC/DWRD
		Sensitizing the beneficiaries on Operations and Maintenance facilities.	Entire District	20	20	20	20	20	STC/DWRD,DEBS
Objectives	To Attain 95% Sanitation and Hygiene Levels In the District By 2028								
Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Improve Sanitation Services	Sanitation and hygiene promotion	Orientation Of DWASH Committee to Increase	District level	15	15	15	15	15	STC/DWRD

		awareness on WASH							
		Training Of Traditional Leaders to Increase awareness on WASH	Wards level	12	12	12	12	12	STC/DWRD
		Training of Community Champions/Are a Pump Minders to increase Capacity building	Ward level	15	15	15	15	15	STC/DWRD
		Training V-WASHE committees to increase capacity building of the V-WASHE committee	Ward level	20	20	20	20	20	STC/DWRD

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2022

#### 3.4.4 TO ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT SHIBUYUNJI DISTRICT BY 2034

By 2034, Shibuyunji District aims to achieve a sustainable and climate-resilient forestry sector, safeguarding and restoring vital ecosystems. Through responsible forest management practices, effective climate change mitigation, and community engagement, we strive to enhance biodiversity, combat deforestation, and promote environmental sustainability. Our goal is to create a greener and more resilient district, ensuring a harmonious coexistence between people and nature for the benefit of present and future generations.

The table below shows the various development objectives, priorities and strategies during the IDP period;

Table 43 - Environmental Sustainability: Development Objectives, Priorities and Strategies

Objective 1	To Promote awareness on Climate Change Adaption in the District by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation	Institutional framework strengthening	Enhanced vertical and horizontal communication channels	DDCC- Whole district	4 Meetings	4 Meetings	4 Meetings	4 Meetings	4 Meetings	LA, District Adm.
	Climate change mainstreaming	Conducting sensitization meetings to Enhance awareness in climate change adaption (traditional leaders)	The Whole District	Once Quarterly	Once Quarterly	Once Quarterly	Once Quarterly	Once Quarterly	MGEE
	Climate change mainstreaming	Conducting sensitization meetings to Enhance Community awareness in climate change adaption	All the wards	Once Quarterly	Once Quarterly	Once Quarterly	Once Quarterly	Once Quarterly	MGEE
Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation	Sustainable land, forest and water management	Intensification of sensitization against deforestation	The whole District especially the hot spots						MGEE
		Enhance nursery establishment to raise seedlings	In areas to be identified	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	MGEE
		Enhance afforestation and reforestation	21 Schools to be identified/communities	21 Schools/communities	21 Schools/communities	21 Schools/communities	21 Schools/communities	21 Schools/communities	MGEE

		n in schools and communities	ies to be identified						
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>To Enhance Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation Measures in the District by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation	Sustainable forest management	To train communities in beekeeping, mushroom growing as income generating activities	All the 12 wards	12	12	12	12	12	MGEE
	Sustainable forest management	Tree planting in Schools and Health Facilities	All the 12 wards	12	12	12	12	12	MGEE/LA/DEBS
	Green and Renewable Energy	To engage in a PPP for clean energy production through solar	Within the township boundary			Preliminary studies	Award of contract/ construction	Construction /Commissioning	LA
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>To Ensure that Environmental Management is Integrated in the Development Planning of the District throughout the Plan Period</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Promote Integrated Environmental Management	Urban and Regional Planning	Enforcement of development guidelines with regards to natural resources	Area of ecological importance e.g. GMA/ Water bodies etc.	When need arises	When need arises	When need arises	When need arises	When need arises	MGEE/LA
Chemical and Solid Waste	Creation of two	Creation of gazetted dumpsites-	Nampundwe Ward	1			1		LA

managem ent	gazetted dumpsites	land acquisition	& Kalundu Ward						
		Preparation of dumpsites EPBs	Nampund we Ward & Kalundu Ward	1			1		LA
		Constructio n of perimeter wall around the dumpsites	Nampund we Ward & Kalundu Ward		1			1	LA
		Constructio n of dumping area as required by law	Nampund we Ward & Kalundu Ward	1				1	LA
		Constructio n of toilets at the dumpsites	Nampund we Ward & Kalundu Ward		1			1	LA
		Drilling and Equipping of a borehole at each dumpsite	Nampund we Ward & Kalundu Ward		1			1	LA
		Constructio n of weigh bridges at each dump site	Nampund we Ward & Kalundu Ward			1		1	LA
		Commissioni ng	Nampund we Ward & Kalundu Ward			1		1	LA
	Waste managem ent To promote effective	Procuremen t of waste managem ent equipment	All wards where service is required	1					LA

	Solid Waste Management	Sensitize communities in urban areas of the district and those in Markets of waste management in Nampundwe and All 14 Markets in the district	All the Wards		4 (once every quarter)	4 (once every quarter)	4 (once every quarter)	LA	LA
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Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2022

### 3.4.5 TO CREATE A CONDUCTIVE GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES BY 2034

By 2034, our aim is to establish a transparent, accountable, and inclusive governance environment in Shibuyunji District. Through effective institutions, strong rule of law, and citizen participation, we seek to foster trust, promote social justice, and uphold human rights. This development goal is dedicated to promoting integrity, combating corruption, and ensuring that decision-making processes are accessible and responsive to the needs and aspirations of all residents. By achieving this goal, we aspire to build a prosperous and harmonious society where every individual can thrive and contribute to the district's sustainable development. The table below shows the various development objectives, priorities and strategies during the IDP period;

Table 44 - Good Governance Environment: Development Objectives, Priorities and Strategies

Objective 1	To Reduce Crime By 50% In Order To Effectively Protect Life And Property By 2028								
Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Strengthen the criminal and justice system and enhance rule of law	Crime prevention, detection and prosecution	Community Sensitization on crime (Victim Support Unit)	Shibuyunji District	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	ZP
	Infrastructure development	Construction of 4 police posts and 20 housing units in Kapyanga East, Mukulaikwa, Nakaiba and Kalundu ward respectively.	Kapyanga East, Mukulaikwa, Nakaiba and Kalundu		1 Post and 5 Housing Units	1 Post and 5 Housing Units	1 Post and 5 Housing Unit	1 Post and 5 Housing Unit	LA/GRZ/DONOR

	Crime prevention, detection and prosecution	Procure at least 4 (four) motor vehicles for easy operations	Shibuyunji District		1	1	1	1	GRZ/LA/DONOR
	Human resource development	Increase human resource from 39 to 120	Shibuyunji District		25	25	20	11	GRZ
	Infrastructure development	Construction of DEC offices	Chikonka		1				GRZ/LA/Donor
Strengthen the criminal and justice system and enhance rule of law	Infrastructure development	Establish four (4) local courts	Nampundwe, Kapyanga East, Mukulaikwa and Nakaiba		2	1	1	1	GRZ
	Infrastructure development	Construct four (5) local courts and a magistrate court	Nampundwe, Kapyanga East, Mukulaikwa, Nakaiba and Chikonka		2	1	1	1	GRZ/LA
	Infrastructure development	Construct a magistrate court	Chikonka Ward		1				GRZ
	Infrastructure development	Construction of 25 correctional facility housing units	Chikonka			10	10	5	GRZ/LA/Donor
	Infrastructure development	Construction of correctional facility & offices	Chikonka			1	1		GRZ/LA/Donor
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>To enhance land Management in the District by 2028</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Strengthening land management and administration	Land management and administration	Fully Implementation of the LAPs already produced through Community participatory approaches	Chimboleta, Top Kasunka & 2012 Plots			1	1	1	LA

	Land Management and administration	Preparation of two LAPs through Community participation	Small Holdings – Outside the Township Boundary Industrial Park- Within the Township Boundary			1	1		LA
	National land titling	Upgrading of Informal Settlements through community participation	Part of Top Kasunka, Zaire, Site and service Womba		1		1	2	LA
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>To Promote effective coordination in all the levels of governance throughout the plan period</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
Decentralize public service delivery systems	Sector decentralization	Management meetings	Council Offices	12	12	12	12	12	LA
		Devolution task force meetings	Council Offices/DA	4	4	4	4	4	LA
		DDCC	Council Offices/DA	4	4	4	4	4	LA/DA
		DDCC Sub Committee Meetings	Council Offices/DA	4	4	4	4	4	Cluster Chairpersons
		Council meeting	Council Offices	4	4	4	4	4	LA
		Special Council Meeting	Council Offices	2	2	2	2	2	LA
		Committee Meetings	Council Offices	4	4	4	4	4	LA
		WDCs Quarterly Meetings	In the respective Wards	48	48	48	48	48	LA
		Construction of WDC offices	All 12 wards		12				LA
		Elections of the WDCs in each ward	All Wards	1			1		LA

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2022

## 4 PART FIVE (05) - SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

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The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) plays a crucial role in guiding the spatial development and land use planning of a region or area. Its primary purpose is to provide a long-term strategic vision and framework for guiding sustainable development and managing land use within a specific geographic context. The roles and purpose of the Shibuyunji SDF shall include:

### a. Integrated Planning

The SDF shall promote integrated planning by considering various sectors such as housing, transportation, economic development, environmental conservation, and social infrastructure in a coordinated manner. It seeks to avoid isolated development decisions that may lead to inefficiencies and negative impacts.

### b. Land Use Allocation

The SDF shall guide the allocation of land for different uses, such as residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, and conservation areas. It aims to optimize land use to meet current and future needs while safeguarding environmental assets.

### c. Resource Management

The SDF shall provide a framework for managing natural resources, water bodies, and ecologically sensitive areas. It seeks to protect biodiversity, water quality, and other environmental assets critical for the district's ecological health.

### d. Spatial Equity and Social Inclusion

The SDF shall address spatial disparities and promotes spatial equity by ensuring that development benefits are distributed equitably across different communities and demographic groups. It aims to enhance social inclusion and reduce spatial inequalities.

### e. Infrastructure Planning

The SDF shall guide the location and design of infrastructure, such as roads, public transportation, utilities, and social amenities, to support the district's growth and development.

### f. Coordinated Governance

The SDF shall foster coordination and collaboration among various government departments, agencies and so on, involved in planning and development. It facilitates a coherent approach to decision-making and resource allocation.

### g. Legal and Policy Framework

The SDF shall provide a basis for the development of zoning regulations, land use bylaws, and other planning instruments. It helps to ensure that development decisions are consistent with the broader spatial vision and objectives.

## 4.1 THE URBAN FORM AND SPATIAL LAND USE DEVELOPMENT IN SHIBUYUNJI DISTRICT

Creating a comprehensive spatial development framework for the Shibuyunji IDP involves designing strategies and plans to address the core issues identified.

The spatial framework shall outline the different approaches through which development projects and programs will be executed. It shall serve a dual purpose in the district by functioning both as a regulatory tool and a means for development. Spatial planning shall involve identifying specific geographical locations for development projects and programs, encompassing economic, social, and governance aspects of the Integrated Development Plan.

#### 4.1.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE EXISTING SETTLEMENT PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT

##### Overall Settlement Pattern

More than 70 % of the land in Shibuyunji District is Traditional, with the south and western parts being covered by Kafue Flats GMA and part of the Blue Lagoon National Park. The growth of settlements in the district is generally along main access roads, growth centres and agricultural/farm patterns. Nampundwe Township is the main growth centre, this is because of the mining activities within the area (KCM and Nsanje Mine), the sugar plantation and other economic activities taking place in the area.

The planning boundary in Nampundwe covers a total of 65 ha. However, there is limited to no land for township development or expansion. This is mainly because of the restricted areas due to underground mining activities as the some surface areas are not safe for development. This, coupled with the fact that some areas boarding the planning boundary are still customary has really put pressure on the local authority to provide land for housing and various amenities for the fast growing population.

After being created, the local authority was given about 7.5km<sup>2</sup> (7500ha) of land by the traditional leadership for the development of the Township. This area is situated about 20km North West of Nampundwe Township. Despite having planning rights in this area, the local authority has faced quite a number of challenges in terms of administering land for developmental purposes as well as land management/control. Out of this 7500ha only 40 ha has been planned (LAP) in 2017 but, has not been implemented.

#### 4.1.2 ASSESSMENT OF OTHER EXISTING LAND USES

Shibuyunji district with its close proximity to Lusaka has abundant land for industrial and commercial agriculture among others, this is evidenced by the high rate at which land is been converted to leasehold tenure. The district has limited water bodies, and mostly rely on seasonal and rain dependent streams for agriculture, the district is blessed with a number of mineral deposits such as copper, iron ores, limestone and copper pyrite. The district also has potential for energy generation due to availability of vast land for solar energy.

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

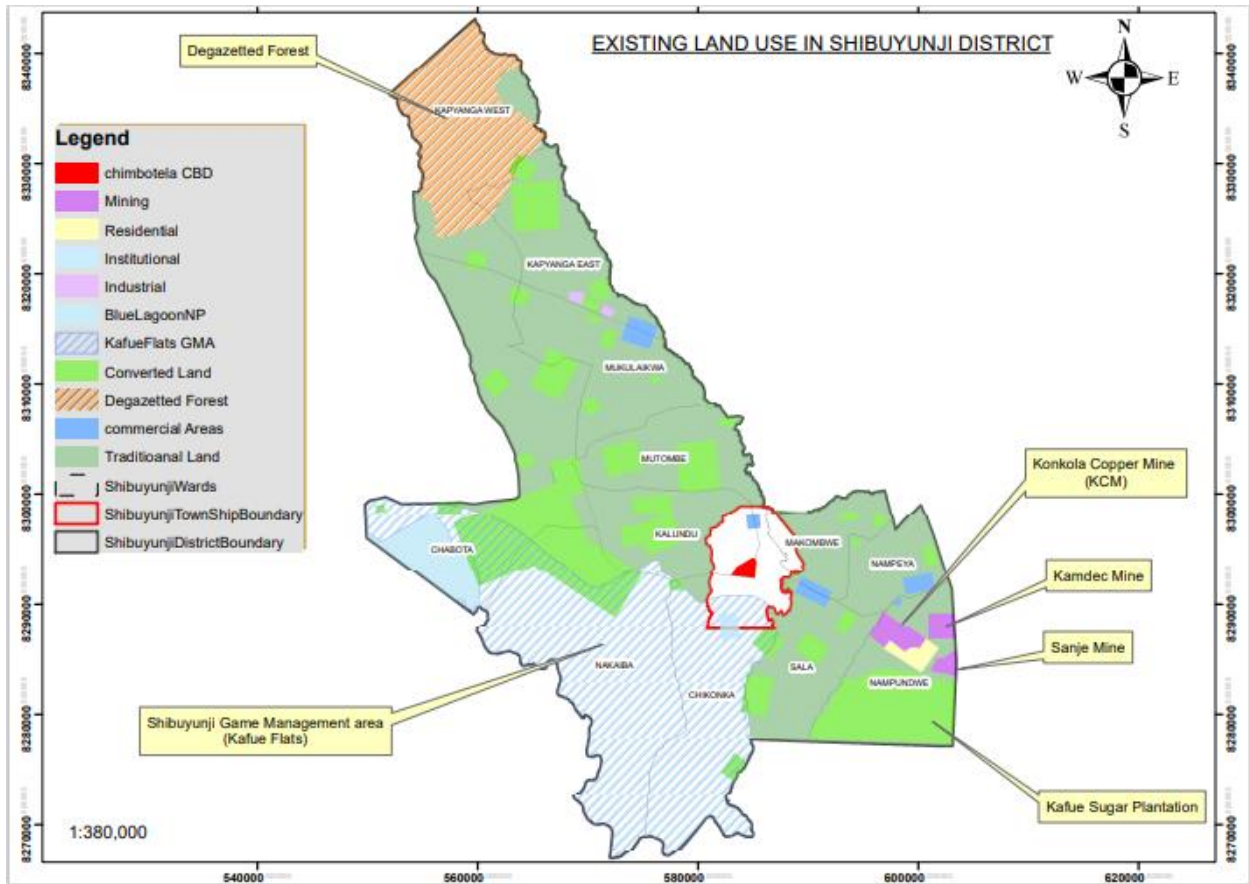


Figure 22 - District Land Use

Figure shows the existing land uses in Shibuyunji district, the Kafue Flat GMA, Blue Lagoon National Park, Degazetted Forest, the CBD, Agriculture (Converted and Customary), Commercial and Residential. The major land uses in the township/District include residential, Agriculture and commercial.

#### 4.1.3 URBANISING VILLAGES AND GROWTH NODES

Urbanization is taking place in the following villages/areas, Shamilimo, Nampundwe turn-off Shibuyunji, Shikatende, Mutombe, Situmbeko, Mulisa and Jamu villages. All the growth nodes identified above are active with the majority nodes being active in commercial and agricultural activities.

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

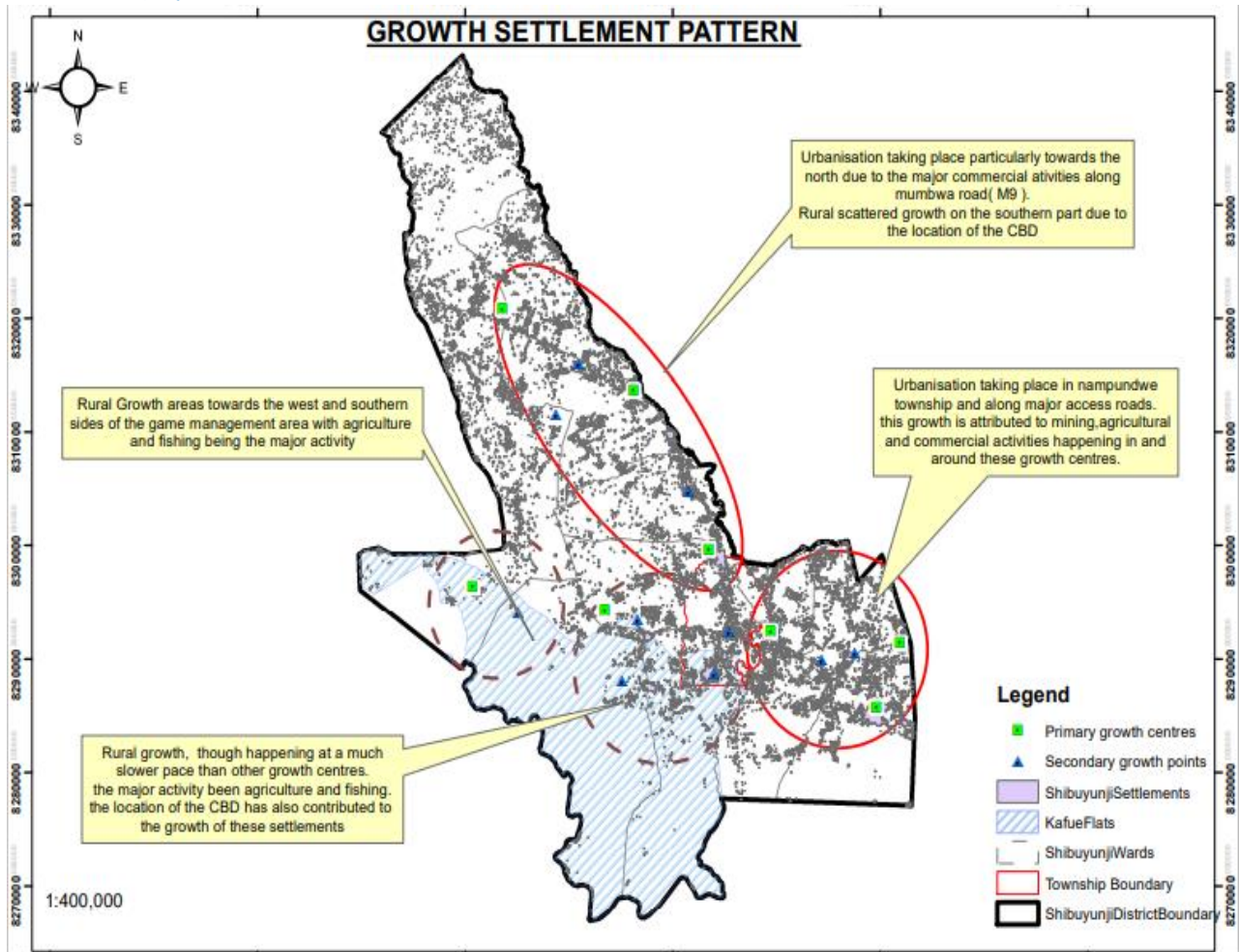


Figure 23 - Settlement Growth Pattern.

#### 4.1.4 URBAN EXPANSION AND PERI-URBAN AREAS IN THE DISTRICT

Nampundwe township being the fast growing township in shibuyunji has reached its ceiling in terms of urban expansion, there's no further room for expansion because the township is surrounded by the mines and private owned farms, despite this, the township has continued expanding and as a result of this, there's a lot of encroachment on mine land as well as private owned land.

In order to cartel this, there is need to develop the CBD (within the township boundary) for future expansion and development of the district. Informal Settlements have continued to sprawl in the planned area of the CBD and the area yet to be planned without adhering/following the land use map for the township boundary.

One of the major challenges is the issue of settlers who were found on the ground at the point of creation of the district some of whom have taken advantage of the situation and are selling to others within the same boundary. As such, there is need to put up strict measures and resettlement and compensation plans in order to secure the land falling within the planning boundary so as to facilitate for urban growth and controlled spatial

planning. As can be observed in the figure below the area has vast land for the development of residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural land uses.

SOURCE: SHIBUYUNJI IDP TEAM 2023

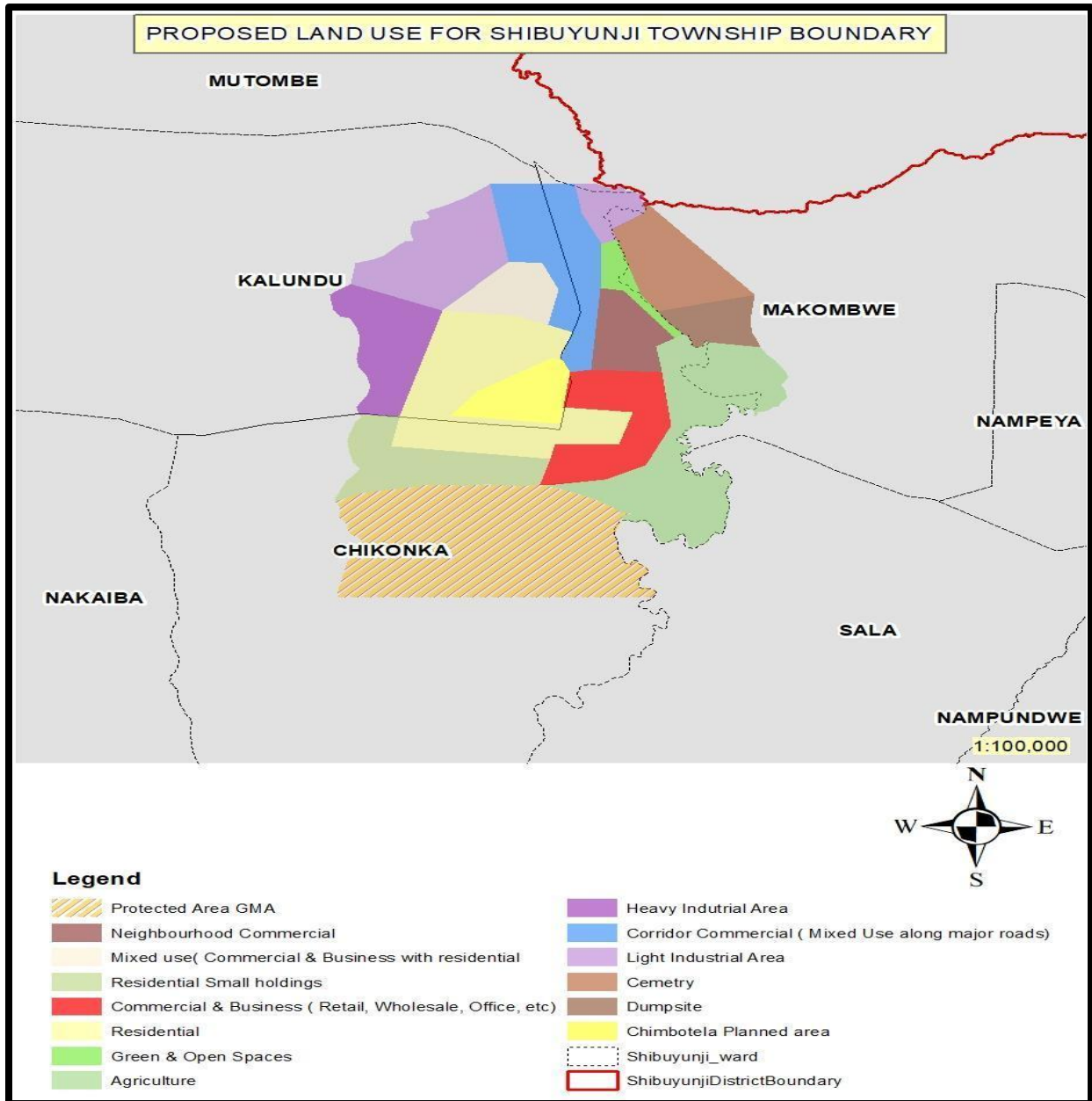


Figure 24 - Urban Growth and Township Expansion

#### 4.1.5 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

The figure below shows the three (3) informal settlements within the township namely Top Kasunka in part, Site and Service, Zaire and part of Womba. Because of the fast growing population and demand for land the 2 compounds (Zaire and Site and Service) which happen to be the oldest informal settlements have merged thereby becoming the most populated areas in the township.

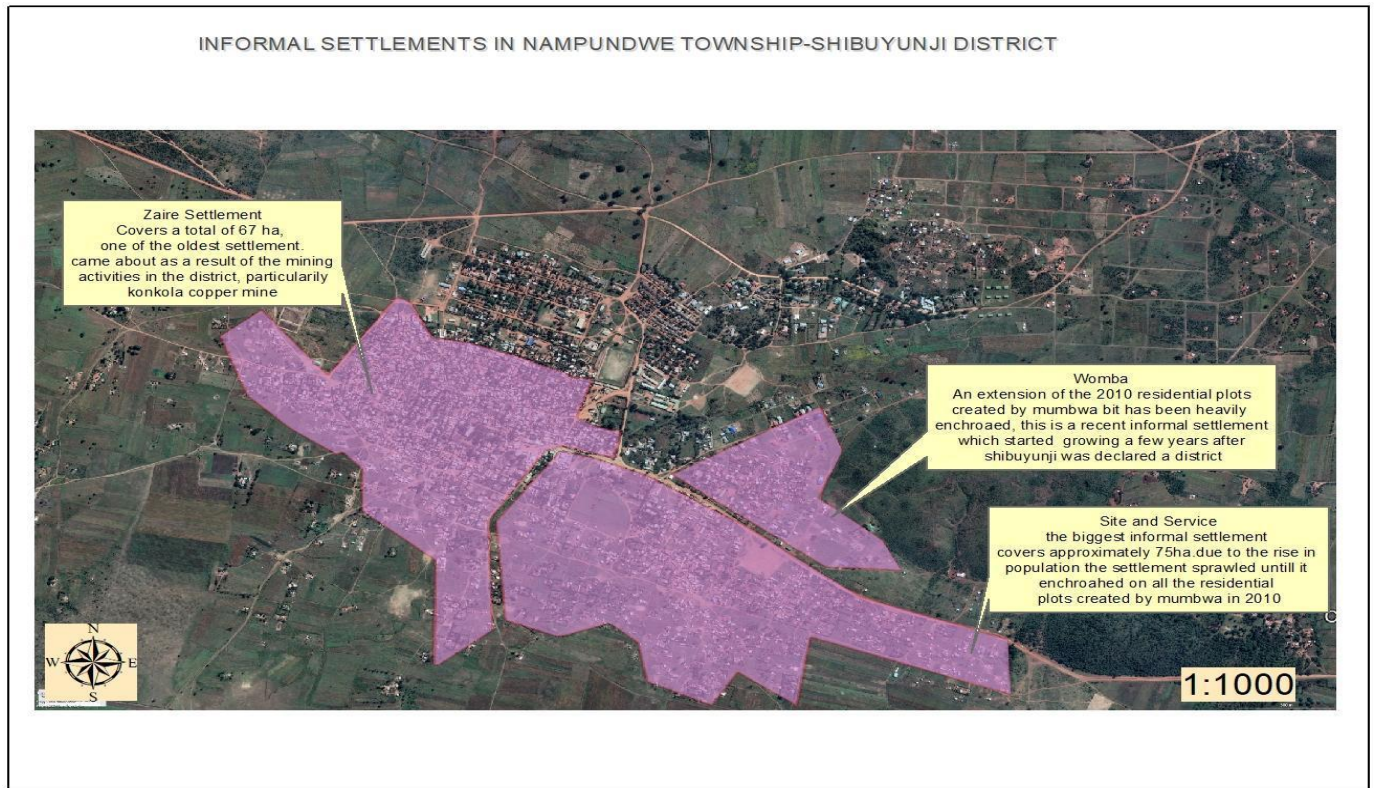


Figure 25 -: Informal Settlements In Nampundwe

## 4.2 IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS ON FUTURE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

### 4.2.1 IMPACT ON OVERALL SETTLEMENT PATTERN

Due to the increased activities taking place in the villages, particularly around growth nodes and along the main roads, settlements have also continued growing along the main road and around existing growth nodes. As a result of this situation it has now become difficult to provide services to the rural communities. The continued growth in urban population has led to the densification of informal settlements falling within the township boundary with much growth taking place around Chimbotele and Lutheran areas. There is also a notable increase in the demand for land for small holdings, commercial, industrial as well as residential.

### 4.2.2 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS ON LAND USE

#### 4.2.2.1 FORESTS AND THE GAME MANAGEMENT AREA

The game management area falls under customary land and has been encroached partly. If the current development trends continue coupled with population increase, most of it, if not all of it will be exhausted. Currently part of it has been offered to various applicants as farmland and commercial space and yet the demand for what is left of it is still very high. For the forest, unless the government makes reverse the degazettement of the Kawena forest, its current use will see a shift in land use to various agricultural, commercial and in some extent industrial uses within what was called the Kawena Forest.

#### 4.2.2.2 FARMING- (AGRICULTURAL LAND CONVERSION)

The planning survey and issues report has elaborated the high demand for land in Shibuyunji due to its proximity of Lusaka City. This demand has led to the conversion of land from customary land to state land which is obtained from the traditional authority. However the administration of this land is not done in an orderly manner (no zoning) and has the potential to turn the district into a big shanty area if left unchecked.

#### 4.2.2.3 LAND WITHIN THE TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY – VARIOUS LAND USES

The high value that has been placed on land has contributed to sale of land to unsuspecting clients even in what is deemed as the township boundary. This has led to the regularization of some of these parcels however if this trend continues the local authority will lose out on prime land that it could have used in managing the space effectively. Equally if the compensation issues at Chimbotela are not quickly settled, the whole CBD will become an informal settlement

#### 4.2.2.4 MINING

Currently most of the mining activities are taking place in Nampundwe ward of the IDP area. Because mining is propulsive in nature and also Nampundwe being the highest population ward in the district, the demand for housing and other services is very high. However there is limited space for expansion because of most of the prime land falls under the mine's (KCM) surface rights whilst the other falls under customary tenure with a small portion under the Council's jurisdiction (state land). The high demand for land especially by those with the purchasing power e.g. the miners, has and will continue to put pressure on the traditional leadership to keep selling. This trend in the absence of planning agreement to guide the administration of land by the traditional leadership will fuel the proliferation of informal settlements.

### 4.2.3 DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

This part of the IDP explore three development scenarios which were reviewed from which one scenario is picked as the best development scenario to help attain the district vision during the plan period. It begins by first highlighting the current state of spatial scenario in the district and what the case would be if nothing is done then discusses the three scenarios as indicated above.

#### 4.2.3.1 THE DO NOTHING SCENARIO

The "do nothing" development scenario suggests that everything would have to stay the same. At present, the district is considered a hotspot due to the high probability of it becoming a desert if the existing patterns of deforestation persist, either for commercial motives or to support traditional methods of living (such as wood fuel or charcoal), with few or no efforts made to afforest and reforest.

It would imply that the uncoordinated approach to planning and development in some cases amongst government departments; the government and the traditional leadership; within the traditional leadership, will further hamper development in the district.

If action is not taken, the unsustainable sale, administration, and management of customary land will be encouraged even more. This would lead to the emergence of haphazard townships, restrict the town's potential for future growth, and rob future generations of their heritage.

## ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

### 4.2.3.2 DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO NO. 1

#### Development through Economic Diversification in a Sustainable Manner

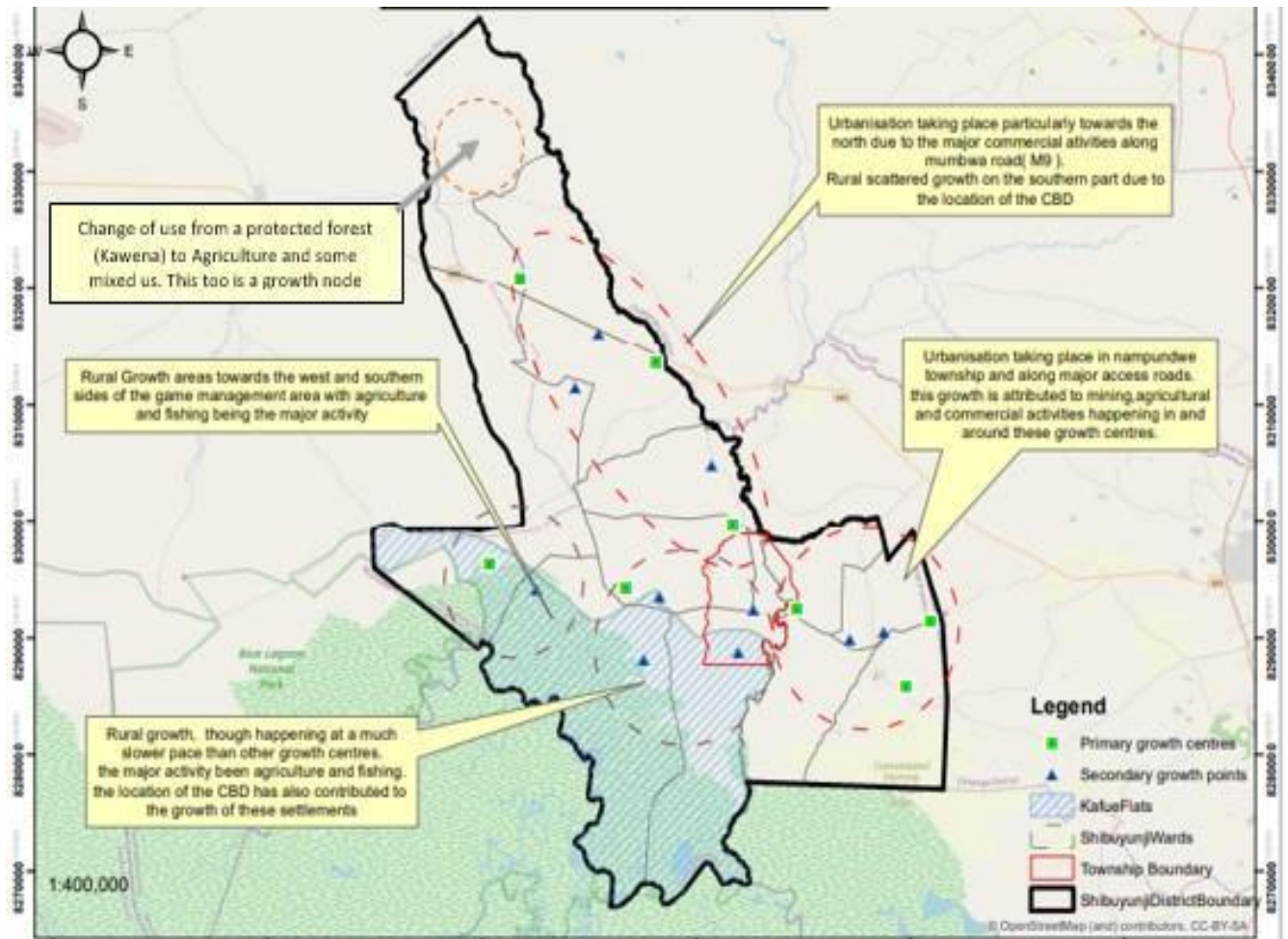
This development scenario has the aim of promoting the competitive and comparative advantage of Shibuyunji district through the promotion of mining and agricultural related value addition industries. This will promote local economic development and trade between Shibuyunji and the other districts in the province which is critical to the viability of the manufacturing sector which the district intends to develop.

The following have been identified as some of the major growth poles in the district.

1. Nampundwe Ward; Mining activities already taking place and potential Mining processing plants. Additionally, this is where part of Kafue Sugar is sited. The two sectors are propulsive in nature hence growth around this area inevitable.
2. Chikonka Ward; This is where the township is located and the district's Central Business District CBD is located in this ward as such, development in this area is a must during the plan period. The plan also projects a lot of private sector investment in this area through clean energy production and an injection in the development of housing units and other critical land uses to the economy of the district. The District Industrial park will also be located in this ward
3. Nakaiba Ward; This is where the fishing cap is located and it is envisaged that there will be massive development in this area in other to promote nutrition in the district but also provide an alternative livelihood activity that will consequently reduce the dependency on charcoal production for sale. Here environmentally friendly practices must be encouraged as the fishing is done in the Kafue Flats which is one of the areas of ecological importance in the district
4. The area between Mutombe and Mukulaikwa Ward; Most of the agricultural related industries would be sited around this area.
5. Kapyanga West Ward (former Kawena forest): A local area plan for the area has already be done and would be developer already located lots in the area. Growth in the area is anticipated

This development scenario aims at creating hubs that are self-sustaining to reduce overdependence on the main city center/main node/CBD etc. The nodes created are of mixed land use to ensure self-sustainability. The node network shows that while we are creating self-sustaining hubs through the nodes, there is still some linkage to other nodes and the main node through transportation networks, and other necessities of life. Not all the development needs may be met in one area thus one might need to access them in a different area. This scenario is also keen on promoting economic development but certainly not at the expense of the environment and the social sector.

Figure 26 - Scenario No. 1- protecting valuable natural, economic or heritage resources



Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team, 2023

#### 4.2.3.3 SCENARIO NO. 2

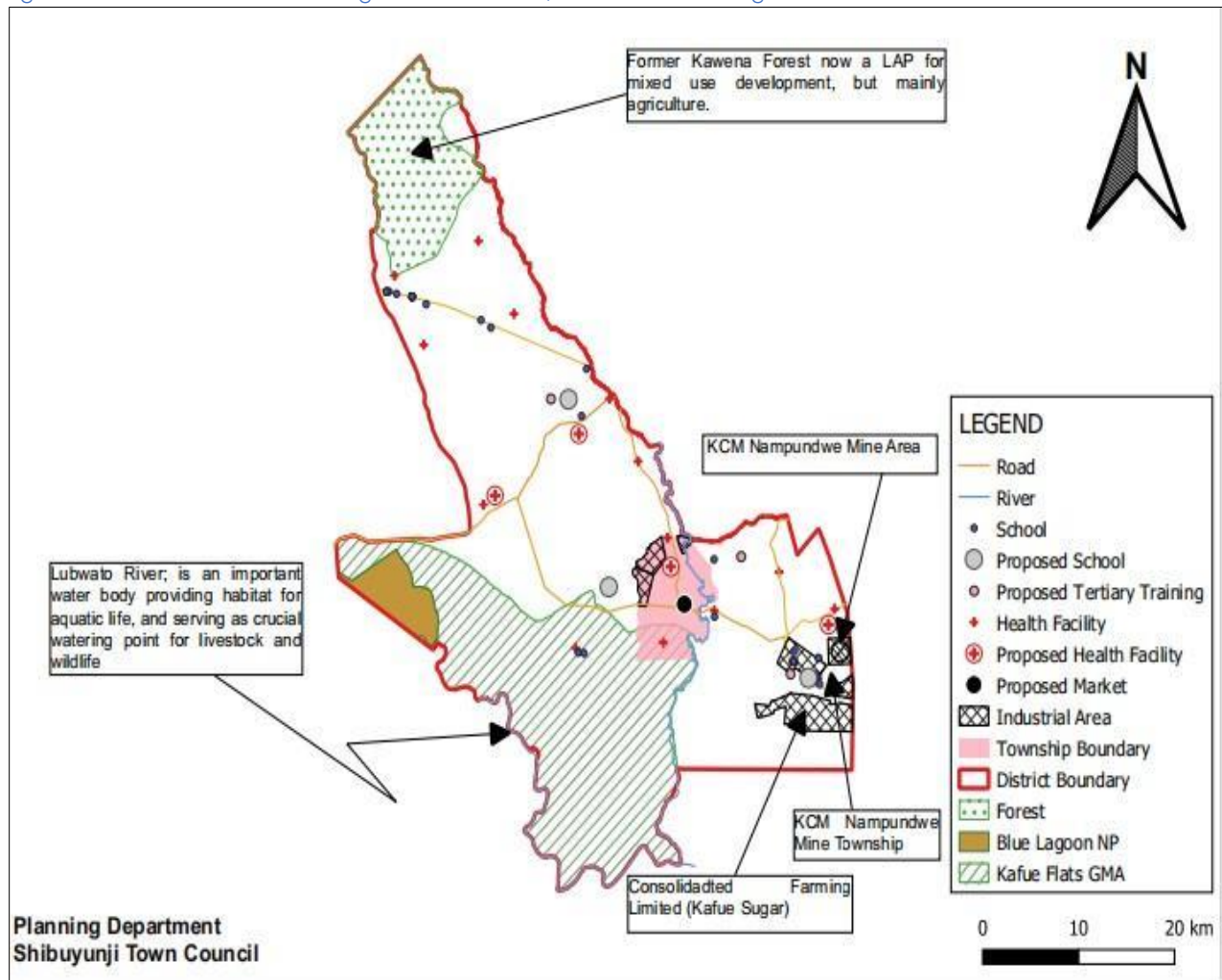
##### Sustainable Environment and Social Development

The primary focus for this development scenario is on developing the district while making sure that the natural environment is protected. With the Kawena Forest which was the only Forest Reserve in the district degazetted, and the high rate of deforestation in most parts of the district making it one of the hot spots for forestry loss, the need to promote the regeneration of forests and natural vegetation cannot be overemphasized. This would be achieved through the creation community forests, two of which have already been created by the forestry department. Additionally, the local authority in partnership with the department of National Parks and Wildlife will ensure to strictly regulate the type of land uses and development that will be allowed in the game management area to conform to the uses that do not jeopardize the essence of the GMA.

According to the Guidelines for Integrated Development Planning; volume 3, (GRZ, 2019), this development scenario is buttressed by the concept of protection whose emphasis is on protecting valuable natural, economic or heritage resources, such as agricultural land, wetlands, ecological corridors or scenic landscapes [.....].

Further, this development scenario attempts to enhance access to Basic Services including health care, social security, and other amenities. The objective is to increase service delivery through equitable distribution of education and health infrastructure in each ward to ensure that population travel distances are drastically decreased.

Figure 27 - Scenario No. 2- Protecting Valuable Natural, Economic Or Heritage Resources



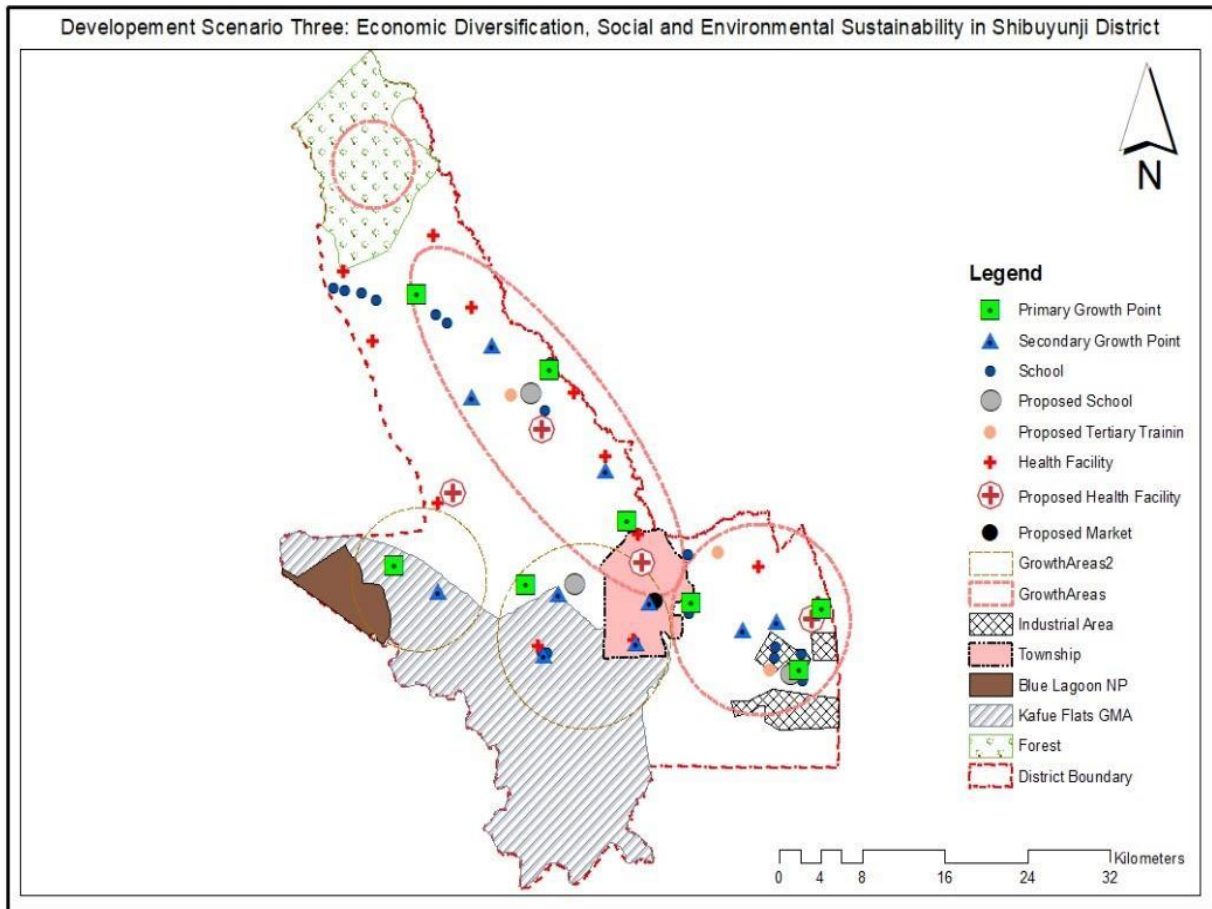
Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

#### 4.2.3.4 SCENARIO NO. 3

##### Development through Economic Diversification Social and Environmental Sustainability

This development scenario is a fusion of the development scenario one (1) and development scenario two (2). This scenario embraces sustainability as it promotes development which will strike a balance in the social and environmental sectors while fostering economic development in the district.

Figure 28 - Scenario No. 3- Promoting Development Through Economic Diversification, Social And Environmental Sustainability



Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

#### 4.2.3.5 SELECTION OF SCENARIOS

The best development scenario option is scenario three (3) as it resonates very well with vision of the district i.e., “A prosperous, economically and Climate Resilient District by 2034.” It also speaks to a number of sustainable development goals which the district is keen on positively contributing to.

### 4.3 LAND USE PLANNING, POLICIES AND PROPOSALS

#### 4.3.1 LAND USE PLANNING, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING, MAINTAINING OR PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

##### 4.3.1.1 CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)

The CBD will serve as the primary hub for government, public, small-scale, and commercial enterprises, as well as national, civic, and cultural Organisations. For Shibuyunji District the CBD is called Chimbotele. Strict regulations will be implemented in the CBD to guarantee excellent building design management and the delivery of utilities. The following will be the permitted and prohibited uses in the CBD.

Table 45 - LAND USE POLICIES WITHIN THE CBD

Permitted Use	Unpermitted Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Commercial Developments</li> <li>● Light Industrial development</li> <li>● Residential developments</li> <li>● Afforestation</li> <li>● Re-forestation</li> <li>● Educational and Scientific Research Centres</li> <li>● Sport and Recreation Facilities</li> <li>● Open Spaces and parks</li> <li>● Commercial office development</li> <li>● Shops and restaurants</li> <li>● Government business</li> <li>● Banks</li> <li>● High rise flats and apartments</li> <li>● Lodges</li> <li>● Car park</li> <li>● Transport stations</li> <li>● Markets for manufactured goods</li> <li>● Mini hospitals</li> <li>● Pharmacies</li> <li>● Service Stations</li> <li>● Police Station</li> <li>● Child Care Centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mining</li> <li>● Heavy Industrial development</li> <li>● Cemeteries and crematoriums</li> <li>● Dumpsite</li> <li>● Fishing and fish processing</li> <li>● Intensive cultivation</li> <li>● Animal husbandry</li> <li>● Major Warehousing</li> <li>● Animal slaughterhouses</li> <li>● Intensive cultivation</li> </ul>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

##### 4.3.1.2 SMALL HOLDINGS

The Local Authority will prepare a local area plan in support of small holding in the district. This is in line with the very high demand for farm land in the district. However, the Small holdings will not be located within the Township boundary as this will further reduce the space for full development of the town. This land use will be provided for at the periphery of the township boundary or even away from it.

Housing, small enterprises, animal husbandry, and agricultural processing which will support value addition, are among the developmental activities that should be encouraged in this zone. Heavy Industries, cemeteries and major house developments, will not be allowed.

##### 4.3.1.3 RESIDENTIAL AREAS

This IDP endeavors to ensure that the Local Area Plans that the local authority currently has (Chimbotela, Top Kasunka and the 2012 Mumbwa Plots) are fully implemented. The local authority will also promote the regularization of land for (part of Womba and kasunka areas) to help increase the accessibility to security of tenure of most occupants. The following will be the considerations under the residential land use

**High-Cost Residential Area:** The construction of low-density residential units will be permitted in such areas. Open spaces, places of worship are some of the uses in these areas. It may also be possible for locals to build flats and apartments, or other multi-story residential buildings.

**Medium Cost Residential Area:** Medium-sized residential properties, including detached, semi-detached, and compound residences, will be found in these locations. It may be possible to allow minor retail complexes, public open spaces, and recreational amenities to support daily shopping.

**Low-Cost Residential Area:** densely populated low cost housing. The informal housing is also accommodated in this type of housing which will be upgraded. . Public open spaces, and recreation facilities as well as small retail developments may be permitted to accommodate day to day shopping.

#### 4.3.1.4 INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Since the district is in its infancy in term of industrialization, the demand for industrial space both light and heavy is huge. The table below indicated what will and will not be permitted.

Table 46 - LAND USES WITHIN INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Permitted Use	Unpermitted Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mining</li> <li>● Solar Power Plant</li> <li>● Commercial Developments</li> <li>● Heavy and Light Industrial development</li> <li>● Major Warehousing</li> <li>● Vehicle Repair</li> <li>● Residential developments</li> <li>● Afforestation</li> <li>● Re-forestation</li> <li>● Fishing and fish processing</li> <li>● Open Spaces and parks</li> <li>● Commercial office development</li> <li>● Shops and restaurants</li> <li>● Animal slaughterhouses</li> <li>● Government business</li> <li>● Banks</li> <li>● Car park</li> <li>● Transport stations</li> <li>● Service Stations</li> <li>● Police Post</li> <li>● Medical facilities for emergency services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hospitals/Clinics</li> <li>● Cemeteries and crematoriums</li> <li>● Dumpsite</li> <li>● Animal husbandry</li> <li>● Child Care Centres</li> <li>● Places of worship</li> <li>● Intensive cultivation</li> <li>● Sport and Recreation Facilities</li> <li>● High rise flats and apartments</li> <li>● Lodges</li> </ul>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

#### Special Use

This IDP area will also include the following special uses:

- Cemeteries/crematoriums/Funeral home
- Dumpsites (two sites within the IDP area)
- Dams and water kiosks

- Dump site

#### 4.3.2 LAND USE PLANNING OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING, MAINTAINING OR PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

1. Improve intra and inter connectivity in the district through a good transportation system i.e., road network and water transport
2. Provision of skills development so that the district can boost of a range of skill sets to help spur local economic development.
3. Facilitation of good recreation facilities in the district
4. Encourage the development of low-income and inexpensive homes by implementing appropriate land use zoning as well as providing extensive municipal infrastructural services. Vehicles such as the ones offered by the Zambian National Building society and the National Housing Authority and so on can be used.
5. Injection of funds in the local economy through the Constituency Development fund Empowerment grants and loans and Community Projects (local contractors);
6. Enforcement of various regulations to ensure that the economy of the district does not thrive at the expense of the social and environmental sectors thus promoting sustainability
7. Encouraging stakeholder participation in different development initiatives to guarantee that planning is done for a shared interest.

Table 47 - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LAND USE POLICIES

Permitted Use	Unpermitted Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Commercial Developments</li> <li>● Transportation</li> <li>● Mining</li> <li>● Heavy and Light Industrial development</li> <li>● Fishing and fish processing</li> <li>● Intensive cultivation</li> <li>● Animal husbandry</li> <li>● Residential developments</li> <li>● Afforestation</li> <li>● Re-forestation</li> <li>● Cemeteries and crematoriums</li> <li>● Open dumping and discharge of solid or liquid waste</li> <li>● Educational and Scientific Research Centres</li> <li>● Sport and Recreation Facilities</li> <li>● Open Spaces and parks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Land Uses that might have the potential harm the environment without proper mitigation measures</li> <li>● Activities that may contribute negatively to climate change.</li> </ul>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

#### 4.3.3 SPECIFIC PROTECTION ZONES

##### Areas of Environmental Sensitivity or Cultural and Historical Importance or Areas of Importance for Disaster Management Purposes

Shibuyunji District boasts diverse ecosystems supporting a rich array of plant and animal species. Notable biodiversity hotspots include the Blue Lagoon National Park in the Kafue Flats Game Management Area, home to the endemic Kafue Lechwe, Zambian Charplin Barbet and endangered Wattled Crane species and a variety of flora. Additionally, the Kafue and Lubwato rivers exhibits a unique aquatic ecosystem, contributing to the district's ecological significance.

The district is characterized by an intricate network of water bodies, including Kafue, Lubwato, Mwembeshi rivers and Kacheta Stream. These water sources are environmentally sensitive due to their role in sustaining local agriculture, providing habitat for aquatic life, and serving as crucial watering points for livestock and wildlife.

Wetlands on the other hand play a fundamental role in Shibuyunji's landscape, acting as natural water filtration systems, flood regulators, and breeding grounds for diverse fauna including livestock. The Kafue Flats Wetland is particularly sensitive, supporting a variety of waterfowl and serving as a critical stopover for migratory bird species.

The district's vegetative cover includes Miombo and Munga Woodlands, especially in Chabota, Mukulaikwa and Kapyanga areas. These areas are environmentally sensitive due to their contribution to carbon sequestration, soil conservation, and habitat provision for various species.

#### 4.3.3.1 TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT TO BE PERMITTED

In these areas developers are encouraged to carryout developmental projects that ensure prioritization of protection and conservation of natural features including but not limited to wetlands, water bodies, forests and biodiversity. Proposed development must demonstrate commitment to maintaining the integrity of these natural resources.

Developers must adhere to all applicable laws, regulations, and zoning regulations (DNPW will guide on some zoning regulations) related to environmentally sensitive areas. Failure to comply with these frameworks may result in the suspension or cancellation of development permits.

All proposed developments must undergo a thorough Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The EIA should address potential impacts on air and water quality, soil stability, and biodiversity. Findings from the assessment will inform decision-making and the implementation of necessary mitigation measures.

Projects of agricultural in nature will be permitted in these areas this include rain-fed and irrigated crop farming as well as livestock production. Projects related to mining or manufacturing will not be permitted in environmentally sensitive areas.

Table 198 - ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVE AREAS LAND USE POLICIES

Permitted Use	Unpermitted Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Afforestation</li> <li>● Educational and Scientific Research Centres</li> <li>● Fishing and fish processing</li> <li>● Tourism and recreation</li> <li>● Ancillary facilities for local craft industries</li> <li>● Local craft making</li> <li>● Detached houses</li> <li>● Limited local transportation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cemeteries and crematoriums</li> <li>● Dumpsite</li> <li>● Heavy Industrial development</li> <li>● Intensive cultivation</li> <li>● Residential developments</li> <li>● Animal husbandry</li> </ul>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

The following will be implemented during the plan period of this IDP;

1. **Environmental assessment:** Conduct environmental assessment to identify and map sensitive areas, including wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, and critical habitats. Assess existing environmental conditions, including flora, fauna, and ecosystem health.
2. **Stakeholder consultation:** Engage with local communities, relevant authorities, and cooperating partners to gather input on potential activities. Consider traditional ecological knowledge and community concerns during the planning process.
3. **Zoning and land use planning:** Develop clear zoning guidelines for environmentally sensitive areas, defining permissible and restricted activities. Integrate land use planning that prioritizes conservation and sustainable development.
4. **Baseline data collection:** Collect baseline data on soil quality, water resources, air quality, and biodiversity. Use remote sensing and GIS technology to gather spatial data for informed decision-making.
5. **Development of best practices guidelines:** Establish best practices for environmentally responsible development in collaboration with stakeholders. Provide guidelines for construction methods, waste management, and resource use.
6. **Erosion control and soil stabilization:** Implement erosion control measures to prevent soil erosion and degradation during and after construction. Utilize vegetation and sustainable landscaping practices for soil stabilization.
7. **Habitat restoration and enhancement:** Develop habitat restoration plans to mitigate any impacts on natural habitats. Implement measures to enhance existing habitats, such as reforestation or wetland restoration projects.
8. **Water resource protection:** Implement measures to protect water bodies from pollution and sedimentation. Buffer zones of about 50m along water bodies to preserve water quality. Promote water harvesting mechanisms.
9. **Waste management planning:** Develop a waste management plan, including recycling and proper disposal practices. Minimize waste generation and encourage the use of eco-friendly materials.
10. **Development of Critical Plans:** Disaster Management and Mitigation Plans for the IDP area,
11. **Monitoring:** Establish a monitoring program to track environmental changes over time. Implement adaptive management strategies based on monitoring results to adjust activities as needed.
12. **Educational and awareness programs:** Conduct educational initiatives to raise awareness about the importance of environmentally sensitive areas. Engage with local communities to foster a sense of responsibility and stewardship.
13. **Legal and regulatory compliance:** Ensure strict adherence to all relevant environmental laws, regulations, and permits. Establish internal mechanisms for compliance monitoring.
14. **Community benefits programs:** Introduce programs that provide tangible benefits to local communities, such as job creation, skill development, or infrastructure improvement.
15. **Post-implementation assessment:** Conduct post-implementation assessment to evaluate the success of environmental protection measures and address any unforeseen issues.

By identifying and implementing these activities, we aim to ensure that development in environmentally sensitive areas is sustainable, ecologically responsible, and aligned with long-term conservation objectives.

#### 4.3.3.1.1 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

The informal settlements to be upgraded in the IDP area are Zaire, Site and Service Womba as well as conclude on To Kasunka once the ligation cases are concluded. Seeing that most of the people that have settled in these areas are used to a free village life set up, a lot of sensitization will have to be required for occupants to appreciate the essence of having security of tenure as well as permitting the local authority to make some alterations in order to accommodate some amenities that will make their lives better.

The traditional leader and political leaders will be key as the upgrading process cannot be successful without the buy-in or their willingness to drive this agenda forward.

In most cases informal settlements have very similar characteristics such as, but not limited to; poor and inadequate access roads, poor water supply and sanitation, high population density and so on. In order to minimize the cost of compensation during the upgrading process, there is need to avoid or minimize demolitions as much as possible.

Table 49 - LAND USE POLICIES IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Permitted Use	Unpermitted Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Residential developments</li> <li>● Local Markets</li> <li>● Mixed Uses</li> <li>● Corner Shops</li> <li>● Places of Worship</li> <li>● Educational Facilities</li> <li>● Public Open Spaces</li> <li>● Low scale business and</li> <li>● Commercial activities</li> <li>● Home Based Economic Activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Clinic</li> <li>● Cemeteries and crematoriums</li> <li>● Dumpsite</li> <li>● Large markets</li> <li>● Massive infrastructural development that will relocate many people</li> </ul>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

The following measures will also be implemented to prevent the expansion of the informal settlements:

1. Strengthen development control within the township.
2. Prevent the expansion of informal settlements by establishing and marking out boundary extents of the existing settlements.

#### 4.3.3.1.2 AREAS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP WITHIN THE SHIBUYUNJI IDP AREA

Most of the land in the IDP area falls under customary land tenure. This implies that it is administered and in some cases managed by the traditional leadership. However, the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 11 of 2015 allows for planning agreements to help with the orderly placement of land uses (Local Area Plans) by technocrats through the local authority while the traditional leaders are allowed to still administer it. In some cases and with consent from the traditional leadership, even the administration and management after the land is planned can be left to the Local Authority.

The successful implementation of any planning agreement is dependent on the willingness from the traditional leaders to cooperate and allow the Local Authority to help them plan their respective villages as prescribed in the Act mentioned above.

The current area within the Shibuyunji Township Boundary is about 7500ha. This area may not be sufficient for all the land uses required for a developing town, which has very little to talk about in terms of infrastructure. This then means that a number of uses will have to be permitted in the traditional areas.

The following guidelines and suggestions are provided by the IDP for consideration, even though it is unable to impose strict regulations on land uses that would be overseen by the Local Authority.

Table 200 - LAND USE POLICIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED ON CUSTOMARY LAND

Permitted Use	Unpermitted Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agriculture (animal husbandry, small holdings) commercial and small scale</li> <li>● Abattoir</li> <li>● Extractive Industries where possible</li> <li>● Industrial Development (Industrial Park etc.)</li> <li>● Large Scale Commercial Development</li> <li>● Dumpsite(s)</li> <li>● Massive Residential Development</li> <li>● Agro processing Plant(s)</li> <li>● Farm Houses</li> </ul>	<p>Uses that might negatively affect areas of ecological importance</p>

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

## 5 PART SIX (06) - IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

### 5.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

#### 5.1.1 ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

Table 51 - ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

Development Goal	To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034								
Objective 1:	To Promote Food Security In 75% Of The District Farming Households By 2034								
Main strategy:	Improve agriculture productivity and production								
Programme:	Extension Services Support								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Recruit and place more extension staff	-	0	Extension staff recruited	-	-	-	-	-	DACO
Procure 28 motor bikes for extension officers	3,360,000.00	GRZ/ CP/ CDF	28 motorbikes procured	600,000.00	600,000.00	720,000.00	720,000.00	720,000.00	DACO/LA
Training of extension officers in 11 fields: Agriculture finance, low input agriculture, indigenous seed utilization, tree crops farming, sustainable intensification, agroforestry, mechanization, post-harvest storage, climate-smart agriculture, agriculture insurance	200,000.00	MoA	Extension staff trained	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	DACO
<b>Total</b>	3,560,000.00			640,000.00	640,000.00	760,000.00	760,000.00	760,000.00	

<b>Developmental Goal</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To Mitigate The High Cost Of Agriculture Inputs By 30% By 2034</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								
<b>Programmes:</b>	<b>Farmer Input Support, Agroforestry and tree crops development &amp; Agribusiness development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Sensitize farmers about access to agriculture finance	350,000.00	MoA	Farmers are trained	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	DACO
Train farmers in low input agriculture	350,000.00	MoA	Farmers are trained	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	DACO
Train farmers in utilization of indigenous seed systems at Mamvule seed bank	350,000.00	MoA	Farmers are trained	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	DACO
Promotion of tree crops farming	350,000.00	MoA	Farmers are trained	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	DACO
<b>Total</b>	1,400,000.00			280,000.00	280,000.00	280,000.00	280,000.00	280,000.00	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective3:</b>	<b>To Increase Agriculture Productive Efficiency By 30% By 2034 (Maize 3mt/Ha, Soya Beans 3mt/Ha, Sunflower 2mt/Ha)</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								
<b>Programmes:</b>	<b>Agricultural mechanization, Agroforestry and tree crops development &amp; Irrigation development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Promotion of sustainable intensification	350,000.00	MoA	Promotional trainings are held	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	DACO
Promotion of agroforestry	350,000.00	MoA	Promotional trainings are held	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	DACO
Promotion of mechanization	350,000.00	MoA	Promotional trainings are held	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	DACO

Promotion of irrigation	350,000.00	MoA	Promotional trainings are held	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	DACO
Reduction of post-harvest losses	350,000.00	MoA	Promotional trainings are held	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	DACO
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,750,000.00</b>			<b>350,000.00</b>	<b>350,000.00</b>	<b>350,000.00</b>	<b>350,000.00</b>	<b>350,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To Increase Agriculture Productive Efficiency By 30% By 2034 (Maize 3mt/Ha, Soya Beans 3mt/Ha, Sunflower 2mt/Ha)</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Extension Support Services</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Promotion of dietary diversity among farmers	350,000.00	MoA	Promotional trainings are held	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	DACO
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,000.00</b>			<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 5:</b>	<b>To Increase Access To Better Markets By 50% Of Farmers By 2034</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Promote Value-Addition and Manufacturing</b>								
<b>Programmes:</b>	<b>Market linkages</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Research and review of farmer market options	50,000.00	MoA	Market information collected	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DACO
Sensitization on crop markets	350,000.00	MoA	Sensitization meetings held	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	DACO
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>			<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 6:</b>	<b>To Increase Climate Resilience Among 50% Of Farming Households By 2034</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								

<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Agricultural mechanization and Agribusiness development</b>								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed sources of funding</b>	<b>project output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Responsible</b>
				<b>1 (ZMW)</b>	<b>2(ZMW)</b>	<b>3(ZMW)</b>	<b>4(ZMW)</b>	<b>5(ZMW)</b>	
Promotion of climate smart agriculture	350,000.00	MoA	Farmers trained	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	DACO
Facilitate farmer access to insurance	50,000.00	MoA	Farmers sensitized	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	DACO
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>			<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 7:</b>	<b>To Promote Food Security In 75% Of The District Farming Households By 2034</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Infrastructure development</b>								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed sources of funding</b>	<b>project output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Responsible</b>
				<b>1 (ZMW)</b>	<b>2(ZMW)</b>	<b>3(ZMW)</b>	<b>4(ZMW)</b>	<b>5(ZMW)</b>	
Construction of 13 camp houses	9,100,000.00	CDF/ MoA	Camp houses constructed	-	1,400,000.00	2,100,000.00	2,800,000.00	2,800,000.00	CS/DACO
Renovation of 12 camp houses	3,600,000.00	CDF/ MoA	Camp houses renovated	600,000.00	600,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	600,000.00	CS/DACO
Construction of Mukulaikwa Farmers Training Centre	1,800,000.00	CDF/ MoA	FTC constructed	-	-	-	-	-	CS/DACO
Construction of District Agriculture Coordinator's Office	800,000.00	CDF/MoA	DACOs office constructed	-	-	800,000.00	-	-	DACO
Rehabilitate 3 existing dams	13,666,323.00	CDF/ DWRD	Dams rehabilitated	-	4,555,441.00	4,555,441.00	4,555,441.00	-	CS/DWRD
Rehabilitate 1 weir	26,473.00	CDF/ DWRD	Weir rehabilitated	-	26,473.00	-	-	-	CS/DWRD
Construct new dam	14,011,895.00	CDF/ DWRD	Dam constructed	-	-	-	-	-	CS/DWRD
Identifying new dam sites	-	CDF/ DWRD	New dam sites identified	-	-	-	-	-	CS/DWRD

<b>Total</b>	<b>43,004,691.00</b>			<b>600,000.00</b>	<b>6,581,914.00</b>	<b>8,355,441.00</b>	<b>8,255,441.00</b>	<b>3,400,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 8:</b>	<b>To promote value addition under Livestock by 2028</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Infrastructure development</b>								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed sources of funding</b>	<b>project output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Responsible</b>
				<b>1 (ZMW)</b>	<b>2(ZMW)</b>	<b>3(ZMW)</b>	<b>4(ZMW)</b>	<b>5(ZMW)</b>	
Construction of a livestock production and research service centre for increasing livestock population	5,000,000.00	CDF/GRZ	livestock production and research service centre Established	-	5,000,000.00	-	-	-	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>5,000,000.00</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>5,000,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 9:</b>	<b>To Improve livestock nutrition in the district during the Plan Period</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Livestock Development</b>								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed sources of funding</b>	<b>project output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Responsible</b>
				<b>1 (ZMW)</b>	<b>2(ZMW)</b>	<b>3(ZMW)</b>	<b>4(ZMW)</b>	<b>5(ZMW)</b>	
Identification and acquiring of grazing land, pasture/forage growing/production	400,000.00	GRZ/CDF	Improve livestock nutrition	-	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 9:</b>	<b>To Improve livestock nutrition in the district during the Plan Period</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Livestock Development</b>								

Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Adequate dip tanks and spray races	1,500,000.00	GRZ/CDF	Improved livestock nutrition	-	300,000.00	300,000.00	400,000.00	500,000.00	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,500,000.00</b>			-	<b>300,000.00</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 9:</b>	<b>To Improve livestock nutrition in the district during the Plan Period</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Livestock Development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Attraction of livestock drugs and therapeutics agro providers' sensitization	100,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Increased sector investments attained	-	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>			-	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 10:</b>	<b>To promote value addition under Livestock by 2028</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Extension services support</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Lobbying for more LAs/VAs from public & private sectors	250,000.00	DFLC/CDF	recruitment of adequate Extension service	-	75,000.00	75,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>250,000.00</b>			-	<b>75,000.00</b>	<b>75,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 11:</b>	<b>To improve livestock health through dipping and spraying To promote value addition under Livestock by 2028</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production &amp; Promote value-addition and manufacturing</b>								

<b>Programmes:</b>	<b>Agribusiness development &amp; Value chain development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Identification of sites in each vet camp for beef production	5,000,000.00	GRZ/LA	Abattoir and slaughter slab	-	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>5,000,000.00</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>1,250,000.00</b>	<b>1,250,000.00</b>	<b>1,250,000.00</b>	<b>1,250,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 11:</b>	<b>To improve livestock health through dipping and spraying To promote value addition under Livestock by 2028</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production &amp; Promote value-addition and manufacturing</b>								
<b>Programmes:</b>	<b>Agribusiness development &amp; Value chain development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Identification of milk collection centre sites for increased milk production & productivity	3,900,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Milk collection Centre constructed	-	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	900,000.00	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3,900,000.00</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>900,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 12:</b>	<b>To Setup a Fish Hatchery for Fry/Fingerling Production and Supply</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Fisheries and aquaculture development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Establish a fish farm for purposes of livestock farmers and others induction	1,000,000.00	CDF/GRZ	District pilot/demo fish farm erected	-	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,000,000.00</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>250,000.00</b>	<b>250,000.00</b>	<b>250,000.00</b>	<b>250,000.00</b>	

<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 12:</b>	<b>To Setup a Fish Hatchery for Fry/Fingerling Production and Supply</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Fisheries and aquaculture development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Setup a fish hatchery for fish seed supply	120,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Setup of a fish hatchery built	-	20,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>120,000.00</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 13:</b>	<b>To Enhance Market Accessibility and Market Linkages for Fish Produce</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Promote value-addition and manufacturing</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>market linkages for fish produce</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Establish viable market links via market platforms advertisement	150,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Market accessibility and market linkages for fish produce attained	-	30,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 14:</b>	<b>To Enhance Market Accessibility and Market Linkages for Fish Produce By 2028</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Promote value-addition and manufacturing</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Skills Training</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Training meetings on fish farming as a	200,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Fish farmers' training executed	-	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	GRZ/LA

business of potential farmers									
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>			-	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 15:</b>	<b>To Enhance Surveillance and Patrols on Gear Use for Fish Production during the Plan period</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Fisheries and aquaculture development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Enhance legal use of right gear for fish production	300,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Fisheries surveillance and patrols installed	-	100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>			-	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 16:</b>	<b>To Enhance Fisheries/Livestock/Veterinary Extension Service Provision for the District throughout the plan period</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Extension Services Support</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Procure motor bikes for LAs/ VAs/ Aquaculture Assistants/ Fisheries Assistants service, district office utility vehicle	600,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Transport provided	-	150,000.00	200,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>600,000.00</b>			-	<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 17:</b>	<b>To Enhance Fisheries Extension Service Provision for the District throughout the Plan period</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve agriculture productivity and production</b>								

<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Extension Services Support</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Monthly Licensing and registration of boats	200,001.00	CDF/GRZ	Fisheries and aquaculture extension service succeed	-	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>200,001.00</b>			-	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2032</b>								
<b>Objective 18:</b>	<b>To Enhance Fisheries/Livestock/Veterinary Extension Service Provision for the District throughout the plan period</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Infrastructure Development</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Extension Services Support</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Construction of housing units for LAs/VAs/AAs/FAs	3,000,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Housing infrastructure developed	-	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	GRZ/LA
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3,000,000.00</b>			-	<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 19:</b>	<b>To Enhance Value Addition of Cultivated Crops And Reared Livestock By 2028</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Promote value-addition and manufacturing</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Value chain development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
To Construct Value Addition Industries	3,000,000.00	GRZ/ CEEC	Milling Plant and Oil processing Plant constructed	-	-	-	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	DACO & ZARI
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000,000.00</b>			-	-	-	<b>1,500,000.00</b>	<b>1,500,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								

<b>Objective 20:</b>	<b>To Increase Financial Literacy In the District By 2028</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Promote financial inclusion</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Financial education &amp; Investment promotion</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Training small and medium enterprises	350,000.00	CDF/MSME D	SME's trained	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	MSMED
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,000.00</b>			<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 21:</b>	<b>To Enhance Electricity/Energy Connectivity In The District from 1/3 pf the population to 2/3 By 2028</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Enhance generation, transmission and distribution of electricity &amp; Enhance management of petroleum products</b>								
<b>Programmes:</b>	<b>Green and renewable energy, Electricity transmission and distribution &amp; Infrastructure development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
To generate electricity (solar power)	100,000,000.00	LA,PPP	Solar Power Pant Constructed	-	-	40,000.00	15,000,000.	85,000,000.0	LA
To enhance electricity connectivity through REA	7,300,000.00	CDF	Increased electricity infrastructure and connectivity	300,000.00	-	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	LA
Provide land for the construction of a filling station		LA	Provide land for the construction of a filling station				30,000.00		LA
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,330,000.00</b>			<b>300,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,040,000.00</b>	<b>16,030,000.0</b>	<b>88,000,000.</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 22:</b>	<b>To Form a Chamber of Commerce and Industry that will help Market Linkages Of Small And Medium Enterprises By 2028</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Promote enterprise development</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Enterprise development initiative &amp; Business development services provision</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	

To form chamber of commerce & industry in the district	30,000.00	ZACCI	Market information collected	-	-	30,000.00	-	-	ZACCI
Engaging Zambia chamber of commerce in sensitization of Business owners, small and medium business owners	60,000.00	ZACCI/ GRZ		-	-	30,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	ZACCI
Conduct sensitization meetings on the importance and effectiveness of using E-commerce	60,000.00	ZACCI/GRZ	Sensitization meetings held	-	-	30,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	SMART ZAMBIA
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>			-	-	<b>90,000.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 23:</b>	<b>To Enhance the Road Network In the District by the Year 2028</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Improve transport and logistics</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Road development and maintenance</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
1. Purchase of Earth moving Equipment	40,000,000.00	LA/CDF/GRZ	Equipment purchased	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	LA/GRZ
2. To design and develop BOQs for upgrading of 150Km of Gravel Road to Bituminous standard	50,000.00	LA/CDF/GRZ	BOQ developed and road designed	50,000.00					LA/GRZ
3. Upgrading of 150Km of Gravel Road to Bituminous standard	2,850,000,000.00	GRZ/LA/RDA	Road upgraded to bituminous standard	570,000,000.00	570,000,000.00	570,000,000.00	570,000,000.00	570,000,000.00	RDA/GRZ/LA
4. Construction of 200km township roads	11,400,000.00	GRZ/LA/RDA	Feeder roads constructed	2,280,000.00	2,280,000.00	2,280,000.00	2,280,000.00	2,280,000.00	RDA/GRZ/LA

<b>Total</b>	<b>2,901,450,000.0</b>			<b>580,330,000.</b>	<b>580,280,000.</b>	<b>580,280,000.</b>	<b>580,280,000.</b>	<b>580,280,000.</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 24:</b>	<b>To Complete/Provide Office Blocks for both Public And Private Institutions By The Year 2028</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Promote tourism diversification</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Infrastructure Development</b>								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed sources of funding</b>	<b>project output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Responsible</b>
				<b>1 (ZMW)</b>	<b>2(ZMW)</b>	<b>3(ZMW)</b>	<b>4(ZMW)</b>	<b>5(ZMW)</b>	
To engage ministries of finance & infrastructure to fund the construction of uncompleted and new office blocks in the District.	10,000.00	GRZ/LA	Funding for infrastructure lobbied	5,000.00	5,000.00				MHIUD/DC/LA
Completion of Administration Block which is standing at ring beam level	4,000,000.00	GRZ	Operational district Administration office block	800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	MHIUD/DC/LA
Completion of Civic Centre is standing at ring beam level Completion of Post Officer standing at window level	5,000,000.00	GRZ	Operational Civic center	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	MHIUD/DC/LA
Completion of DACO's office standing at window level	1,500,000.00	GRZ	Operational office block	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	MHIUD/DC/LA
Completion for the Livestock and Fisheries office which is standing @ 50% of completion	1,500,000.00	GRZ	Operational office block	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	MHIUD/DC/LA
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,010,000.00</b>			<b>2,405,000.00</b>	<b>2,405,000.00</b>	<b>2,400,000.00</b>	<b>2,400,000.00</b>	<b>2,400,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								

<b>Objective 25:</b>	<b>To Complete/Provide Office Blocks for both Public And Private Institutions By The Year 2028</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Promote tourism diversification &amp; Promote enterprise development</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Infrastructure Development and Industrial Yards</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Land Administration for the construction of office space for the private sector	30,000.00	LA		-	-	30,000.00	-	-	CS
Rehabilitation of 15 bridges	9,000,000.00	GRZ/LA	Good status of existing infrastructure	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	MHIUD/DC/LA
Land Administration for the development of an industrial park	7,300,000.00	LA	Land for development of an industrial park provided			7,000,000.00	300,000.00		LA
To provide affordable land for both commercial and individual developers.	60,000.00	LA	Land Provided		30,000.00	30,000.00			LA
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,390,000.00</b>			<b>1,800,000.00</b>	<b>1,830,000.00</b>	<b>8,060,000.00</b>	<b>2,100,00.00</b>	<b>1,800,000.00</b>	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 26:</b>	<b>To Increase Network Coverage by 45% by the Year 2034 In Order to Reach 100% Network Coverage for the Entire Shibuyunji District</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Enhance digital capacity</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Digital services promotion &amp; ICT infrastructure development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Priority 1: Construction of new Network towers	-		Network towers constructed						LA/District Administration
<b>Total</b>	-			-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Development GOAL:</b>	<b>To Foster Sustainable Economic Development, Promote Diversification, and Stimulate Job Creation Within the Local Communities By 2034</b>								

<b>Objective 27:</b>	<b>To Enhance Water Resource Accessibility by 85% In the District By 2028</b>								
<b>Main strategy:</b>	<b>Enhance management and productive use of water resources</b>								
<b>Programme:</b>	Water Resource management								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Surface Water Development (Dam)	28,113,788.00	GRZ,NGO	Construction of one (1) earth dam and rehabilitation of three (3) earth dams.	14,011,894.00	30,000.00	14,011,894	30,000.00	30,000.00	STC,DWRD
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,113,788.00</b>			<b>14,011,894.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>14,011,894</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

## 5.1.2 HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Table 52 - HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 1:	<b>To Increase the Number of Health Facilities With Improved Water Supply and Sanitation System from 3 In 2023 to 14 By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Increase access to quality health care</b>								
Programme:	<b>Infrastructure Development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Construction of waterborne toilets in all health facilities (14 Ablution Blocks)	3,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA (CDF)</li> <li>Donors</li> </ul>	14 Ablution blocks constructed		1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	500,000.00		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA</li> </ul>
All health facilities to have piped water in the district	900,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA (CDF)</li> <li>Donors</li> </ul>	waterborne toilets constructed		400,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA</li> </ul>
Install handwashing basins inside Health centers (42)	280,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA (CDF)</li> <li>Donors</li> </ul>	handwashing basins installed		180,000.00	100,000.00			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA</li> </ul>

Total	4,680,000				2,080,000.00	1,850,000.00	750,000.00		
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 2:	<b>To construct a District Hospital and Upgrade some Health facilities to Mini Hospitals By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Increase access to quality health care</b>								
Programme:	<b>Infrastructure development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Construct a district Hospital	18,000,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	District hospital constructed		10,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00		•MoH • LA
Construct 3 Health centers mini hospitals	12,000,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	3 Mini Hospitals constructed	4,000,000.00	8,000,000.00				•MoH • LA
Upgrade 3 Health centers mini hospitals	3,500,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	3 HF's upgraded to Mini Hospitals		1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,100,000.00		•MoH • LA
Total	33,500,000			4,000,000.00	19,200,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,100,000.00		
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 3:	<b>To Increase The Percentage of Other Health Infrastructure from (Offices, Pharmacy, Health Centres) Estimated 60% In 2023 To 95% By 2034</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Increase access to quality health care</b>								
Programme:	<b>Infrastructure development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Construct 3 health posts	2,850,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	3 Health posts constructed		950,000.00	950,000.00		950,000.00	•MoH • LA
To construct a maternity annex in all health facilities	5,600,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	14 maternity annexes constructed		1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	•MoH • LA
Construction of DHO offices	800,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donor	DHO offices constructed			800,000.00			•MoH • LA

Construct a bigger district pharmacy (Bulky store)	1 000 000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	District bigger Pharmacy (Bulky store) Constructed					1,000,000.00	•MoH • LA
Construction of staff houses in all health facilities (26 houses)	10,400,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	26 staff houses constructed		2,600,000.00	2,600,000.00	2,600,000.00	2,600,000.00	•MoH • LA
Total	<b>19,650,000</b>				<b>4,950,000.00</b>	<b>5,750,000.00</b>	<b>3,000,000.00</b>	<b>4,950,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 4:	<b>To Increase Number of Functional Fleet from 10 (1 Ambulance, 4 Land cruisers, 5 Motorbikes) In 2023 to 20 (1 Truck, 4 Land cruisers, 1 Boat, 14 Motorbikes) By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Increase access to quality health care</b>								
Programme:	<b>Equipment and Transport procurement and Maintenance</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Procure 2 ambulances	3,600,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	2 ambulances procured		1,800,000.00			1,800,000.00	•MoH • LA
Procure motorbikes for health facilities (8 Motorbikes)	960,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	motorbikes procured		360,000.00		600,000.00		•MoH • LA
Procure a utility vehicle (5 tonnes truck)	400,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	Utility truck procured			400,000.00			•MoH • LA
Periodic maintenance of all fleet	400,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	Fleet maintained periodically		100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	•MoH • LA
Procure Marine transport (boat)	150,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	Marine Transport procured				150,000.00		•MoH • LA
Total	<b>5,510,000</b>				<b>2,260,000.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>850,000.00</b>	<b>1,900,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 5:	<b>To Increase the Number Of Health Facilities with Incinerators from 1 In 2023 To 14 By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Increase access to quality health care</b>								

Programme: Infrastructure Development									
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Construction of incinerators in all health facilities (13 incinerators)	1,300,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	Incinerators constructed in all HFs		500,000.00	500,000.00	300,000.00		•MoH • LA
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>				<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>		
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 6:	<b>To Increase the Number of Health Facilities Connected to the National Grid (With Electricity ) from 7 In 2023 To 14 By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Increase access to quality health care</b>								
Programme: Infrastructure Development									
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
•Connecting all health facilities to the national grid (provision of electricity) 7 Health Facilities	800,000	•MoH •LA (CDF) • Donors	7 health Facilities connected to national grid		500,000.00	300,000.00			•MoH • LA
<b>Total</b>	<b>800,000</b>				<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>			
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 7:	<b>Improve The Frequency Of Community Meetings By Debunking Some Myths About Some Health Care Services By 60% by 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Strengthen public health</b>								
Programme: Health Education and Promotion									
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Engage traditional leaders to promote facility deliveries and ANC before 14 weeks	20,000	• MoH • LA (CDF) • Donors	traditional leaders engaged to improve ANC and deliveries		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	•MoH • LA

Health education on myths surrounding health seeking behavior in schools	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA (CDF)</li> <li>Donors</li> </ul>	Health Education provided in Schools	0	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA</li> </ul>
Total	<b>20,000</b>				<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 8:	<b>Improve the Quality Of Services Offered By the Staff In Various Health Facilities throughout the Plan Period</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Increase access to quality health care</b>								
Programme:	<b>Human Resource Development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Conduct induction of new health workers	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA (CDF)</li> <li>Donors</li> </ul>	new health workers inducted		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA</li> </ul>
Periodic re-induction of all health workers on the code of ethics	40,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA (CDF)</li> <li>Donors</li> </ul>	all Health workers re-inducted on the code of ethics		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA</li> </ul>
Total	<b>50,000</b>				<b>12,500.00</b>	<b>12,500.00</b>	<b>12,500.00</b>	<b>12,500.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 9:	<b>To Rehabilitate At least 90% Of Existing Old Health Infrastructure In The District by 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Increase access to quality health care</b>								
Programme:	<b>Infrastructure Development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
To renovate existing health centers (3 Health centers)	500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA (CDF)</li> <li>Donors</li> </ul>	3 old health facilities renovated			200,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA</li> </ul>
To renovate the existing incinerator ( 1 incinerator	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA (CDF)</li> <li>Donors</li> </ul>	incinerator at Chabota Renovated			10,000.00			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH</li> <li>LA</li> </ul>

Renovation of staff houses (15 staff houses)	800,000	• MoH • LA (CDF) • Donors	old Staff houses renovated		200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	• MoH • LA
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,310,000</b>				<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>410,000.00</b>	<b>350,000.00</b>	<b>350,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 10:	<b>To Have Improved Access to Quality Health Services In Shibuyunji District By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education</b>								
Programme:	<b>Infrastructure development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Procure 14440 desks	21,666,000	CDF	14440 desks procured	10,700,000.00		3,200,000.00 5,416,500.00	3,200,000.00 5,416,500.00	4,566,000 5,416,500.00	MOE/MLG
Construct of 4 boarding schools in Mukulaikwa, Nampundwe Kapyanga East and west wards	16,000,000	CDF/ MOE	4 boarding schools constructed		4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	MOE/MLG
construct 3 Day Secondary schools in Nampundwe, Kalundu and Mukulaikwa Ward	12,000,000	CDF/ MOE/ Donor	2 Secondary schools constructed		4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00		MOE/MLG
Upgrading 10 primary schools in Chabota Kalundu Makombwe and Nampundwe ward	8000000	CDF/ MOE/ Donor	10 primary schools upgrade		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	MOE/MLG
construct 50 teacher houses in Chabota, Kapyanga West, Mukulaikwa, Kalundu and Nampundwe ward	20,000,000	CDF/ MOE/ Donor	50 teacher houses constructed		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	MOE/MLG

construct special education needs schools	4	2000000	CDF/ Donor	MOE/	4 special education needs schools constructed		500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	MOE/MLG
Construct classrooms	30	4,500,000	CDF/ Donor	MOE/	200 classrooms constructed		1,125,000.00	1,125,000.00	1,125,000.00	1,125,000.00	MOE/MLG
Construct 3 ECE stand-alone Schools	3	1,500,000	CDF/ Donor	MOE/	4 ECE schools constructed		500,000.00	500,000.00		500,000.00	MOE/MLG
Construct water bone toilets	30	3,000,000	CDF/ Donor	MOE/	30 water bone toilets constructed		500,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	500,000.00	MOE/MLG
Construction of 1 tertiary education skills center	1	10,000,000	CDF/ Donor	MOE/	1 tertiary education skills center constructed			5,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	MOE/MLG
Construction of 1 district library	1	2,000,000	CDF/ Donor	MOE/			500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	MOE/MLG
Construction of 1 district office and 1 resource center	1	1500000	CDF/ Donor	MOE/	1 district office and 1 resource center constructed	2216500	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00		MOE/MLG
Installation of Boreholes (8)		2,000,000	CDF/ Donor	MOE/			1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00			MOE/MLG
Electrification of 10 schools	10	13,700,000.00				3,700,000.00		5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	MOE/MLG
Total		<b>93,666.00</b>				<b>14,400,000.00</b>	<b>22,041,500.00</b>	<b>25,325,000.00</b>	<b>22,325,000.00</b>	<b>23,191,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>										
Objective 11:	<b>To Lower Teacher Pupil Ratio By 2026 From 1:67To 1 :40 at primary and 1:91ECE level to 1:40 ECE level by 2028</b>										
Main strategy:	<b>Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education</b>										
Programme:	<b>Human Resource Development</b>										
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible		
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)			
Deploy 245 teachers at primary level and 41 ECE teachers	40,000	MOE	286 Teachers deployed		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		MOE	

Total	40,000				10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 12:	<b>Provide adequate teaching and learning materials throughout the plan period</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Enhance science, technology, and innovation</b>								
Programme:	<b>Research and Development &amp; Curriculum development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Develop adequate teaching and learning materials	200000	MOE/ Donor	19000 teaching and learning materials developed		100,000.00	100,000.00			MOE
Total	200,000.00				100,000.00	100,000.00			
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 13:	<b>To Enhance Monitoring And Evaluation Of Education Process throughout the Plan Period</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education</b>								
Programme:	<b>Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
To procure 2 vehicles	300000	MOE/CDF	2 vehicle procured		1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00		MOE/MLG
Total	300000				1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00		
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 14:	<b>Improve Community Response Towards Education by 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education</b>								
Programme:	<b>Inclusive Education</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					RESPONSIBLE
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	

Hold community meetings with traditional leaders and communities	80000	MOE/ Donor	Meetings Held		20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	MOE/DONOR
Total	80000				20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 15 & 16:	<b>1. To Empower the Low Capacity Households in the Social Sector In Order to Improve their Productivity and Livelihoods By 2028 2. To Provide Social Assistance to Incapacitated Households In Order to Reduce Extreme Poverty By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>1 Enhance welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people 2.To Provide Social Assistance to Vulnerable Households to Reduce Extreme Poverty</b>								
Programme:	<b>Food security support</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Food security Pack Programme	339,750.00	GRZ	Food Security Packs distributed	67,950.00	67,950.00	67,950.00	67,950.00	67,950.00	GRZ/MCDSS
Total	<b>339,750.00</b>			<b>67,950.00</b>	<b>67,950.00</b>	<b>67,950.00</b>	<b>67,950.00</b>	<b>67,950.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 15 & 16:	<b>1. To Empower the Low Capacity Households In Order to Improve their Productivity and Livelihoods By 2028 2. To Provide Social Assistance to Incapacitated Households In Order to Reduce Extreme Poverty By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>1. To Enhance Productive Activities to Alleviate Extreme Poverty for Low Capacity Households. 2.To Provide Social Assistance to Vulnerable Households to Reduce Extreme Poverty</b>								
Programme:	<b>Self-help initiatives promotion</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Girls Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihood Project (GEWEL)	17,400,000.00	GRZ/ Donor	Poverty and vulnerability among women and girls reduced	3,480,000.00	3,480,000.00	3,480,000.00	3,480,000.00	3,480,000.00	GRZ/World Bank/MCDSS
Total	<b>17,400,000.00</b>			<b>3,480,000.00</b>	<b>3,480,000.00</b>	<b>3,480,000.00</b>	<b>3,480,000.00</b>	<b>3,480,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								

Objective 15 & 16:	<b>1. To Empower the Low Capacity Households In Order to Improve their Productivity and Livelihoods By 2028</b> <b>2. To Provide Social Assistance to Incapacitated Households In Order to Reduce Extreme Poverty By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>1. To Enhance Productive Activities to Alleviate Extreme Poverty for Low Capacity Households.</b> <b>2.To Provide Social Assistance to Vulnerable Households to Reduce Extreme Poverty</b>								
Programme:	<b>Self-help initiatives promotion</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Women Empowerment	40,000,000.00	GRZ	Poverty and vulnerability among women reduced	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	MCDSS/LA
Total	<b>40,000,000.00</b>			<b>8,000,000.00</b>	<b>8,000,000.00</b>	<b>8,000,000.00</b>	<b>8,000,000.00</b>	<b>8,000,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 17:	<b>To Provide Social Assistance to Incapacitated Households In Order to Reduce Extreme Poverty By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>To Provide Social Assistance to Vulnerable Households to Reduce Extreme Poverty</b>								
Programme:	<b>Social Cash Transfer</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Social Cash Transfer	30,690,000.00	GRZ/ Donor	Poverty and vulnerability among vulnerable groups reduced	6,138,000.00	6,138,000.00	6,138,000.00	6,138,000.00	6,138,000.00	MCDSS/ UNICEF/ World Bank
Total	<b>30,690,000.00</b>			<b>6,138,000.00</b>	<b>6,138,000.00</b>	<b>6,138,000.00</b>	<b>6,138,000.00</b>	<b>6,138,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 17:	<b>To Provide Social Assistance to Incapacitated Households In Order to Reduce Extreme Poverty By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Enhance welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people</b>								
Programme:	<b>Public Welfare Assistance Scheme</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	

Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	2,000,000.00	GRZ	Public welfare enhanced	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	LA/GRZ
Total	<b>2,000,000.00</b>			<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 18:	<b>To improve functional literacy to the community in order to reduce illiteracy levels and improve livelihoods by 2026</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Reduce developmental inequalities</b>								
Programme:	<b>Life skills development and resilience building</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Establish 8 Literacy Centers	400,000.00	GRZ	8 Literacy Centers established	-	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	GRZ/LA
Construct 16 Literacy Classes	25,600,000.00	GRZ	16 Literacy Classes constructed	-	6,400,000.00	6,400,000.00	6,400,000.00	6,400,000.00	GRZ/LA
Procure Learning Materials	60,000.00	GRZ	Learning Materials procured	-	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	GRZ/LA
Recruit at least 48 Tutors	200,000.00	GRZ	48 Tutors recruited	-	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	GRZ/LA
Conduct community sensitization and raise awareness to the community on the importance of literacy education through Headmen and radio	1,280,000.00	GRZ	Awareness on the importance of Adult Literacy education raised	-	320,000.00	320,000.00	320,000.00	320,000.00	MCDSS
Provide basic monthly allowances for the tutors	138,240.00	GRZ	Allowances for Tutors paid	-	34,560.00	34,560.00	34,560.00	34,560.00	GRZ/LA
Total	<b>138,240.00</b>			-	<b>34,560.00</b>	<b>34,560.00</b>	<b>34,560.00</b>	<b>34,560.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								

Objective 19:	<b>To Improve Water Reticulation System and Sanitation In the Urban Part of the District to 95% by 2028.</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Improve access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation</b>								
Programme:	<b>Infrastructure Development and Maintenance</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Drill boreholes and upgrade to mechanized systems that will cover a larger population	2,405,000.00	GRZ,NGO,CD F	120 boreholes to be drilled for water scheme construction.	730,000	185,000.00	190,000.00	400,000.00	900,000.00	STC,DWRD
Sensitize beneficiaries on Operations and Maintenance for sustainability of water facility established (rehabilitation)	547,000.00	GRZ,NGO,CD F	procure 100 tool kit	140,000	68,000.00	55,000.00	97,000.00	187,000.00	STC,DWRD
Total	<b>2,952,000.00</b>			<b>870,000.00</b>	<b>253,000.00</b>	<b>245,000.00</b>	<b>497,000.00</b>	<b>1,087,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective 20:	To attain 100% sanitation and hygiene levels in the district by 2034								
Main strategy:	To provide all the households in the district with information about the link between health and sanitation (DWASHE)								
Programme:	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Orientation of DWASH committee	120,000.00	GRZ,NGO,STC	Train and orient fifteen (15) members	100,000	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	STC,DWRD
Training of traditional leaders	80,000.00	GRZ,NGO,STC	Train and orient 256 tradition leader.	30,000	-	-	50,000.00	-	STC,DWRD

Training of Community Champions/Are a Pump Minder	55,000.00	GRZ,NGO,STC	Train and orient 65 champions and twenty four (24) area pump minders in the district	25,000	-	30,000.00	-	-	STC,DWRD
Training V-WASHE committees	110,000.00	GRZ,NGO,STC	Train and formulate sixty five (65) committees in the district.	20,000	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00	STC,DWRD
<b>Total</b>	<b>365,000</b>			<b>175,000.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective:	<b>To improve water reticulation system and sanitation in the urban part of the district to 100% by 2034.</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Improve access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation</b>								
Programme:	<b>Infrastructure Development and Maintenance</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (Zmw)	2(Zmw)	3(Zmw)	4(Zmw)	5(Zmw)	
Formulate Sensitization Committee	108,000.00	GRZ,NGO,CD F	Increased Knowledge Sharing and Awareness to 12 committees.		27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	LWSC
Rehabilitation / Connect all households to the sewer system	15,932,059.00	GRZ,NGO	connect to 4404 household	14,908,924	116,640.00	125,971.00	146,932.00	633,592.00	LWSC
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,040,059.00</b>			<b>14,908,924</b>	<b>152,971.00</b>	<b>152,971.00</b>	<b>173,932.00</b>	<b>660,592.00</b>	

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

### 5.1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Table 53 -ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

Development Goal:	<b>To Achieve a Sustainable and Climate-resilient Shibuyunji District by 2034</b>								
Objective:	<b>To Promote awareness on Climate Change Adaption in the District by 2034</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation</b>								
Programme:	<b>Climate change mainstreaming &amp; Sustainable land, forest and water management</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Conduct 49 sensitization meetings to Enhance awareness of climate change adaption (traditional leaders)	282,050.00	MGEE	Traditional sensitized leaders	56,410.00	56,410.00	56,410.00	56,410.00	56,410.00	DFO
Conduct 49 sensitization meetings to Enhance Community awareness in climate change adaption	282,050.00	MGEE	Communities sensitized	56,410.00	56,410.00	56,410.00	56,410.00	56,410.00	DFO
Conduct 49 sensitization meetings against deforestation	282,050.00	MGEE	Communities sensitized	56,410.00	56,410.00	56,410.00	56,410.00	56,410.00	DFO
Establish an additional 10000/annum seedling nursery	150,000.00	MGEE	1 nursery established	70,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	DFO
Undertake afforestation and reforestation in 21 (18ha) schools and 12 communities (16ha)	171,600.00	MGEE	Schools and community forests established	34,320.00	34,320.00	34,320.00	34,320.00	34,320.00	DFO/DEBS
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,167,750.00</b>								
Development Goal:	<b>To Achieve a Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Shibuyunji District By 2034</b>								
Objective:	<b>To Enhance Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation Measures in the District by 2034</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Strengthen climate change mitigation</b>								
Programme:	<b>Sustainable forest management</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Conduct 300 blitz patrols	151,250.00	MGEE	300 blitz patrols conducted	30,250.00	30,250.00	30,250.00	30,250.00	30,250.00	DFO
Designate 33 (21 schools, 12 communities) community forest management areas	34,321.00	MGEE	Reconnaissance studies undertaken	11,440.00	11,440.00	11,440.00			DFO

Formulate 33 forest management plans	34,320.00	MGEE	Forest management plans formulated	11,440.00	11,440.00	11,440.00			DFO
Train 49 communities in beekeeping, and mushroom growing as income-generating activities	282,050.00	MGEE	Traditional leaders sensitized	56,410.00	56,410.00	56,410.00	56,410.00	56,410.00	DFO
<b>Total</b>	<b>501,941.00</b>								
Development Goal:	<b>To Achieve a Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Shibuyunji District By 2034</b>								
Objective:	<b>To Ensure that Environmental Management is Integrated in the Development Planning of the District throughout the Plan period</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>To promote Integrated Environmental Planning</b>								
Programme:	<b>Chemical and Waste management</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Creation of gazetted dumpsites- land acquisition	300,000.00	LA	2 dumpsites identified	1	1				LA
Preparation of dumpsites EPBs	100,000.00	LA	2 EPBs produced	1	1				LA
Construction of perimeter wall around the dumpsites	400,000.00	LA	2 dumpsites fenced		1		1		LA
Construction of dumping area as required by law	1,000,000.00	LA	dumping area constructed	1				1	LA
Construction of toilets at the dumpsites	500,000.00	LA	Toilets constructed		1			1	LA
Drilling and Equipping of a borehole at each dumpsite	600,000.00	LA	Boreholes drilled and Equipped at both sites		1			1	LA
Construction of weigh bridges at each dump site	2,000,000.00	LA	Weigh Bridges constructed at both sites			1		1	LA
Commissioning	180,000.00	LA	Commissioning of both dumpsites done			1		1	LA
Procurement of Waste Management Equipment	1,800,000.00	LA	Truck and Skip bin procured	1					LA
Sensitize communities in urban areas of the district and those in Markets of waste management in Nampundwe and All 14 Markets in the district	120,000.00	LA	Effective waste management in all target areas		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	LA
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,000,000.00</b>								

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

## 5.1.4 GOOD GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT

Table 54 - GOOD GOVERNANCE CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

Development Goal:	<b>To Create A Conducive Governance Environment For Sustainable Development Of Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective:	<b>To Reduce Crime By 50% In Order To Effectively Protect Life And Property By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Strengthen the criminal and justice system and enhance rule of law</b>								
Programme:	<b>Infrastructure development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources Of Funding	Project Output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Community Sensitization on crime (Victim Support Unit)	1,600,000.00	GRZ	Community awareness On Dangers Of Crime Raised	-	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	ZP
Construction of 4 police posts and 20 housing units in Kapyanga East, Mukulaikwa, Nakaiba and Kalundu ward respectively	64,000,000.00	GRZ/ DONOR	4 Police Posts And 20 Housing Units Constructed	-	16,000,000.00	16,000,000.00	16,000,000.00	16,000,000.00	LA/GRZ/DONOR
Procure at least 4 (four) motor vehicles for easy operations	16,000,000.00	GRZ/ DONOR	4 Police Motor Vehicles For Operations Procured	-	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	GRZ/LA/DONOR
Increase human resource from 39 to 120	1,620,000.00	GRZ	Human Resource Increases	-	405,000.00	405,000.00	405,000.00	405,000.00	GRZ
Construction of DEC offices	4,800,000.00	GRZ	DEC Offices Constructed	-	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	GRZ/LA/Donor
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,400,000.00</b>				<b>22,005,000.</b>	<b>22,005,000.</b>	<b>22,005,000.</b>	<b>22,005,000.</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Create A Conducive Governance Environment For Sustainable Development Of Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective:	<b>To Reduce Crime By 50% In Order To Effectively Protect Life And Property By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Strengthen the criminal and justice system and enhance rule of law</b>								
Programme:	<b>Infrastructure development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources	Project Output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	

		Of Funding							
Establish four (4) local courts	25,000.00	GRZ	4 Local Courts Established	-	0	25,000.00	0	0	GRZ
Construct four (4) local courts and a magistrate court	13,000,000.00	GRZ	4 Local Courts And 1 Magistrate Court Constructed	-	0	5,200,000	5,200,000	2,600,000	GRZ/LA
Establish a magistrate court	25,000.00	GRZ	A Magistrate Court Established	-	0	25,000.00	0	0	GRZ
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,050,000.00</b>					<b>5,250,000.00</b>	<b>5,200,000.00</b>	<b>2,600,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Create A Conducive Governance Environment For Sustainable Development Of Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective:	<b>To Reduce Crime By 50% In Order To Effectively Protect Life And Property By 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Strengthen the criminal and justice system and enhance rule of law</b>								
Programme:	<b>Infrastructure development</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources Of Funding	Project Output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Establish a correctional facility to help with rehabilitation of inmates	25,000.00	GRZ	A Correctional Facility Established	-	-	25,000.00	-	-	GRZ
Construction of 25 correctional facility housing units	36,300,000.00	GRZ	25 Correctional Facility Housing Units Constructed	-	-	14,520,000.00	14,520,000.00	7,260,000.00	GRZ/LA/Donor
Construction of correctional facility & offices	6,200,000.00	GRZ/Donor	Construction Of Correctional Facility & Offices	-	-	6,200,000.00	-	-	GRZ/LA/Donor
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,525,000.00</b>					<b>20,745,000.</b>	<b>14,520,000.</b>	<b>7,260,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Create A Conducive Governance Environment For Sustainable Development Of Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective:	<b>To enhance land Management in the District by 2028</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Strengthening Land Management And Administration</b>								
Programme:	<b>Land Management And Administration &amp; National land Tiling</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW		Project Output	Target Years					Responsible

		Proposed Sources Of Funding		1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Full Implementation of the LAPs already produced	80,000.00	LA	3 Laps Fully Implemented	-	-	40,000.00	40,000.00	-	LA
Preparation of two LAPs		LA	2 Laps Produced	-	-	-	-	-	LA
Development Control	100,000.00	LA	Development Controlled	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	LA
Upgrading of Squatter Settlements	3,000,000.00	LA	3 Squatter Settlements Upgraded	-	-	-	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	LA
Total	<b>3,180,000.00</b>			<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>1,060,000.00</b>	<b>2,020,000.00</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Create A Conducive Governance Environment For Sustainable Development Of Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective:	<b>To Promote effective coordination in all the levels of governance throughout the plan period</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Decentralize public service delivery systems</b>								
Programme:	<b>Sector Decentralization</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources Of Funding	Project Output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Management meetings	400,000.00	LA	Managements Meeting Held	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	800,000.00	80,000.00	LA
Devolution task force meetings	100,000.00	LA	Devolution Task Force Meeting Held	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	LA
DDCC	100,000.00	LA/DA	DDCC Held	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	LA/DA
DDCC Sub Committee Meetings	80,000.00	LA/DA	DDCC Sub Committee Meetings Held	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	LA/DA
Council meeting	500,000.00	LA	Council Meetings Held	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	LA
Special Council Meeting	270,000.00	LA	Special Council Meetings Held	54,000.00	54,000.00	54,000.00	540,000.00	54,000.00	LA

Standing Committee Meetings	900,000.00	LA	Standing Committee Meetings Held	180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	LA
Construction of WDC offices	4,200,000	LA	WDCs offices constructed		4,200,000.00				LA
WDCs Quarterly Meetings	1,296,000.00	LA	WDCs Quarterly Meetings Held	259,200.00	259,200.00	259,200.00	259,200.00	259,200.00	LA
Total	<b>7,846,000.00</b>			<b>729,200</b>	<b>4,929,200</b>	<b>729,200</b>	<b>729,200</b>	<b>729,200</b>	
Development Goal:	<b>To Create A Conducive Governance Environment For Sustainable Development Of Local Communities By 2034</b>								
Objective:	<b>To Promote effective coordination in all the levels of governance throughout the plan period</b>								
Main strategy:	<b>Decentralize public service delivery systems</b>								
Programme:	<b>Sector Decentralization</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources Of Funding	Project Output	Target Years					Responsible
				1 (ZMW)	2(ZMW)	3(ZMW)	4(ZMW)	5(ZMW)	
Elections of the WDCs in each ward	860,000.00	LA	Wdcs Operationalized	200,000.00	-	60,000.00	500,000.00	100,000.00	LA
Total	<b>860,000.00</b>			<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

## 6 SHIBUYUNJI COUNCIL FINANCIAL PLAN

This chapter discusses the financial plan to ensure recurrent expenses for the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) are budgeted for, the strategies for mobilizing the resources and areas targeted to ensure efficient utilization. The financial plan takes into account the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

The table shows the Revenue Analysis for the years 2022 and 2023

**Table 21 - Revenue Analysis for the Years 2022 And 2023**

S/N	YEAR DETAILS	2022			2023		
		APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%
1	Local taxes/Rates	6,512,559.00	5,225,082.45	80%	5,653,957.99	6,119,392.03	108%
2	Fee & Charges	2,096,610.00	289,204.49	14%	634,712.92	570,536.37	90%
3	Licenses	148,600.00	37,950.00	26%	47,780.00	26,700.00	56%
4	Levies	725,370.00	172,014.00	24%	291,410.80	282,961.90	97%
5	Permits	85,450.00	108,388.00	127%	105,334.00	163,733.00	155%
6	Charges	7,347,500.00	95,488.00	1%	297,016.71	31,950.00	11%
7	Other Incomes	220,000.00	92,872.80	42%	499,690.54	653,351.16	131%
8	National Support (Grants)	9,454,008.00	9,522,470.97	101%	9,584,980.26	9,395,725.80	98%
9	CDF	25,700,000.00	23,909,410.88	93%	28,313,902.00	27,261,469.92	96%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52,290,097.00</b>	<b>39,452,881.59</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>45,428,785.22</b>	<b>44,505,820.18</b>	<b>98%</b>

Source: Shibuyunji Town Council; 2023

### 6.1 LOCAL TAXES (PERSONAL LEVY)

The actual collection of local taxes in 2022 was K5, 225,082.45 out of the budgeted amount of K6, 512,559.00 representing the collection efficiency of 80%, comparatively the Council collected local taxes amounting to K6, 119,392.03 against the budgeted amount of K5, 653,957.99 representing the collection efficiency of 108% in the year 2023.

### 6.2 FEES AND CHARGES

The actual collection of fees and charges in 2022 was K289, 204.49 out of the budgeted K2, 096,610.00 representing a collection efficiency of 14%, comparatively the Council collected fees and charges amounting to K570, 536.37 against the budgeted K 634,712.92 representing a collection efficiency of 90% in the year 2023.

### 6.3 LICENSES

The actual collection of licenses fees in 2022 was K37, 950.00 out of the budgeted K148, 600.00 representing a collection efficiency of 26% comparatively the Council collected Licenses fees amounting to K26, 700.00 against the budgeted K47, 780.00 representing a collection efficiency of 26% in the year 2023.

#### 6.4 LEVIES

The actual collection of levies in 2022 was K172, 014.00 out of the budgeted K725, 370.00 representing a collection efficiency of 24%. Comparatively the Council collected Levies amounting to K 282,961.90 against the budgeted K 291,410.80 representing a collection efficiency of 97% in the year 2023.

#### 6.5 PERMITS

The actual collection of Permits in 2022 was K108, 388.00 out of the budgeted K85, 450.00 representing a collection efficiency of 127%, comparatively the Council collected Permits amounting to K 163,733.00 against the budgeted K105, 334.00 representing a collection efficiency of 155% in the year 2023.

#### 6.6 CHARGES

The actual collection of Charges in 2022 was K95, 488.00 out of the budgeted K7, 347,500.00 representing a collection efficiency of 1%, comparatively the Council collected Charges amounting to K31, 950.00 against the budgeted K297, 016.71 representing a collection efficiency of 11% in the year 2023.

#### 6.7 OTHER INCOME

The actual collection of Other Incomes in 2022 was K92, 872.80 out of the budgeted K220, 000.00 representing a collection efficiency of 42%, comparatively the Council collected Other Income amounting to K653, 351.16 against the budgeted K499, 690.54 representing a collection efficiency of 131% in the year 2023.

#### 6.8 OWN SOURCE REVENUE PERFORMANCE

Tabulated below is the performance own source revenue collection against budget as percentage for each revenue source.

**Table 22 - Local Revenue against Budget**

S/N	YEAR DETAILS	2022			2023		
		APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%
1	Local taxes/Rates	6,512,559.00	5,225,082.45	80%	5,653,957.99	6,119,392.03	108%
2	Fee & Charges	2,096,610.00	289,204.49	14%	634,712.92	570,536.37	90%
3	Licenses	148,600.00	37,950.00	26%	47,780.00	26,700.00	56%
4	Levies	725,370.00	172,014.00	24%	291,410.80	282,961.90	97%
5	Permits	85,450.00	108,388.00	127%	105,334.00	163,733.00	155%
6	Charges	7,347,500.00	95,488.00	1%	297,016.71	31,950.00	11%
7	Other Incomes	220,000.00	92,872.80	42%	499,690.54	653,351.16	131%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,136,089.00</b>	<b>6,020,999.74</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>7,529,902.96</b>	<b>7,848,624.46</b>	<b>104%</b>

Source: Shibuyunji Town Council; 2023

## 6.9 AREAS WHERE COUNCIL COLLECTED BELOW ITS FORECAST REVENUE IN THE BUDGETS

### 6.9.1 FEES AND CHARGES

The council performed poorly in collecting fees and charges largely due to transportation challenges contributed by the rough terrain in the District; this resulted in frequent breakdowns of vehicles. Further court injunctions and land disputes.

### 6.9.2 LICENSES

The adverse collection of revenue was largely due to non-compliance by many taxpayers and the fact that the District had a few business establishments that were operational.

### 6.9.3 LEVIES

The adverse collection of revenue was because most of the businesses were recovering from the aftermath of Covid-19 hence low business activities in the district, also non-compliance by payers and transport challenges.

### 6.9.4 CHARGES

The under collection of charges was as a result of the court injunction council received on one of the settlement areas council was due to receive revenue from plot charges.

### 6.9.5 REVENUE COLLECTION CHALLENGES

1. Poor road and communication network within the district
2. High levels of illiteracy
3. Insufficient transport for revenue collection and monitoring of projects
4. Low staffing levels in view of revenue collectors
5. Traditional leadership interference in land allocation
6. Lack of sensitization
7. Too many alternative routes in the district causing heavy losses of council levies
8. Lack of stakeholder involvement
9. Hard to reach areas (example fishing camps)
10. Vastness of the district.

## 6.10 INCOME BASE FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The table below highlights the revenue base of the first years of the implementation plan

**Table 23 - Income Projection for the Next 5 Years**

YEAR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Locally Generated Revenue	17,152,369.37	25,143,651.31	25,508,707.88	25,899,318.42	26,317,271.69
Constituency Development Fund	30,635,641.96	32,872,043.82	35,173,086.89	37,635,202.97	40,269,667.18
Local Government Equalization Fund	9,852,980.26	10,572,247.82	11,312,305.17	12,104,166.53	12,951,458.18
Grant in lieu of rates	200,000.00	214,600.00	229,622.00	245,695.54	262,894.23
Devolution Grants	9,416,115.69	10,103,492.14	10,810,736.58	11,567,488.15	12,377,212.32
GRZ Support Towards Line	658,812,495.00	706,905,807.14	756,389,213.63	809,336,458.59	865,990,010.69

YEAR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Ministries and Public Infrastructure					
<b>Total</b>	<b>726,069,602.28</b>	<b>785,811,842.22</b>	<b>839,423,672.16</b>	<b>896,788,330.19</b>	<b>958,168,514.29</b>

Source: Shibuyunji Town Council; 2023

### 6.10.1 LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE

The increase in Own Source Revenue projection is as a result of inflation estimated at the rate of 8.2%, 7.3% and 7% for the year 2024, 2025 and (2026 - 2028) respectively. The current valuation roll being formulated is to run for 5 years effective 2024. Below is the table showing the calculation of revenue sources

Table 24 - Locally Generated Revenue

S/N	DETAILS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	Local taxes/ Rates	8,885,379.52	19,984,889.90	19,988,833.18	19,993,052.48	19,997,567.13
2	Fee & Charges	575,764.00	617,794.77	661,040.41	707,313.23	756,825.16
3	Licenses	26,700.00	28,649.10	30,654.54	32,800.35	35,096.38
4	Levies	511,100.98	548,411.35	586,800.15	627,876.16	671,827.49
5	Permits	158,945.00	170,547.99	182,486.34	195,260.39	208,928.62
6	Charges	6,721,079.87	7,211,718.70	7,716,539.01	8,256,696.74	8,834,665.51
7	Other Incomes	273,400.00	293,358.20	313,893.27	335,865.80	359,376.41
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,152,369.37</b>	<b>28,855,370.01</b>	<b>29,480,246.89</b>	<b>30,148,865.15</b>	<b>30,864,286.70</b>

Source: Shibuyunji Town Council; 2023

### 6.10.2 NATIONAL SUPPORT FINANCING

#### 6.10.2.1 CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND (CDF)

The provision for CDF is K30, 635,641.96 as per guideline from the Ministry of Local Government.

Table 25 - Constituency Development Fund

S/N	YEAR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	Constituency Development Fund	30,635,641.96	32,872,043.82	35,173,086.89	37,635,202.97	40,269,667.18
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,635,641.96</b>	<b>32,872,043.82</b>	<b>35,173,086.89</b>	<b>37,635,202.97</b>	<b>40,269,667.18</b>

Source: Shibuyunji Town Council; 2023

### 6.10.2.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EQUALIZATION FUND

The increase in projection for the Local Government Equalizations Fund is as a result of estimated inflations at 7%

**Table 26 - Local Government Equalizations Fund Projection**

S/N	YEAR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	Local Government Equalizations Fund	9,852,980.26	10,572,247.82	11,312,305.17	12,104,166.53	12,951,458.18
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,852,980.26</b>	<b>10,572,247.82</b>	<b>11,312,305.17</b>	<b>12,104,166.53</b>	<b>12,951,458.18</b>

Source: Shibuyunji Town Council; 2023

### 6.10.3 GRZ SUPPORT TOWARDS LINE MINISTRIES AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

**Table 27 - GRZ Support towards Line Ministries and Public Infrastructure**

S/N	YEAR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	GRZ Support towards line Ministries and Public Infrastructure	658,812,495.00	706,905,807.14	756,389,213.63	809,336,458.59	865,990,010.69
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>658,812,495.00</b>	<b>706,905,807.14</b>	<b>756,389,213.63</b>	<b>809,336,458.59</b>	<b>865,990,010.69</b>

Source: Shibuyunji Town Council; 2023

## 6.11 SHIBUYUNJI RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES FOR FIVE (05) TO TEN (10) YEARS

### 6.11.1 STRATEGIES FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

1. Maintain a database for all taxpayers and traders in the district
2. Ensure regular updates to the taxpayer registry
3. Engagement of individual taxpayer
4. Use of technology platforms for paying of levies ,fees and charges
5. To Increase public sensitization.
6. To motivate revenue staff

### 6.11.2 REVENUE ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES

1. Accommodating the challenges experienced by the debtor(s)
2. Legal enforcements on debts that are more than 120 days
3. Engaging private collection agencies/WDCs on commission basis in revenue collection.
4. Identify new sources of revenue and investments
5. Provision of incentives to those who are able to settle their accounts in time.
6. Identification of ratable properties sitting on traditional land and engagement of traditional leadership and Ministry of Lands for possible inclusion on the valuation roll
7. Enactment of By - Laws e.g., lime levy, bird levy and so on

### 6.11.3 REVENUE COLLECTION STRATEGIES

1. Use of revenue collection agents
2. Continuous training of revenue collectors with revenue collection skills
3. Leveraging on technology e.g. Digitized revenue collections systems
4. Stakeholder involvement in sensitization meetings on the benefits of paying for services
5. Provision of transport specifically for revenue collection
6. Engagement of Ward Development Committees in revenue collection on commission basis
7. Conducting of spot checks in revenue centres regularly
8. Involvement of revenue task force
9. Proper management of the debtors age analysis

### 6.11.4 DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

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

### 6.11.5 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

1. Financial and capital capacity building

### 6.11.6 AREAS WHERE PPP IS EXPECTED ACCORDING TO THE ESTIMATES

- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture            | 9. Infrastructure development |
| 2. Shopping mall          | 10. Transport                 |
| 3. Hospitality industries | 11. Technology                |
| 4. Education              | 12. Water and sanitation      |
| 5. Forestry               | 13. Health                    |
| 6. Poverty alleviation    | 14. Social services           |
| 7. Processing industries  | 15. Sporting facilities       |
| 8. Mining                 | 16. Tourism                   |

### 6.11.7 EXPLOITING THE UNTAPPED RESOURCES

1. Creating of by-laws to cater specifically for untapped Revenue sources
2. Engaging in public private partnership in establishing mining, manufacturing industries and processing industries
3. Technological advancement
4. Engagement of The Ministry of Infrastructure Development in completing the office structure and staff houses in order to pave way for operationalization of the council Guest house

### 6.11.8 ASSETS AND CAPITAL FINANCING STRATEGIES

1. Implement a policy on Asset management
2. Implement a policy management on the profitability of assets
3. Implement a policy on the disposal of assets
4. Venture into capital growth by embracing capital financing

### 6.11.9 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

1. Ensure effective cash flow management
2. Incorporate the legal framework on financial management
3. Compliance to relevant financial regulations
4. Provide means for growth through investment
5. Meet the demands of employees and customers
6. Support operations
7. Meet the demands and expectations of the stakeholders
8. Effective audit procedures

#### 6.11.10 LOANS AND GRANTS

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

## 7.0 PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL AREA PLANS IN THE IDP AREA

Shibuyunji Town Council will begin by fully implementing Local Area Plans that have been prepared but not yet implemented. These are the 2012 plots; a layout created by Mumbwa town Council before the district was created, the Top Kasunka plots; a layout created around 2015 and its implementation agreed upon under a planning agreement signed in 2019 and for the Township boundary i.e., Chimbotela area; the layout was prepared in 2017 but has not yet been implemented because of pending compensation issues involving the settlers of the land. The Chimbotela local area plan will have to be adjusted to suit some of the compensation needs in order to open up the area for development.

Another local area plan in the township boundary relating to the industrial block will have to be developed if the district is to score positive stride in the economic front. The success of the local area plan will be dependent on how success the implementation of the Chimbotela local area plan is done as this will either or not, give the community confidence that the local authority has their interests at heart. The description given above related to the areas that fall under state land and are planned formally planned.

For the informal three (3) informal settlements named in the IDP i.e., Zaire, Site and Service and Womba in the district will be done in the latter part of the first five years. However because Womba is relatively smaller in size as compared to the other informal settlements, the preparation of its local area plan will be treated as a pilot where lessons can be drawn as the local authority endeavours to do the same for the other two informal settlements.

In terms of the growth nodes which are outside the jurisdiction of the local authority, the preparation of local area plans is dependent on the willingness by the traditional leaders in have planning agreements with the local authority that will allow the council to efficiently plan these areas. The Council will continue to advocate for this agenda will remains open as and when need arises.

**Table 62- Preparation of Local Area Plans in the IDP Area**

S/ N	Proposed Local Area Plan	Proposed Time Development/Implementation of LAPs	
		1-5	6-10
1	2012 Plots		
2	Top Kasunka		
3	Chimbotela		
4	Industrial Block		
5	Womba		
6	Site and Service		
7	Zaire		
8	Planning Agreements		

Source, Shibuyunji Town Council 2023

## 7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

To realize the objectives of this Ten-Year Plan, collaborative efforts from all participants and stakeholders are essential to ensure the proper execution of all programs and activities. With this in mind, the following tables present the Monitoring and Evaluation matrix for each development outcome.

The tables below show the monitoring and evaluation plans for the IDP periods as follows;

### 7.1 ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

Table 63 - Economic Transformation and Job Creation Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

<b>Development Goal: To foster sustainable economic development, promote diversification, and stimulate job creation within the local communities by 2034.</b>										
<b>Objective:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Promote Food Security In 75% Of The District Farming Households By 2034</li> <li>To Mitigate The High Cost Of Agriculture Inputs By 30% By 2034</li> <li>To Increase Agriculture Productive Efficiency By 30% By 2034 (Maize 3mt/Ha, Soya Beans 3mt/Ha, Sunflower 2mt/Ha)</li> <li>To Increase Access To Better Markets By 50% Of Farmers By 2034</li> <li>To Increase Climate Resilience Among 50% Of Farming Households By 2034</li> </ol>									
<b>Strategy:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve Agriculture Productivity and Production</li> <li>Promote Value –Addition and Manufacturing</li> </ol>									
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Year of baseline</b>	<b>Plan Target</b>	<b>Annual Target</b>					<b>Frequency</b>
					<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	
Extension staff recruited	Number of officers deployed	0	2022	15	3	3	3	3	3	Annually
28 motor bikes for extension officers procured	Number of Advertisements procured	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	13	2	2	3	3	3	Annually
	Number of Commissioning meetings conducted	0	2022	13	2	2	3	3	3	Annually
Extension officers trained	Number of extension officers trained in Agriculture finance, low input agriculture, indigenous seed utilization, tree crops farming, sustainable intensification, agroforestry, mechanization, post-harvest storage, climate-smart agriculture, agriculture insurance	0	2022	55	11	11	11	11	11	Quarterly
Sensitization of farmers about access to agriculture finance conducted	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	530	106	106	106	106	106	Quarterly

Training of farmers in low input agriculture conducted	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	530	106	106	106	106	106	Quarterly
Train farmers in utilization of indigenous seed systems at Mamvule seed bank conducted	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	530	106	106	106	106	106	Quarterly
Tree crops farming Promoted	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	530	106	106	106	106	106	Quarterly
Farmer Input Support Program implemented	Number of farmers who received inputs	8050	2022	40250	8050	8050	8050	8050	8050	Quarterly
Zambia enhanced food production facility implemented	Number of farmers who received inputs	1088	2022	5440	1088	1088	1088	1088	1088	Quarterly
Sustainable intensification among farmers promoted	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	530	106	106	106	106	106	Quarterly
Agroforestry promoted	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	530	106	106	106	106	106	Quarterly
Agriculture mechanization promoted among famers	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	530	106	106	106	106	106	Quarterly
Use of irrigation system among famers promoted	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	530	106	106	106	106	106	Quarterly
Post-harvest losses reduced	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	530	106	106	106	106	106	Quarterly
Promotion of dietary diversity among farmers	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	530	106	106	106	106	106	Quarterly
Farmer market options reviewed and Researched	Number of Market visits conducted	0	2022	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly
Sensitization on crop markets conducted	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly
	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	530	106	106	106	106	106	Quarterly
Climate smart agriculture promoted	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	530	106	106	106	106	106	Quarterly
Farmer access to agriculture insurance facilitated	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	530	106	106	106	106	106	Quarterly
13 camp houses constructed	Number of sites identified	0	2022	13	13	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	13	2	3	4	4	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates warded	0	2022	13	0	2	3	4	4	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	0	2022	13	0	2	3	4	4	Annually

	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	44	0	4	12	14	14	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	44	0	4	12	14	14	Annually
	Number of projects commissioned	0	2022	10	0	2	3	4	1	Annually
Renovation of 12 camp houses	Number of sites identified	0	2022	12	2	2	3	3	2	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	12	2	2	3	3	2	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates warded	0	2022	12	2	2	3	3	2	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	0	2022	12	2	2	3	3	2	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	48	8	8	12	12	8	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	48	8	8	12	12	8	Annually
	Number of projects commissioned	0	2022	12	2	2	3	3	2	Annually
Mukulaikwa Farmers Training Center Constructed	Number of sites identified	0	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates warded	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	0	2022	1	0	P1	P2	P3	P4	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of projects commissioned	0	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annually
District Coordinator's Office constructed	Number of sites identified	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates warded	0	2222	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	0	2022	0	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	4	0	4	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	4	0	4	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of projects commissioned	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
Existing dams Rehabilitated	Number of sites identified	0	2022	3	1	1	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	3	0	1	1	1	0	Annually

	Number of Site possession certificates warded	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of projects commissioned	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
Existing weir Rehabilitated	Number of sites identified	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates warded	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of projects commissioned	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
Dam Constructed	Number of sites identified	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates warded	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of projects commissioned	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
New sites for dam construction identified	Number of sites identified	0	2022	15	3	3	3	3	3	Annually
<b>Development Goal: To foster sustainable economic development, promote diversification, and stimulate job creation within the local communities by 2034.</b>										
<b>Objective:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote value addition under Livestock by 2028</li> <li>To Improve livestock nutrition in the district during the Plan Period</li> <li>To Setup a Fish Hatchery for Fry/Fingerling Production and Supply by 2028</li> <li>To Enhance Market Accessibility and Market Linkages for Fish Produce</li> <li>To Enhance Surveillance and Patrols on Gear Use for Fish Production during the plan period</li> <li>To Enhance Fisheries/Livestock/Veterinary Extension Service Provision for the District throughout the plan period</li> </ol>									
<b>Strategy:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve Agricultural Productivity and Production</li> <li>Promote Value Addition and Manufacturing</li> <li>Infrastructure Development</li> </ol>									

Project Output	Indicator	Baseline	Year of baseline	Plan Target	Annual Target					Frequency
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Livestock production and research service center established	Number of sites for construction of a 2 CRB at the Research service Center identified	0	2022	2	0	0	2	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts for construction of hostel blocks awarded	0	2022	2	0	0	2	0	0	Annually
	Site possession of certificates for construction of an Ablution block available	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of farmers' shelter completed	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of monitoring for construction of biogas system conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of evaluations to construct 8 low cost, 4 medium and 2 high cost house conducted	0	2022	14	0	0	3	5	6	Annually
	Number of sensitization meetings for construction of a Laboratory conducted	0	2022	2	0	0	2	0	0	Annually
	Number of poultries, Piggeries and animal pens constructed	0	2022	12	0	0	4	4	4	Annually
	Number of cattle, goats & pigs procured	0	2022	300	0	0	0	300	0	Annually
	Number of Short course conducted	0	2022	50	0	0	0	50	0	Annually
	Number of samples analyzed	0	2022	300	0	0	0	300	0	Annually
	Number of Animals sold	0	2022	300	0	0	0	300	0	Annually
	Number of Utility Vehicles procured	0	2022	4	0	0	1	1	2	Annually
	Number of training and analysis conducted	0	2022	4	0	0	0	0	4	Annually
Grazing land, pasture/ forage growing/ production Identified and acquired	Number of Sites for grazing land pasture/forage growing/production identified	0	2022	2	0	2	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of industrial feed production machines procured	0	2022	2	0	0	2	0	0	Annually
	Number of established hay and silage production fields	0	2022	2	0	0	0	2	0	Annually
	Number of industrial livestock feed machines procured	0	2022	2	0	0	0	0	2	Annually

	Number of sites to setup industrial livestock feed machines surveyed	1	2022	12	0	3	3	3	3	Annually
	Number of contracts for procurement of industrial livestock feed machines awarded	1	2022	12	0	3	3	3	3	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates to setup industrial livestock feed machines awarded	1	2022	12	0	3	3	3	3	Annually
	Number of Dip tanks constructed	1	2022	12	0	3	3	3	3	Annually
	Number of monitoring of sites for construction of Dip tanks conducted	1	2022	12	0	3	3	3	3	Annually
	Number of evaluations for construction of Dip tanks conducted	1	2022	12	0	3	3	3	3	Annually
	Number of meetings for construction of Dip tanks conducted	0	2022	12	0	3	3	3	3	Annually
<i>Agro vets established in the district</i>	No. investors dealing in livestock drugs and therapeutics mobilized	1	2022	20	0	5	5	5	5	Annually
<i>LA/VA district extension staff recruited</i>	No. of LA/VA district extension staff recruited	1	2022	20	0	5	5	5	5	Annually
<i>Abattoirs/ slaughter slabs in each vet camp constructed</i>	Number of sites for construction of abattoirs/ slaughter slabs identified	1	2022	10	2	2	2	2	2	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	1	2022	10	2	2	2	2	2	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates awarded	1	2022	10	2	2	2	2	2	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	1	2022	10	2	2	2	2	2	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	1	2022	10	2	2	2	2	2	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	1	2022	10	2	2	2	2	2	Annually
	Number of projects commissioned	1	2022	10	2	2	2	2	2	Annually
<i>Milk collection centers constructed</i>	Number of sites identified	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates awarded	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of projects commissioned	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually

<i>Fish farm constructed</i>	Number of sites identified	0	2022	2	0	2	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	2	0	2	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates warded	0	2022	2	0	2	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	0	2022	2	0	2	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	2	0	2	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	2	0	2	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of projects commissioned	0	2022	2	0	2	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of sites identified	0	2022	50	0	0	10	20	20	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	50	0	0	10	20	20	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates warded	0	2022	50	0	0	10	20	20	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	0	2022	50	0	0	10	20	20	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	50	0	0	10	20	20	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	50	0	0	10	20	20	Annually
	Number of projects commissioned	0	2022	52	0	0	10	20	20	Annually
<i>Fish hatchery constructed</i>	Number of sites identified	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates warded	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of projects commissioned	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of sites identified	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates warded	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
Number of projects commissioned	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually	
<i>Viable market links and platforms for advertisement established</i>	Number of farmers linked to viable markets	0	2022	4		1	1	1	1	Quarterly
<i>Potential farmers Trained</i>	Number of Curriculum developed	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Quarterly

	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	16	0	4	4	4	4	Quarterly
	Number of farmers trained		2022	280	0	40	60	80	100	Quarterly
Use of approved gear for fish production and productivity enhanced	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	0	2022	30	0	0	10	10	10	Quarterly
	Number of Fish bans conducted	1	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Quarterly
Licensing and registration of boats conducted	Number of license issued	1	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Monthly
	Number of fishing boats registered	1	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Monthly
	Number of bank deposits carried out	1	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Monthly
	Number of records filed	1	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Monthly
Motor bikes for LAs/VAs/ Aquaculture Assistants/Fisheries Assistants and district office utility vehicle procured	Number of Advertisements procured	1	2022	20	0	5	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	1	2022	20	0	5	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of meetings conducted	1	2022	20	0	5	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of Advertisements procured	1	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	1	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
Housing units for LAs/ VAs/ AAs/ FAs constructed	Number of meetings conducted	1	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of sites identified	0	2022	15	0	0	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	15	0	0	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates warded	0	2022	15	0	0	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of projects implemented	0	2022	15	0	0	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	15	0	0	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	15	0	0	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of projects commissioned	0	2022	15	0	0	5	5	5	Annually
<b>DEVELOPMENT GOAL: TO FOSTER SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTE DIVERSIFICATION, AND STIMULATE JOB CREATION WITHIN THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES BY 2034.</b>										
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Enhance Value Addition of Cultivated Crops And Reared Livestock By 2028</li> <li>To Increase Financial Literacy In the District By 2028</li> <li>To Enhance Electricity/Energy Connectivity In The District from 1/3 pf the population to 2/3 By 2028</li> <li>To Form a Chamber of Commerce and Industry that will help Market Linkages Of Small And Medium Enterprises By 2028</li> </ol>									
<b>Strategy:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Promote Value Addition and Manufacturing</li> <li>Promote Financial Inclusion</li> <li>Enhance the Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity.</li> <li>To Promote Enterprise Development</li> </ol>									
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Year of baseline</b>	<b>Plan Target</b>	<b>Annual Target</b>					<b>Frequency</b>
					<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	

Value Addition Industry in livestock products promoted	No of Cooperatives to spearhead this activity established	0	2022	2	0	0	0	1	1	Annually
	No of Concept Notes or Business Plans Developed	0	2022	5	0	0	3	2	0	Annually
	Number of Business plans approved		2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Area of land offered	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of structures constructed	0	2022	2	0	0	0	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	24	0	0	0	12	12	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	24	0	0	0	12	12	Annually
	No of Plants handed Over		2022	2	0	0	0	1	1	Annually
Small and Medium Enterprises trained	Numbers of training across the district	0	2022	16	2	2	4	4	4	Annually
Electricity (solar power) generated	Presence of a No object letter	0	2022	2	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	No. of Concept Note or Business Plan	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	No. of meetings held	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	No of prefeasibility studies conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of project viable established	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of Contracts Awarded	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Presence of solar plant	0	2022	2	0	0	0	1	1	Annually
	Monitoring Reports	0	2022	6	0	0	0	2	4	Annually
Electricity connectivity through REA enhanced	Issuance of an occupation certificate	0	2022	1	0	0	0	0	1	Annually
	Number of MOUs signed	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
<b>DEVELOPMENT GOAL: TO FOSTER SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTE DIVERSIFICATION, AND STIMULATE JOB CREATION WITHIN THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES BY 2034</b>										
<b>Objective:</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To Enhance the Road Network In the District by the Year 2028</li> <li>2. To Complete Office Blocks for both Public And Private Institutions By The Year 2028</li> <li>3. To Provide Accommodation for both Public Workers in the District the Year 2028</li> <li>4. To Increase Network Coverage by 45% by the Year 2034 In Order to Reach 100% Network Coverage for the Entire Shibuyunji District</li> <li>5. To Increase Entrepreneurship Infrastructure (Entrepreneurship Training Center, Bank, Filing Station, Market Area) In The District By 2028</li> <li>6. To Build More Standard Lodges /Guest Houses in the District during the Plan period</li> </ol>								

<b>Strategy:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve Transport and Logistics</li> <li>2. Promote Tourism and Diversification</li> <li>3. Enhance Digital capacity</li> </ol>									
Output	Indicator	Baseline	Year of baseline	Plan Target	Annual Target					Frequency
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Earth moving Equipment purchased	Number of advertisements issued	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Commissioning meetings held	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
BOQs designs for upgrading of Gravel Road to Bituminous developed	Number of reconnaissance studies undertaken and designs for upgrading of 150Km of Gravel Road to Bituminous standard designed produced	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
150Km of Gravel Road upgraded to Bituminous standard	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates awarded	0	2022	1		1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of KM of road constructed	0	2022	4		1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	4		1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	4		1	1	1	1	Annually
200km township roads constructed	Number of sites surveyed	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates awarded	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of km of roads constructed	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Commissioning meetings held	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
Ministries of finance & infrastructure engaged	Number of meetings with the ministries to fund the construction of uncompleted and new office blocks in the District held	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
Administration Block completed	Number of sites surveyed	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded		2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates awarded		2022	1	1					Annually
	Number of buildings constructed		2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually

	Number of monitoring conducted		2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted		2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Commissioning meetings held		2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
Construction of Civic Center completed	Number of sites surveyed	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded		2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates awarded		2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of buildings constructed		2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted		2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted		2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Commissioning meetings held		2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
DACO's office completed	Number of sites surveyed	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded		2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates awarded		2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of buildings constructed		2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted		2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted		2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Commissioning meetings held		2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
Livestock and Fisheries office completed	Number of sites surveyed	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates available	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of buildings constructed	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Commissioning meetings held	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually

Land Administered to the private sector for construction of office space	Number of repossessed plots offered	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of applicants offered plots	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of plots developed	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
70 existing infrastructure rehabilitated	Number of sites surveyed	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates awarded	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of buildings constructed	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Commissioning meetings held	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
15 bridges rehabilitated	Number of sites surveyed	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates awarded	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of buildings constructed	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Commissioning meeting held	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
Land Administered for the development of an industrial park	Number of plots surveyed	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of affected settler compensated	0	2022	2	0	0	1	1	0	Annually
	Number of plots numbered	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of applicants interviewed	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of plots offered	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually

	Number of applicants offered plots	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of plots developed	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
Affordable land for both commercial and individual developers provided.	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of applicants interviewed	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of plots offered	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of applicants offered plots	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of plots developed	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
New Network towers constructed	Number of Meetings held	0	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annually
2 High Cost Housing Units completed	Number of sites surveyed	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates awarded	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of buildings constructed	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of meetings	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
10 Medium Cost Housing completed	Number of sites surveyed	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates awarded	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of buildings constructed	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Commissioning meetings held	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
20 Low Cost Housing Units completed	Number of sites surveyed	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually

	Number of Site possession certificates awarded	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of buildings constructed	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of meetings	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
Allocation Plots to those who have not yet Accepted the offer of Land conducted	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	2	0	0	1	1	0	Annually
	Number of repossessed plots offered	0	2022	2	0	0	1	1	0	Annually
	Number of applicants offered plots	0	2022	2	0	0	1	1	0	Annually
	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	2	0	0	1	1	0	Annually
	Number of plots developed	0	2022	2	0	0	1	1	0	Annually
Parcels offered to Would be Developers	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of applicants interviewed	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of plots offered	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of applicants offered plots	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
Facilitation of Ownership for the Private Sector that maybe interested in putting up Housing Units	Number of clients shown plots	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of applicants interviewed	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of plots offered	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of applicants offered plots	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
Land for the Construction of 1000 Housing Units offered to would be developers	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of applicants interviewed	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of plots offered	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of applicants offered plots	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of adverts procured	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of plots developed	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

## 7.2 HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Table 64 - Human and Social Development Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

<b>DEVELOPMENT GOAL: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES BY 2034</b>										
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Increase the Number of Health Facilities With Improved Water Supply and Sanitation System from 3 In 2022 to 14 By 2028</li> <li>To construct a District Hospital and Upgrade some Health facilities to Mini Hospitals By 2028</li> <li>To Increase The Percentage of Other Health Infrastructure from (Offices, Pharmacy, Health Centres) Estimated 60% In 2023 To 95% By 2034</li> <li>To Increase Number of Functional Fleet from 10 (1 Ambulance, 4 Land cruisers, 5 Motorbikes) In 2023 to 20 (1 Truck, 4 Land cruisers, 1 Boat, 14 Motorbikes) By 2028</li> <li>To Increase the Number Of Health Facilities with Incinerators from 1 In 2023 To 14 By 2028</li> <li>To Increase the Number of Health Facilities Connected to the National Grid (With Electricity ) from 7 In 2023 To 14 By 2028</li> <li>To Improve The Frequency Of Accessibility to Health Care by the Community Members By Debunking Some Myths About Some Health Care Services By 60% by 2028</li> <li>To Improve the Quality Of Services Offered By the Staff In Various Health Facilities throughout the plan period</li> <li>To Rehabilitate At least 90% Of Existing Old Health Infrastructure In The District by 2028</li> </ol>									
<b>Strategy:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase Access to Quality Health care</li> <li>Strengthen Public Health</li> </ol>									
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Year of baseline</b>	<b>Plan Target</b>	<b>Annual Target</b>					<b>Frequency</b>
					<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	
Waterborne toilets in all health facilities (14 Ablution Blocks) constructed	No. of Site Identification	0	2022	14	14	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	14	0	5	5	4	0	Annually
	Number of water borne toilets constructed	0	2022	14	0	5	5	4	0	Annually
	Number of ablution blocks handed over	0	2022	14	0	5	5	4	0	Annually
All health facilities equipped with piped water	No. of Site Identification	0	2022	18	0	6	4	4	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	18	0	6	4	4	0	Annually
	Number of submersible pumps installed	0	2022	18	0	6	4	4	0	Annually
	Number of tank stands and tanks erected	0	2022	18	0	6	4	4	0	Annually
	No. of handovers conducted	0	2022	18	0	6	4	4	0	Annually
	Number of Sites Identified	0	2022	42	0	30	12	0	0	Annually

Handwashing basins inside Health centers (42) installed	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	42	0	30	12	0	0	Annually
	Number of handwashing basins installed	0	2022	42	0	30	12	0	0	Annually
	Number of handwashing basins handovers done	0	2022	42	0	30	12	0	0	Annually
District Hospital constructed	Number of Sites identified	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	number of constructions for phase 1 done	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	number of constructions for phase 2 done	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of constructions for phase 3 conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of handovers done	0	2022	1	0	0	0	0	1	Annually
3 Health centers mini hospitals upgraded/constructed	Number of Health centers selected	0	2022	3	0	3	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	3	0	1	1	1	0	Annually
	Number of Health centers upgraded	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	number of Health centers upgraded to a Mini hospital	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of Health centers upgraded	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	number of Health centers upgraded to a Mini hospital	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of Health centers upgraded	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	number of Health centers upgraded to a Mini hospital	0	2022	1	0	0	0	0	1	Annually
3 health posts constructed	Number of sites identified	0	2022	3	0	1	1	0	1	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	3	0	1	1	0	1	Annually
	Number of Health posts constructed	0	2022	3	0	1	1	0	1	Annually
	Number of Health Posts handed over	0	2022	3	0	1	1	0	1	Annually
Maternity annexes constructed in all health facilities	Number of sites identified	0	2022	18	0	4	4	4	2	Annually

	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	18	0	4	4	4	2	Annually
	Number of maternity annexes constructed	0	2022	18	0	4	4	4	2	Annually
	Number of Maternity annexes handed over	0	2022	18	0	4	4	4	2	Annually
DHO offices constructed	Number of sites identified	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of DHO offices constructed	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of DHO offices handed over	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
District pharmacy (Bulky store) constructed	Number of sites identified	0	2022	1	0	0	0	0	1	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	0	0	1	Annually
	Number of District Bulky stores constructed	0	2022	1	0	0	0	0	1	Annually
	Number of Pharmacy bulky stores handed over	0	2022	1	0	0	0	0	1	Annually
Staff houses in all health facilities (26 houses) constructed	Number of sites identified	0	2022	26	0	7	7	6	6	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	26	0	7	7	6	6	Annually
	Number of Staff houses constructed	0	2022	26	0	7	7	6	6	Annually
	Number of staff houses handed over	0	2022	26	0	7	7	6	6	Annually
2 ambulances procured	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	2	0	1	0	0	1	Annually
	Number of Ambulances procured	0	2022	2	0	1	0	0	1	Annually
Motorbikes for health facilities (8 Motorbikes) procured	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	8	0	3	0	5	0	Annually
	Number of Motorbikes procured	0	2022	8	0	3	0	5	0	Annually
Utility vehicle (5 tones truck) procured	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of utility trucks procured	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
All fleet (20) maintained	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	20	0	5	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of fleet serviced	0	2022	20	0	5	5	5	5	Annually

Marine transport (boat) procured	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of boats procured	0	2022	1	0	0	0	1	0	Annually
Incinerators in all health facilities (13 incinerators) constructed	Number of sites identified	0	2022		0	5	5	3	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	13	0	5	5	3	0	Annually
	Number of Incinerators constructed	0	2022	13	0	5	5	3	0	Annually
	Number of Incinerators handed over	0	2022	13	0	5	5	3	0	Annually
7 Health Facilities connected to the national grid	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	7	0	4	3	0	0	Annually
	Number of Health facilities wired	0	2022	7	0	4	3	0	0	Annually
	Number of health facilities connected to the national grid	0	2022	7	0	4	3	0	0	Annually
Traditional leaders engaged on promotion of facility deliveries and ANC before 14 weeks	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of traditional leaders invited	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of meetings held	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
Health education conducted	Number of Schools identified	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of schools visited	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of meetings held on myths surrounding health seeking behavior in schools (57 schools)	0	2022	57	0	20	20	17	0	Quarterly
New health workers inducted	Number of new health workers identified	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of induction meetings held	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
Periodic re-induction of all health workers conducted	Number of health workers re-inducted	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of re- induction meetings on the code of ethics held	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
Existing health centers (3 Health centers) renovated	Number of Health centers renovated	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Health centers renovated	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of renovated health centers handed over	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually

Existing incinerator renovated	Number of existing incinerators inspected	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Incinerators renovated	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of renovated Incinerators handed over	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
15 staff houses renovated	Number of staff houses Identified	0	2022	15	0	4	4	4	3	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	15	0	4	4	4	3	Annually
	Number of staff houses renovated	0	2022	15	0	4	4	4	3	Annually
	Number of renovated staff houses handed over	0	2022	15	0	4	4	4	3	Annually
<b>Development Goal: To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>										
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide Adequate Infrastructure in the Education Sector By 2028</li> <li>2. To Lower Teacher Pupil Ratio By 2026 From 1:67To 1 :40 at primary and 1:91ECE level to 1:40 ECE level by 2028</li> <li>3. To Improve Community Response Towards Education</li> <li>4. To Provide Adequate Teaching And Learning Materials throughout the plan period</li> <li>5. To Enhance Monitoring And Evaluation Of The Teaching And Learning Processes by 2028</li> </ol>									
<b>Strategy:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To Enhance Access to Quality Equitable and Inclusive Education</li> <li>2. To Enhance Science, Technology and Innovation</li> </ol>									
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Year of baseline</b>	<b>Plan Target</b>	<b>Annual Target</b>					<b>Frequency</b>
					<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	
14440 desks procured	Number of desks procured	3963	2022	14440	8000	0	2000	2000	2440	Annually
	number of desks handed over	0	2022	14440	8000	0	2000	2000	2440	Annually
4 boarding schools constructed	Number of construction site identified	0	2022	4	1	1	1	1	0	Annually
	Procurement of building materials	0	2022	4	1	1	1	1	0	Annually
	Number of boarding schools constructed	0	2022	4	1	1	1	1	0	Annually
	Number of boarding schools handed over	0	2022	4	1	1	1	1	0	Annually
3 Secondary schools constructed	Number of construction site identified	0	2022	3	0	1	2	0	0	Annually
	Number Procurement of processes conducted	0	2022	3	0	1	2	0	0	Annually
	Number of secondary schools constructed	0	2022	3	0	1	2	0	0	Annually

	Number of boarding schools handed over	0	2022	3	0	1	2	0	0	Annually
10 community Schools to primary schools upgraded	Number of construction site identified	0	2022	2	0	1	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	8	0	2	2	2	2	Annually
	Construction completed	2	2022	8	0	2	2	2	2	Annually
	Number of Primary schools handed over	0	2022	8	0	2	2	2	2	Annually
50 Teacher Houses constructed	Number of construction site identified	0	2022	50	0	12	12	12	14	Annually
	Number of Contracts Signed	0	2022	50	0	12	12	12	14	Annually
	Number of teacher houses constructed	0	2022	50	0	12	12	12	14	Annually
	Number of Teacher Houses handed over	0	2022	50	0	12	12	12	14	Annually
4 special education units constructed	Number of construction site identified	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Construction completed	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of special education units handed over	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
3 ECE Centers constructed	Number of construction site identified	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of ECE centers constructed	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of ECE centers	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
30 ablution blocks constructed	Number of construction site identified	0	2022	30	0	10	10	10	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	30	0	10	10	10	0	Annually
	Construction completed	0	2022	30	0	10	10	10	0	Annually
	Number of ablution handed over	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
Tertiary skills education center constructed	Number of construction site identified	0	2022	30	0	10	10	10	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually

	Number of tertiary skill education constructed	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of tertiary skill education handed over	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
1 district education office constructed	Number of construction site identified	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of district office constructed	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of district education office constructed	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
1 district library constructed	Number of construction site identified	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of district library constructed	0	2022	1	0		1	0	0	Annually
	Number of district library constructed	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
1 district resource center constructed	Number of construction site identified	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	1	0		1	0	0	Annually
	Number of resource centers constructed	0	2022	1	0		1	0	0	Annually
	Number of resource centers handed over	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
Water Schemes in 8 schools installed	Number of construction site identified	0	2022	8	0	4	4	0	0	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	8	0	4	4	0	0	Annually
	Number of resource centers constructed	0	2022	8	0	4	4	0	0	Annually
	Number of resource centers handed over	0	2022	8	0	4	4	0	0	Annually
10 schools connected to the ZESCO national grid	Number of construction site identified	0	2022	10	1	0	5	0	4	Annually
	Number of procurement processes conducted	0	2022	10	1	0	5	0	4	Annually
	Number of resource centers constructed	0	2022	10	1	0	5	0	4	Annually
	Number of resource centers handed over	0	2022	10	1	0	5	0	4	Annually

245 primary school teachers recruited	Number of primary teachers deployed	0	2022	245	0	98	49	49	49	Annually
41 ECE teachers recruited	Number of ECE teachers deployed	0	2022	41	0	30	11	0	0	Annually
Learning and teaching materials procured	Number of teaching and learning materials procured	0	2022	14250	0	4750	4750	4750	0	Quarterly
	Number of teaching and learning materials distributed	0	2022	14250	0	4750	4750	4750	0	Quarterly
2 Land cruisers procured	Number of vehicles procured	0	2022	2	0	1	0	1	0	Annually
	Number of vehicles handed over	0	2022	2	0	1	0	1	0	Annually
Community members sensitized	sensitization meetings on importance of education held	0	2022	16	0	4	4	4	4	Quarterly
<b>Development Goal: To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>										
<b>Objective:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Empower the Low Capacity Households in the Social Sector In Order to Improve their Productivity and Livelihoods By 2028</li> <li>To Provide Social Assistance To Incapacitated Households In Order To Reduce Extreme Poverty By 2028</li> <li>To Improve Functional Literacy to the Community In Order To Reduce Illiteracy Levels And Improve Livelihoods By 2028</li> </ol>									
<b>Strategy:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People</li> <li>Reduce Developmental Inequalities</li> </ol>									
<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Year of baseline</b>	<b>Plan Target</b>	<b>Annual Target</b>					<b>Frequency</b>
					<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	
Food Security Pack Programme implemented	Number of Adverts	1	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Contracts awarded	1	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of selected beneficiaries	1	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of beneficiaries	90	2022	22500	2500	3500	4500	5500	6500	Quarterly
	Number of bags recovered	90	2022	22500	2500	3500	4500	5500	6500	Quarterly
Girls Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihood Project (GEWEL) implemented	Number of selected beneficiaries	1	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of beneficiaries	590	2022	7300	1000	1200	1500	1700	1900	Quarterly
Women Empowerment programmes implemented	Number of selected beneficiaries	1	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of beneficiaries	590	2022	20000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	Quarterly
Social Cash Transfer implemented	Number of selected beneficiaries	1	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of beneficiaries	5000	2022	54000	6000	9000	11000	13000	15000	Quarterly

Public Welfare Assistance Scheme implemented	Number of selected beneficiaries	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of beneficiaries	0	2022	500	50	50	100	150	150	Quarterly
8 Literacy Centers established	Number of tutors deployed	0	2022	8	0	2	2	2	2	Annually
16 Literacy Classes constructed	Number of Bids received	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of sites identified	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	16	0	4	4	4	4	Annually
	Site possession certificates available	0	2022	16	0	4	4	4	4	Annually
	1 Classrooms constructed	0	2022	16	0	4	4	4	4	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	0	0	4	4	4	4	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	16	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
Learning Materials procured	Number of meetings	0	2022	4	0	0	6	5	5	Annually
	Number of Bids received	0	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Contract awarded	0	2022	16	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
48 Tutors recruited	Number of meetings	0	2022	0	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Bids received	0	2022	0	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	4	0	12	12	12	12	Annually
Community Sensitization on importance of Education conducted	Number of officers deployed	0	2022	4	0	12	12	12	12	Annually
	Number of sensitization to raise awareness in the community on the importance of literacy education held	0	2022	4	0	3000	4000	5000	6000	Quarterly
Monthly allowances for the tutors paid	Number of tutors paid	0	2022	48	0	12	24	36	48	Monthly
<b>Development Goal: To Enhance Human and Social Development for the Local Communities By 2034</b>										
<b>Objective:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Enhance Ground Water Management Through Aquifer Mapping In The District By 50% By 2028.</li> <li>To Improve Water Reticulation System and Sanitation In the Urban Part of the District to 95% by 2028.</li> <li>To improve water reticulation system and sanitation in the urban part of the district to 100% by 2034</li> <li>To Increase The Number Of Rural Households Accessing Clean And Safe Water Supply To 90% By 2034.</li> <li>To Attain 95% Sanitation and Hygiene Levels In the District By 2028</li> </ol>									
<b>Strategy:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve access to Clean and Safe Water Supply</li> <li>Improve Sanitation Services</li> </ol>									

Output	Indicator	Baseline	Year of baseline	Plan Target	Annual Target					Frequency
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Borehole drilled and rehabilitated (Groundwater development)	Number of site identified	10	2022	105	10	20	15	20	40	Annually
	number of Contracts awarded	10	2022	105	10	20	15	20	40	Annually
	Number of site identified	10	2022	105	10	20	15	20	40	Annually
	number of construction done	10	2022	105	10	20	15	20	40	Annually
	number of boreholes handed over	10	2022	105	10	20	15	20	40	Annually
Rehabilitation and Connection of all households to the sewer system	Number of meeting held	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of survey conducted	5	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	number of network established	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of sites handed over	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	number of procurement conducted	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of sites handed over	1	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of construction done	1	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annually
	number of handover done	1	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annually
DWASH committee oriented	number of members invited	12	2022	60	12	12	12	12	12	Monthly
	Number of DWASH meeting conducted	1	2022	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly
	number of reports compiled	0	2022	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly
Training of traditional leaders trained	number of venues identified	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of invitations done	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of orientation done	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of reports compiled	0	2022	5	1	1	1	1	1	Annually
Community Champions/Area Pump Minder trained	Number of venues identified	5	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of champions selected	23	2022	60	12	12	12	12	12	Quarterly
	Number of invitations conducted	0	2022	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly

	Number of champions trained.	0	2022	60	12	12	12	12	12	Quarterly
	Number of reports compiled	0	2022	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly
V-WASHE committees trained	Number of venue identified	0	2022	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly
	Number of VWASH selected	0	2022	60	12	12	12	12	12	Quarterly
	Number of invitations conducted	0	2022	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly
	Number of VWASH meeting conducted	0	2022	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly
	Number of reports compiled	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

### 7.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Table 65 - Environmental Sustainability Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Development Goal: To Achieve a Sustainable and Climate-resilient Shibuyunji District by 2034										
Objective:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Promote Awareness on Climate Change Adaptation in the District by 2034</li> <li>To Enhance Climate Change Mitigation Measures in the District by 2034</li> <li>To Ensure that Environmental Management is Integrated in the Development Planning by 2028</li> </ol>									
Strategy:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen climate change adaptation</li> <li>Strengthen climate change Mitigation</li> <li>To promote Integrated Environmental Planning</li> </ol>									
Output	Indicator	Baseline	Year of baseline	Plan Target	Annual Target					Frequency
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Climate change adaption sensitization meetings conducted	Number of sensitization meetings to Enhance awareness of climate change adaption (traditional leaders) held	0	2022	245	49	49	49	49	49	Quarterly
Climate change adaption sensitization meetings conducted	Number of sensitization meetings to Enhance Community awareness in climate change adaption held	0	2022	245	49	49	49	49	49	Quarterly
Sensitization meetings conducted	Number of sensitization meetings against deforestation held	0	2022	245	49	49	49	49	49	Quarterly
A 10000/ annum seedling nursery established	Number of solar pump water system, seeds and plastics procured, soil collected	0	2022	50000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	Annually
	Number of seedlings planted		2022	50000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	Annually

Afforestation and reforestation programmes implemented	Number of seedlings planted in 21 (18ha) schools and 12 communities (16ha)	0	2022	33	7	7	7	6	6	Quarterly
300 blitz patrols conducted	Number of blitz patrols conducted	0	2022	300	60	60	60	60	60	Quarterly
Community forest management areas designated	Number of reconnaissance studies undertaken (33 - 21 schools, 12 communities)	0	2022	33	11	11	11	0	0	Quarterly
Forest management plans formulated	Number of forest management plans formulated	0	2022	33	11	11	11	0	0	Quarterly
Communities trained in income generating programmes	Number of sensitization meetings in beekeeping, and mushroom growing as income-generating activities held	0	2022	245	49	49	49	49	49	Quarterly
Gazetted dumpsites created	Number of parcels of Land for dumpsite creation Identified	0	2022	2	1	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of parcels secured	0	2022	2	1	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of EPBs done	0	2022	2	1	1	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of Approvals secured	0	2022	2	1	1	0	0	0	Annually
	area covered by perimeter wall	0	2022	2	0	1	0	1	0	Annually
	size dumping Area Constructed	0	2022	2	1	0	0	0	1	Annually
	Number of toilets constructed	0	2022	2	0	1	0	0	1	Annually
	Number of drilled and equipped	0	2022	2	0	1	0	0	1	Annually
	Number of weigh bridges constructed	0	2022	2	0	0	1	0	1	Annually
	Number of dumpsites gazetted and commissioned	0	2022	2	0	0	1	0	1	Annually
Waste Management Equipment procured	Number of Trucks, skip bins and Tractors procured	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
Sensitization on proper solid waste management conducted	Number of sensitization meetings held	1	2022	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

## 7.4 GOOD GOVERNANCE

Table 66 - Good Governance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Development Goal: To Create a Conducive Governance Environment for Sustainable Development of Local Communities by 2034										
<b>Objective:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Reduce Crime By 50% In Order To Effectively Protect Life And Property By 2028</li> <li>To enhance land Management in the District by 2028</li> <li>To Promote effective coordination in all the levels of governance throughout the plan period</li> </ol>									
<b>Strategy:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance Rule of</li> <li>Strengthening Land Management and Administration</li> <li>Decentralize public service delivery systems</li> </ol>									
Output	Indicator	Baseline	Year of baseline	Plan Target	Annual Target					Frequency
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Community Sensitization on crime (Victim Support Unit) conducted	Number of sensitization meetings held	0	2022	15000	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	Annually
4 police posts and 20 housing units in Kapyanga East, Mukulaikwa, Nakaiba and Kalundu ward respectively constructed	Number of Bids received	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of sites identified	0	2022	20	0	5	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	20	0	5	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates available	0	2022	20	0	5	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of housing units constructed	0	2022	20	0	5	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	20	0	5	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	20	0	5	5	5	5	Annually
	Number of commissioning meetings held	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
4 (four) motor vehicles for easy operations procured	Number of Adverts procured	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Contracts awarded	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of meetings	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
Human resource recruited	Number of Officers deployed	0	2022	81	0	25	25	20	11	Annually
DEC offices constructed	Number of Bids received	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of sites identified	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually

	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Site possession certificates available	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of housing units constructed	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	Annually
	Number of commissioning meetings held	0	2022	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annually
Four (4) local courts established	Numbers of Officers deployed	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
Four (4) local courts and a magistrate court constructed	Number of Bids received	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of sites identified	0	2022	5	0	2	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	5	0	2	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates available	0	2022	5	0	2	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of housing units constructed	0	2022	5	0	2	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	5	0	2	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	5	0	2	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of meetings held	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
Magistrate court established	Numbers of Officers deployed	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
Correctional facility established	Numbers of Officers deployed	0	2022	4	0	1	1	1	1	Annually
25 correctional facility housing units constructed	Number of Bids received	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
	Number of sites identified	0	2022	25	0	0	10	10	5	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	25	0	0	10	10	5	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates available	0	2022	25	0	0	10	10	5	Annually
	Number of housing units constructed	0	2022	25	0	0	10	10	5	Annually

	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	25	0	0	10	10	5	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	25	0	0	10	10	5	Annually
	Number of commissioning meetings held	0	2022	3	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
Correctional facility & offices constructed	Number of Bids received	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of sites identified	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of contracts awarded	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of Site possession certificates available	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of housing units constructed	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of monitoring conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of evaluations conducted	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Number of commissioning meetings held	0	2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	Annually
LAPs already produced implemented	Number of Layout Plans already produced	2	2022	1	0	0	1	1	1	Annually
Three (6) LAPs prepared	Number of Layout Plans produce	0	2022	1	0	2	0	2	1	Annually
Development Controlled	Number of inspections Conducted	0	2022	40	8	8	8	8	8	Annually
Squatter Settlements upgraded	Number of Layout Plans produce		2022	1	0	0	2	1	1	Annually
Management meetings held	Number of Meetings held	12	2022	60	12	12	12	12	12	Quarterly
Devolution task force meetings held	Number of Meetings held	4	2022	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly
DDCC meetings held	Number of Meetings held	2	2022	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly
DDCC Sub Committee Meetings held	Number of Meetings held	2	2022	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly
Council meeting held	Number of Meetings held	4	2022	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly
Special Council Meeting held	Number of Meetings held	2	2022	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly
Standing Committee Meetings held	Number of Meetings held	4	2022	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly
WDCs Quarterly Meetings held	Number of Meetings held	0	2022	240	48	48	48	48	48	Quarterly

Construction of WDC offices	Number of offices constructed	0	2022		12					uartely
Elections of the WDCs in each ward conducted	Number of WDC formulation Sensitizations Meetings held	10	2022	24	12	0	0	12	0	Twice in five years
	Number of Elections Conducted	10	2022	24	12	0	0	12	0	Twice in five years
	Number of Orientation Meetings held	10	2022	24	12	0	0	12	0	Twice in five years

Source: Shibuyunji IDP Team 2023

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