

**MUFULIRA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
APPROVAL OF THE MUFULIRA INTEGRATED  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

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

**MUFULIRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

SIGN *[Signature]* DATE 19<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2024

**MRS MUSONGOLE KASONDE CHISANGA  
TOWN CLERK**

SIGN *[Signature]* DATE 20<sup>th</sup> March 2024

**TANAELI KAMANGA  
HIS WORSHIP, THE MAYOR**



**DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION, MUFULIRA DISTRICT**

SIGN *[Signature]* DATE 20<sup>th</sup> March 2024

**MS. SABOI KABIKA  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**



**PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION, COPPERBELT PROVINCE**

SIGN *[Signature]* DATE 15/04/2024

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**HON. GARRY NKOMBO  
MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**





## Foreword

The Vision 2030 is founded on seven Key Basic Principles: Sustainable Development; Upholding Democratic Principles; Respect for Human Rights; Fostering Family Values; a Positive Attitude to Work; Peaceful Coexistence and Upholding Good Traditional Values. This Vision offers an opportunity to address the Developmental Challenges facing the district and its inequalities, including Poverty and Environmental Degradation. Through it, the country has committed to address

the Economic, Social and Environmental issues standing in the way of Sustainable Development.

Past planning left us with Districts, Cities, and Towns that:

- Have inequalities in the way that development was administered; rural areas were left underdeveloped and largely unserved,
- Failure to cater for the poor, with long travelling distances to work and poor access to business and other services,
- Have great inequalities in levels of services between rich and poor areas,
- Sprawling informal settlements and spread-out residential areas that make cheap service delivery difficult.
- Land use planning was not prioritized

The new approach (i.e., Integrated Development Plan) aims to overcome the poor planning of the past. The purpose of the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process is mainly, **“To co-ordinate the Plans/developmental works of all government Sectors/Stakeholders and ensures that they are aligned with and inform each other.**

The Decentralization Process places more functions within local authorities who will be primarily responsible for the direct provision of key services and facilities to the people within their districts. In the context of Decentralization, working together to achieve the goals of the 7th National Development Plan requires greater linkage, integration and coordination of sector plans and proposals for the development of the district. This is being made possible through the preparation of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).

The preparatory process of the Integrated Development Planning has been operationalized through the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 Section 19(3) (5). In early 2019 community leaders, institutional heads, business leaders, Ward Development Committees (WDCs), NGOs, CBO and government departments heads met for training by GIZ at Kali’s Mines Mess, signifying the commencement of the formulation of the IDP.

Mufulira Municipality Council was mandated to take the lead and offer guidance in the development of the IDP. Councilors were given an opportunity to make decisions based on the needs and aspirations of their Wards. The Communities and other Stakeholders were granted opportunity based on community needs and priorities. The Communities were afforded the chance to participate in identifying their most important needs. Government Department and Sectors are

delivering several Community based services, participated so that together the district could come up with a plan that would stand the test of time

The process was supported by GIZ who from the inception organised trainings and provided technical support to the process. An IDP Team was formed consisting of all Government Departments, headed by the Director Developmental Planning who reported to the Town Clerk. The members of the team and various stakeholders managed a consultative process collecting inputs and information from the district through the various established governance structures and general public, such the Ward Development Committees, Market committees, bus and taxi driver's groupings, Business Communities through their organisation, government departments NGOs and all interested actors in the district. The IDP was formulated on a very wide consultative platform in the true spirit of "Leaving No one behind"

The Local Authority and the various stakeholders should abide by the Integrated Development Plan as the Master Plan to guide and help them prepare good sectorial plans, that will improve accessibility to services and to assist the Local Authority to work with other partners in order to promote Social and Economic Development in all parts of district. This will help remove all inequalities and eradicate poverty in the District.

**TANAELI KAMANGA**

**HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR**

**MUFULIRA DISTRICT**

## Message from the District Commissioner



The Mufulira Integrated Development Planning (IDP) (2023-2032) contains the aspirations and desires of the people of Mufulira which were noted from the Public Participatory meetings that were held in all the wards of the district. The proposed developmental projects and programmes are aimed at bringing desired change on the Social Economic Statute of the District. The IDP will therefore, strictly outline

Programmes and Projects that will be undertaken over the period Ten (10 years) from 2023-2032). It's my hope and desire that all the Projects and Programmes that shall be implemented in the district should be in conformity with this Plan.

**SABOI KABIKA (MS)**  
**DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**  
**MUFULIRA DISTRICT**



## **Acknowledgment**

The Mufulira District Ten (10) years Integrated Development Plan (2023-2032) was developed by the Local Authority in close consultation with key stakeholders from the Government Departments, Quasi Government Departments, Civil Society Organization, Non-Governmental Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Ward Development Committees etc., in line with the provisions of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia.

It is with profound gratitude that Mufulira Municipal Council takes this opportunity to thank all the key stakeholders for their valuable contribution towards the development process of the Integrated Development Plan. The valuable information submitted by all the key players regarding the Planning Survey and Issues Reports, Developmental Frameworks, Capital Implementation/ Investment Plan, Implementation Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation plans, went a long way in the development process and I have no doubt that this document will harness the Integrated Social, Economic, Environmental, Spatial, Infrastructural and Organizational development thus improving the provision of Social Amenities and other infrastructural developments aimed at alleviating poverty and improving the quality of life of the residents of district.

Special recognition goes to the brilliant submissions from all the Heads of various Government Departments, Quasi Government Departments, Civil society/Non- Governmental Organizations for facilitating the public participatory process of key stakeholders at Ward level and would also love extend my gratitude to the Civic leaders for their support, participation and for their valuable submissions both during formal and informal stakeholder consultative meetings with the Local Authority.

Mufulira Municipal Council most sincerely also wishes to thank GIZ for their technical support and the Council Management for the financial support. The development process was coordinated under the guidance of Director of Development Planning and the Integrated Development Plan team.

Mufulira Municipal Council hereby implores all District stakeholders including the residents of Mufulira to work together in implementing this document and to ensure that the developmental projects and programmes executed in the district is consistent with the plan.

**MRS. KASONDE CHISANGA MUSONGOLE**

**TOWN CLERK**

**MUFULIRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

## **Message from the IDP Team**



The successful development of an Integrated Development Plan for the Mufulira District has been made possible with the collaboration and immense contribution of both the IDP Team and the key Stakeholders within the district. The wide consultation and Collaboration among all the Sectors really brought out the pertinacious issues which the document intends to adequately address.

The implementation of the IDP calls for inclusivity in decision making and as such a multi-sectorial approach is imperative in achieving desired results for our district.

I convey my sincere gratitude to the IDP Task Team and all Stakeholders as well as the Cooperating Partners who have made this Integrated Planning Process a success. The document will always be of insurmountable significance to the district.

An assessment and review of the IDP performance indicators as set out in this plan will be done after five (5) years and it is expectant of every Sector to demonstrate the same dedication and commitment during the review process.

**DOROTH MUSENGE KABABA**

**IDP MANAGER**

## **List of Acronyms**

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
D –WASHE	District Water and Sanitation Health Education
DC	District Commissioner
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HIV	Human-Immune Deficiency Virus
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
LAP	Local Area Plan
LGBTI	Lesbian , gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex
MFL	Ministry of Fisheries Livestock
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MLNRE	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environment
MVA	Megavolt Ampere
NAPSA	National Pension Scheme Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
RHC	Rural Health Centre
RTSA	Road Transport and Safety Agency
SNDP	Seven National Development Plan
TB	Tuberculosis
ZAMPOST	Zambia Postal Services
ZAMTEL	Zambia Telecommunications Services
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
ZNBC	Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation

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# PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

## PART ONE

### 1.0 Introduction and Background

#### 1.1 Political/Historical Perspective

The development of Mufulira District began after the discovery of large copper ore deposits in 1922 and it was established as a Municipal Board in 1953 and attained its Municipal Status in 1957. The copper ore deposits attracted an influx of potential worker from across the country and the region. The name Mufulira was derived from a Lamba word Ukufula, meaning smelting. Mufulira District proudly acclaims itself as the **'Place of Abundance'**, which is evidenced by the rich mineral deposits, numerous perennial and seasonal streams, forest reserves and fertile soils.

#### 1.2 Governance

The District Administration is two tier system, comprising Central and Local Government. The Central Government is headed by a District Commissioner while the Local Government is headed by a mayor. The two leaders share a common goal which is targeted at promoting stakeholder participation from all sectors to ensure a diversified economy in the district's development agenda.

##### 1.2.1 Central Government

The current set up of the central government comprises of the District Commissioner and all government line ministries namely; Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environment Protection, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of General Education, Ministry of Works and Supply, Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Industry, Ministry of Youths and Sports, and Child Development, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Transport and Communication.

##### 1.2.2 Local Government

Mufulira Municipal Council, a statutory body established under the Local Government Act no. 2 of 2019 of the laws of Zambia, currently has three (3) Constituencies, each headed by an area member of parliament and Thirty wards (30) each headed by councillor.

**Table 1: Distribution of Wards by Constituency, 2021**

CONSTITUENCY	WARDS
Mufulira	Kamuchanga, Hanky Kalanga, Kasempa, Chachacha, Kansuswa, Kafue, Bwananyina, Kawama west, Mutundu, David Lunda
Kantanshi	Minambe, Mokambo, Mupambe, David Kaunda, Mainasoko, Bwembya Silwizya, Leya Mukutu, Bwafwano, Mulungunshi, Shinde, Murundu
Kankoyo	Fibusa, Kwacha, John Kampengele, Buntungwa, Kangwa Nsuluka, Luansobe, Butondo, Bufuke, Mpelembe

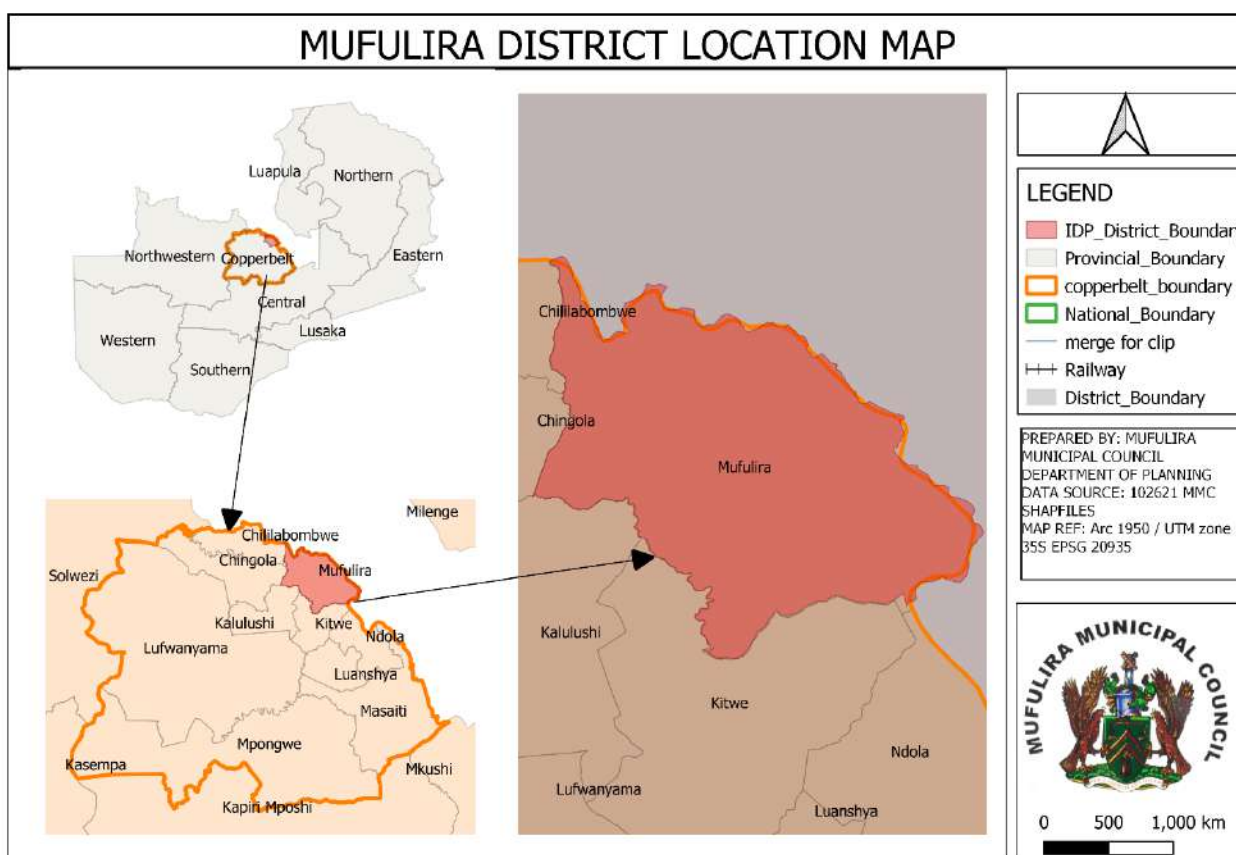
Source: Mufulira Municipal Council

The Mufulira Municipal Council is administratively headed by the Town Clerk who is the Chief Executive Officer. The Council is operationally segmented into seven (7) departments, namely; Administration and Human Resources, Finance, Planning, Engineering, Legal Services, Public Health, and Housing and Social Services

### 1.3 Geographical Location

Mufulira is one of the ten (10) districts on the Copperbelt Province. The District lies on latitude 12 degrees, 32 minutes south of the Equator. Administratively, it shares borders with five (5) districts namely; Kitwe, Kalulushi, Ndola, Chingola and Chililabombwe. Further, the District shares international boundaries with Congo DR with one major border post at Mokambo. The District is well connected to major towns and cities in Zambia through a railway network, tarred roads and an Airstrip located in Ndeke area.

**Figure 1: Location Map of Mufulira**



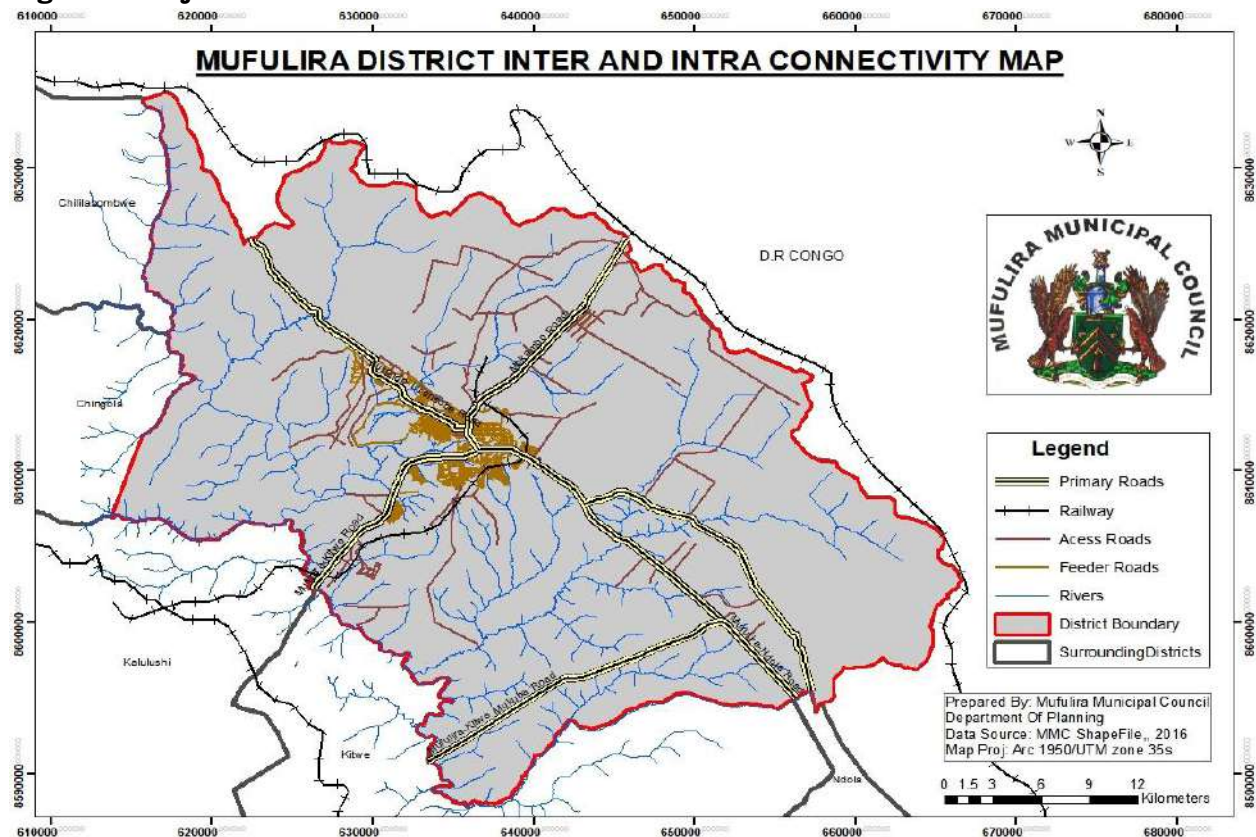
**Source: Department of Development Planning**

### 1.4 Communication Infrastructure

#### 1.4.1 Roads

Mufulira District has 133 kilometers bituminous roads and 125 kilometers of gravel roads.

**Figure 2: Major and Local Roads**



**Source: Department of Development Planning**

#### **1.4.2 Rail**

Mufulira district has a rail- line running to Kitwe via Chambishi.

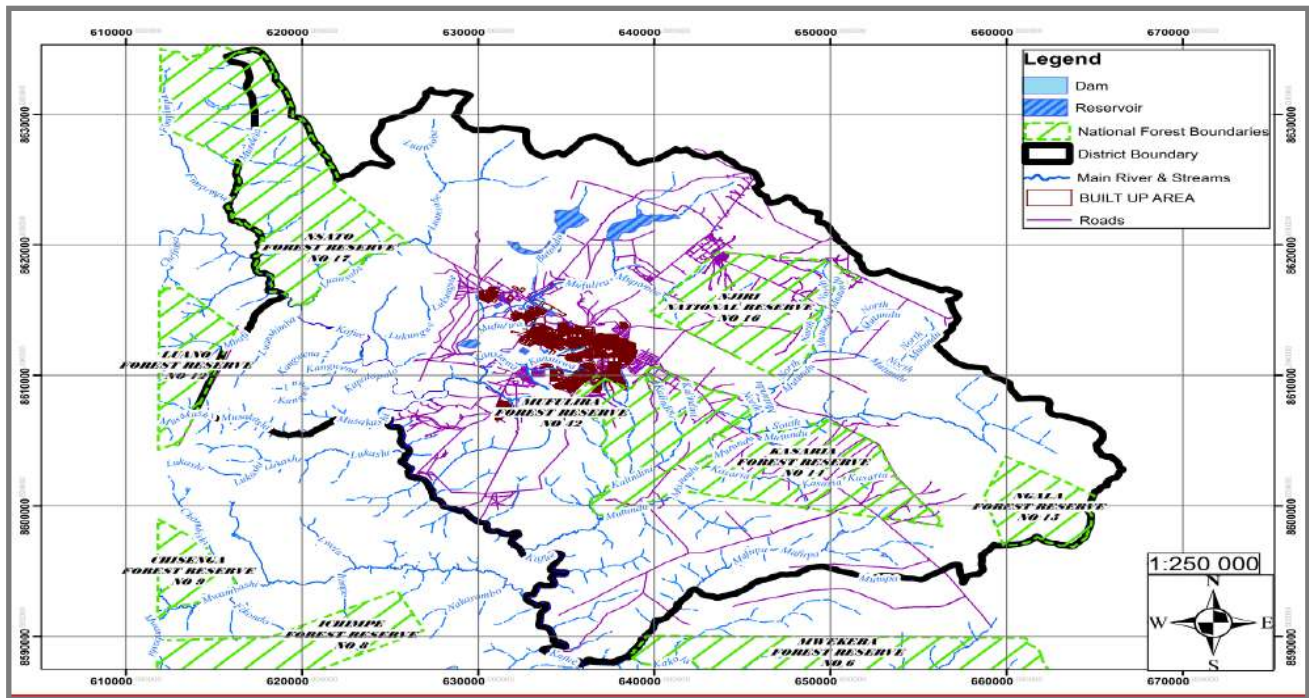
#### **1.4.3 Radio and Television**

The district has 3 Private Radio stations namely-, Mafken Radio, Kankoyo FM, Yours FM, and Public Broadcaster ZNBC (Radio 1 and 2). Further, television services are provided by the National Broadcaster ZNBC TV and private broadcasters Diamond TV, Muvi TV and Multichoice TV.

#### **1.5 Physical Environment**

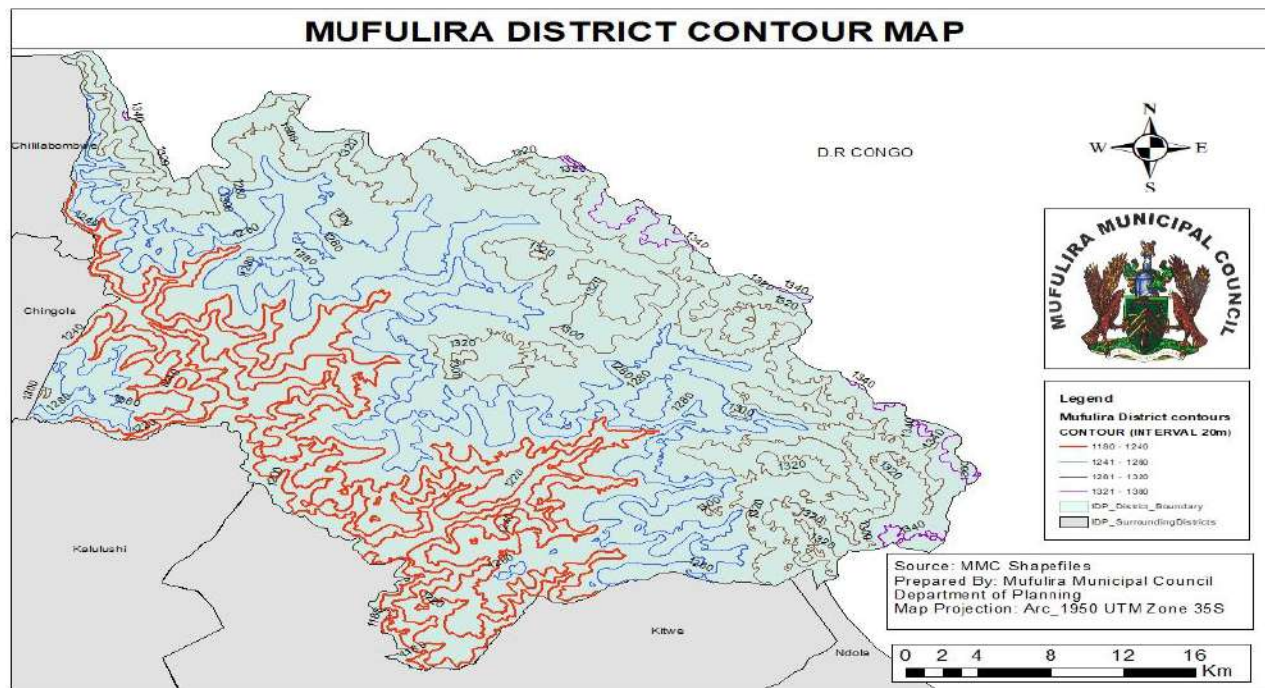
The topography of Mufulira is generally flat covering area of 1,637 Square Kilometers with sufficient land ideal for housing, infrastructure, agriculture and industrial development. The district lies at a minimum elevation of 1,207 m and a maximum elevation of 1,332 m. The Average elevation is 1,273 meters above sea level. The district gently slopes from the south to the north. The district is host to the Kafue River, the second largest river in the country. Additionally, the district boasts of tributaries which have the potential to boost irrigative agriculture, aquaculture production, and tourism.

**Figure 3: Mufulira Physical Map**



**Source: Department of Development Planning**

**Figure 4 : District Elevation Map**



**Source: Department of Development Planning**

## 1.6 Climate

Mufulira district experiences a tropical type of climate with temperatures ranging between 17.8 to 22.2 degrees Celsius. The district lies in an Agro-climate region which has a high rainfall belt and experiences above 1,200 millimeters of rainfall annually (Mufulira Municipal Council, 2005).

Typically, Mufulira District experiences a subtropical climate with a mean monthly temperature of 15°C in the months of June and July, and 26°C in the month of October. The average minimum temperature occurs in July and is about 6.4°C, while the average maximum occurs around the month of October and is 34.1°C. The period between August and December presents an absolute maximum temperature of above 38°C, rising to as high as 40.2°C in the hottest month of October. The area experiences high humidity averaging in range from 32% in the month of September to 74% in October.

The winds in the area generally blow from the North-Westerly and South- Easterly directions. Average wind speeds are around 1.4m/s. The speed however occasionally reaches 30m/s. There are no incidences of extreme weather conditions in Mufulira. The district receives only normal amounts of rainfall. Only during some heavy thunderstorms do wind gusts reach the highest speed of over 30m/s.

### 1.6.1 Temperature Ranges

Mufulira District has three (3) seasons namely cool and dry from May to August, hot and dry from September to November and warm and wet from December to April. Daily average temperature ranges from 8° C to 34°C.

### **1.6.2 Average Rainfall Totals**

The *rainy* period of the year lasts for 7 months, from Mid *October* to end of *April*, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 13mm. The *most rain* falls during the 31 days centered around *January*, with an average total accumulation of 249mm. The *rainless* period of the year lasts for 5 months, from *May* to *October*. (Source: www.weatherspark.com 2021)

### **1.7 Topography and Vegetation**

The district lies at an elevation of 1,400 meters above sea level with a generally flat terrain. The soils are generally fertile, and support natural forests with potential for agriculture and agro-forestry growth. However, south of the district soils tend to be loose, sandy and acidic.

Mufulira district has abundant natural and exotic forestry species with a savanna type of vegetation. The generally fertile soils, wooded vegetation and numerous water bodies contribute to the dynamic biodiversity of the district. Currently, of the 163,700 hectares of land in Mufulira, 34,811 hectares has been reserved for forestry, 20,764.35 hectares for agriculture 87,060.5 ha is reserved for future development. Most of the forest reserves are in the southern part namely Kasaria, Mufulira and Ngala Forest Reserves.

The generally fertile soil supports natural forests with potential for agriculture and agro-forestry growth. However, south of the district soils tend to be loose, sandy and acidic. Each agricultural block has at least a reliable stream. The catch in fishponds is in the range of 9kg to 15kg per area. The natural vegetation could be used to enhance bee keeping for honey production which has not been fully exploited in the district. There is high potential for beekeeping in the district. In addition, Mufulira District is endowed with rich Miombo vegetation which provides a range of economic and social benefits to human kind. It has a number of forests which include; Lumina, Ngala, Nsato, Kasaria and Mufulira forest reserves. Furthermore, the presence of forests in the districts plays a major role in terms of contributions to the overall economy – for example through employment, processing and trade of forest products and energy – and investments in the forest sector. They also include the hosting and protection of sites and landscapes of high cultural, spiritual or recreational value.

### **1.8 Hydrology**

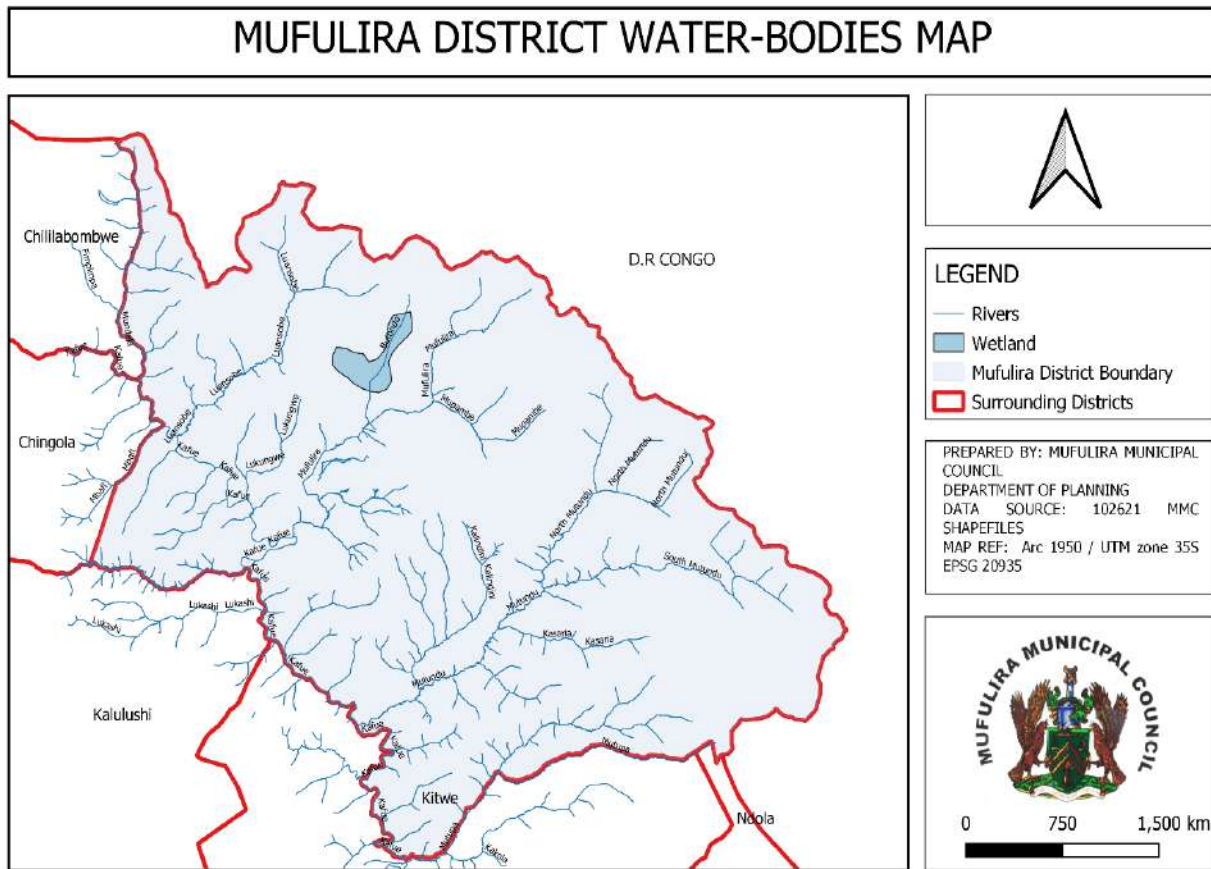
Mufulira hosts the second largest river in the country, the Kafue River. There are a number of tributaries in the district which have the potential to provide an opportunity to improve aquaculture production and irrigative agriculture: The Kafue River & Mufulira Stream Irrigation (e.g., Musakashi Irrigation Scheme)

#### **1.8.1 The Water Bodies**

The water bodies include;

The dambos and swampy areas in Chibolya, Kamuchanga, Kamuchanga suburbs, Kalindini, Mufupa, Mutupa, Mutundu north and south, Mupambe, Chishiba, Kasaria, Murundu and Kazenti. In Mufulira district the existing dams are Makumbi, Chishiba, Mukuba, Kangwena in Musakashi area as well as Valley Dam which is being maintained by Mopani Copper Mines PLC. Makumbi.

**Figure 5: Rivers and Streams in Mufulira**

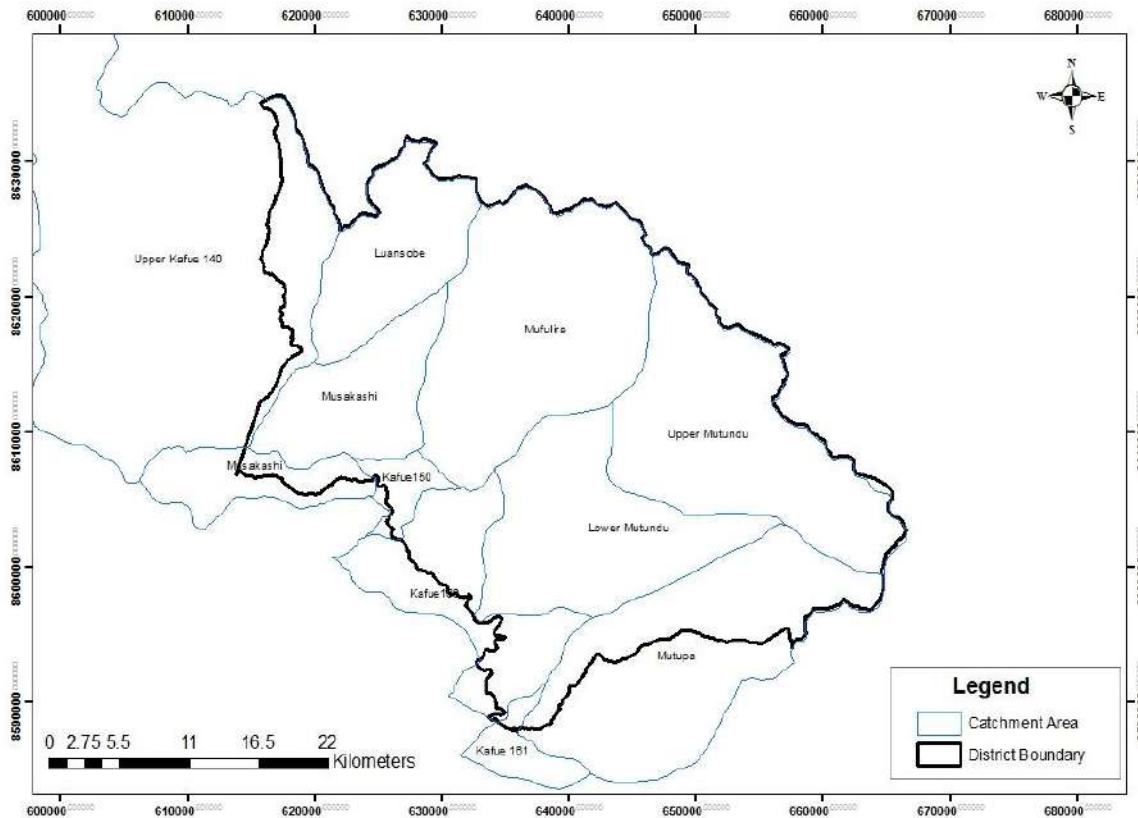


**Source: Department of Development Planning**

**1.8.2 Underground Water**

Mufulira district is endowed with abundant underground water except in certain areas namely Mupambe, Horasho and Mutundu area, which are located near mines and are affected by the dewatering mining operations.

**Figure 6: Underground Water Discharge Areas**



**Source: Department of Development Planning**

### 1.8.3 Surface Water

The Kafue River is the largest waterbody in the district. In addition, the district has the following streams: Mufulira, Mutundu north and south, Minambe, Murundu, Musakashi, Luansobe, Kasaria, Mutupa, Chililabombwe, Nakolwe, Kansuswa, Mano, Kawama west, Kawama east, Chibolya, also three streams in Nsato Forest, and Kalindini.

### 1.9 Geology

#### ***Mineral/rock composition/formation.***

The oldest form of rocks underlying Mufulira District comprises granodiorite, intruded into the Palaeoproterozoic, Eburnian calc-alkaline magmatic arc sequence of meta-sedimentary, meta-volcanic and intrusive rocks of the Lufubu Meta-morphic Complex. The topography of the basement at the onset of Neoproterozoic Katangan Super group, Roan Group sedimentation was irregular, with the highest ridges up to 150 m above the deepest valleys. This topography was influenced by the differential resistance to erosion of the granodiorites and the Lufubu schists. Basically, much of the underlying rock structure, with notable and frequent protrusions or outcrops is quartz and silica in nature.

#### ***WHAT IS ITS SIGNIFICANCE WITH MINING IN THE DISTRICT?***

The significance of the existing rock formation in the district presents the already tapped and untapped extractive industries in mining of copper, sand and silica. Furthermore, there is potential gold mining and cement production.

### **1.10 Mufulira District Poverty Analysis**

The first Sustainable Development Goal aims at “Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere”. Its seven associated targets aim, among others are to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty, and implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable.

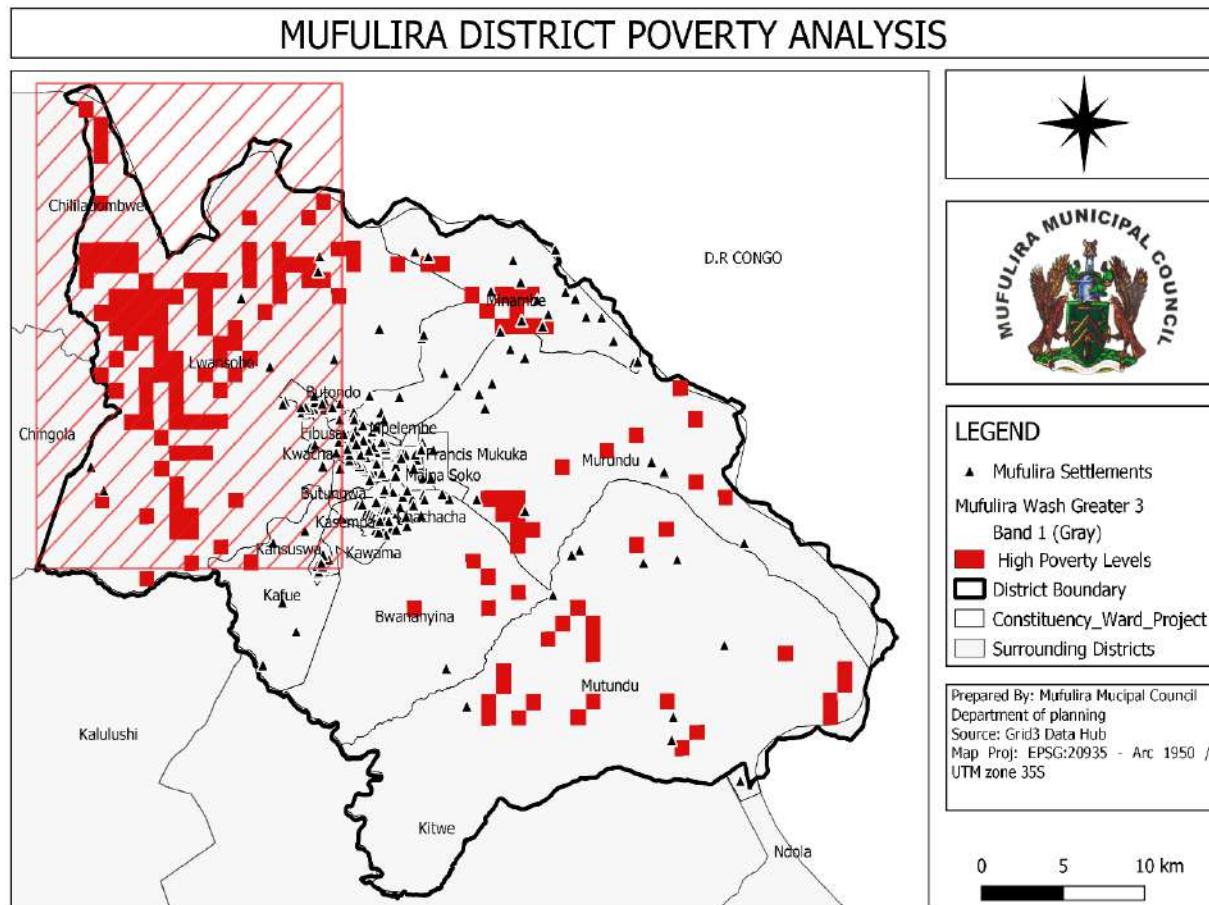
It is for this reason that the District, conducted a poverty analysis in order to ascertain which areas have high poverty levels and how best the District can plan in order to alleviate poverty. When conducting a poverty analysis in the District, the following indicators were used;

- Settlements with access to clean water, health and hygiene
- Levels of illiteracy

The poverty analysis is primarily important in the IDP preparation as this will help identify areas in the District that require priority and for needs assessment when it comes to service provision. This data was obtained from the Grid3 Data Hub. During the analysis it was noted that some areas have little or no access to clean drinking water, piped water, poor sanitation and hygiene, and high literacy levels. The following Map shows areas (rectangular box) experiencing higher levels of poverty within the District.

The results obtained from the analysis shows that high levels of poverty are experienced in the peri-urban areas of the District. Whatever investment is taken in the District should be channeled to the areas with the greatest needs. The darkest areas are the areas with the highest poverty levels based on the data sets and poverty indicators such as access to water and sanitation

**Figure 7: Poverty Map**



**Source: Department of Development Planning**

### 1.11 Status Analysis for District Growth

#### *i. Comparative advantage*

##### **Location**

Mufulira town being a border district shares international boundaries with the Congo D.R. and further connects the Copper belt Province to the northern region via the Pedicle Road which is a shorter transit route making it a preferred route by transporters to the northern regions of the country as compared to the Great North Road. This increases opportunity for trade with Luapula and Northern Provinces as well as cross border trade with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The existence of an ultra-modern smelter in the district offers an opportunity to mining activities within and the region.

##### **Physical environment**

The district has focused on three areas as drivers of growth, being agriculture, small scale mining and forestry. In the agriculture sector, the government is opening up the Musakashi Irrigation Scheme that is targeted at increasing crop production in Mufulira district and the Copperbelt at

large. The scheme expects to lure emerging and commercial farmers as potential investors in enhancing cash crop production. The district also has potential for aquaculture due to the numerous water bodies flowing through the district.

Reserved land for institutions (e.g., Universities or Colleges). This land is strategically located along Mufulira–Sabina Road and opposite the upcoming Rockview Neighbourhood. Reserved land in Ndeke Neighbourhood for commercial development. It is 3.5 hectares in size located within a fast-developing high-cost neighbourhood. It is also situated near the Ndola-Mufulira Road that is currently under rehabilitation. Reserved land in Minambe for an Economic Zone. It is located along the Mokambo Road and will target those passing through the border.

### **Luansobe Clay Area**

This area is located in Luansobe and has vast clay soils that the local people are using to mould clay pots and bricks. This area has been identified as an area that could be of interest to potential investors to exploit the clay business

#### ***a. Climate***

Mufulira experiences a tropical type of climate with a temperature ranging from 17.8 to 22.2 degrees Celsius. The district lies in an Agro-climate region which has a high rainfall belt and experiences above 1,200 millimeters of rainfall annually. This gives the district a comparative advantage as the climate is favorable for various crop production and agro-forestry. It is also suitable for livestock and aquaculture production.

In terms of precipitation, Mufulira District has a mean monthly precipitation of about 290mm against an annual evaporation of 2,170mm. The mean annual rainfall is above 1000mm, with most of the rain falling in the period between November and March.

#### ***b. Hydrology***

The district has the Kafue River and many other small streams increasing potential for fish farming, irrigation farming. It also has many dambo areas making it favorable for agriculture and livestock farming. The district has a good piped network supplying water and sewerage services to the urban residents and boreholes have been drilled for the residents located in the peri-urban areas which have been funded by both the government and non-governmental organisations

#### ***c. Geology***

The current rock formation for Mufulira is unique for this area and offers potential for the expansion for our extractive industry which in turn will improve the Gross Domestic Product for the district.

#### ***ii. Challenges and Opportunities***

##### **Challenges**

- Poor road infrastructure both urban and feeder roads
- High unemployment rate
- Mono industrial base – copper mining
- Inadequate underground water in some parts of the district owing to mining activities
- Inadequate irrigation schemes
- Insufficient housing unit

## **Opportunities**

- Presence of international border for enhanced trade
- Presence of readily available raw material for the establishment and development of processing industries
- Availability of labor
- Arable land for the diversification into agriculture
- Available of land for housing and infrastructure development.

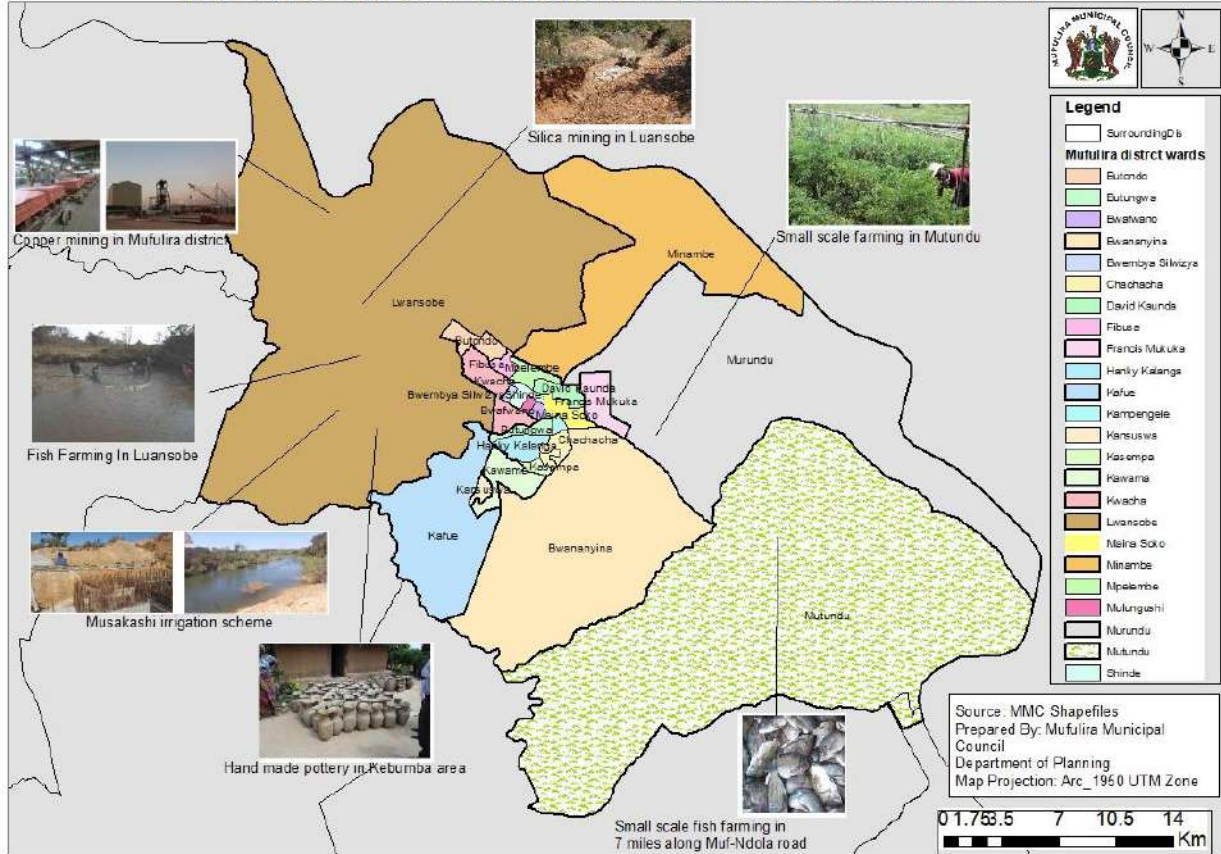
## **Real Economic potential**

The government and the local authority have invested in transport infrastructure which has led to the tarring of major urban roads and grading of peri urban roads.

- The district has a total tarred road network of 133 kilometers.
- The presence of the abundant rich copper ore and mineral deposits extracted and processed has the potential to improve the economic status the district.
- Mufulira hosts a wide range of housing including government and privately owned residential houses, commercial and office buildings.
- The hospitality industry is still at its infancy stage with a few lodges and guest houses located near the central business district.
- The district has a good piped network supplying water and sewerage services to the urban residents.
- The district is connected to the national grid, electricity is supplied by Zesco Limited and Copperbelt Energy Corporation (CEC) to power residential, commercial and mining entities.
- Mufulira hosts branches of some of the reputable commercial banks which include Absa, Atlas Mara, Stanbic Bank, Zanaco, and several micro financial institutions.
- The district's economic status has improved with re-opening of Mokambo Copper Mine by Changfa Mineral Resource Limited. It has employed approximately 200 local people and is expected to create about 3000 jobs after three (03) years. It is anticipated to produce about 50,000thousand tons of copper annually. These mining activities will greatly improve the district economy aside from offering job opportunities

**Figure 8: Investment Potentials In the Mufulira**

**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN MUFULIRA DISTRICT**



**Source: Department of Development Planning**

## PART TWO

### Sectoral and Thematic Analysis

#### 22.0 Demographic Analysis

##### 2.1. Estimate of Population for Base Year 2022

Mufulira District has an annual population growth rate of 1.3% from 2011 to 2022. This annual growth rate is expected to continue for the next 10 years. The estimated projected population of the district in 2022, the base year for the IDP area is **204,551** compared to the 2010 population which stood at **162,889**.

The 2010 census report shows that Mufulira had a population density of **99.5** persons per square kilometer over the district land area of 1, 637 square kilometers. Table 1.0 gives a breakdown of the distribution of the population of Mufulira District by ward as recorded in the 2010 census

**Table 2.0: Population distribution breakdown Mufulira district**

District, Constituency, Ward	Number of Households	Total Population		
		Total	Male	Female
<b>Mufulira District</b>	30,065	200, 182	100591	99591
<b>Kankoyo Constituency</b>	8, 193	38, 835	19917.5	18917.5
John Kampengele	1, 126	5, 396	3198	2198
Buntungwa	787	4, 816	2908	1908
Kangwa Nsuluka	249	4, 934	2967	1967
Luansobe	1, 333	5, 643	2321.5	3321.5
Butondo	1, 324	3, 179	1089.5	2089.5
Kwacha	860	3, 871	1435.5	2435.5
Fibusa	1, 029	5, 353	2176.5	3176.5
Mpelembe	1, 485	5, 643	2321.5	3321.5
<b>Kantanshi Constituency</b>	10, 117	55, 728	28364	27364
Minambe	712	5, 198	3099	2099
Murundu	1, 521	7, 401	4200.5	3200.5
Maina Soko	979	3, 922	2461	1461
Bwafwano	761	4, 364	2682	1682

Mulungushi	1, 434	10, 432	4716	5716
Shinde	1, 733	9, 177	4088.5	5088.5
Bwembya Silwizya	553	4, 682	1841	2841
Leya Mukutu	627	3, 832	1416	2416
David Lunda	326	6, 720	2860	3860
<b>Mufulira Constituency</b>	<b>11, 755</b>	<b>89, 179</b>	45089.5	44089.5
Mutundu	1, 038	9, 862	5431	4431
Bwananyina	2, 321	24, 390	12695	11695
David Kaunda	803	2, 829	1914.5	914.5
Chachacha	1, 860	11, 337	6168.5	5168.5
Kamuchanga	753	4, 375	2687.5	1687.5
Kasempa	792	7, 899	3449.5	4449.5
Kansuswa	1, 133	6, 008	2504	3504
Kafue	198	2, 112	556	1556
Kawama	1, 441	8, 909	3954.5	4954.5
Hanky Kalanga	1, 416	11, 458	5229	6229

*Source: 2022 Census Project CSO*

The table above shows that Bwananyina ward has the largest population in the district while Kafue ward has the least, and investment will be required in that ward and other wards that have large populations.

## 2.2. Population Growth Trends and Projections

The district maintained average annual population growth of 1.3 % from 2010 to 2020. Mufulira district’s projected population was **204,551** as at 2022. According to the Zambia Statistics Agency, 2030 projected population for the district will be **226,748**. This will represent an increase of 24, 936 person’s equivalents to 1.3%. See the breakdown below:

**Table 3.0: Population projections for Mufulira district**

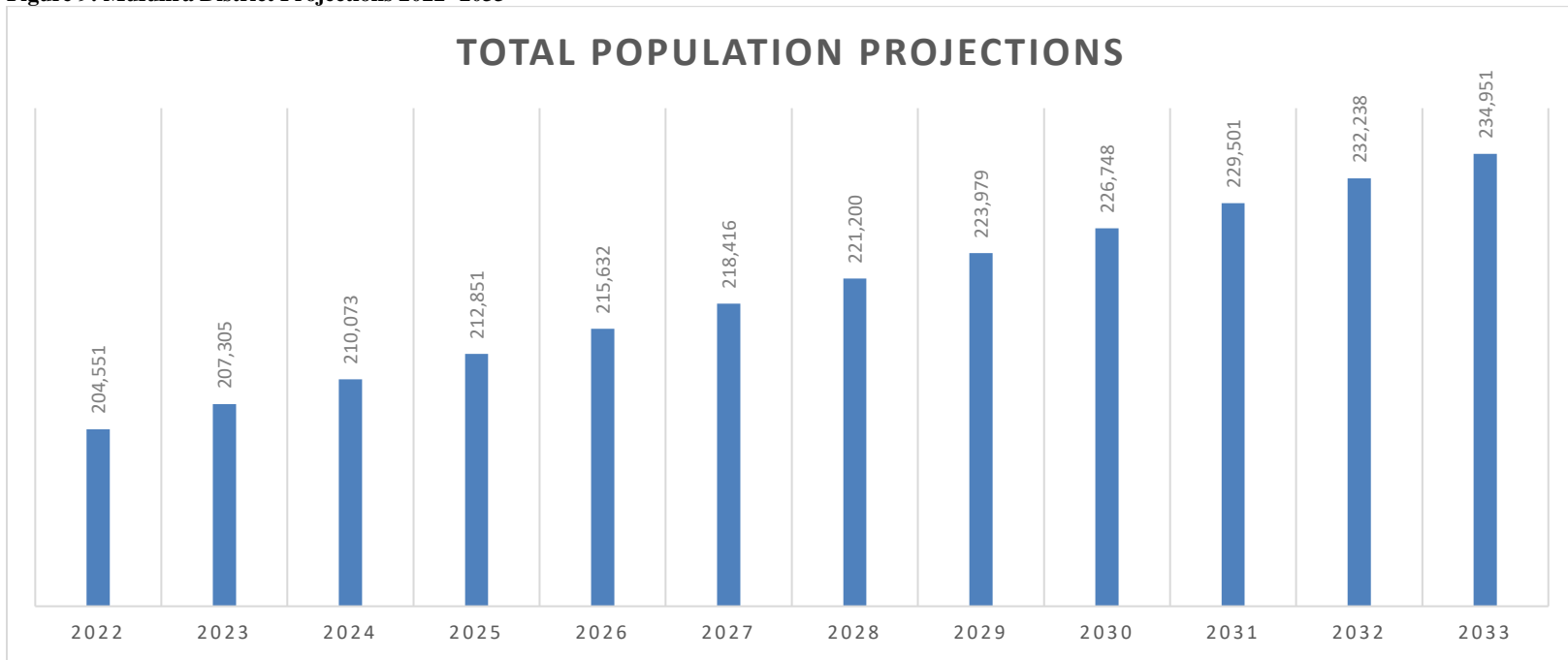
Projection Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
<b>Total (Both Sexes)</b>	<b>204,551</b>	<b>207,305</b>	<b>210,073</b>	<b>212,851</b>	<b>215,632</b>	<b>218,416</b>	<b>221,200</b>	<b>223,979</b>	<b>226,748</b>	<b>229,501</b>	<b>232,238</b>	<b>234,951</b>
Males	103,084	104,513	105,950	107,393	108,838	110,286	111,735	113,182	114,624			
Females	101,467	102,792	104,123	105,458	106,794	108,130	109,465	110,797	112,124			

**Source: 2010 Census Project CSO**

Based on the indicated growth rate above Mufulira has a fast-growing population. This population growth is attributed to high literacy and poverty levels, high unemployment levels and urbanization.

However, it is important to note that with this increase in population will present a high demand for social economic services and infrastructure development which will in turn attract investment opportunities.

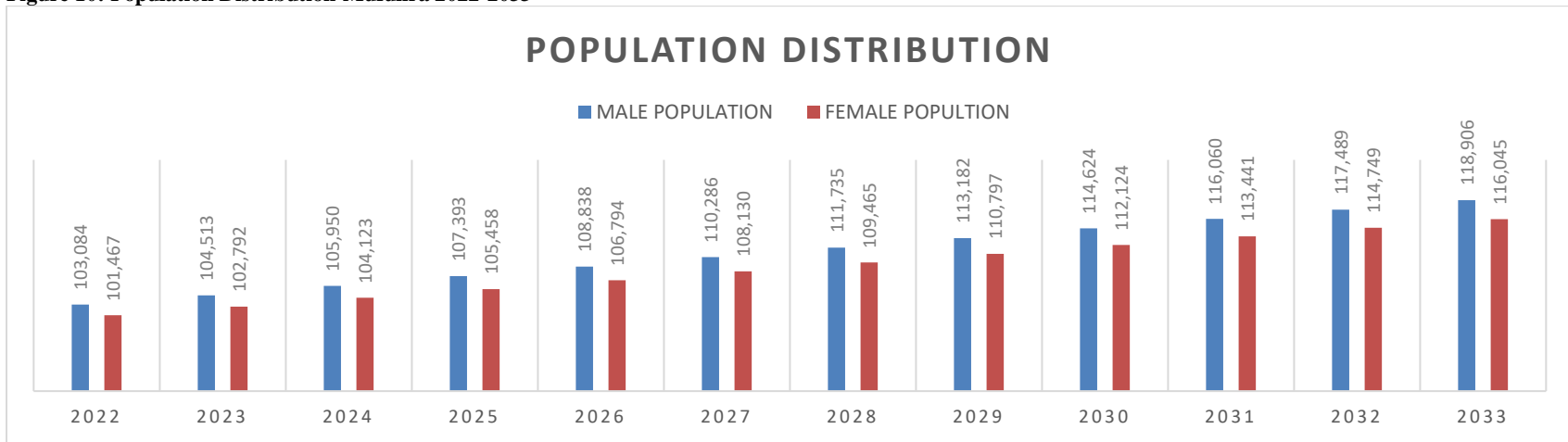
**Figure 9: Mufulira District Projections 2022 -2033**



**Source: Department of Development Planning**

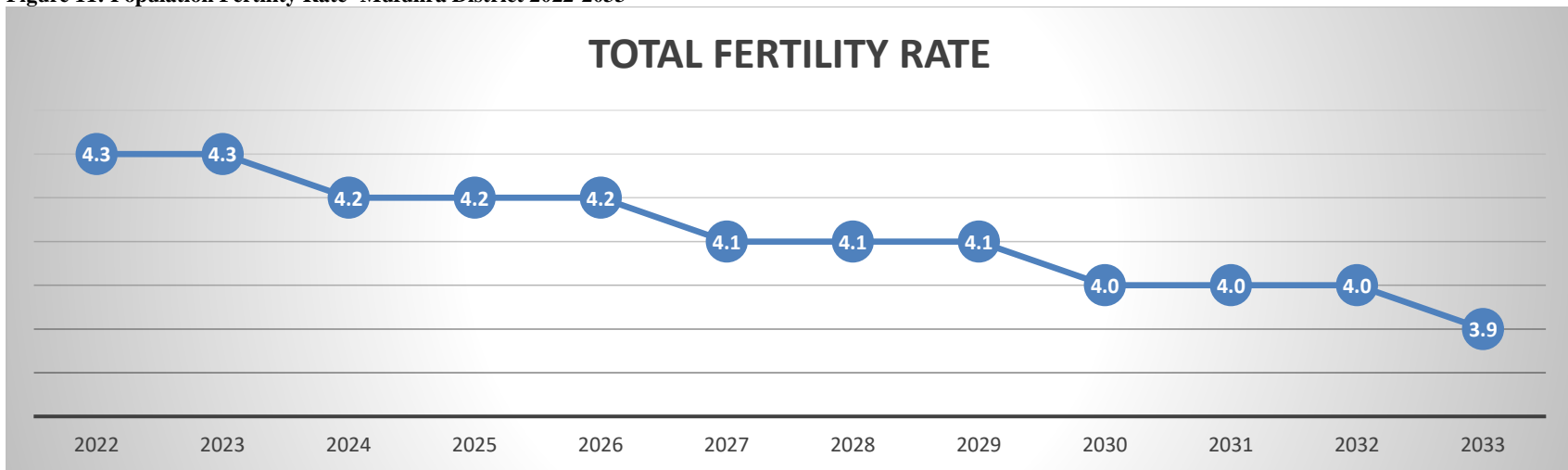
From the projected data, the district of Mufulira is expected to experience a steady and gradual increase in its population. The growth can be attributed to a variety of factors, including the city’s strong economy, expansive job market and quality of life. Despite this growth over the years, the district has managed to maintain its small-town charm and sense of community. This has made it an attractive destination for families, young professionals and retirees alike.

**Figure 10: Population Distribution-Mufulira 2022-2033**



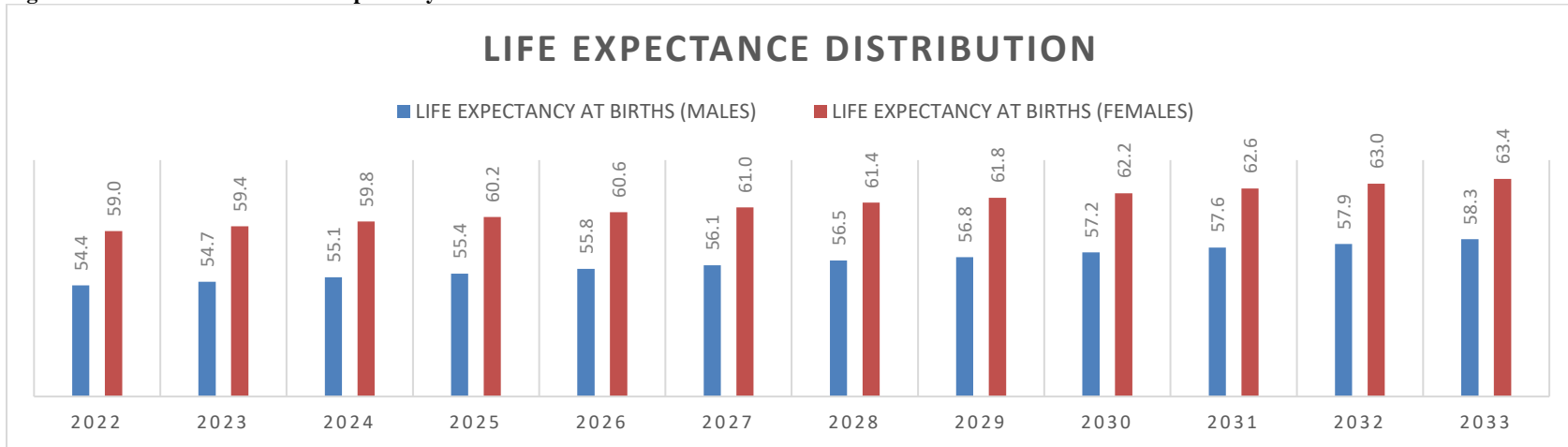
**Source: Department of Development Planning**

**Figure 11: Population Fertility Rate- Mufulira District 2022-2033**



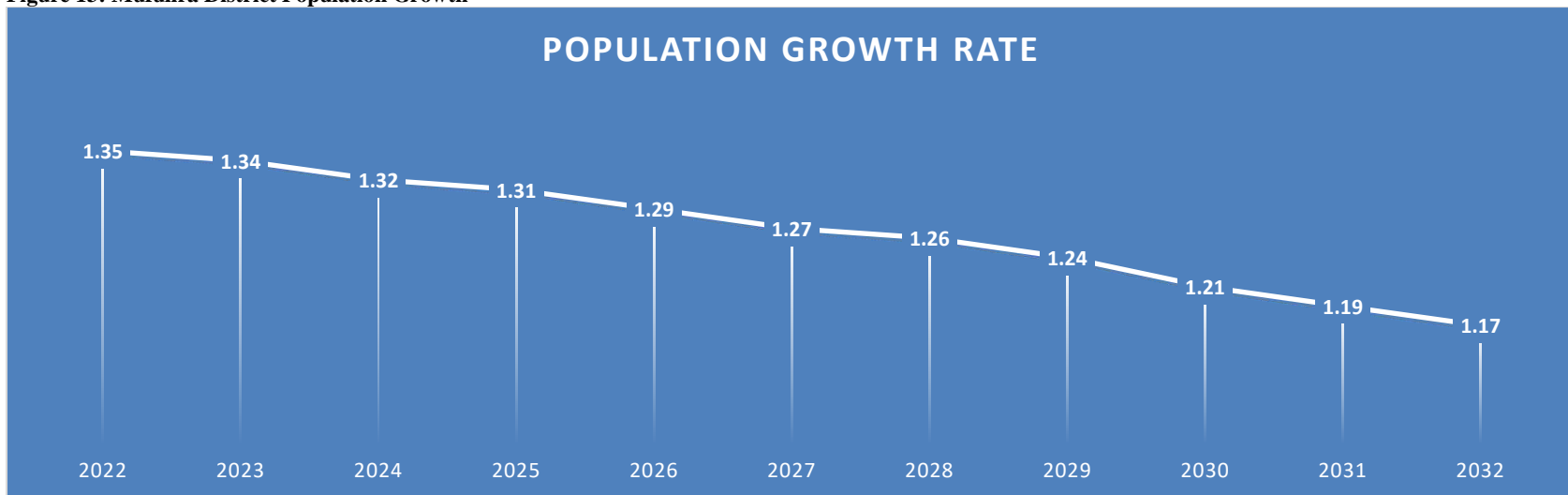
**Source: Department of Development Planning**

**Figure 12: Mufulira District Life Expectancy 2022-2033**



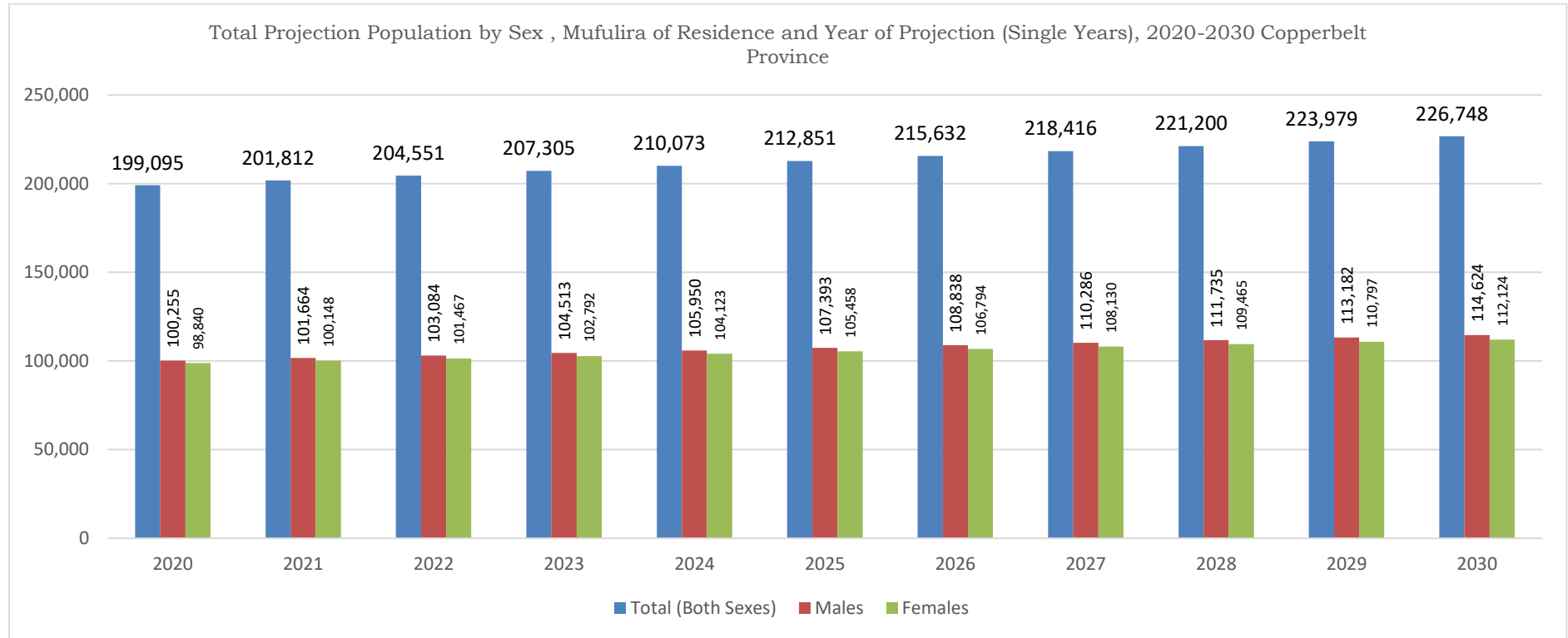
**Source: Department of Development Planning**

**Figure 13: Mufulira District Population Growth**



**Source: Department of Development Planning**

**Figure 14: Population projection by sex for Mufulira district**

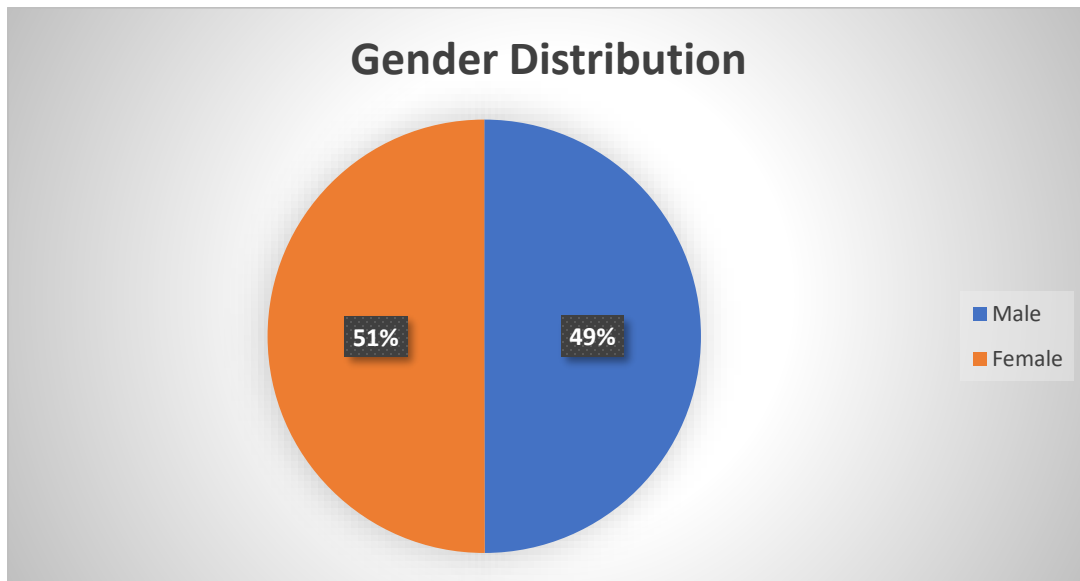


Source: Department of Development Planning

### 2.3. Population Characteristics

#### **POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER**

According to the 2010 census, the total Population for Mufulira District was 162,889. 81,355 were Males representing 49%, while 81,534 were females representing 51%. Mufulira has fewer males than females, with a sex ratio of 97 males per 100 females. However, the trend seems to change in the 2020 projected population, showing more males than females and it's expected to continue up to the year 2030. So generally, the district will have more males than female.



**Figure 15: Gender Distribution as at 2010 Censuses**

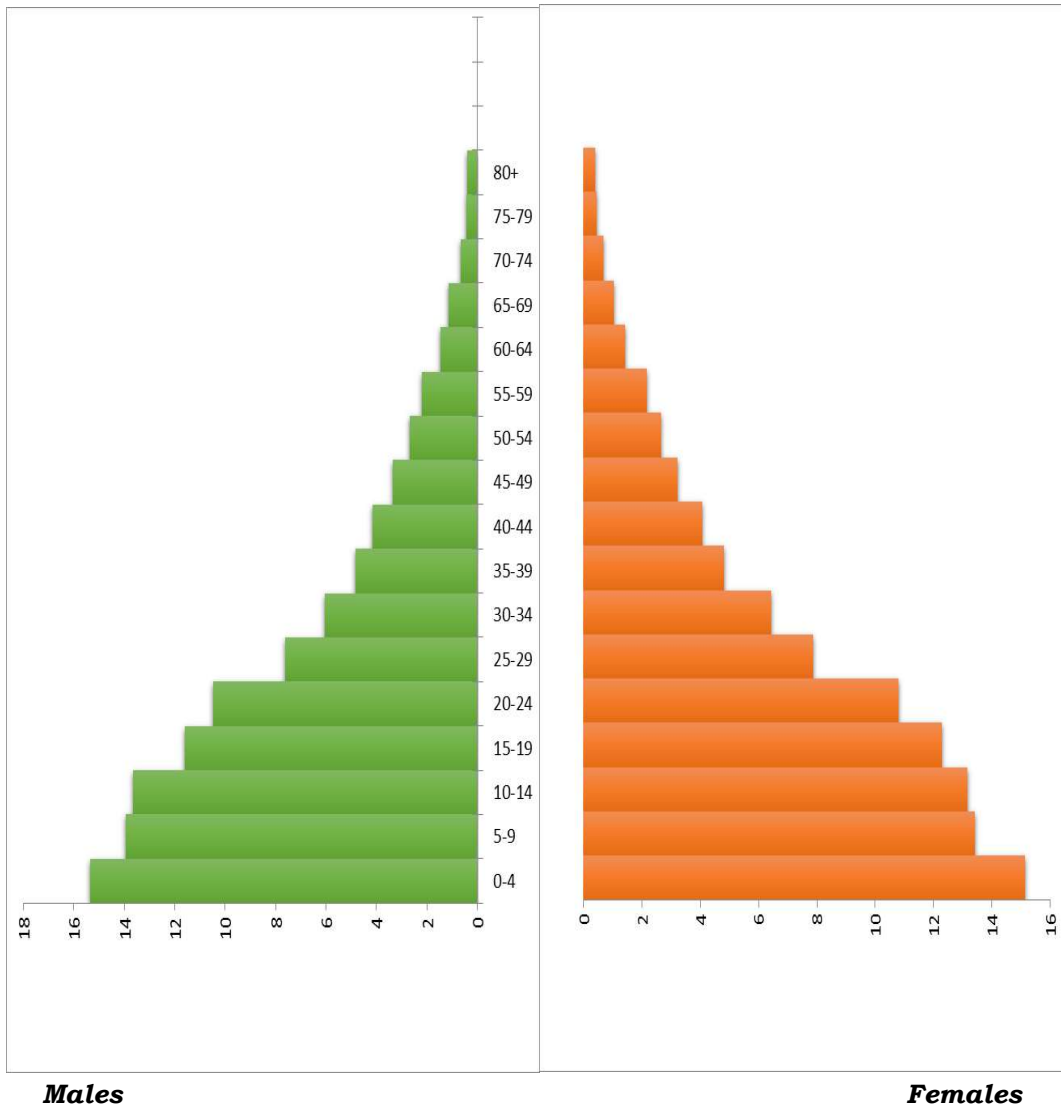
**Table 4. Total Population by Sex, Age (5-year Age groups) and Year of Projection, 2011-2035, Mufulira District**

Age, Sex & District of Residence Mufulira District	2010			2015			2020			2025			2030		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	162,889	81,355	81,534	185,841	93,398	92,443	199,095	100,255	98,840	212,851	107,393	105,458	226,748	114,624	112,124
0-4	27,557	13,931	13,626	28,445	14,402	14,043	29,801	15,120	14,682	31,044	15,794	15,250	31,998	16,335	15,664
5-9	25,367	13,005	12,362	25,540	13,091	12,448	26,498	13,593	12,905	27,834	14,311	13,522	29,054	14,987	14,067
10-14	22,285	11,102	11,183	24,852	12,689	12,163	25,366	12,991	12,375	26,331	13,506	12,825	27,658	14,232	13,426
15-19	22,611	11,003	11,609	22,158	10,787	11,371	25,079	12,574	12,505	25,594	12,877	12,717	26,539	13,382	13,157
20-24	16,840	8,128	8,712	19,906	9,853	10,053	19,641	9,733	9,908	22,198	11,308	10,890	22,626	11,562	11,064
25-29	14,097	6,896	7,201	14,061	6,901	7,160	17,306	8,729	8,577	17,145	8,650	8,495	19,451	10,063	9,388
30-34	11,039	5,687	5,352	11,782	5,779	6,004	11,806	5,772	6,034	14,717	7,376	7,340	14,698	7,364	7,335
35-39	8,618	4,471	4,147	8,917	4,539	4,378	9,834	4,688	5,146	10,004	4,753	5,251	12,677	6,177	6,499
40-44	6,608	3,418	3,190	7,635	3,872	3,763	8,128	4,035	4,093	9,115	4,230	4,885	9,383	4,346	5,037
45-49	5,790	2,842	2,948	6,002	3,078	2,924	7,271	3,661	3,610	7,849	3,874	3,975	8,914	4,118	4,797
50-54	4,777	2,366	2,412	5,051	2,530	2,521	5,299	2,809	2,491	6,487	3,385	3,102	7,057	3,619	3,439
55-59	3,449	1,869	1,580	4,038	2,049	1,988	4,401	2,250	2,150	4,654	2,518	2,135	5,729	3,058	2,671
60-64	2,446	1,279	1,167	2,626	1,355	1,271	3,218	1,527	1,691	3,522	1,688	1,834	3,732	1,902	1,830
65-69	1,735	916	819	2,034	1,074	960	2,226	1,164	1,063	2,734	1,320	1,414	3,005	1,468	1,537

70-74	1,112	556	556	1,211	603	608	1,474	737	738	1,621	800	821	1,999	909	1,090
75-79	734	374	359	814	404	411	894	440	454	1,084	535	549	1,193	579	614
80+	687	341	346	769	391	378	853	433	420	919	465	454	1,034	523	511

**Source: CSO**

**Figure 16: Total Population by Sex and Age - Mufulira District**



***Comment on the implication of these figures on service provision***

Due to the projected increase in the population, the demand for service provision will increase. The district will require enhancement of service provision from all sectors which include infrastructure development and general provision of social economic services. The provision of the stated items will require additional financial resources to the district.

**2.4 Population Density**

The current population density affects the location of services since the population is sparsely distributed which makes it hard for equitable distribution of services.

### **3.0. Spatial Analysis**

#### ***Impact of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development***

Mufulira district, being a mining town has a majority of its economic activities depending on mining. Most of the people migrate to the urban areas and other townships in the district to search for jobs in the mines. This leaves the agricultural settlements with few settlers. However, there is also a seasonal drift of settlers during the farming season who engage in small scale seasonal farming. These tend to temporarily settle in the outskirts of the district.

This pattern of settlements poses a challenge to service provision and spatial planning. It becomes difficult in providing certain permanent spatial services in the outskirt of the district.

### **4.0 Water and Sanitation Sector**

#### **4.1.2. Key Government priorities being/to be implemented at local level**

- National water policy 1994
- National water policy 2010
- Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 28 of 1997
- National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP)
- Water Resources Management Act of 2011
- Local Government Act Cap 281, Groundwater Regulation Statutory Instrument No. 2018.
- 2011 Water Resources Management Act (WARMA).
- National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO)

The revision of these water policies has been aimed at:

- ❖ Providing potable drinking water
- ❖ Providing sanitation services to its clients
- ❖ Disseminating information to consumers on water supply and sanitation issues
- ❖ Coordination between all actors in the sector
- ❖ Priority of water in national development plans - Monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation
- ❖ Improved Water Resources Development and Management
- ❖ Poverty considerations
- ❖ Community management and community contribution
- ❖ Promotion of investment especially infrastructure development
- ❖ Sustainable management, usage and development of water
- ❖ Improved Access to Water Supply and Sanitation
- ❖ Solid Waste Management
- ❖ Operation and maintenance of water facilities
- ❖ Capacity development at district and sub-district levels
- ❖ Community engagement and sensitization on Water Resource Protection Areas
- ❖ Research and development
- ❖ Advocacy, Information, Education and communication

### **4.1.3. Description of the Existing State Of Development**

#### **4.1.3.1 Availability of service**

##### ***Water Supply, Operation and Maintenance***

Mufulira district is sub-divided into urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Mulonga Water Supply and Sanitation Company Ltd provides sustainable portable water supply services in the urban areas of Mufulira. MWSC currently services approximately 73% of the population in Mufulira (approximately 166,670 in 2016). Approximately 99% of the residents in the High Cost Suburbs are serviced, 99% in Medium Cost and 99% in Low Cost. The commercial utility has invested extensively in the development of water schemes as well as offsite sanitation facilities in the peri-urban areas namely; Zimba, Minambe, Kawama west, Murundu and Mokambo.

Therefore, the planning and design of water supply and sanitation facilities is highly based on rural and some peri-urban areas in order to satisfy the community needs. However, through the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (NRWSS) programme and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (WASHE) committee at large, WASHE services have been made available in all the rural and peri-urban areas.

The district has 74 boreholes (hand pumps and overhead tanks) and of which, 55 are functional and 19 are non-functional. These functional boreholes are located in Chibolya, Zimba, Mokambo, Chiwele, 14 miles, 17 miles, 21 miles, Horasio, Kalindini and Murundu and the non-functional are located in the same areas as mentioned. The district has eight (8) dams namely, Makumbi dam in 17 miles, Mukuba dam in 16 miles, Mutundu weir in Murundu, Butondo dam in Butondo, Valley dam in Butondo, Kangwena dam in Musakashi, two Lakeview Estate dams in Kafue block area and Chishiba dam.

The operation and maintenance services of water facilities across the district have been made available through the establishment of sub-district structures such as training of APMs to repair the boreholes and the Local Authority through Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Approach Project (SOMAP) which services the communities by providing and selling all kind of spare parts for the boreholes to prolong their life span.

Services aimed at sustaining the water facilities are taken in all communities having such facilities. The particular service is through the training and formation of Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (V-WASHE) committees and its responsible for the day-to-day management of the water facility and collection and handling of water user fee at household level, these funds are meant for maintenance of the water point.

##### ***Sanitation Coverage***

Mufulira district has been implementing a community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Programme in the selected areas where on-site sanitation facilities are used and open defecation in most households is high. The selected areas are Luansobe, Kangwa Nsuluka and Bwananyina Wards. The programme works on the behavioral change of the local people. This service includes building of adequate latrines using their available local resources.

The Commercial Utility provides offsite sanitation services in the urban areas of about 21,500 properties. The total length of network was bench marked at 31.6 km as of 2017. The commercial

utility has invested extensively in the development of onsite sanitation facilities in the peri-urban areas namely; Zimba; 1 borehole still under construction to service about 250 households, Kawama west (old); 309 properties, Murundu; 06 properties with 20 VIP toilets, Mokambo 120 properties with 20 VIP toilets, Minambe 1 borehole still under construction to service about 250 households and 15 VIP toilets respectively.

### ***Situational Analysis of WASH in the District***

As at 2022, the major WSS problems in the district identified during needs assessment and stakeholder consultations are: -

- Increase in open defecation in rural and urban areas.
- Inadequate water supply in rural areas and some wards in urban areas.
- Indiscriminate solid waste disposal and open air burning in residential and commercial areas.
- Poor quality of water coming from the boreholes (Hand pumps) in some areas.
- Rapid increase in new developments due to urbanization and overpopulation.
- Communities lack of knowledge on water points maintenance and solid waste management.

#### **4.1.3.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance**

The utility company limited has service level guarantees which dictate the acceptable minimum quality of service provision, guided by the regulator National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO). The following are part of the list of service level guarantees (SLG's)

- Water Quality Compliance : 97.6%
- Supply hours per suburb : 14 hours on average
- Sanitation coverage : 86%
- Water supply coverage : 87%

The district has an established D-WASHE sub-structure which collectively steers water supply and sanitation services in the district focusing on; increased access to affordable safe water and acceptable sanitation; and increased public awareness.

The membership of this committee is drawn from different district-based line ministries, water utility company and Non-Governmental Organizations and the coordination and secretariat falls under Mufulira Municipal Council.

**Table 5: Quality of service - 2018-2021**

<i>Rural and Peri-urban Areas</i>		
<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>2018-2021</i>	
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
<i>Households Attaining ODF Status</i>	<i>80%</i>	<i>65%</i>
<i>Households Accessing Safe and Clean Water</i>	<i>95%</i>	<i>73%</i>

**Table 6: Rural and Peri-urban Water Supply Status in Mufulira District: 2018-2021**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Total No. of Boreholes (Hand Pumps):</b> India Mark II& Overhead Tanks	74
Other protected sources:	
-Protected wells	64
-Dams	08
No. of boreholes functional	55
No. of boreholes Not functional	19
Deficit of water points	100
<b>Allocation of Area Pump Menders:</b>	
Ideal No. of APMs	28
Actual No. of APMs	02
Shot fall No. of APMs	26

**Table 7: Rural and Peri-urban Water Supply with population distribution 2018-2021**

Health Facility	Protected wells	Unprotected wells	Borehole (Overhead tank)	Springs	Boreholes (Hand Pumps)	Total Pop.
Kafironda	0	48	1	0	0	2279
Kansuswa	10	63	0	0	2	7204
Kawama West	20	842	0	0	0	8074
Kawama East	5	1,033	0	0	4	10139

Kamuchanga Clinic	0	120	0	0	0	12469
Taung up Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	6209
Mupena	5	584	0	1	5	4149
14 Miles	2	441	0	0	3	3161
Kamuchanga HACH	0	0	0	0	0	19328
Chibolya	0	50	2	0	1	13066
Mutundu	5	390	0	1	2	2807
Murundu	12	1,080	1	0	15	11491
Mokambo	0	0	1	0	6	7298
Luansobe	5	1,276	0	0	30	10301
Butondo	0	0	0	0	0	5461
RRGH HACH	0	0	0	0	0	3738
MW HACH	0	0	0	0	0	5509
Buteko (Council)	0	0	0	0	0	9746
Clinic 1	0	0	0	0	1	13446
Clinic 2	0	0	0	0	0	10494
Clinic 3	0	0	0	0	0	11058
Clinic 5	0	0	0	0	0	19656
Clinic 6	0	0	0	0	0	9459
Clinic 7	0	0	0	0	0	4835
Clinic 9	0	0	0	0	0	4251
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5,927</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>215628</b>

Source: District Health Office, 2019

**Table 8: District Sanitation Coverage: 2018-2021**

Health Facility	Refuse pits	VIPS	Ordinary latrines/ Septic Tanks	Dish racks	Bath rooms	POP. Using flush toilets	Pop. Using Pit latrines	Pop. Using bushes	Total Pop.
Kafironda	45	0	10	14	360	1,417	38	145	1,600
Kansuswa	210	0	2	23	1001	5715	1865	246	7826
Kawama West	220	21	12	214	990	3277	5865	666	9808
Twatasha	210	31	32	321	1002	2766	11815	3419	18000
Kamuchanga Clinic	225	2	0	0	9,874	10796	944	00	11740
Taung up Clinic	0	0	2	0	881	5058	91	00	5149
Mupena	12	15	0	258	584	20	2231	1449	3700
14 Miles	15	2	0	152	400	0	847	1074	1921
Kamuchanga HACH	255	0	0	0	10,700	14675	1103	108	15886
Chibolya	124	0	2	0	1800	13242	59	0	13301
Mutundu	41	12	2	52	380	39	1928	302	2269
Murundu	168	29	15	213	1640	999	8600	2121	13945
Mokambo	32	3	2	405	580	1722	3102	1345	6169
Luansobe	235	20	9	154	1420	11	9907	2982	12900
Butondo	136	0	0	0	750	5617	75	0	5692
RRGH HACH	147	0	0	0	642	1242	0	0	1242
Olasho Health Post	102	0	0	0	514	0	1240	0	1240
Buteko (Council)	168	0	0	0	1350	7117	0	0	7117
Clinic 1	124	0	0	0	1930	15330	0	0	15330

Clinic 2	112	0	0	0	1500	9174	0	0	9174
Clinic 3	147	0	0	0	1584	12140	0	0	12140
Clinic 5	254	0	0	0	2900	21425	0	0	21425
Clinic 6	130	0	0	0	1350	11918	0	0	11918
Clinic 7	84	0	0	0	680	2062	0	0	2062
Clinic 9	26	0	0	0	590	4321	0	0	4321
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>45,402</b>	<b>155,592</b>	<b>43,340</b>	<b>16,808</b>	<b>213,813</b>

Source: District Health Office, 2021

Mulonga Water supply and sanitation Company limited has service level guarantees which dictate the acceptable minimum quality of service provision, guided by the regulator National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO). The following are part of the list of service level guarantees (SLG's).

#### **SERVICE LEVEL GUARANTEE (2014-2016)**

S/N	SERVICE INDICATOR	PRIMARY INDICATOR	TARGET NWASCO	PROPOSED SERVICE LEVEL	RECOMMENDATIONS
SI 1	COVERAGE OF SERVICE AREA	% of population served with drinking water	75	92%	93%
		% of population served with adequate sanitation	75	80%	90%
SI 2	DRINKING WATER QUALITY	a. Number of tests carried out			
		1) residual chlorine	1,375	936	1,508
		2) bacteriological	676	1448	936
		3) others	1072	1320	3,120
		b. % of tests meeting the standard.	95%	Residual Chlorine 95%	≥95

				Bacteriologic al 100%	
SI 3	SERVICE HOURS	a. Average hours at Connection	24	22	22
		b. Average hours at public tap	12	12	12
		c. Office hours at pay point	>40 hours per week	44	44
SI 4	BILLING FOR SERVICES	a. Frequency of billing	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
		b. Frequency of meter reading	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
		c. Payment period after Delivery of bill.	2 weeks	2 weeks	2 Weeks
		d. % metering	100%	85%	55%
SI 5	CLIENT CONTACTS	a. Response time to written complaints	5 days for written complaints	5 Working	5 Working Days
		b. Billing contact response time	5 working days	5 workings	5 Working Days
		c. Demand for meter and meter testing	10 working days	10 working days	10 Working Days
		d. Paid for new connections.	10 working days	10 working days	10 working Days
		e. Waiting time to pay bill or file complaint.	15 minutes	15 minutes	8 minutes
		f. Telephone contact	5 minutes	5min	4min
SI 6	INTERUPTION OF WATER SUPPLY	a. No connections subjected to water	<15%	8%	8%

	AND BLOCKAGE OF SEWER	interruption of 20 - 36 hrs			
		b. 36 - 48 hours	<8%	<8%	<8%
		c. >48 hours	<3%	<3%	<3%
		d. No. of connections subjected to sewer blockage for 20 - 36 hrs	<15%	<8%	<8%
		e. 36 - 48 hours	<8%	<3%	<1%
		f. >48 hours	<3%	<3%	<0.8%
SI 7	PRESSURE IN NETWORK FOR WATER SUPPLY	Connections with water pressure of less than 7 litres per minute	<5% of connections	<5%	<5%
SI 8	UNJUSTIFIED DISCONNECTION	Unjustified disconnections	Max 0.4% of connections	Max 0.4%	<0.2%
SI 9	SEWER FLOODING	% Of connections subjected to sewer flooding	Max of 0.5% of connections	Max 0.5%	<0.5%
SI 10	QUALITY OF DISCHARGED SEWAGE	a. No. of tests carried out			
		1) bacteriological	a. According ZEMA licence conditions	144	96
		2) chemical.		144	96
		b.% of tests meeting ZEMA standards	1) 50% bacteriological tests	90%	90%
			2) 95% of chemical tests	95%	95%

SI 11	SUPPORT TO PUBLIC INSTITUTION	Action programme to support public institutions to reduce wastage and pay bills on time	Reduce unaccounted for water. DDACC payment arrangement	Customer sensitization programmes to encourage payments	Customer sensitization programmes and improved service delivery
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Source: *District Health Office*

#### **4.1.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process**

##### **4.1.4.1. Availability of service**

During a public participation process, it was revealed that access to water was a challenge, especially in Kankoyo, Kalukanya, Kansuswa, Mupambe, Miseshi, Horasio, Kamukolwe, Mutundu area, Mokambo, and Chiwele. In some areas there were no water facilities whilst the areas where boreholes were found they needed rehabilitation. In these areas people depend on water from shallow wells and streams. In Kamukolwe there are no water supply facilities and the only sources of water are unprotected shallow wells and a nearby stream. See table 7 for the Rural and Peri-urban Water Supply with population distribution and the number of water supply facilities.

Through Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS), the communities have come to appreciate the use of latrines for excreta disposal and have discovered that the policy of one household to one toilet has made these facilities adequate per household. The CLTS program has also brought up behaviour change in the communities towards the washing of hands for the hand washing facilities with soap is adequately available to the doorstep of every household pit latrine.

The sanitation in the urban area was also deemed unsatisfactory, with particular mention of the constant heaps of garbage uncollected in the main markets and other business areas.

##### **4.1.4.2 Quality of service**

There is a need for boreholes in Kamukolwe. In Chiwele there about 5 boreholes of which about 4 are functional. There is still a need for more boreholes. In Mokambo there are 6 boreholes of which 2 are functional and 4 are non-functional. There is need for them to be rehabilitated and other new ones to be drilled. In 14 miles there are 3 boreholes and one is broken down. There is need for more to serve the growing population.

A number of critical issues arose from the public participation processes as highlighted below;

- Poor water quality in serviced areas
- Low supply hours per suburb
- Poor sanitation coverage in newly developed urban areas as well as peri urban areas
- Poor water supply coverage in newly developed urban areas as well as peri urban areas
- High Non-revenue water (NRW) due to dilapidated infrastructure
- High incidence of Vandalism on company infrastructure affecting operations and maintenance
- Low contribution of user fees towards maintenance of water points especially in the rural parts of the district, and as such most water facilities have broken down and abandoned without care to repair.

- Inadequate knowledge on how to build adequate pit latrines and safe disposal of solid waste. The programme involved the community champions and sanitation action groups who facilitated the implementation of the programme.
- Long distances to water points
- Non-operational boreholes
- Insecurity for teenage girls

#### **4.1.5. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

##### **4.1.5.1. Population change- future demand for services and facilities**

Mulonga Water Supply and Sanitation Company limited conducted a Feasibility Study in 2017. The modelling of the population growth rate in Mufulira between 2016 and 2046 using the CSO 2011 – 2035 population prediction. According to the CSO, the population growth rate in 2016 was expected to be 1.65%, with the growth rate decreasing slightly each year to 2035. (Kindly see table 4 – 6 for the 2016 baseline).

With the increasing population the demand will go up and the service will be inadequate. There will be need for more government and investment funding to improve the water sector in the district. The total estimated population for the district is at 213,813 of which 73% of population are connected to the piped water.

Therefore, as part of the immediate and medium-term intervention the district is undertaking a comprehensive planning and design of water supply and sanitation infrastructure, targeting the 27% of the population in rural and some Peri-urban areas.

The population distribution in rural and some Peri-urban areas tends to be dense when issues to do with water supply and sanitation is a challenge. If the continuation of this trend persists, can lead to water borne disease outbreaks and loss of economy as residents lack access to safe and clean water.

It is planned that existing and new High, Medium and Low-Cost suburbs will be 100% serviced by 2026, except Hilltop. Hilltop is predicted to have 50% of service rate and will be fully connected in 2046. The level of serviced Peri-Urban areas which are currently serviced, or un-serviced but connected is assumed to increase by 5% each year. The total population serviced will increase to 195,635, or 66% of the total population of Mufulira.

This represents a decrease from the 73% Population Served figure (166,670) which was established for the base year of 2016. The reason for this decrease is the high population growth in the outlying remote Peri-urban suburbs, which will remain un-serviced in 2026. (Kindly see table: 6-1 for the 2026)

##### **4.1.5.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes**

Existing development Programmes are borehole drilling/rehabilitation and dam construction/rehabilitation. The maintenance of dams will be done in Makumbi dam in 17 miles, Mukuba dam in 16 miles, two Lakeview Estate dams in Kafue block area, and Valley dam in Butondo and those that need rehabilitation are Kangwena dam in Musakashi and Mutundu weir in Murundu. There is also proposed construction of a dam in Luansobe.

Proposed development/investment for the district is funding for drilling more boreholes, construction and rehabilitation of dams, rain water harvesting technologies, aquifer exploration and mapping in Kankoyo, Kantanshi and Mufulira Central constituencies. Notably, the Utility Company has been able to raise the much-needed investment funds to enable it undertake critical plant rehabilitation and equipment upgrades, service level improvements (hours of supply, water quality and quick customer complaint resolution). MWSC, through the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) have mobilized funds from the European Investment Bank (EIB), Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and directly from GRZ to enhance water and sewerage services in its areas of operations under the Zambia Water and Sanitation Project (ZWSP). The EIB and AFD have agreed to fund improvements to the operation of MWSC through a €156M loan facility and partial grant. The improvements have four components;

- 1) Reduction of Non-Revenue Water (NRW);
- 2) Water and sanitation expansion programmes in Peri-urban areas;
- 3) Investment in required rehabilitation and expansion of key water and sanitation infrastructure;
- 4) Capacity building (business improvement) of MWSC.

The other programmes under the WASH sector are to undertake the following in the next ten (10) years:

- Facilitate the procurement of drillers, materials and stocks using the approved ZPPA process.
- Formulation, implementation and monitoring of the district operation and maintenance plan for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS).
- Formulation of District Development Plans and budgets for RWSS.
- Facilitate training of APMs in hand pump installation, O & M.
- Facilitate the formulation and implementation of community capacity building initiative in O & M of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.
- Facilitate the formulation and implementation of WDCs capacity building initiative in O & M of RWSS facilities to enable them to train communities.

#### **4.1.6. The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Pattern**

The population growth has put a lot of pressure on existing water and sanitation infrastructure in both urban and Peri urban areas. The impact of these changes includes but are not limited to the following; High water Bourne disease incidence such as typhoid, dysentery, cholera etc. Contamination of water sources Open Defecation (ODF) Encroachments on water recharge zones and river catchments areas Vandalism of existing infrastructure (i.e. sewer ponds for Agricultural purposes) uncoordinated development in land use planning Rural-urban migration to access the basic services.

The land use in terms of farming activities will be reduced leading to poverty and the population distribution will be affected by high death rate.

#### **4.1.7. Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

##### **4.1.7.1 The impact of existing trend on the environment and climate change**

Human encroachments on recharge zones results in the lowering of the water table and drying up of boreholes and shallow wells. Human encroachments on river catchments result in contamination and the drying up of water bodies. Poor Agriculture practices due to human encroachments may result in deforestation which causes climate change.

If the trend persists will cause the streams to dry and the boreholes will dry as water level will drop with time. This will negatively impact the communities as there would be water supply scarcity. There has been demand in agricultural activities and the use of streams for irrigation purposes is high, and this can result in the drying of streams too and this can lead to serious calamities of poverty and outbreak of diseases. The dams and other surface water bodies if not maintained or rehabilitated will result in flush floods.

The continued abstraction of water may affect the hydrology of streams and rivers and can also reduce in stream habitats, change water quality and affect fluvial communities.

Inadequate water supply and erratic water supply giving rise sinking numerous shallow wells will have an impact on climate change as it will be difficult to revegetate the environment. Deforestation has contributed to climate change which has further reduced the rainfall that is responsible for replenishing the surface and underground water sources and lead to decreased rainfall and destruction of natural watersheds.

#### **4.1.7.2 Environmental and climate issues on the sector**

- Droughts
- Global warming which has led to a disturbance in rainfall pattern resulting in both floods and drought depending on how it rains at a particular period.
- Decreased underground water levels
- Decreased surface water levels

#### **4.1.8. Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

Women and children are usually the ones who suffer travelling long distances to draw water from boreholes in far flung areas. Also, young girls get abused as they queue up very early in the morning at the few existing water points. Furthermore, persons with disabilities are disadvantaged due the long distance to access the commodity.

#### **4.1.9. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

The WASH sector doesn't exclude women or vulnerable groups but incorporates them in every programme. The key target groups during the WASH implementation programmes are the children who in this case are susceptible to diseases, women and vulnerable. There is policy in place which provides a guide on how these groups are included in the daily activities.

The design of solid waste management facilities and sanitation facilities in schools, health facilities and at household level has always been on emphasis that the vulnerable are taken into consideration. The committees that are formulated in the running of the WASH programmes do include women at every stage of project design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

#### **4.2.0. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified**

There has been no significant investment in the water sector, coupled with the increase in the population, inadequate institution capacity, natural calamities, and vandalism of water infrastructure. There is need for capacity building of the community and staff in the water sector. For more water points to be put up more funding from the Government and donors is needed. Furthermore, a massive sensitisation for communities should be conducted to build community ownership of the water infrastructure.

#### 4.3. Core Problems/Core Issues

- Contamination and pollution of water sources/networks
- Limited sanitation coverage in both urban and peri-urban areas
- Encroachments on water recharge zones and river catchment areas

### 5.0 Mining, Commerce, and Trade Sector

#### 5.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at a Local Level

Key priorities include;

- Border Trade promotion
- Development promotion
- Transport infrastructure development
- 

### 5.0 Description of the Existing State of Development

#### 5.1 Availability of Service

Mining sector play a major role in economic activities of Mufulira. The Major Mine (Mopani Copper Mines) in the district currently employs about 5,000 people directly and that has an effect on the Trade and Commerce of the District. The district has a comparative advantage in the province because of Mokambo border post which is located about 15 kilometres north of the Central Business District. The border has seen huge volumes of traffic in recent years because of trade between Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) which has increased. The increased of mining activities in Congo DRC has led to high demand for goods such as Mealie Meal and mining production inputs such Sulparic Acid. Inorder to expand the trade and commerce in the district, the diversification agenda is been pursued within the mining sector and into Agriculture.

The other major economic acitivities in the district include, retail and wholesale shops, gazetted markets, lodges, restaurants, bars, banking and financial services, and hardware shops. Some of these business activities are highly informal making it to access financing.

The district has also seen increases in unregulated small-scale mining such as sand and silica mining

#### 5.2. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The increases of minerals at the international market and the huge demand of goods and services in the DR Congo has led to very high demand for activities in the Mining, Trade and Commerce Sector. Trading Areas and Market places, especially at the Border, are on high demand because

of growing number of traders in need of trading spaces hence the current markets are congested. Most Bus Stations, Bus Stops, and Markets do not have decent toilets and shelters.

The district has also seen exploitation in the small-scale mining sector especially in sand and silica mining.

### 5.3. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

#### 5.3.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

With plans to re-open the closed Changfu Mining in Mokambo, and the current explorations of minerals in Mutundu area along the Mufulira Ndola Road, Mining jobs will be created leading to an increased activities Mining, Trade and Commerce

The increased population in the next 10 years will put pressure on the Mining Sector as more people may need to be employed. The demand for goods and services is expected to increase both within the district and in the DR Congo

#### 5.3.2 Issues Arising from the Public Consultations

- The Public complained on the state of some trading areas and markets in Mokambo. The complaints ranged from inadequate security at the Border, dilapidated or lack of ablution blocks, lack of market shelter and security lights, and poor drainage system.
- Lack of land for a Market and trading stalls at Mokambo border post
- Lack of decent wages at Mopani Copper mines

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

- Mining activities will continue to expand and more land will be required and this will have an impact on Land Use and population Distribution Pattern and
- Trading activities will continue to increase in the CBD and Mokambo Area as well as the Mufulira-Ndola Road corridor.

#### 5.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

- High demand for land for mining and commercial activities will put pressure on forested areas. Further proposals for mining may result in environmental degradation if not carefully managed.

#### 5.6 Issues Relating To Gender and Vulnerable Groups

- High disease prevalence such as HIV/AIDS rate in the district will have an affect women and Vulnerable Groups. The district been a border town, is prone to informal cross border trade which puts our Women who are predominately involved in informal cross border trade, at unequal gender dynamics. This leads to them been vulnerable to transactional sexual activities.

#### 5.7 Summary of Core Issues

The following are the core issues in the Mining, Trade and Commerce sector;

- Inadequate access to Financing
- Inadequate security at the Border

- Illegal Small-Scale Mining

## **6.0 Energy Sector**

## **7.0 Communications**

### **7.1 Key Government Policies and Plans**

- Local Government Act 2019
- Information and Communication Technology Act of 2009
- Zambia Data Protection Act 2018
- ZICTA Act 2009
- Zambia Information and Communication Technology Policy - 2006

The district is making advances in ICT to improve service delivery. For instance, the Local Authority is in the process of launching a website which will increase interaction between the council and its stakeholders. The local authority will also introduce e-billing which will be a way of informing customers of their bills and improve record keeping. This will also result in the prompt distribution of bills.

Revision of these policies has been aimed at strengthening;

- For the smooth flow and management of information.
- Coordination of stakeholders on how information should be managed and handled.
- Connection with national strategies and policies
- Community management and participation
- Improve the flow of information

### **7.2 Description of Existing State of Development**

#### **7.2.1 Availability of Service**

Mufulira District is serviced by 4 mobile phone service providers namely Zamtel, Airtel, MTN and Liquid Telecom. The district also has access to print, and electronic media (radio and television) as well as internet connectivity both terrestrial and satellite connectivity. The district has three private radio stations namely Mafken Radio, Yours Radio and Kankoyo Radio.

#### **7.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

The quality of communication services is sufficient as evident by community participation that occurs during public engagement programme that take place on local radio stations.

Participation in form of call-in from all various communication network providers is of good quality and there is always good feedback from various stakeholders.

### **7.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process**

#### **7.3.1 Availability of service**

The community appreciated the available communication media as this has made it possible to air their grievances and receive information pertaining to the district through the various media

platforms. However, a few concerns were raised with raised regards to coverage of some radio stations and mobile service providers.

### **7.3.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance**

The communities are satisfied with quality of media service provided in the district though there is need to improve quality of service for mobile network providers in the outskirts of the districts.

## **7.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

### **7.4.1. Population change - future demand for services and facilities**

Due to the increase in population, there will be need for content driven media coverage to cater for the improved technological advancement of the district. How much ICT Facilitates is needed?

## **7.5. Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

The environmental and climate change effects such as change in the weather patterns may negatively affect the effective transmission of vital information. Further these changes may have a negative impact on permanent structure such as communication towers.

## **7.6. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified**

We recommend for more sensitization of the community on district programmes and projects so that they are well informed and aware and to create a sense of ownership.

### 7.8 Core Issues

- Poor quality of mobile network and radio signals

## **8.0 Health Sector**

### **8.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At Local Level**

#### ***Legal and Regulatory Framework***

The Constitution of the Republic of Zambia guarantees the right to life and right to health. It also guarantees other fundamental human, social and economic rights, which have direct and indirect impact on the population. Following the repeal of the National Health Services Act of 1995 (NHSA-1995), the health sector has been operating without a health service delivery legal framework. In this respect, the Government will develop and enforce an appropriate, broad-based and comprehensive legal framework to support the implementation of the National Health Policy. In addition, there are various health related pieces of legislation for addressing specific aspects of health. Most of the National health goals are set out in the Zambia National Health Strategic Plan (ZNHSP) 2017-2021

The Government will continuously review the needs and gaps for specific health related legislation, and develop appropriate legislation necessary for enforcement of particular aspects of health, in support of the Policy so as to take health services closer to the community.

### **8.2 Description of the Existing State of Development**

#### **8.2.1 Availability of Service**

Mufulira District has 1 mini hospital being managed by GRZ, 2 1ST level hospitals, one being managed by GRZ and the other by the private sector. 1 2ND hospital being managed by GRZ and 20 health centers, 16 being managed by GRZ and 4 by the private sector respectively. Further it has a total of 18 health posts all being managed by GRZ. In total Mufulira has 42 health facilities all together.

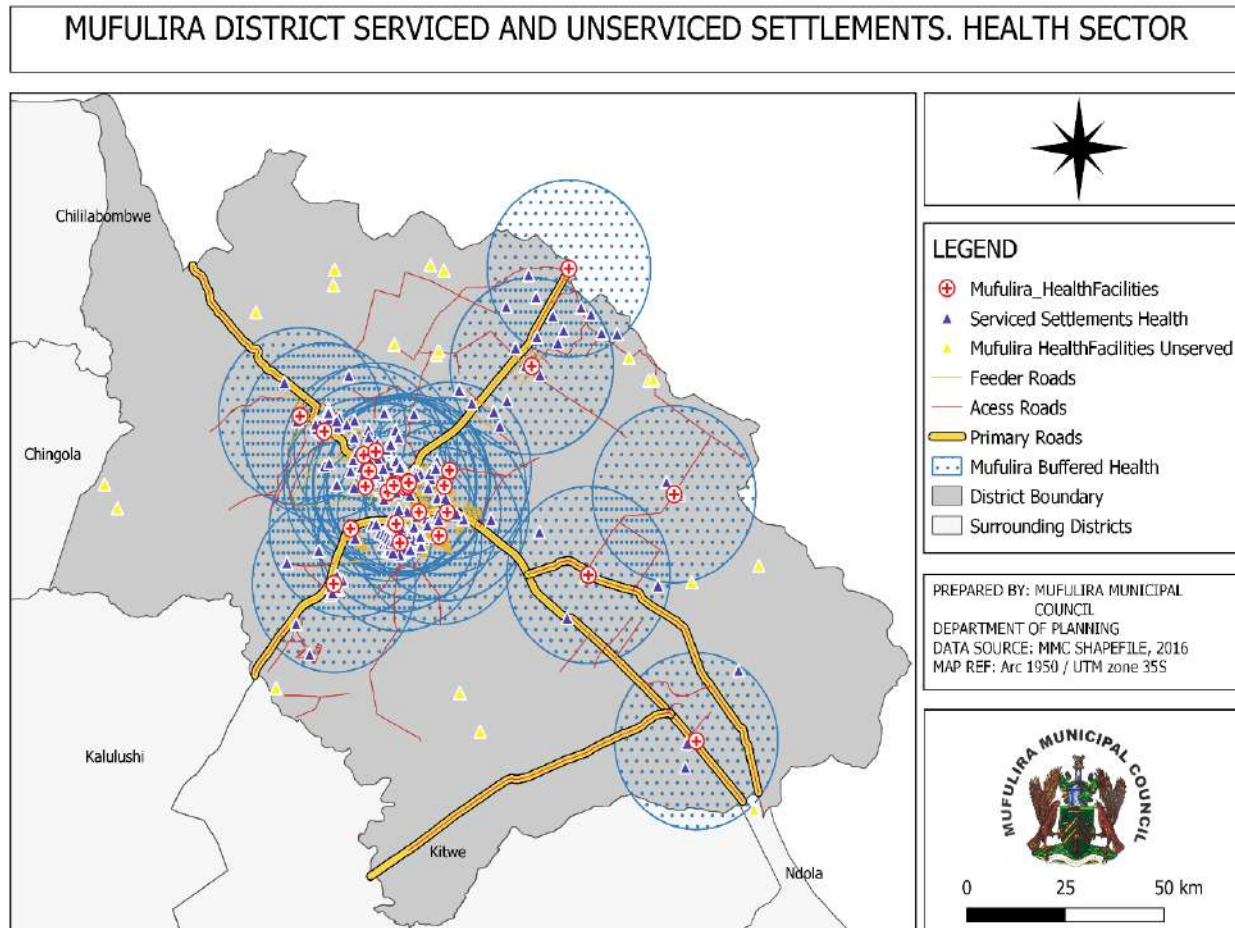
According to the WHO standards, 1 health post should service a total catchment population of 5,000 people. And 1 health Center should service a total catchment population of 10,000 people. Mufulira District has a total of 20 health centers, on average each health center services a total catchment population of about 8,125 people. While the 18 health posts on an average service a total catchment population of about 1,388 people. In this view, considering a high population growth rate of 2.76% with an estimated population of Mufulira District to increase from 230,861 to 301,335 people by the year 2030, the population could be seen to be outstripping the health center facilities and this calls for the building of more health centers and a level 3 general hospital in the district.

No	Name	Facility Type	Ward	Ownership	Status	Catchment Population
1	Mufulira Teachers Training College Health Post	Health Post	Buntungwa	GRZ	OPNL	0
2	Luansobe Rural Health Centre	Rural Health Centre	Kangwa Nsuluka	GRZ	OPNL	12,900
3	Butondo Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Bufuke	GRZ	OPNL	5,692
4	Chibolya Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	John Kampengele	GRZ	OPNL	13,301
5	Mufulira Clinic 5 Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Fibusa	GRZ	OPNL	21,425
6	Triple S (CHAI) Health Post	Health Post	Luansobe	GRZ	OPNL	1,225
7	Mufulira Clinic 7 Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Bufuke	Private	OPNL	2,062
8	Mupena Health Post	Health Post	Mutundu	GRZ	OPNL	3,700
9	Minambe Health Post	Health Post	Minambe	GRZ	OPNL	2,225
10	Mupambe Health Post	Health Post	Mupambe	GRZ	OPNL	2,859
11	Mokambo Rural Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Mokambo	GRZ	OPNL	6,169
12	Mufulira Clinic 1 Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Mulungunshi	GRZ	OPNL	15,330
13	Mufulira Clinic 3 Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Leya Mukutu	GRZ	OPNL	12,140
14	Murundu Rural Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Murundu	GRZ	OPNL	11,720
15	Ronald Ross General Hospital	Hospital Level 2	Leya Mukutu	GRZ	OPNL	0
16	Malcolm Watson Hospital	Hospital - Level 1	David Kaunda	Private	OPNL	0
17	Mufulira Clinic 2 Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Shinde	Private	OPNL	9,174
18	Mufulira Clinic 6 Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Bwafwano	Private	OPNL	11,918

19	RR Health post	Health Post	Mutundu	GRZ	OPNL	1,240
20	Kafironda Health Post	Health Post	Kafue	GRZ	OPNL	1,600
21	Kamuchanga District Hospital	Hospital - Level 1	Ward 6	GRZ	OPNL	0
22	Olasho Health Post	Health Post	Mokambo	GRZ	OPNL	1,240
23	14 Miles Health Post	Rural Health Centre	Mutundu	GRZ	OPNL	1,921
24	Mutundu Rural Health Centre	Rural Health Centre	Mutundu	GRZ	OPNL	2,269
25	Kawama West Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Ward 3	GRZ	OPNL	9,808
26	Buteko Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	David Kaunda	GRZ	OPNL	7,117
27	Kamuchanga Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Hanky Kalanga	GRZ	OPNL	11,740
28	Kansuswa Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Kansuswa	GRZ	OPNL	7,826
29	Twatasha Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Bwananyina	GRZ	OPNL	18,000
30	Taung-Up Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Cha Cha Cha	Military	OPNL	5,149
31	Mufulira Prisons Urban Health Centre	Health Post	Hanky Kalanga	Police	OPNL	0
32	Mufulira Clinic 9 Urban Health Centre	Urban Health Centre	Cha Cha Cha	Private	OPNL	4,321
33	Mukuba B Health Post	Health Post	Mutundu	GRZ	OPNL	1,200
34	Kasombo health Post	Health Post	Minambe	GRZ	OPNL	1,235
35	Muya 1 Health post	Health Post	Luansobe	GRZ	OPNL	1,338
36	Ngambi Health post	Health Post	Luansobe	GRZ	OPNL	1,342
37	Kasaria Health post	Health Post	Mutundu	GRZ	OPNL	1,200
38	Mukuba Chantete Health Post	Health Post	Mutundu	GRZ	OPNL	1,100
39	Chiwele Health Post	Health Post	Murundu	GRZ	OPNL	1,225
40	St Leo Health Post	Health Post	Mutundu	GRZ	OPNL	1,030
41	kawama mini hospital	mini hospital	Bwananyina	GRZ	OPNL	0
42	Chilebe health Post	Health Post	David Kaunda	GRZ	OPNL	1,232

**Source: Ministry of Health**

**Figure 17: Health Centers in Mufulira**



**Source: Department of Development Planning**

The Clinics and the Health Posts provides Primary Health care and preventive care to the Community. In Mufulira District, on an average, the 20 health centers serve a total catchment population of about 8,125; 269 (3.3%) children aged below 1 year, 1,243 (15.3%) children below 5 years, 2,031 (25%) Women of child bearing age, 4,225 (52%) females and 3,900 (48%) males. The 18 health posts on an average service a total catchment population of about 1,388 people; (3.3%) children aged below 1 year, 1,243 (15.3%) children below 5 years, 2,031 (25%) Women of child bearing age, 4,225 (52%) females and 3,900 (48%) males.

- The 1<sup>st</sup> level Hospitals manages the Minor cases at OPD and IPD and curative cases that are not complicated in nature.
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> Level Hospitals provides curative and preventive services that cannot be managed by the 1<sup>st</sup> Level Hospitals which include OPD and IPD maternal and child health

According to the HMIS, hypertension was a leading cause of mortality in all ages, 545.4 deaths/ 1000 admissions, followed by diarrhea non-bloody and diabetes, 121.2 deaths/ 1000 admissions. Malnutrition and COVID 19 recorded 30.3 deaths/ 1000 admission.

no	2019		2020		2021	
	Diseases	Deaths/ 1000 Adm	Diseases	Deaths/ 1000 Adm	Diseases	Deaths/ 1000 Adm
1	cryptococcal meningitis	341.4	cryptococcal meningitis	260.9	hypertension	545.4
2	tuberculosis	219.5	cardio-vascular	180.1	diabetes	121.2
3	cardio-vascular	207.3	digestive diseases non infectious	161.4	Diarrhoea non bloody	121.2
4	Asthma	48.9	severe malnutrition	99.4	cryptococcal meningitis	90.9
5	Anaemia	42.7	diabetes	62.1	gastritis	60.3
6	diarrhoea (non-bloody)	42.7	tuberculosis	55.9	malnutrition	30.3
7	RTI pneumonia	36.6	respiratory infection pneumonia	55.9	COVID 19	30.3
8	Digestive system	24.3	hypertension	49.7	-	-
9	hypertension	18.2	poisoning	49.7	-	-
10	Malaria	18.2	anaemia	24.8	-	-

Source: Ministry of Health

### 8.3.2 Quality of service including key performance indicators.

Table 9: Health Care Indicative Performance

Indicator	2019	
	Target	Achieved
% BCG coverage	80%	78%
% New family planning acceptors	10%	17%
% Pregnant women who received ANC 1+	80%	87%
% Pregnant women who received focused ANC	60%	69%
Delivered by skilled provider	65%	66%
% Of pregnancy complications treated at B-EmONC facilities	40%	-

Indicator	2019	
	Target	Achieved
% Of women attending postnatal care visit within 6 days and 6 weeks	65%	61%
% Infants born to HIV + mothers receiving cotrimoxazole prophylaxis at six weeks	80%	71%
% Under one-year children fully immunized (0-11 months)	90%	84 %

#### 8.4 Issues Arising from Public Participation Process.

##### 8.4.1 Availability of services

TABLE 10: Public Perception on Health Care

Level of care	Available service	Issues arising from public Participation
Health Centre/Health Posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laboratory testing such as the blood and urine testing</li> <li>• Vaccinations</li> <li>• Screening and treatment for conditions like high cholesterol, High Blood Pressure or Diabetes.</li> <li>• Care for minor symptoms such as sore throat, cough or nasal conditions.</li> <li>• Treatment of injuries such as minor cuts or burns.</li> <li>• Provision of reproductive Health Services (family Planning, Antenatal, delivery and Postnatal Services).</li> <li>• Provision of Nutrition care services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Few members of staff (Clinical Officers, Nurses, Environmental Health Officers).</li> <li>- Inadequate Commodities and logistics (vaccines, test kits,</li> <li>- Inadequate Infrastructure spacing (Maternity Wings)</li> </ul>
1 <sup>st</sup> Level Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• surgical services</li> <li>• obstetric and gynaecologic services</li> <li>• emergency anaesthesia services</li> <li>• blood transfusion services</li> <li>• imaging services</li> <li>• Diagnostic services</li> <li>• Ear, Nose, and Throat (ENT) Services</li> <li>• Nursing and Midwifery services</li> <li>• Pharmaceutical and Medical Supplies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High staff - patient ratio due to few medical personnel</li> <li>• Inadequate Drugs and medical supplies (</li> <li>• Inadequate Infrastructure accommodation.</li> <li>• Inadequate specialized health personnel</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Medical Equipment</li> </ul>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Level Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• quality, comprehensive, highly specialized, and complex surgical care</li> <li>• quality, comprehensive, highly specialized, and complex obstetric and gynecologic care</li> <li>• quality, comprehensive, highly specialized, and complex anesthesia care pediatrics services</li> <li>• Diagnostic services</li> <li>• Imaging services</li> <li>• Blood transfusion services</li> <li>• Ear, Nose, and Throat (ENT) Services</li> <li>• Nursing and Midwifery services</li> <li>• Pharmaceutical and Medical Supplies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• limited number of trained ENT personnel</li> <li>• Inadequate imaging equipment to cover all third- and second-level hospitals</li> <li>• Lack of portable ultrasound to address maternal health</li> <li>• Shortages of specialized imaging supplies</li> <li>• Critical shortage of radiologists, radiographers, and medical physicists</li> </ul>

#### 8.4.2 Quality Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

**Table 11: Key Performance Indicators**

Indicators	Issues arising from the Public Participation
% Under one-year children fully immunized (0-11 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance to the Immunization sites (Health Facility and Outreach Posts)</li> <li>• Inadequate Human Resource to conduct the immunization exercise.</li> </ul>
% BCG coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance to the health Facility</li> </ul>
% New family planning acceptors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non availability of all Family planning methods</li> <li>• Knowledge gap on the family planning methods</li> </ul>
% Pregnant women who received ANC 1+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance to the Health facilities.</li> <li>• Inadequate Pregnant test kits</li> </ul>
% Pregnant women who received focused ANC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance to the health service areas.</li> </ul>
Delivered by skilled provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate number of Mid-Midwives to conduct delivery</li> <li>• Lack of infrastructure such as Maternity Wings to conduct Delivery service.</li> </ul>
% Of pregnancy complications treated at B-EmONC facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge Gap in EmONC among members of staff</li> </ul>

% Of women attending postnatal care visit within 6 days and 6 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate screening equipment's</li> </ul>
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### 8.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Ten Years.

**Table 12: Population change Vs Demand of services**

Population change	Demand of services
Increase in the Reproductive age (15-49) from 57,715 to 75,333	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Demand for family planning services</li> <li>High Demand for maternity services.</li> </ul>
Increase in the number of children below 12 months from 7,619 to 9,944	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Demand for Immunization services.</li> <li>High demand for Nutritional services.</li> </ul>

#### 8.5.1 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

##### *Existing Investment and Development Programme*

Currently, the District has 2 level two hospitals of which one is government owned and the other is private, 1 level one hospital, 36 health centers of which 32 are government owned and 4 are private, 15 Health Centers and 17 Health Posts. In addition to these Investments, the District has an uncompleted 2<sup>nd</sup> level Hospital by name of Mufulira General Hospital and uncompleted District Health Offices.

##### **Present Staffing in the District**

**Table 13: Staffing Levels by Category of Staff**

Category of Staff	Establishment			Existing		
	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs
Medical Doctors	1	4	0	1	4	0
Nursing Staff	4	38	-	4	103	162
Clinical Officers	2	4	-	2	17	15
Medical Licentiates	0	2	0	0	1	0
Environmental Staff	1	2	12	2	2	15
Paramedical Staff	0	14	-	3	39	8
Non-medical professional staff	6	3	-	6	3	0

Other	7	49	-	7	102	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>116</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>296</b>

**Source: Ministry of Health**

**Table 14: Fleet Management**

UTILITY VEHICLES		AMBULANCE	
Available	Required	Available	Required
03	5	04	06

**Source: Ministry of Health**

**Proposed investment and Development programme**

**Table 15: Proposed investment and development In Health Care**

Proposed investment and development Programme	Area	Catchment Population in the Area	Standard catchment population	Comment
Construction of a Mini-Hospital at Kawama East Compound.	Kawama East	Over 50,000	50,000 - 80,000	-
Extension of the Maternity wing at 14 Miles Health Post	14 Miles	-	-	The Maternity Wing will reduce the home deliveries and will enhance quality Maternal Health
Extension of the Maternity wing at Luansobe Clinic	Luansobe Area	-	-	The Maternity Wing will reduce the home deliveries and will enhance quality Maternal Health
Extension of the Maternity wing at Mupena Health Post	Mupena health Post	-	-	The Maternity Wing will reduce the home deliveries and will enhance quality Maternal Health
Extension of the Maternity wing at Twatasha Clinic	Kawama East	-	-	The Maternity Wing will reduce the home deliveries and will enhance quality Maternal Health

**Table 16: Investment in Human Resource**

<b>Proposed investment and development Programme</b>	Comment
Recruitment of medical Staff (Nurses, EHTs and cog)	33 medical staff and 22 support staff for the 11 Health Posts to be opened under 650 projects  30 other members of staff to fill the vacancy in the already existing health facilities
Purchase of Ambulance and utility Vehicles	2 more ambulances to be purchased  2 more utility vehicles to be purchased specifically for outreach activities.

**Source: Ministry of Health**

**8.6. The Impact of The Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns.**

- High Maternal Mortality cases due to inadequate infrastructure building such as maternity wings and due to inadequate members of staff to offer Antenatal services especially in far-fetched areas.
- High child mortality cases due to inadequate members of staff to administer fully immunizations.

**8.7 Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

**8.7.1 The impact of the existing trend on the Environment and Climate Change**

The construction of the existing Infrastructures (Hospitals and Clinics) has been necessitated by the clearing, destroying, or otherwise removal of trees through deliberate means. This has mostly occurred in areas densely populated by trees and other plant life, but the majority of it has happened in the rural areas. This clearing of trees, also called Deforestation has greatly contributed to climate change, desertification, soil erosion, fewer crops, flooding, increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and a host of problems for indigenous people.

As a result of overwhelming medical wastes compiling in the hospitals and clinics, most of them incinerated, a practice that is short-lived because of environmental considerations. The burning of solid and regulated medical waste generated by health care creates many problems. Medical waste incinerators emit toxic air pollutants and toxic ash residues that are the major source of dioxins in the environment. International Agency for Research on Cancer, an arm of WHO, acknowledged dioxins cancer causing potential and classified it as human carcinogen.

**8.7.2 The Impact of Environmental And Climate Change Issues On The Sector.**

The health impacts of climate change include increases in heat-related illnesses and death; extreme weather-related injuries and mortality; aggravated chronic illnesses; spread of infectious diseases: vector -, zoonotic-, water- and food- borne diseases; increases in asthma, respiratory allergies, and chronic respiratory disorders; growing malnutrition and child development

complications; increases in stress-related and mental health disorders; growing health impacts related to both population displacement and migration; as well as climate-triggered instability and conflict. The healthcare sector is also just beginning to understand that climate change will have major impacts on health care costs, services and delivery.

### **8.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups.**

The district currently has an average of 2 to 3 times more women than men experiencing mental health problems like depression and anxiety. Harmful stereotypes about sexuality and body image play a part in this. The gender pay gap and Inequality at work puts women at higher risk of physical and mental illness. Gender-based violence and harassment affect how and when women access and use public services and spaces.

Men are more likely to engage in risky behaviors like drinking too much alcohol that put them at greater risk of harm and injury. They are less likely to go to the health facilities to seek help when they need it.

### **8.10 Considerations of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified.**

Women's health is profoundly affected by how they are treated and by the status conferred on them by the society. In societies where women continue to face discrimination or are victims of violence, health suffers. The physical and social vulnerability is greater in places where women are excluded from land ownership or the right to a divorce. In its extreme form, the social or cultural gender prejudice can lead to violent death or female infanticide. The economic independence of some women, as a result of more generalized jobs for women, can be beneficial to health. However, globally, women have less education, are paid less, and are less protected in working environments in terms of safety and working conditions. It is also known that women face higher health costs than men because of a greater use of healthcare. At the same time, they are more likely to be poor, unemployed, part-time workers, or informal sector workers who receive no salary. Consequently, they have no health benefits. However, the healthcare needs of women are barely addressed, particularly in rural and poor communities. Even in places with higher progress, there is a need for continuous investment in gender equality.

### **8.11 Core Issues**

1. Low uptake of health services
2. Inadequate infrastructure such as maternity wings to conduct delivery service.
3. Inadequate medical equipment, medical staff and transport (Ambulances and utility vehicles)

## **9.0 Education Sector**

The district aims at providing education that will produce learners that are fully equipped with relevant literacy and numerical skills which provide a solid foundation that cultivates the learners' ability to assimilate and grasp education concepts and information.

### **9.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level**

***Early Childhood Education (ECE) policy (2006 – 2010)*** – The ministry has placed much importance on Early Childhood Education as it plays a major role in preparing a learner's education foundation. The district has opened up Early Childhood centers in a third of the

primary schools, however, the district is faced with the challenge of inadequate infrastructure for schools to effectively implement the program.

**The Re-entry Policy (1997)** – The policy has given the girl-child hope for a decent future and an extended opportunity to education in the event that she falls pregnant.

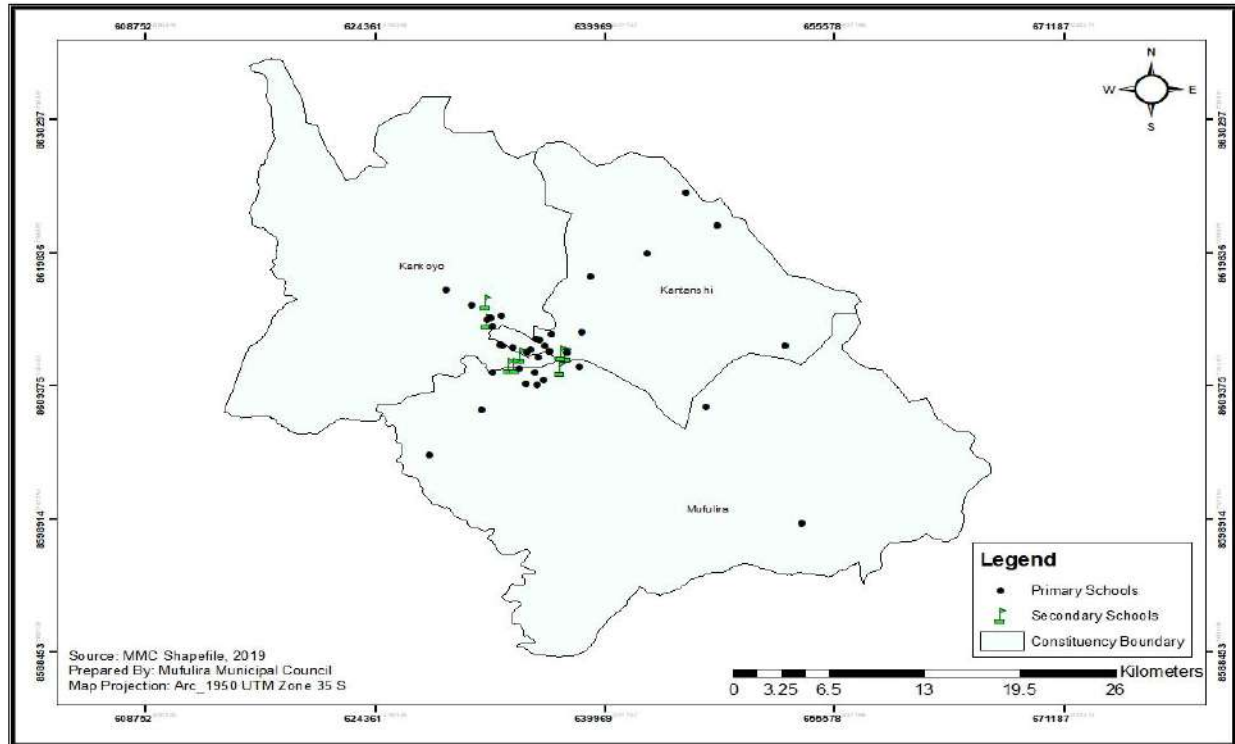
**Free Education Policy (2002)** - Mufulira schools receive support in form of education materials and grants from government in an effort to provide equitable access to education. The support however, is never sufficient to meet the demand for schools to provide quality education. School still lacks basic requirements such a desks, teachers and pupil’s text books and adequate conducive classrooms.

## 9.2 Description of The Existing State Of Development

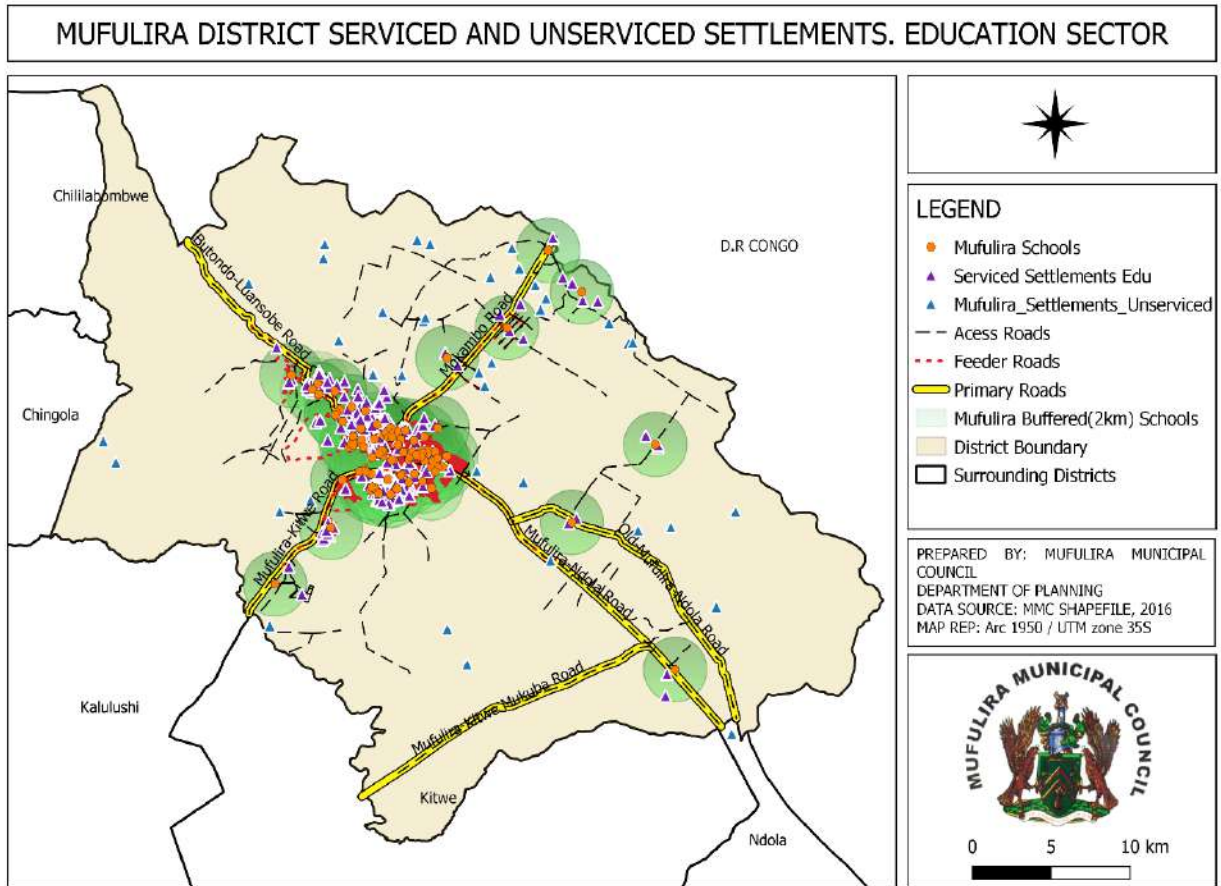
The district has schools located within walking distances of 2km in relation to settlements while others are located far away. The distance that the school going children cover to get to the nearest school varies from 0.1 Km being the nearest to about 20 km being the longest distance. The most affected areas are the rural parts of the District.

The district also has some institutions of higher learning such as Mufulira college of Education and Ronald Ross School of Nursing. There are other private colleges offering a variety of social science course in the district. In addition to colleges the district also has a skill training center which is designed to equip the youths with relevant skills required for personal development. There is a challenge of not having instructors in two courses

**Figure 18: Schools in Mufulira District**



**Source: Department of Development of Planning**



**Source: Department of Development of Planning**

### 9.2.1 Availability of Services

Mufulira district has a total of hundred (100) schools comprising of ten (10) day secondary schools, seven (7) combined schools, thirty-six (36) primary schools, one (1) special unit, (which is within a primary school), twenty-eight (28) private schools and nineteen (19) community schools. There are no stand-alone nursery and pre-schools run by the government but twenty-four (24) primary schools offer nursery and pre-school education.

The records at the District Education Board Secretary’s office indicates a staff population of 1,813 against a pupil population of 47,079.

**Table 17: Summary of categories of schools in Mufulira district**

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	NUMBER
Primary School	36
Secondary School	10
Combined School	07
Community School	19

Private School	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

**Sources: Mufulira DEBS 2020**

**Table 18: Enrolment population for pupils**

<b>CATEGORY OF SCHOOLS</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Primary Schools	14,122	15,012	29,134
Community Schools	1,442	1,492	2,934
ECE	535	529	1,064
Secondary Schools	3,770	4,482	8,252
Private Schools	2,872	3,172	6,044
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,529</b>	<b>24,550</b>	<b>47,079</b>

#### 9.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

##### **Current Staffing Levels and Short-Falls in Government Schools**

The records at the District Education Board Secretary's office indicates a staff population of 1,813 against a pupil population of 47,079.

The district has 1,813 teachers (1,217 females and 596 males) categorized as follows:

**Table 19. Staffing levels**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
ECE	12	34	46
Primary	381	772	1,153
Secondary	203	411	614
Grand Total	596	1,217	1,813

#### PROJECTIONS

The table below gives us the school going population projections for the district from, **2015, 2020 to 2030**. The formula used for this projection is:

$$N_t = P e^{rt}$$

In this equation, (Nt) is the number of people at a future date, and (P) is equal to the present population. Next to (P) is (e), which is the natural logarithm base of 2.71828; (r) represents the rate of increase divided by 100, and (t) represents the time period.

**Table 20: Projected school-going population 2015 - 2030**

<b>Mufulira</b>	<b>ACTUAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCES</b>		<b>PROJECTIONS</b>
<b>Age Cohort</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2030</b>
<b>7 - 13</b>	<b>33179</b>	<b>55581</b>	<b>88760</b>
<b>14 - 21</b>	<b>17459</b>	<b>21798</b>	<b>47586</b>

**Source: Mufulira DEBS**

***Urgent Needs: 2020 - 2030***

Generally, the school infrastructure is dilapidated and the number of schools inadequate with some areas without schools nearby. With an average population, which is increasing, and also expected to grow, there will be need to rehabilitate and expand school infrastructure and build new schools, particularly 2 boarding secondary schools for which currently the district doesn't have. There is also insufficient housing for staff especially in the peri-urban schools, this has led to unequal distribution of staff across the district. The following are the urgent needs:

***Completion of the Existing School Infrastructure Projects***

The district has an incomplete project of constructing a full flagged new secondary school in Murundu, which is at 80% completion. The infrastructure includes classrooms, laboratories, special rooms, ablution blocks and housing units. Once completed this project will alleviate the burden of inadequate secondary school places in the district.

***Separation Of Upgraded Schools into Primary and Secondary***

In an effort to increase secondary school places, the district upgraded some primary schools to create room for learner's progress to secondary school. The primary schools upgraded had to create room for the secondary section within the primary school system and infrastructure and as such attained the status of a combined School. It is important to note that the upgraded schools do not have adequate classroom space. The existing infrastructure is shared among the primary and secondary school learners. However, the upgrading of these schools has not resolved the problem of inadequate space at all. There is need to construct additional classrooms at the existing upgraded schools as well as separate the primary from the secondary school by constructing an independent secondary school in the location.

The district has upgraded 6 primary schools to secondary schools; these are as listed in the table below:

**Table 21: School and location**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATION FOR UPGRADING</b>

1	KANSUSWA PRIMARY	Secondary Section
2	MURUNDU PRIMARY	Secondary Section
3	TWALUBUKA PRIMARY	Secondary Section
4	MOKAMBO PRIMARY	Secondary Section
5	NSANSA PRIMARY	Secondary Section
6	LUANSOBE PRIMARY	Secondary Section

Source: Mufulira DEBS

### **Construction of Additional Classrooms at Existing Community Schools**

Community schools are key partners in education provision, primarily to the orphaned and vulnerable children in communities. For the district to attain this objective these schools shall require infrastructure development as tabulated below.

**Table 22: Additional classrooms needed for community schools**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>NUMBER OF CLASS ROOMS</b>
1	LUANSOBE COMMUNITY	6
2	KAWAMA WEST COMMUNITY	4
3	GASTO COMMUNITY	4
4	KASOMBO COMMUNITY	4

Source: Mufulira DEBS

### **Construction of Additional Classrooms at Existing Primary Schools**

The primary schools in the district were constructed between the pre- and post-independence eras. The design and target population have since multiplied in various proportions hence the need to expand the number of classrooms and include other branches if infrastructure such as administration block, section/departmental rooms.

**Table 23: Additional classrooms needed for primary schools**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>NUMBER OF CLASS ROOMS</b>
1	MUFULIRA CENTRAL PRIMARY	6
2	KASUMBA PRIMARY	4
3	KAMUCHANGA PRIMARY	6
4	MUTUNDU PRIMARY	6

5	TWASHUKA PRIMARY	6
---	------------------	---

### **Construction of Additional Classrooms an Existing Secondary Schools**

The secondary schools tabulated below were constructed with a view of providing education at a primary level. Over the years these schools have been upgraded to secondary school level. If they are to operate at optimum standard, they have to undergo extensive infrastructure expansion. This means more suitable classrooms, laboratories, departmental rooms, staff room, administration block and other sporting infrastructure has to be constructed.

**Table 24: Additional classrooms needed for secondary schools**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>NUMBER OF CLASS ROOMS</b>
1	THANGATA SECONDARY	6
2	KALUKANYA SECONDARY	12
3	BUYANTANSHI SECONDARY	6

\*\*use population statistics to inform all infrastructure needs for all schools public and community

Under analysis marry the schools with the planning i.e., where people live; the planning must read the needs and determine the direction of growth of settlements

Following the various development that have been undertaken in the pre- and post-colonial error, it is worth mentioning that we have to harmonize. As indicated above 3 schools have been upgraded to secondary school status and 6 school have been re-categorized to combined school status i.e. (from Preschool to Secondary). We therefore, propose that through the district integrated development plan we wish to indicate that we would like to construct secondary schools in the following green site.

**Table 25: Green Sites**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>
1	MUPAMBE SECONDARY
2	TWASEKELA BOARDING SECONDARY
3	KANSUSWA SECONDARY
4	MURUNDU SECONDARY
5	TWALUBUKA SECONDARY
6	MOKAMBO SECONDARY
7	NSANSA SECONDARY
8	LUANSOBE BOARDING SECONDARY

**Source: MMC**

### **Housing Units for Rural Schools**

The district is faced with a challenge of lack of decent staff accommodation at rural schools in the district. Even though the government in an effort to improve worker's condition of service has provided employees with housing allowance, and teachers in this case, have the freedom to provide own accommodation provided they deliver their services at their designated stations. However, schools in the peri-urban have no decent houses that can be rented around the school premises, instead teachers stay in town and commute on a daily basis. This has proved to be expensive, ineffective and the service delivered is inefficient.

The table below highlights the schools in the peri-urban and the number of housing units recommended to be constructed at each station.

**Table 26: PERI-URBAN SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF UNITS PER SCHOOL**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>NUMBER OF UNITS</b>
1	LIMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	5
2	KASALYA PRIMARY SCHOOL	5
3	NSATO PRIMARY SCHOOL	5
4	MOYA WEST PRIMARY SCHOOL	5
5	MUKUBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	5

\*\*use population statistics to inform all infrastructure needs for all schools public and community

Under analysis marry the schools with the planning i.e., where people live; the planning must read the needs and determine the direction of growth of settlements

#### **9.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process**

During the public participation dialogue meetings that teachers in the peri-urban usually report very late and sometimes abscond depriving the learners of quality learning time, example is the Mokambo / Mufulira road during the raining season which is in a deplorable state.

It was also observed and revealed that a few teachers were constantly drinking and missing from their stations. Teacher / pupil ratio was another issue that was raised, as schools in the urban district were well staffed to being overstaffed while schools in the peri-urban were understaffed. Learners also indulge in bad behaviours such as beer drinking and smoking toxic substances which distract their attention when learning.

#### **9.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

##### **9.5.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

Mufulira district is expected to have significantly more learners by 2030, and as such there will be a strain on the learning spaces. In addition, the Early Childhood Education program should have been widely implemented which we expect to add to the demand for classroom spaces. There are many deficits currently, which we would expect should exacerbate the issues in the education sector.

### 9.5.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The district has a number of schools being upgraded and constructed. This is being done mostly by the Community Development Fund (CDF). Education is receiving a lot of support towards infrastructure development from line ministries and the Local Authority in Mufulira district. Council. Below is a table showing a list of projects implemented in the year 2020.

**Table 27: Summary of completed school project in the year 2020**

S/N	SCHOOL/INSTITUTION	PROJECT	SPONSOR	LEVEL
1.	Mufulira Mine school	Ultra-modern school hall	Mr. Antony Lipman (UK)	Complete
2	Chankwa Secondary School	School Hall	Mopani Copper Mines	Roof Level
3	Murundu Primary	1 x 3 CRB	CDF	Roofed
4	Murundu primary	Ablution block	Area MP	Linto level
5	Eastlea Primary	Administration Block	CDF	Linto level
6	Gasto Primary	1 x 3 CRB	CDF	Roofed
7	Taung-up Secondary	1 x 4 CRB	PTA	Being Roofed
8	Kawama West Primary	1 x 3 CRB	CDF	Roofed
9	Kansuswa Secondary	Ablution Block	CDF	To be connected to sewer line
10	Kantanshi Secondary	Staff toilets	CDF	Complete
11	Kalanga Secondary	1 x 2 Science Laboratory	CDF	Roofed
12	Murundu Secondary School	Complex	GRZ	90% complete
13	DEBS	Desk Rehabilitation	GRZ	173 Desks Completed
14	Mufulira Central	Bore-hole sinking	Derby Joy	Completed

15	Kasumba Primary	Bore-hole sinking	Derby Joy	Completed
16	Mine Primary School	Bore-hole sinking	Derby Joy	Completed
17	Murundu Community	Bore-hole sinking	Derby Joy	Completed
18	Murundu Combined	Bore-hole sinking	Derby Joy	Completed
19	Mokambo Combined	Bore-hole sinking	Derby Joy	Completed

**Source: MMC**

### **9.6 The Impact of The Continuation of Existing Trends On Land Use And Population Distribution Patterns**

Increased populations situation around schools and health centers, will continuation to impact trends in the education sector and have a bearing on the growth nodes and growth centers. The district will continue with its current performance if the issues raised above are not addressed

### **9.7 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change**

There are a number of programs for learners need to understand under Climate Change and help combat it. As well, in partnership with Forestry department, planting of trees in schools has been taking place.

#### **9.7.1 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector**

Floods and droughts have the potential to reduce crop yields reducing food availability and incomes which in turn can reduce the capacity of vulnerable families to send children to school, and, even where children attend school, the capacity of children to learn.

### **9.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

The sector in the district does not have adequate facilities and programs for differently abled learners and slow learners. This is due to understaffing and lack of capacity in most schools.

### **9.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified**

- Inadequate staff accommodation in learning institutions
- Inadequate school places to absorb all learners especially in secondary school
- Add more information

### **9.10 Core Issues Identified**

- Poor literacy levels in the districts
- Inadequate tertiary programs in the district
- Unmotivated educators
- No boarding school facilities
- Few Early Childhood Education facilities with insufficient materials fo toddlers
- Limited reading places and materials for learners
- Infrastructural deficits
- Substance abuse

## 10.0 Land Use and Development

### 10.1 Review of Policies and Plans

There are a number of Laws and Policies that provide a Legislative Framework for Local Authorities to execute a number of works pertaining to Land Use planning, Environmental Planning and Development Control in the District. These pieces of Legislation include the Urban and Regional Planning Act NO. 3 Of 2015, the Public Health Act Cap 284, Lands Act CAP 184, the Land Acquisition Act Cap 189, the Survey Act Cap 198, Environmental Management Act, 2011, Local Government Act, 1991, National Policy on Environment of 2007 and Water Resources Management Act, 2011.

It must be noted that there are a number of International Treaties and Protocols governing Land Use and Environmental Planning and these includes the following:

- The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal No.11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable.
- Ramsar Convention which provides for curtailing the loss of wetlands and promoting their judicious use
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of 1996

### 10.2 Description of the Existing State of Land Use and Development

Mufulira covers an area of 1,637 Square Kilometers (163, 700Ha). Below is the breakdown.

**Table 28: Land Use in Mufulira**

No:	Category of Land Use	Land Use in Hectares (Approx)	Land Use in Percentage
	Mining	16,581.39	10
	Forest	34,811	21
	human settlements	4,482.76	3
	Agriculture	20,764.35	12.8
	undetermined land use	87,060.5	53.2

**Source: Mufulira Municipal Council 2021- GIS Unit**

Forest Reserves covers approximately 21% of the total land mass for Mufulira District. These forest reserves cover a total area of 34,811 hectares out of the total area of the whole District. The district has six gazetted forest reserves namely Kasaria National Forest, Njiri National Forest, Nsato National Forest, Mufulira Local Forest, Lumina Local Forest and Ngala Local Forest. These reserves contribute heavily to the economic growth of the district and the nation at large. The contribution is either indirectly through protection of catchment areas or directly through wood fuel, fruits and timber industry. Out of 34, 811 Hectares, about 5000 hectares are exotic plantations under the charge of Zambia Forest and Forestry Co-operation (ZAFFICO).

Mining land covers approximately 10 percent of the total land mass of Mufulira District. Mufulira

is a mining town and it houses Mopani Copper Mines Plc where Copper Ore is mined.

The Built-up area constitute three (3%) of the total land mass of the district. This constitutes of formal and informal settlements. Informal settlements cover more area than the formal settlement. The areas under informal settlement are: Kawama East, Kawama West, Kansusua, Zimba, Minambe, Mokambo (Zimba Compound), and Murundu. These are mostly residential use. Commercial and agricultural uses are concentrated in Mokambo and Murundu area. The formal settlement covers about a quarter of the total district area. The areas under formal settlements are; Butondo, Kamuchanga, Eastlea, Chibolya, Mupambe, Miseshi, Kalukanya, Kantanshi, Part of Kansuswa, And Fairview, Ndeke, Rockview, Hiltop, Francis Mukuka, Eglet and part of Murundu. These areas comprise of mixed uses

The district has **24,220** properties with ratable value of ZMK 7, 851,825, 991.62 according to the 2019 Main Valuation Roll. The district has 7 settlements; Kawama East, Kawama west, Murundu, Zimba, Mokambo, Minambe and Kansuswa. As of 2015, the population size in the settlements was 15388, 6953, 8235, 8433, 6371, 3995 and 5884 respectively. This population is expected to increase since 2015. The number of registered households in all the settlements is 2377 distributed into Kawama east 1285, Kawama West 1020, Murundu 40, Zimba 30, Kansuswa 1, Mokambo 1 and Nothing in Minambe. In recent years, the district has experienced rampart growth in the Construction Sector and the Local Authority has intensified development control to ensure that developments adhere to the planning standards.

The Local Authority has been engaging Mopani Copper Mines to consider surrendering part of the land under surface rights, so that the layout plans encompassing industrial and commercial use could be drawn. The land in question is located in the North-Eastern part of the district next to the Mokambo road and measured approximately 400Ha.

In the Western side of the District, Luansobe area which was initially zoned for agricultural use is earmarked for change of use and re-planning. This is because the area has been avoided for agricultural use as the soil type doesn't seem to support the growth of most crops. The area will be rezoned for light industrial use. The area measured approximately 1500ha in extent.

As of 2019, a total of 24,220 properties were captured as highlighted in the following table;

**Table 29: Properties Captured in the Valuation Mine-2019**

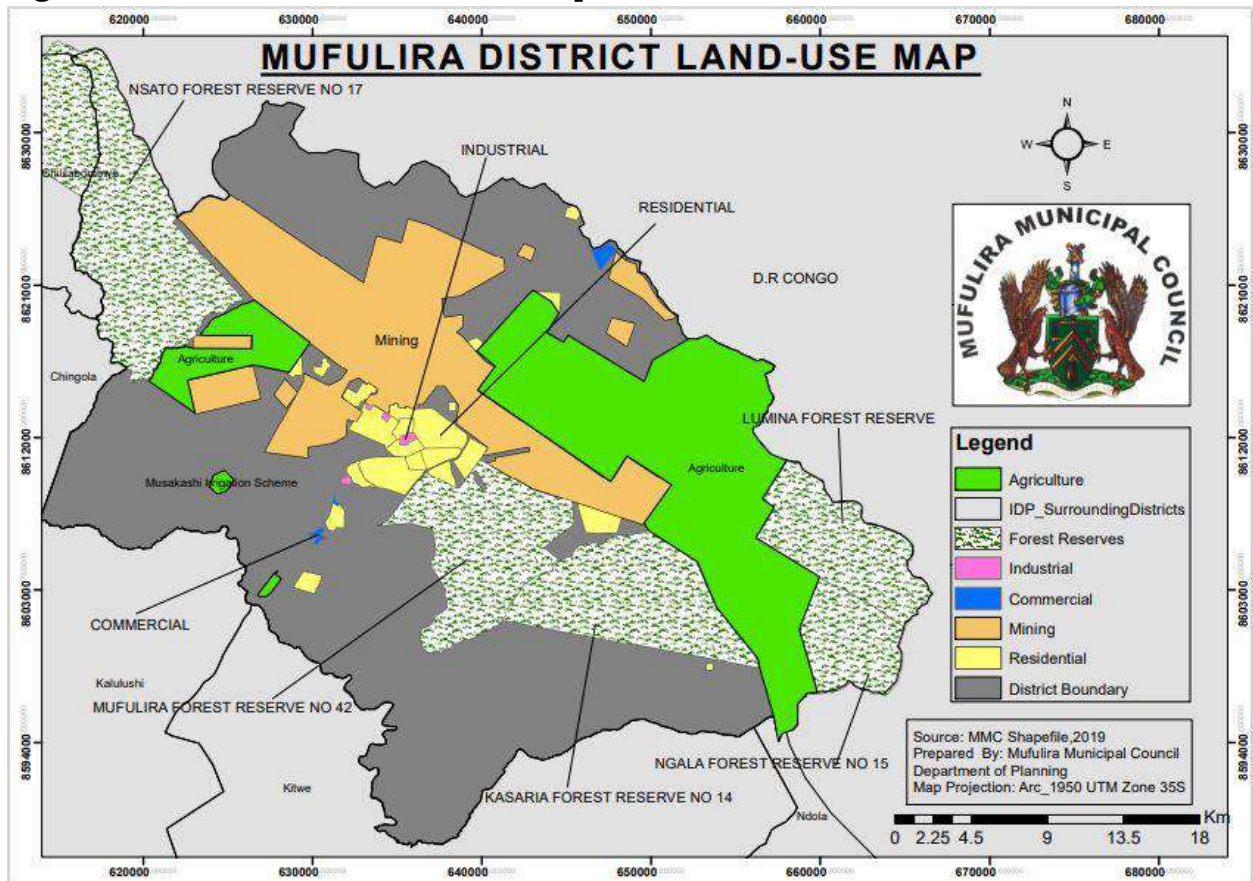
<b>Property Type</b>	<b>No. of Properties (2015 Main Roll)</b>	<b>No. of Properties (2019 Main Roll)</b>	<b>Percentage Increase %</b>
Residential	17,469	23,349	25.18
Commercial	303	407	25.55
Industrial	96	160	40

GRZ	90	79	-13.92
Agriculture	191	191	0.00
Mining	2	2	0.00
Place of Worship	24	32	25.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>18,175</b>	<b>24,220</b>	<b>24.96</b>

Source: MMC

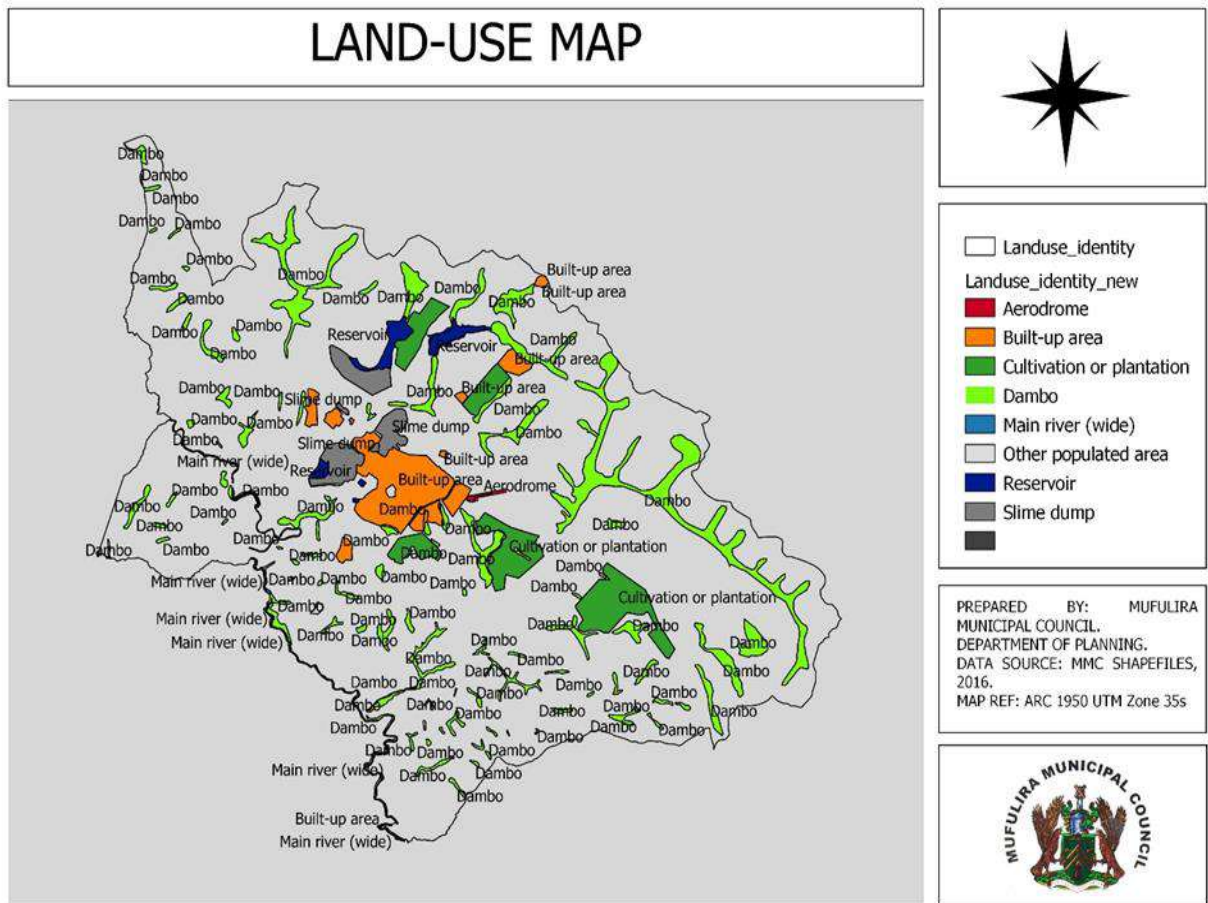
Generally, there has been a percentage increase of **24.96%** on the number of the captured rateable properties on the main roll indicating that the district has recorded increased infrastructure developments. Further, an increase in infrastructure developments ranging from Commercial to residential development, is anticipated in the coming years as the Local authority recently planned and opened up a number of areas for development. These areas include Ndeke, Butondo and Mokambo area. Also refer to the attached appendix.

Figure 19: Mufulira District Land Use Map



Source: Department of Development of Planning

Figure 20: Mufulira Land Use Map



**Source: Department of Development of Planning**

### 10.2.1 Availability of Services

Mufulira district has approximately 87,060.5 hectares of undeveloped and uncommitted land especially in the outskirts of the district, available for possible allocation to the members of the general public.

Mufulira has been experiencing rapid expansion of the urban sprawl. This has increased demand for housing and infrastructure. It has also led to the increase of unemployment. The mine employs the majority of the people than any other sector in the district. Through development control, settlements are being planned by the local authority so as to ensure that they are functional in providing different services such as transport, business, social amenities and food production through the provision of farm land. Forests provide fruits, timber, rainfall and helps clean the environment by absorbing toxic gases.

The local authority through development control has been working hard to protect the forests from being encroached. However, there has been a number of encroachments on the forest reserves. The local authority through the building inspectors, area councillors and WDCs is intensifying on vigilance towards possible encroachers and an increase in the number of inspections.

Kawama east is along Ndola Road, the area is a bit shanty with available basic services. Kawama West and Kansuswa settlements are along Kitwe Road. Zimba is after Butondo in North-west direction of the district. Minambe, Murundu and Mokambo are in the direction of Mokambo Boarder. Settlements have water, electricity, road network, clinics and markets. Only 2 settlements have Police posts; Mokambo and Kawama East.

All the 7 settlements in the district are unplanned. However, some settlements have development control. Kawama west has Monitoring and control. Most structures are approved by the council. The other settlements only have development control through the inspection of buildings to protect the roads, water logged areas, areas reserved for public services such as schools, clinics and markets.

Land Use Planning and Surveying Services. Development control in formal sector is done to ensure that all the developments taking place on the ground, meets the required minimum planning Standards.

Environmental Planning Services aimed at ensuring that all the developments executed on the ground (i.e., construction works, mining activities, farming activities, quarrying works and land clearing works etc) are environmentally friendly and are executed in conformity with the Environmental Management Act, 2011.

### **10.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

The Local Authority has generally been providing quality Land Use Planning Services as well as Development Control Services to all the parts of the district. The built-up areas comprising of Residential, Commercial, Institutional, Places of Worship, Green Spaces and Industrial Properties have approved Layout Plans, Official plot numbers and are surveyed. The Local Authority has been ensuring that developments of a construction nature are regulated by way of issuance of development permits. These permits are only issued to Developers who are about to execute buildings construction works and whose Plans are meeting the minimum required Planning Standards. The Development Permits are only issued upon proper scrutiny of building plans submitted by would be developers by relevant offices within the Council.

The district is generally well planned apart from the few portions of Land where we have unplanned Settlements (Squatter areas) and land encroachments. It has been observed that in these problematic areas, there has been haphazard building developments that have failed to meet the minimum required Planning Standards. However, the Local Authority has been targeting these areas for Squatter Upgrading Programs and Land Regularization Program all in the quest to have developments on the ground complying with the required minimum Planning Standards.

The quality of settlements in all the 7 are poor. There is poor housing structures, poor road networks, no police posts except Mokambo and Kawama west. 3 settlements have no water network, they use shallow wells and individual connections except Murundu, Kawama West, Kawama East and Kansuswa where some households have connected to Mulonga Water and sewerage. A few households have electricity connections across all the settlements. The households without electricity use solar energy and means of lighting.

### **10.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process**

The Local Authority has been spearheading Public Dialogues and Public Hearing meetings with the help of the Ward Development Committees in all the wards of the district, to ensure that Land Use Planning is Participatory in nature. From these Public hearings and dialogue meetings, people especially those residing in the Outskirts of the district (Unsurveyed areas) have been complaining of inaccessible Land Use Planning and Land Surveying Services whilst the residents residing in the urban set up of the district have been raising issues pertaining to the inadequate land available for various land developments. The residents having been facing challenges relating to Limited and Competitive Land to cater for their growing demand for various infrastructural needs and farming developments.

### **10.3.1 Availability of Services and Quality of Services**

Population growth has negatively affected the Local Authority's capacity to provide adequate Land Use Planning Services as the Local Authority has somehow been failing to catch pace with the population growth (i.e., Provision of Land Use Planning Services) due to Limited resources. Despite the Local Authority striving to provide a number of land use planning and Surveying Services, the district is still facing a number of underlying land related challenges as itemized below:

- Land selling fraud by illegal land dealers
- Lack of political will
- Lack of sensitisation
- Inadequate land by the local authority
- Lack of enforcements by the local authority
- Lack of digitalised systems and GIS in land administration
- Lengthy land acquisition procedures
- Lack of economic and income generating activities
- The local authority has no enough land, speculative use and prices from other land vendors,
- Rural – urban migration
- High population density in settlements
- Illegal Sprouting up of illegal Buildings (inadequate Inspection/ development Control)
- Illegal land invasions by unscrupulous people
- Encroachments of protected land

### **10.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated in The Next Ten Years.**

#### *Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities*

With the increasing population, the demand for Land has also increased on the other hand. This trend in population increase entails the increased demand for land to house various infrastructure developments such as roads, railways, Schools, Government institutions, water reticulation and sanitation system, commercial/industrial developments and farming activities. As the population increases, pressure mounts on the expansion of social amenities like education and health. The need for decent housing units cannot be overemphasized as failure to do so would lead into the emergence of slums. Failure to provide such amenities and recreation facilities amidst the large number of the youthful population would lead into the youth's indulgence into bad vices that would lead to moral decay which poses a bleak future for the district. As the population increases, employment opportunities are likely to become competitive

thereby increasing unemployment levels. This may result in economic problems, political and social evils. Highlighted below are some of the recommended submissions that the people of Mufulira are anticipating to see in the next 10 years;

- Having a beautiful city aesthetically
- Titled all the council land
- Adherence to land and planning by-laws
- Enhanced survey of all properties
- Enhanced stakeholder engagements in land use
- All land administration in the hands of the local authority
- Intensified stiff Penalties against land offenders
- Use of IT system on land and planning processes
- Intensified digitalized development control in land management
- Adherence to land acquisition procedures
- Fully decentralized land administration
- Creation of local area plans
- Avoidance and reduction of encroachments and double allocations.
- Land Banks should be established recreational facilities as well as skills training center in all the three constituencies as this will help in the reduction of illicit activities among the young people.
- There is need for a farming block in Kansuswa community
- Farm land regularization by coming up with a simple and proper process of acquiring farm land title deeds such as Murundu, Njiri, Minambe, Horasho, etc.

#### **Settlement**

- Linking all SMEs and Cooperatives in settlements to CDF grants program
- Educated settlement settlers to develop economically and use the grants on improving housing
- Facilitate for the construction of 200 low-cost decent affordable accommodation.
- De-congesting settlements

#### **10.5 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns**

Due to the increased population and increased demand for land to house various developments such as Housing, Commercial/Industrial, Mining and Agriculture developments, most of the protected areas and Forest Reserves are expected to face a number of encroachments by people, who are in need of land for various infrastructure and agriculture development. The Informal Settlements/Unplanned Settlement are also likely to expand if they remain uncontrolled by the relevant Authorities.

#### **10.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

The Continued population growth and the expansion of the urban area will see an increased pressure on natural resources such as forests, and water resource, below are the anticipated effects of the projected increase in population on the environment and climate.

1. Deforestation leading to climate change which is as a result of the need to meet the ever-increasing energy requirements of a growing population of the district.

Encroachment in local forests and further the conversion of forest land for residential and commercial development is another contributing factor. This exponential growth in the district has led to;

- High temperatures (dry spells) in the district
  - Low water levels in water bodies
  - Threatened food security due to low agricultural productivity
  - Poor vegetation growth (Less carbon sinks)
2. Degradation of water resources and wetlands in the district,
- Water pollution from as a result of unsustainable farming practices (encroachment)
  - Building on or too close to wetlands (encroachment)
  - Loss of trees along the water bodies
3. Degradation of air and underground water quality due to the expansion of the existing mining activities in the district which may result into the following;
- Pollution of underground water due to the increased leaching of Sulphuric Acid from the mines
  - Reduced underground water levels, which is as a result of dewatering to sustain underground mining activities

Poor air quality resulting from the sulfur dioxide emissions from the mine's mineral smelting process

### **10.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

The District's Land is allocated following the government's policy directive of 30% reserved for woman, while the remaining 70% is competed for by both men and women. Regardless of that opportunity, women face difficulties in acquiring land as most of them are in the informal sectors and cannot afford to pay the required plot premium fees.

### **10.8 Core Issues Identified**

- Illegal Land Acquisition
- Encroachment on protected areas
- Lack of decent affordable accommodation

## **11.0 Community Development**

The district's key social protection priorities include Food Security Pack, Women Empowerment and Adult Literacy programmes. The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services' mission statement is "to efficiently and effectively facilitate the provision of equitable basic social protection services for inclusive sustainable human and community development". It is therefore, the mandate of the department in the district to improve the livelihoods and empower individuals, families and communities in line with the Vision 2030.

### **11.1 Key Government Priorities Being Implemented at Local Level**

Development is a multi-dimensional phenomenon which has never been easy to achieve at any given stage, age and time. It is for this reason that the department of community development to

fulfill its mandate, targets individual and group problems on various respective economic and social programmes in five sub-centers around the district.

## **11.2 Description of Existing State of Development**

### **11.2.1 Availability of Services**

The department implements programmes in five sub-centers around the district. The available services include but not limited to; formation of women's clubs and associations, provision of leadership and entrepreneurship skills training, promotion of food security at household level in order to reduce poverty and enhance household nutrition, promotion of non-formal education and training skills, and community self-help initiatives. The Department has community structures such as Area Food Security Committees/Area Coordinating Committees and Community Welfare Assistance Committees and Women's club committees which help in facilitating the implementation of the programmes. The available programmes include the following:

#### **Economic Programmes**

##### ***Food Security Pack***

This Food Security Pack (FSP) programme enhances productivity of households with land and adequate labor capacity. The programme targets Female Headed Households (FHH), Disabled Headed Households (DHH), Aged Headed Households (AHH), Household Keeping Orphans (HKO), Child Headed Households (CHH), Terminally Ill Headed Households (TIHH) and Unemployed Youths (UY). The major crops grown under this programme are maize, beans and groundnuts. After two conservative years of benefiting from the programme, the beneficiaries are weaned-off and linked to the Fertilizer Input Support Programme (FISP). The activities under FSP are well articulated and coordinated.

#### **Social Programmes**

##### ***Gender and Development (Women Empowerment Programmes)***

The district has one (1) District Women Association, seventy-eight (78) Women groups, ninety-five (95) women beneficiaries in village banking and Eighty (80) Saving and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) groups that are involved in developmental activities as described below:

##### ***(a) Women Groups***

All 153 women groups are registered with registrar of societies.

##### ***(b) Village Banking***

This programme aims at empowering Women economically by providing them with soft Loans. Before this is done, a series of entrepreneurship skills training are conducted. The women are involved in agriculture and trading activities. So far 80 women have benefited.

##### ***(c) Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC)***

The department formed and trained 80 saving groups. The group saving initiative enhances increase of wealth creation among the beneficiary households through monthly savings and

borrowing mechanism. This concept has been successfully rolled out in the district and has even spilled over to other individuals who group up and embrace the phenomena.

### **Adult Literacy**

The adult literacy programme endeavors to bridge the gap of illiteracy in the district. The Department has ten (10) Literacy classes in the district to enable Adults who cannot read or write to learn the same

#### **11.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators and Performance**

**Table 30: Performance of programs**

<b>S/n</b>	<b>Service</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Food Security Pack	1000 households per farming season	300	30%
2.	Women Empowerment (CDF empowerment) Grant and Loans	153 Gender Development Groups	78	51%
3.	Adult Literacy	168 sessions	56 class sessions	33%

#### **11.3 Issues Arising from Public Participation Process**

**Table 31: Summary of Issues from the Public**

<b>Available Service</b>	<b>Current Status</b>	<b>Issues arising from public Participation</b>
Food Security Pack	Availability, Accessibility, Utilization and Stability is low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient farming inputs</li> <li>• Inadequate knowledge in conservation farming methods</li> <li>• Increased rainfalls and Dry spells</li> <li>• Low Productivity</li> </ul>
Women Empowerment	Women's sense of self growth, Ability to determine their own choices, and influence change is very low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate economic empowerment to developmental groups</li> <li>• Lack of skills centers</li> <li>• Low Education back ground</li> <li>• Gender disparities</li> <li>• Inadequate participation in decision making processes</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate regular community awareness, and trainings in Income Generating Activities (IGAs)</li> </ul>
Adult Literacy	Number of class sessions being held not sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate prioritization of Adult Literacy Programme</li> <li>• Low Self-esteem</li> <li>• Inadequate learning facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate teaching materials</li> <li>• Inadequate motivation by literacy instructors</li> </ul>

#### 11.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next 10 Years

##### 11.4.1 Population Change-Future Demand for Service and Facilities

The continued population growth in the district calls for intensification of social protection programmes in communities. The current population increase requires additional interventions to meet the demand. Inadequate provision of farming inputs, economic empowerment of women, and insufficient management of adult literacy programme will negatively affect the communities.

##### 11.4.2 Existing and proposed investment and development programmes

**Table 32: Proposed Investment**

S/n	Existing Programmes / Services	Demand and Proposed Investment Development
1.	Food Security Pack	-Increase Household Beneficiaries to 1000 per season -Trainings in Modern Farming Methods -Trainings in Food Processing, Nutrition, Utilization and Preservation - Purchase of the Vehicle
2.	Economic Empowerment	-Build Skills Resource Centres in Mokambo, Luansobe, Mutundu, Murundu and Mupambe
3.	Adult Literacy	-Purchase of furniture and learning materials -Motivate Literacy Instructors

11.4.3 The impact of the continuation of existing trends on land use and population distribution patterns.

The district's population distribution is uneven. There are sparsely populated places which are difficult to deliver development programmes. Despite poor road infrastructure, the department

is providing social and economic services in the entire District except for Musakashi area. The increased population growth in some areas around the district poses a major threat to the environment, pertaining to agricultural production and household food security.

## **11.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

### **11.5.1 Impact of Environment and Climate Change Issues on the Sector**

The rainfall pattern frequently varies each season and there has been a general reduction in rainfall in past two decades due to deforestation in the district and other factors such as high prevalence of teleconnections (ENSO –Elnino and Lanina). These weather systems come with different characteristics each season which bring about changes in rainfall performance yearly.

The most prevalent climatic hazards include flash floods and occasional prolonged dry spells which occur during the onset of rains in November and December as well as March. The flash floods tend to destroy critical infrastructure such as roads and foot-bridges making some areas difficult to access. In addition, flash floods normally cause significant soil erosion. Although there is environmental degradation, local people are privileged to plant some maize and other legumes.

### **11.6 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups.**

Women, Children, and elderly people are the majority in the social protection programmes being implemented by the department. They are particularly vulnerable when disaster strikes, and take a relatively high share of poverty-stricken social groups. The majority of the women have no access to and control of resource. Therefore, gender gap needs to be bridged, and the inequalities in all sectors of development should be addressed.

#### **Core issues**

- According to the results of the analysis, the main issues affecting the population in the district revolved around the Department of Community Development's inability to provide adequate farming inputs to vulnerable households.
- Lack of economic empowerment especially for vulnerable groups like youths and Women.
- Inadequate Adult Education Literacy Facilities. For the next 10 years, the focus of the department's plan will therefore, be on these issues.

## **12.0 Public Infrastructure**

### **12.1 Key Government Policies To Be Implemented At Local Level**

The following legislation will guide the development and maintenance of public infrastructure:

- a) Roads and Roads Traffic Act 2017
- b) Markets and Bus Station Act No. 7 of 2007
- c) Urban and Reginal Planning Act No. 2 of 2019
- d) National Transport Policy 2019
- e) Zambian Highway Code

The district under public infrastructure has focused on the following two (2) core areas:

- A) Road Network Infrastructure
- B) Street Lights, Market Lights and Bus Stations Lighting Infrastructure

## **12.2 Description of the Existing State of Development**

### **12.2.1 Available Service**

#### ***Road Network Infrastructure***

Road network infrastructure encompasses all the components of a road network system that allow or promote comfort and quick movement to road users and consequently, good road network infrastructure creates and stimulates synergy and enhanced social cohesion and integration by giving residents access to the same opportunities such as employment, health, education etc. Therefore, good road network infrastructure has become a necessity for Mufulira district and it is therefore, our mandate as a local authority to identify appropriate road maintenance strategies by properly planning, building, maintaining and operating road infrastructure

**Roads:** The district currently has both new and old roads constructed to bituminous standard in at least 20 out of the 28 wards in the district. The other 8 wards mainly consist of gravel roads. Bituminous roads cover at least 133.1km while gravel/feeder roads cover at least 120.5km

- New Bituminous roads: The new roads are still in good shape but require an ongoing maintenance policy that ensures that any signs of damage or wearing out are addressed throughout the entire life span of the road.
- Old Bituminous roads: are in poor condition and require either complete reconstruction or remedial works such as pothole patching.
- Gravel roads: The district also has a number of gravel roads especially in farming areas and unplanned settlements. Most of these roads are worn out and require periodic maintenance to improve their state.

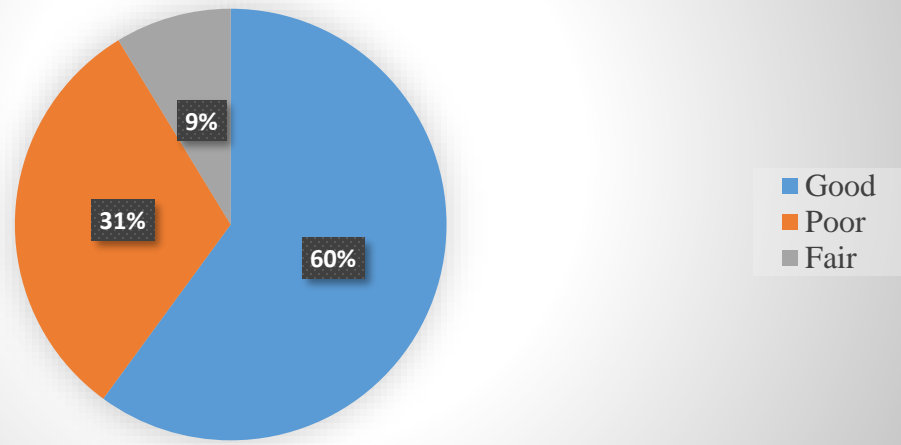
**Bridges and Culverts:** The district consists of a number of crossing points throughout the 28 wards and most of them are worn out due to the fact that most of them were constructed in colonial times and have never been replaced. The district currently has 9 functional bridges that are used regularly.

**Newly Allocated Planned Settlements:** Due to the ever-increasing population in the district, the local authority is constantly creating new settlement areas to accommodate first time land or plot owners. The downside of this seemingly positive move is that most of the new areas are not serviced due to lack of provision of access roads. The main reason for failure to provide access roads is that the local authorities do not have all the adequate machinery to carry out road works.

**Drainage System:** A drainage system is simply a method used to expel excess or unwanted water. Therefore, it is a very vital component of a road network infrastructure that helps in longevity of roads and also helps to eliminate ponding of unwanted water that may result in accidents and diseases. The drainage system in the district currently is in a deplorable state throughout all 28 wards and requires complete overhaul.

**Road Furniture:** These are simply additional road safety features such as traffic signs. Most of the roads in the district do not have safety features, hence causing chaos on most of the roads in the district.

## Condition of Bituminous Standard Roads In Mufulira District



**Source: Department of Engineering**

The figure above depicts the major bituminous standard roads in Mufulira District and their current Status. As outline by the figure 60% of the roads are in good state with a total stretch of 83.55 Km, while 31% of the roads are in poor state accounting for a stretch of 43.46 Km and 9% of the roads are in fair state with a length of 12.11 Km but require adequate maintenance.

**Table 33: Major Gravel Roads in Mufulira**

<b>Gravel Roads In Mufulira District Status And Implementation Plan</b>					
<b>S/No.</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Length (KM)</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Implementation Recommendation</b>	<b>Plan/</b>
1	Kalindini	23	Poor	Rehabilitation Of Road	
2	Mukuba	22.5	Poor	Under Rehabilitation	
3	Muya Road	10	Good	Under Rehabilitation	
4	Luansobe	11	Poor	Under Rehabilitation	
5	Mupena (Mukambo Muya)	13	Fair	Rehabilitation Of Road	
6	Musakashi	8	Fair	Rehabilitation Of Road	
7	Mindela	23	Poor	Rehabilitation Of Road	
8	Emas Kids	10	Poor	Rehabilitation Of Road	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT</b>	120.5			

**Source: MMC**

**Table 34: GRAVEL ROADS BRIDGES/ CROSSING POINTS**

S/No.	Name of Road/ bridge	Type of road / Bridge	Total Number of Bridges	Condition		% in poor condition	Remarks
				Good	Bad		
1.	Kantanshi foot bridge	steel	1				The bridge requires handrails, staircase and Ramps.
2.	Mindela bridge	Concrete	1				The bridge is submerged during heavy rainfall therefore the need to raise the height.
3.	Kalindini bridges	Concrete	3				The bridge need regular maintenance
4.	Muya road bridge	Concrete	1				The bridge needs headwalls and wing walls
5.	Bwafwano footbridge	Concrete	1				The bridge needs regular maintenances.
6.	Mupena bridge	Concrete	1				Needs to install box culverts.
7.	7 miles bridge	Concrete	1				The bridge needs regular maintenance.
8.	Kafue bridge	Concrete	1				The bridge needs regular maintenance.
9.	Mukambo road Bridge	Concrete	1				Under construction.

Source: MMC

**Table 35: AREAS REQUIRING OPENING UP OF ACCESS ROADS**

Areas requiring opening up of access roads				
S/No	Road Name	Length (KM)	Status	Implementation plan/ Recommendation
1.	Kalukanya	7.8	No roads	Creation of access roads
2.	Ndeke A & B	13	No roads	Creation of access roads
3.	Rockview	11	No roads	Creation of access roads
4.	Hilltop	13	No roads	Creation of access roads
5.	Minambe	8	No roads	Creation of access roads
6.	Murundu	15	No roads	Creation of access roads
7.	Miseshi	10	No roads	Creation of access roads
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	77.8		

Source: MMC

### STREET LIGHTS, MARKET LIGHTS AND BUS STATIONS LIGHTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Lighting of towns and cities provides a number of benefits in terms of security and extended hours of productivity. Mufulira district being a fast-growing town is no exception to such requirements; therefore, Engineering department has the mandate to ensure that lighting of all major streets, bus stations and markets are fully functional. Below are some tables showing the necessary information on street, market and bus stop lighting infrastructure.

**Table 36: Street lighting infrastructure, status and implementation plan**

S/N	STREET NAME	LOCATIO N	DISTAN CE	SPA N	STANDI NG POLES	MISSI NG POLES	TYPE BULB S	MISSING FITTING S	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATI ON RECOMMENDA TION
1	Jomo Kenyata	Mine high cost	3770 m	35m	75	46	250w sodium bulbs	56	There is need to replace the missing and damaged street light infrastructure	To install new solar lights
	Omelo Mumba	Eastlea	334m	40m	8	Nil	250w MV bulbs	1	Working	Maintenance of existing street lights
3	Chatuling a	Fairview	790m	68m	11	2	250w Sodium bulbs	4	Working	Maintenance of existing street lights
4	Pempule ni street	CBD	450m	50m	9	Nil	250w sodium bulbs	Nil	W or ki ng	Maintenance of existing street lights
5	Gashi street	Mine high cost	705m	50m	16	2	250w sodium bulbs	2	Working	Maintenance of existing street lights

<b>6</b>	Accra street	CBD	610M	50m	3	Nil	250w MV bulbs	Nil	Working	
<b>7</b>	Kafironda	Kafironda	500M	50m	6	Nil	250W sodium bulbs	Nil	Working	Maintenance of existing street lights
<b>8</b>	Changa Changa street	Kantanshi mine area	2379m	55m	32	6	250w sodium bulbs	9	Working	Maintenance of existing street lights
<b>9</b>	Orange street	Orchard mine area	373m	50m	8	1	250w sodium bulbs	1	Working	Maintenance of existing street lights
<b>10</b>	Mulombwa street	Kantanshi mine area	700m	55m	14	Nil	250w sodium bulbs	Nil	Working	Maintenance of existing street lights
<b>11</b>	David Kaunda drive	Fairview	1214m	75m	17	2	250w sodium bulbs	3	Working	Maintenance of existing street lights
<b>12</b>	Mainasoko	Fairview	1545m	50m	38	2	250w sodium bulbs	2	Not working ,some underground cables were damaged during road construction	Maintenance of existing street lights

14	Buteko street	CBD			22	1	Solar	1	Working	Maintenance of existing street lights
15	Feedom Way	CBD			24	Nil	All in one solar lamp	Nil	Working	Maintenance of existing street lights
16	Remmy Chisupa	Francis Mukuka	1273m	50m	26	Nil	250W MV lamps	Nil	Earmarked for repair and maintenance	Maintenance of existing street lights
17	Nkole Mfumu	Kamuchanga	1860m	30m	62	Nil	60W All in one solar lamp	Nil	Earmarked for repair and maintenance	Maintenance of existing street lights
18	Chilupula Ring Road	Kamuchanga	3000m	20m	97	Nil	60W All in one solar lamp	Nil	Installation works are in progress	Maintenance of existing street lights
19	Nalikwanda		1440m	30m	49	Nil	90W all in one solar lamp	Nil	Installation works are in progress	Maintenance of existing street lights
Summery										

**Source: Department of Engineering**

Table 37: Market lighting infrastructure

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>LOCATI ON</b>	<b>MARKET SHELTER LIGHTS STATUS</b>	<b>FLOOD LIGHT STATUS</b>	<b>Implementation/recommendatio n</b>
1	Malela market	CBD	Working	working	Replacement of conventional flood lights to LED Floodlights
2	Buteko market	CBD	Not working	Working	Replacement of conventional flood lights to LED Floodlights
3	Kamuchan ga market	Kamucha nga	Working	Working	Replacement of conventional flood lights to LED Floodlights
4	Butondo market	Butondo	Not working	Not working	Installation of new LED floodlights and Market shelter lighting
5	Kwacha market	Kwacha	Not working	Working	Installation of market shelter lighting
6	Top shops market	Top shops	Working	Working	Replacement of conventional flood lights to LED Floodlights

**Source: Department of Engineering**

**Table 38: Bus stations lighting infrastructure**

<b>s/n</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>status</b>	<b>Implementation/recommendation</b>
1	Butondo	Butondo	Not working	Installation of new LED bus station flood lights
2	CBD bus station	CBD	Not working	Installation of new LED bus station flood lights
3	Kamuchanga	Kamuchanga	Not working	Installation of new LED bus station flood lights
4	Kansuswa bus station	Kansuswa	Not working	Installation of new LED bus station flood lights
5	Mokambo bus station	Mokambo	Not working	Installation of new LED bus station flood lights

**Source: Department of Engineering**

### **12.3 Issues Arising from Public Participation**

#### ***Roads and Drainages***

Public participation has had a positive impact in terms of identification and planning for present and future projects. Such projects include the rehabilitation of a few major feeder roads that are situated in farming areas. These roads have been selected by community members with the help of their ward chairmen and councilors. Recently the district has been given a number of projects from the year 2018 to date and some of these projects are:

- 33.6km of old Ndola (D262-M) to Mukambo Muya of Mutundu ward
- Periodic maintenance of selected feeder roads in Mufulira district- Luansobe and Mukuba road (49km)- This project is broken down into four (4) smaller roads namely; Mukuba road 22km situated in Mutundu ward, Muya Road (10km) situated in Luansobe ward, Luansobe road (9km) situated in Luansobe ward and Luansobe- Muya (8km) also situated in Muansobe ward.

Public participation has also assisted in formulating drainage maintenance projects in the district. This exercise is structured in such a way that community members and their respective civic leaders submit applications to the local authority for funding so that they can clean drainages in their respective wards using ward fund amounting to Twenty-five Thousand Kwacha (K25, 000.00) per ward per year. Since the exercise began in 2018, an average of at least fifteen (15) wards out of twenty-eight (28) has benefited from ward fund.

#### ***Street, Market and Bus Station Lighting***

Public participation in terms of lighting for streets, markets and bus stations has been enhanced by regular concerns that residents in various residential areas bring forth to the local authorities. Some of the issues identified by the public are:

- Safety: Some areas such as Eastlea and Fairview are sparsely populated and it is usually unsafe for pedestrians in the night especially when no street lights are present. Bus stations and markets may be required to function after hours; therefore, it is necessary for them to be provided with good lighting.

### **12.4 Impact on Changes Anticipated Over the Next 10 Yrs.**

#### **12.4.1 Existing and Proposed Investment Programs under the Transport Sector**

Currently, the district has constructed two (2) new bus stations in Kamuchanga and Town center that are operational but has inadequate lighting and therefore, the department plans to install LED Solar lighting. Other future projects include; construction of bus stations and provision of lighting in Kansuswa, Butondo, Mukambo and Kawama east. Street lighting and road network system in the district have also improved with the coming of the Project for Engineering Design, Rehabilitation, Upgrading of Approximately 152km Of Selected Township

Roads in Kitwe, Chingola and Mufulira under AVIC International Limited. The project was aimed at improving the road network system including street lighting.

#### **12.4.2 Population Change- Future Demand for Services and Facilities in the Sector**

Most of the existing road and lighting infrastructure in the district are in poor state as they are old and worn out. Continuous use of these facilities may result in accidents and theft. Therefore, the department has planned to rehabilitate more township roads complete with streetlight fittings under the C400 Road project that is yet to be approved by the government in the next 2 to 3years. Some of the areas planned for such development are new settlements such as Hilltop, Rock view, Kalukanya and Ndeke areas. Old settlements such as Kamuchanga, Butondo, Francis Mukuka and Kantanshi will also benefit from this project. Improvement of road and lighting infrastructure in new and existing old areas will provide adequate transport and lighting facilities even as population increases.

#### **12.5 Environment and Climate Change**

Changes in climate such as heavy rains and increased heat temperatures have a negative impact on roads and road infrastructure. Heavy rains normally weaken layers of the road underneath the wearing course and may also damage cables that are used during lighting of streets, markets and bus stations. Extreme heat temperatures may also cause damage to roads in terms of rutting. It is therefore recommended that all these issues are taken into account prior to new road designs, taking into consideration stronger and safer materials, designs and procedures for roads, drainages and lighting projects.

#### **12.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

Poor state of roads and road infrastructure may have a negative impact on some gender and vulnerable groups in remote settlements such as farming areas and villages that maybe dependent of one particular form of navigation such as a bridge. For instance, Mindela Bridge in Luansobe ward is normally submerged in water after heavy rains resulting in difficulties in crossing especially for school going children, women and the elderly that may need to access educational and health services.

#### **12.7 Core Issues**

Poor Public Infrastructure (Roads, Bus Stations, Public Toilets, Market Shalters, Street Lights and Drainages)

### **13.0 Forestry**

#### **13.1 Key Government Policies to Be Implemented at Local Level**

The Vision of the National Forestry Policy and other policy documents is to attain sustainable forest management of all types of Forests to enhance forest products and services that will contribute to mitigation of climate change, income generation, poverty reduction, job creation and protection and maintenance of biodiversity. Government is keen to provide the stewardship and use of the forests and forest lands in a way and at a rate that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity and their potential to fulfill, now and in the future relevant economic and social functions that does not cause damage to the ecosystem.

To realize this, a number of key result areas and subsequent programs have been developed to guide the department towards effective and efficient delivery of services and include the following;

- Re-afforestation programme
- Rehabilitation of degraded areas
- Forest protection and management
- Beekeeping
- Nursery establishment
- Law enforcement
- Plantation Establishment and Management
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Revenue generation and banking

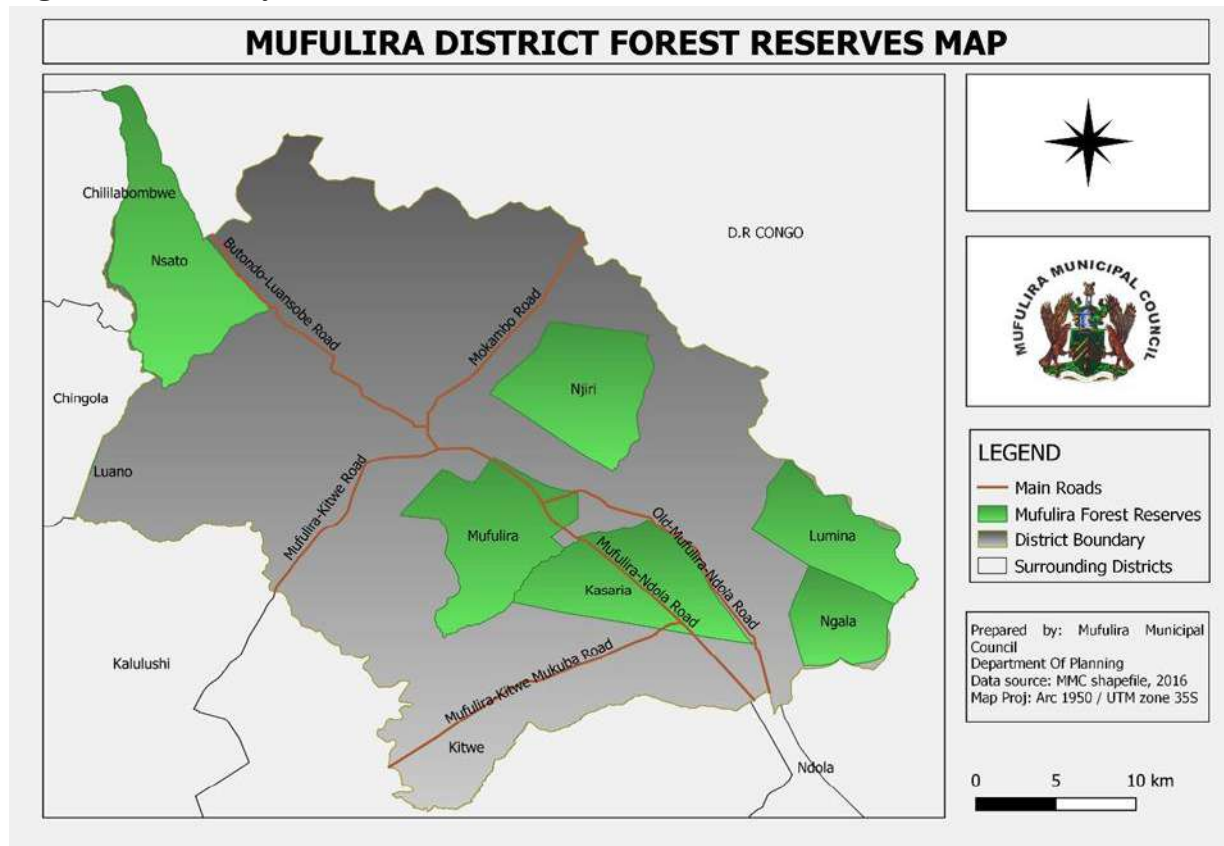
From the above-mentioned programme, the following are the objectives;

- I. To improve the forest's resource in order to maximize productivity and develop the forests potential of the forest base
- II. Establish, implement and maintain ecosystem restoration mechanism
- III. To improve the role of forests in addressing climate change in order to contribute to reducing its impact through mitigation and adaptation measures
- IV. To enhance the processing and marketing of non-wood forest products in order to ensure to contribution of the forestry sector to national economy
- V. To promote sustainable harvesting of wood and production of charcoal in order to reduce deforestation

## **13.2 Description of the Existing State of Development**

### **13.2.1 Availability of Services**

**Figure 21: Forestry Reserves in Mufulira**



**Source: Department of Development Planning**

The forestry sector offers numerous services from the vast natural resource base as can be seen from the number of protected forests and the sector suffers in terms of service delivery. However, the services being provided include;

- Forest extension– a prerequisite for the promotion of sustainable forest management. The office has a mandate to offer extension services as related to sustainable forest management both to the community and the education sector.
- Forest law enforcement – implementing forest law to avoid exploitation of forest produce thereby promoting sustainable harvesting of wood and production of charcoal and other minor forest produce at the same time enhancing government revenue through issuance of forest licenses.
- Protection and management –to manage the forest resource and maximize productivity and the development potential of the forests.
- Nursery establishment –promoting Re-afforestation an afforestation of degraded areas in order to maintain ecosystem restoration mechanism. The district has established a nursery with assorted seedlings and will keep on expanding each planting season with a target to accommodate at least 30 000 seedlings.

**Table 39: Activities to be undertaken in next ten (10) years**

<b>Service provided</b>	<b>Key activities</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Key indicator of performance</b>
Forestry extension	School forestry- promote conservation clubs in schools for environmental management practices	All the schools in the district	Number of conservation clubs established
	Community forestry- support land use planning and natural regeneration practices to increase forest cover	Minor and major forest produce users	Number of groups formed and capacitated in environmental management
	Apiculture- promote beekeeping practices among local communities for improved livelihoods and sustainable forest resource management	Local communities within the district	Number of community members engaged in beekeeping
Nursery Establishment	Nursery Establishment	To raise 30 000 assorted seedlings	Number of seedlings raised
Protection and management	Boundary maintenance	All the protected forest reserves	-Area of land brought under maintenance
	Early burning	All the protected forest reserves	
	Reafforestation and afforestation	Forests and open areas	Area of land under vegetation cover
Forest Law Enforcement	General forest patrols	Within the district	Number of patrols conducted
	Licensing	Within the District	Amount of revenue generated
Rehabilitation of degraded areas	Restoration of degraded land- Enhance natural regeneration and vegetation through	Degraded areas in the district	Total area of degraded land restored/rehabilitated

	assisted natural regeneration and tree planting		
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**Source: Ministry of Land, Mineral and Natural Resources**

### **13.3. Issues Arising from Public Participation Process**

#### **13.3.1 Availability of Services**

The demand on the use of Forest products is high for the general public and the services being provided include;

- Non wood forest products –forests are a major contributor to food security in many poor households particularly those forest-based communities and a major source of medicinal plants (mushrooms, caterpillars, wild fruits and roots, bark and leaves as medicines
- respectively)
- Timber – used for housing construction and forestry-based industries (SME’s)
- Charcoal production and fuel wood collection
- Grasses -for thatching houses.

#### **13.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

The district has five protected forests and suffers a great setback in terms of protection and management, law enforcement and extension services which has been attributed to inadequate staffing. The office is operating at low staff capacity; 1 forest guard against 5 protected forests leading to failure to totally manage protected forests thus leading to forest encroachment, degradation and deforestation

### **13.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Years**

#### **13.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand and Services**

Forests are important in supporting life especially in low-income communities. It provides a variety of wood and non-wood forest products by rural and urban households. However, today the forests in the district (and the whole Zambia) have been vulnerable. The total area of indigenous protected forest in Mufulira district is 20,162 hectares. The rate at which the forest cover is being lost has increasingly become high. Increased demand for fuel wood has increased pressure on the forest because wood fuel is still the common energy source used by most households. With an accelerated increase in population without corresponding increase on material wealth i.e., poverty leading to unsustainable exploitation of forest resources, will contribute to forest loss and severe environmental degradation.

#### **13.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment Program**

The forestry department reviewed the forest policy of 2009 and the need for this review arose because of the increasing demands for the forest resources in Zambia and the need for decentralization of management systems, need to address climate change issues among others and outlines a number of measures that aim to increase the sustainability of resources. The Forestry Act No 4 of 2015 and other pieces of legislation provide a variety of policies which seek to address environmental issues.

### **13.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

The main driver of climate change is the greenhouse effect. Many of the greenhouse gases occur naturally, but human activity is increasing the concentrations of some of them in the atmosphere. Massive cutting down of trees (deforestation) causes emissions to rise. Trees help to regulate the climate by absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. When they are cut down, that beneficial effect is lost and the carbon stored in the trees is released into the atmosphere, adding to the greenhouse effect. The effect of climate change poses a great challenge on the environment causing the surface heat to rise, more frequent droughts and floods and heavier rains comprising food security and biodiversity.

#### 13.6 Core Issues

- Deforestation and Environment degradation

### **14.0 Public Health Sector**

To provide public health services in an efficient and effective manner that will prevent and suppress diseases, promote health and improve the general well-being of all the residents of Mufulira by the year 2032.

#### **Solid Waste Management**

Mufulira district through the Municipal Council, a body corporate which is mandated to provide public health services to the local residents of the district. One such service is the effective management of solid wastes. The sustainability of this service has been financed realized from the fees and charges and as well as the equalization grant from the central government. However, the council has continued to grapple with the management because it has to provide other services apart solid waste management. The greatest amount of the waste is churned out from the sprawling highly populated areas where garbage removal service is almost non-existent. The current Solid Waste Management System (SWM) in Mufulira is inadequate and this is impacting on the aesthetic of the town as well as on human health and the environment.

#### 14.1 Review of Existing Plans Policies and Strategies

Solid waste Regulation and management Act no. 12 of 2018; provides for the sustainable regulation and management of solid waste; general and self-service solid waste services; the incorporation of solid waste management companies and define their statutory functions; the licensing and functions of solid waste service providers, operators and self-service solid waste providers and provide for their functions; the regulation, operation, maintenance and construction of landfills and other disposal facilities; the setting and approval of tariffs for management of solid waste and provision of solid waste services; and matters connected with, or incidental to the foregoing.

The Council has in line with national strategy on waste management and the Solid Waste Regulation and Management Act No. 20 of 2018 engaged solid waste management companies to help in the management of waste in the district. However, the private companies are also faced with a number of challenges that lead to non-consistence in the collection and transportation of the waste to the final disposal site.

- District Environmental Action Plan (DEAP 2019 -2022): whose vision is “A cleaner, greener and more socio-economically viable and sustainable district” and main goal is to promote environmentally sensitive and sustainable District Development planning for viable and resilient livelihood generation in the district. The district through this action plan has submitted proposals to come up with environmental management levy the Ministry of Local Government. The levy is aimed at addressing the sustainable management of solid wastes.
- Environmental management Act No. 12 of 2015; This piece of legislation spells out specific regulations for licensing regarding Air and Water Pollution, Waste Management, Hazardous Waste, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Ozone depletion substances and general provisions. The council facilitates the registration of all private solid waste management companies.

### ***Solid Waste Management Strategy***

The district has a solid waste management strategy whose general objective is to effectively and efficiently manage all the wastes generated so as to prevent any outbreak of enteric diseases in the district. To achieve this, the following are the specific objectives;

- To collect all the historical and freshly generated wastes throughout the district.
- To properly dispose of all wastes generated at the designated dumpsite
- To enhance community participation in the management of waste

The strategy has eight main components as follows;

i. Waste collection and Transportation:

The focus of the SWM plan and the main immediate priority will be to increase the collection coverage and therefore take more waste away from the exposure of people. This will reduce potential public health impacts and increase revenue provided the fees are collected. The following are the short-term recommendations:

- Improve the reliability of the collection service.
- Improve on vehicle maintenance.
- Increase waste collection coverage.
- Improve waste collection from markets by providing bins.
- Assess private sector interest in waste collection.
- Waste disposal

The district through Mufulira Municipal Council seeks to provide proper waste management for the people of Mufulira. Putting into Consideration the growing population of Mufulira District, the CBD and residential areas have increased on the amount of waste generated. Therefore, as a mandate of the local authority to collect waste and ensure that the district is kept, the council seeks to embark on construction of a landfill in order to curb the indiscriminate disposal of waste around the township and residential areas. Land measuring 8 hectares has been secured and an environmental project brief has since been submitted to Zambia Environmental Management Agency for final authorization to commence the construction works that will encompass of the features of a modern landfill.

ii. Recycling and composting

Recycling and composting will reduce waste for collection and disposal and therefore reduce waste management costs. It will be important to engage recycling companies such as Zambezi Paper Mill to take up consumables such as plastic bottles and paper.

iii. Institutional aspect

Specifically, the following institutional tasks will be implemented:

- Strengthen link between SWM and Finance Department.
- Zone the district into Waste Management Zones
- Present Contract and Terms of References to Full Council

iv. Finance and cost recovery

The central component of the SWM plan is the major improvement that is required for the finance and cost recovery system. For a reliable and sustainable service to be provided, it is essential that revenues cover the cost of service. Major improvements are needed in fee collection, charging, invoicing systems and information databases to strengthen the financial system related to SWM. In particular the following tasks will have to be included:

- Improving the fee collection rate
- Opening and strengthening the procedures for SWM account.

v. Legal services

Inadequate legal enforcement of existing solid waste management laws and regulations is one of the contributing factors of poor solid waste management. The SWM Unit will enforce the various pieces of legislation pertaining to the efficient and effective solid waste management. Community agents (WDCs) will be empowered to be part of the implementing agencies in communities.

vi. Training and capacity building

Training of Ward Development Committee in Solid Waste management will be conducted and formation of community-based enterprises will be rolled out to all the wards.

vii. Community awareness and participation

One of the key criteria for the success of the future waste management system is the participation of the waste generators. This include their agreement to pay for the service and their participation in the collection arrangements (this is important to ensure the efficiency of the service, such as placing bins outside their property/kerbside at the agreed times and waste separation), as well as general awareness raising to reduce poor practices, such as dumping, managing expectations on increase in fees and expected timescales of improvements in services. The following awareness methods will be used:

- Community meetings
- Special organised clean-up events
- Public Notices
- Educational activities in schools
- Use of the local radio.

## **14.2 Description of the Existing State of the Solid Waste Management Sector**

Mufulira Municipal Council manages to collect and dispose of ten percent (10%) of historical waste in the district. Freshly generated waste is collected from mainly the markets and the litter bins mounted strategically within the Central Business District (CBD). Currently the collection efficiency is at 45% whilst the 55% of generated waste remains uncollected per each scheduled waste collection day.

The amount of municipal solid waste generated and collected is estimated to be 2.7 kg/capita/day, of which about 0.6 kg is residential and 2.1 kg for commercial. This is however, subject to adjustment depending on many factors: time of the year; habits, education, and economic status of the people; number and type of commercial industrial operations; whether urban or peri-rural area; and location.

With a population of 162, 889 (CSO, 2010) and growth rate of 1.3 % the population is estimated to be at 199,095 (2020) therefore, the daily generation rate of waste is estimated to be at **545,121.9kg**, while the estimates per year is **198,969,492.5 kg**.

Currently, the council has engaged three solid waste management companies on franchise namely; Copperbelt Solid Waste company (COPWASTE), Country Broom and Citi Mop Limited. These companies mainly collect the waste from the commercial premises and selected residential area. Because of the growth of the district, the capacity and interest of the private sector needs to be strengthened over time so that it is able to provide and extend SWM services to other areas.

### **14.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation**

#### ***Poor Solid Waste Management***

Poor Solid waste Management was the main issue that arouse from the public. The uncollected heaps of garbage which constantly present in the communities, the indiscriminate disposal of waste which occurs in the communities and the Central Business District, The open air burning and use of rubbish pits in residential premises and the status of the dumpsite.

The public participation brought out pertinent issues and they have been in cooperated in the solid waste management strategy so as to have a safer and healthier environment.

### **14.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next 10 Years**

With a steady growth rate of 1.3% the district will be significantly be overwhelmed with the tonnages of waste that will be generated. This increase in waste generation will be addressed on the premises of re-use, recycle, reclaim. The district intends to introduce segregation of waste at source and also at the landfill site. Setting up of a recycling plant and a thermal plant are some of the long-term measures to be considered.

#### **14.4.1 Population Change - Future Demand for the Services and Facilities in the Sector**

The change in the population will result to high demand for the fleet of specialised waste collection equipment and the compaction and backfilling of waste at the landfill will also be of outmost importance. The change will come with a burden of high generation rate of waste which will need to be properly stored, collected and transported to the designated landfill. Refuse compactor trucks, skip loader with skips, tipper trucks and a bulldozer are some of waste management equipment that will meet the future demand.

### **14.5 The Impact of Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

The district being a mining town has not been spared with the environmental pollution that comes from the mining activities. Poor solid waste management (indiscriminate disposal of waste, open air burning and burying of non-biodegradable wastes) greatly contributes to climate change and Global warming. With the current status quo, there will be an increase in the environmental air and land pollution which will consequently affect the quality of life of residents in the district.

### **14.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

Poor solid waste management negatively affects the women and children. It leads to high prevalence of enteric and other communicable diseases which mainly affects the women and children because they are more exposed to these poor environments. The majority of these are also involved in waste recovery due to the unemployment status. Other risks include exposure to physical accidents and other pathogens which causes diseases.

#### 14.7 Core Issues

- Inadequate system for Sanitation and Solid waste Management.

## **15.0 Agriculture Sector**

### **15.1. Key Government Policies Being and to Be Implemented at Local Level**

The Second National Agricultural Policy (NAP) 2016 -2020 focuses on ten strategic objectives that include; promoting productivity, promoting Research and diversification, strengthening training, promoting markets (inputs and outputs), private sector participation, and nutrition and food security. The Agricultural Policy provides a road map for the IDP in the quest to improve productivity, nutrition and food security in the agricultural sector. This will subsequently improve the economic wellbeing of the district and Nation at large.

The district falls under region three (3) of the agro-ecological zones and receives average annual rainfall of around 1000mm. Despite this good rainfall, the agriculture potential of the district has not been fully explored. The farming is mainly focused on maize production with 'Murundu' and 'Horasho' areas being the highest vegetable producers among others.

In order to cushion the overdependence on maize production there is a crop diversification agenda which focuses on promoting the growing of other crops such as millet, sorghum, beans, soybeans, and groundnuts. Further, seven thousand four hundred and forty-two (7442) farmers in the district have benefited through FISP with agricultural inputs which include; Maize Groundnuts, Sorghum and Soya beans. This is in line with the policy of promoting crop diversification. The promotion of diversification has been further facilitated by trainings in use of Agriculture chemicals, crop production and smart agriculture with an average of 1000 farmers trained and retrained every year.

The government together with the Japanese International Corporation agency (JICA) has embarked on promotion of simple low-cost irrigation technologies (ECOBSI). The district has since seen an establishment of the simple gravity driven irrigation system in six (6) camps namely; Mutundu, Mupena, Nsato, Mitundu, Mukambo and Musakashi camps, with more than five hundred (500) farmers being trained in water management, crop production, manure

making, market-oriented farming, simple weir and canal construction. Five (5) simple irrigation groups have been created with combined irrigated hectares of thirty (30) limas

In promoting extensional service delivery, the district has only three (3) motor bikes, one vehicle and seven-teen (17) Agricultural Assistant officers manning all the seven-teen (17) camps in the district. Routine trainings of farmers are done, which are sponsored by the government and also farmer driven.

Government under the policy of promoting good nutrition has given the district equipment for food processing, which will be distributed to some identified active groups. This will benefit a total number of two (02) groups.

The district agricultural sector has also partnered with collaborating partners like ZANACO in linking the farmers to a safer and affordable way of saving their group moneys. And also with Agro inputs and Farm Equipment suppliers in order for the farmers to have timely and enough information of farming inputs and implements which they would like to use.

## **15.2 Description of the Existing State of Development**

### **15.2.1 Availability of Service**

The agriculture sector core functions is to facilitate and support the development of a sustainable, diversified and competitive agriculture sector, ensuring that food and nutrition security contributes to job creation and maximizes the sectors contribution to GDP .The sector offers advisory agricultural extension services to communities at agricultural camp level.

The district is divided into seventeen (17) agricultural camps grouped into four (4) agricultural blocks namely Mitundu, Luasobe, Kalidini and Murundu. All the seventeen (17) camps and four (4) blocks are manned by Camp Agricultural Assistants and Block Supervisors. Agricultural services are provided through trainings, farm visits and demonstrations. District staff provides specialized training in other areas which the camp extension officers are not able to provide. The services from the district staff are easily assessable and are facilitated by Government grants based on the approved activity budget and availability of funds from central government. Sometime these trainings are farm requested and funded.

### ***Land description***

Generally, Mufulira has fertile soils, containing high percentage of humus which is good for crop production. The soils range from clay loam in the North eastern and western parts, sandy loam in the north western side and loam in other areas making it suitable for farming, settlements, infrastructure development and good road network for easy transportation of commodities.

**Table 40: Agricultural Land Description**

<b>Coverage</b>	1,632km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Altitude</b>	1,240 m

<b>Soil Groups</b>	Sandy Loam and clay loam soils
<b>Rivers/Streams</b>	Kafue, Mufulira, Mutundu, Luansobe, Musakashi, Mufupa, Mutupa, Kasaria, Kalindini
<b>Forests/Deforestation extent (ha)</b>	The district has Five (5) Forest Reserves namely: Kasaria National Forest, Nsato National Forest, Mufulira Local Forest, Lumina Local Forest and Ngala Local Forest. The total area under the Forest Reserves is 23,288ha and they are heavily encroached with deforestation estimated to be at 70%
<b>Other geographical information (Related to agriculture)</b>	The district shares a board with the DRC which is a good market for agricultural products and is also linked Ndola through Ndola Road, Kitwe through Kitwe Road and to the Luapula province by the Pedicle Road

*Source: Mufulira Agricultural office*

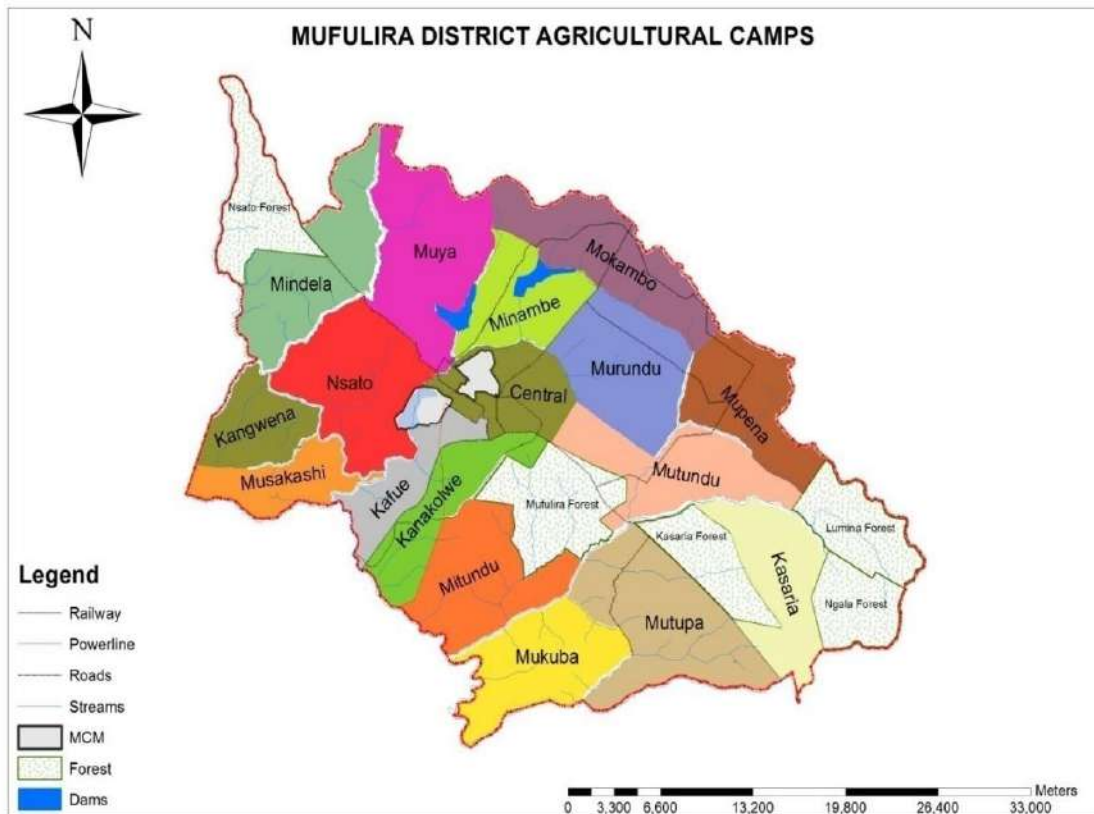
**Table 41: Farmer Groups**

<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Camps</b>	<b>Cooperatives</b>	<b>Farmer Field Schools</b>	<b>Farmer Business Schools</b>	<b>Farmer Study Circles</b>	<b>Farmers Groups</b>	<b>Women's Groups</b>	<b>Youth Groups</b>	<b>Radio Farm Forum</b>
<b>Kalindini</b>	Kafue	53				1	3	2	
	Kanakolwe	18					1		
	Kangwena	9	1			1	1		
	Mitundu	52				1	1		
	Musakashi	7					1		
<b>Luansobe</b>	Mindela	23				2	4	1	
	Muya	34				1	4		
	Nsato	35					1		
<b>Murundu</b>	Mokambo	34	1			1	1		

	Murundu	92	1			5	7	1	1
<b>Mutundu</b>	Mupena	35	1				1	1	
	Mutupa	36	1			3	5		
	Mutundu	32				2	6	2	
<b>Totals</b>		<b>525</b>							

*Source: Mufulira Agricultural office*

**Figure 22: Mufulira Agriculture Camps**



*Source: Mufulira Agricultural office*

**Major Crops/Production Trends**

The major crops grown in the district are Maize, Soya beans, sweet potato, and groundnuts. However, there is potential of popcorn, wheat and Irish potato. The tables below highlight the levels of production, area planted and harvested and number of households.

**Table 42. Maize**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Plant ed Area (ha)</b>	*	3082	3950	2,238	2,525	3,052	1,946	**2193.4	1830.25	*1,557.1	1885*
<b>Harve sted Area (ha)</b>	*	2716	3663	2,000	2,344	2,495	1,826	*1735.1	*1683.42	*1,480.2	*1842
<b>Produ ction (MT)</b>	*	9087	16,868	5,728	9,864	11,871		2.8	3.01	2.7	*3.19
<b>No. of house holds</b>	*	*	*	3,218	*	3,023	*	*	*	*	

**Table 43. Groundnuts**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Plante d Area (ha)</b>	921	569	558	404	561	433	433.00	*295.00	*320.30	265.0	197.2
<b>Harve sted Area (ha)</b>	902	560	523	391	548	420	420.49	*276.9	*317.99	263.5	183.6
<b>Produ ction (MT)</b>	695	467	254	411	361	339	0.78	*0.7	*2.29	0.8	1.14
<b>No. of house holds</b>	2,308	*	*	1,720	*	1,488	*	*	*	*	741.8

**Table 44. Sweet Potato**

	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2001 6/17	20 17 18	2018 /19	2019 /20
<b>Planted Area (ha)</b>	502	160	415	210	152	156	147.7	*295.0	*53.55	108.1	129.1
<b>Harvested Area (ha)</b>	492	151	405	210	150	154	147.7	*276.9	*51.70	106.3	129.1
<b>Production (MT)</b>	1,750	370	1,555	813	676	840	3.4	*0.7	*4.25	2.6	3.57
<b>No. of household</b>	1,707	*	*	1,038	*	762	*	*	*	*	524.8

**Table 45. Soya Beans**

	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2001 6/17	201 7 18	2018 /19	2019 /20
<b>Planted Area (ha)</b>		6.80	311.7	66.1	70	643.33	*643.33	*390.6	422.05*	*43.5	54.1
<b>Harvested Area (ha)</b>		0.44	311.7	66.1	70	643.33	*643.33	*383.33	*422.05	43.5*	53.3
<b>Production (MT)</b>		6.80	2.6	1.6	1.78	4.84	*4.84	*2.9	*4.77	*0.7	1.10
<b>No. of households</b>				317.3		270	*	*	*	*	164.6

Note: \* Data not available

Source: CFS – MAL/CSO

**Table 46. Common Pests & Diseases of Crops**

Crops	Common Pests	Common Diseases
Maize	Weevils, Termites, Stock Borers	Maize Streak Virus
Groundnuts	-	Early & Late Blights
Tomato	White Flies, Red Spider mites, TutaAbsoluta	Early & Late Blights, Verticillium Wilt,
Rape	Aphids	-
Cabbage	Aphids, Diamond Back moth	-

Source: Mufulira Agricultural office

**Table 47. Market & Processing**

Number of Rice Millers	Nil
Number of Maize Millers	2
Number of Milling Machines convertible for Rice	Nil
Number of Major Community Markets	4
Number of Agro Input Suppliers	9
Number of Storage Shades/Bulking Centers	2
Number of Livestock Products Processing Plants	1
Number of Abattoirs	

Source: Mufulira Agricultural office

### 15.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Mufulira has 22,000 farmers in the seventeen (17) camps, which have an extension officer each. The ratio of extension officers to farmers is supposed to be 1: 400, however the current ratio stands at 1:200 which is within acceptable range. With some of the challenges being the lack of transport and dilapidated and non-existent infrastructure in some cases for camp officers.

The department has outlined activities based on the approved activity budget for each accompanied by annual work plan with the corresponding key indicators of performance. The Agricultural Assistants working at community levels have also planned activities based on the training needs as extension services are farmer driven. The following are the services provided and their performance indicators.

**Table 48. Services provided and their performance indicators**

<b>Service provides</b>	<b>Key indicator</b>
Farmer trainings	Numbers of training and farmer trained
Demonstration plots	No of demos
Individual Farm visits	No of farmers visited
Promotion of simple irrigation technology	No of sites developed
Field days and shows	No of field day and shows conducted
Production of farm maps	No of site plans drawn
Promotion of appropriate technologies	No of farmers adopting.
Farm demarcation	No of farms
Promotion of farm power and mechanisation	No of training conducted
Collection of price data	No of collection per year

### **15.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process**

#### **15.3.1 Availability of Service**

From the public consultation in the past years the members of the public would like more frequent visits by officers but which is not the case due to transport challenges and lack of camp houses in some camps. They also bemoan the lack of soil testing equipment from the officers which would help in determining which crop would do better in their respective field. They also have concerns of limited number of fertiliser packs given through FISP allocated to the district.

#### **15.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

From the public meetings that have been held with the farmers, they say that despite all the above stated challenges faced by officers the farmers are happy because the officers still manage to provide most of the services and meet at least 70% of the target indicators.

### **15.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

The district is finalising the construction of an Irrigation scheme in Musakashi camp with a total area of one thousand twenty-eight (1028) hectares to cover a target household of 462 household. The council is also opening up a farm block to help about 1000 ex miners to venture into farming.

### **15.5 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Pattern**

Mufulira has vast spaces land and many water bodies, with a lot of arable land. It's also a producer of high yields of field crops and vegetable production but most of farmers stay in town. To continue on the current trajectory would mean many more subsistence farming activities scattered across the different farms and hence more farmer staying at the farms.

### **15.6 Impact on Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

The continues use of chemical fertilisers will make the soil too acidic after 10 years and this will make hard for the farmers to continue with the same field Agriculture is the major contributor to deforestation. While mechanised farming is not yet popular in the district, subsistence farmers still cut trees for their fields. As the population increases, this cutting of trees for farming is expected to increase. And since the farmers don't practice tree planting this will affect the environment in terms of depleted water resources and.

### **15.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

There is gender in-balance in the farming communities of Mufulira. Woman do most of the farm work but have limited powers in the decision making and handling of proceeds from the farm produce sells

### **15.8 Core Issues**

- Reduced crop productivity

## **16.0 Fisheries and Livestock Sector**

### **16.1 Key Government Priorities at Local Level**

The Ministry is mandated to provide technical guidance and to carrying out statutory functions to achieve sustainable development in the livestock and Fish sector. The Ministry has a vision of having a livestock and fish sub-sector that is efficient, productive and sustainable, assures food security and increases household income. Its mission seeks provide technical guidance and support to achieve sustainable development in the Fisheries and livestock sector by enhanced production and productivity, value addition and market access, food safety and food security thereby to contributing GDP. This is being achieved through upgrading, multiplying and maintaining a healthy animal population in the district; providing technical support, inputs and quality assurance of animal products and feeds. The basic objective is to promote increased and sustainable livestock production, productivity and management in order to ensure food security, income generation, creation of employment opportunities and a reduction in poverty levels.

The contribution of the fish and Livestock Sector to the GDP has exhibited slow growth but shown high Volatility. The trickledown effect of the COVID 19 at District level with regards to Livestock and Fish contribution to agriculture share of GDP shrunk (*Economic recovery Programme 2020-2023*). This is evidenced by the cost of Agro-Vet Inputs such as feed and Crop inputs, high inflation rate and the restrictions on movements across borders contributing factors. A total of fish farmer's population stands at 120.

The Ministry is also responsible for the following statutory Bodies and institutions:

- All Livestock Infrastructure- dip-tanks, Livestock Service Centers
- MDCU-MCC
- Aquaculture water Bodies

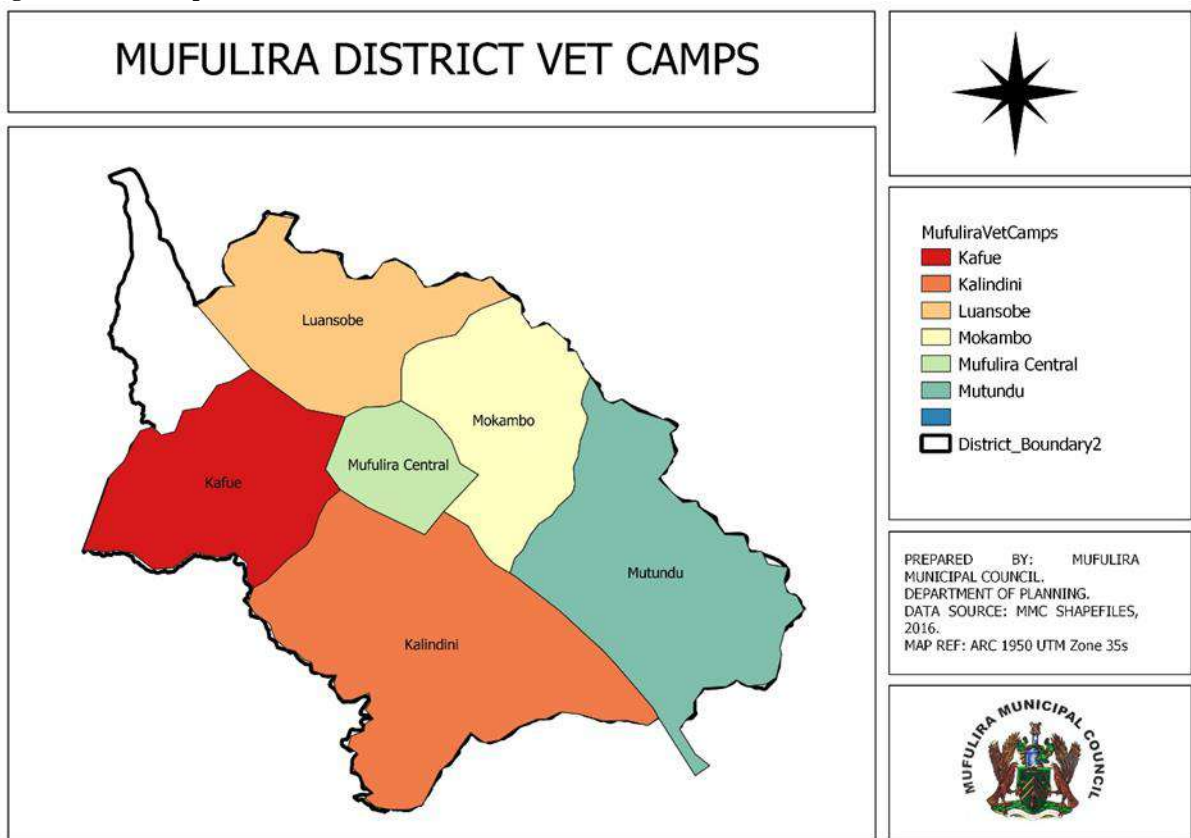
Apart from the portfolio functions, the Ministry is mandated under the law to ensure implementation of the agriculture-related legislation.

## 16.2 Description of Existing State of Development

### Veterinary camps

Our Jurisdiction covers the entire boundaries of Mufulira district, broken down into 6 camps (Luansobe, Central, Kafue, Kalindini, Mokambo and Mutundu) camps. The figure above shows the demarcations of the Six (6) Veterinary cam

Figure 23: Vet Camps



Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Table 49: Population Dynamics

Camp	Total Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Sheep	Donkeys	Fowl	No of Farmers		
							Female	Male	Total

<b>Mutundu</b>	900	2900	1500	100≤	10	9000	210	390	600
<b>Mokambo-Murundu</b>	680	1900	1300	150≤	10	12000	122.5	227.5	350
<b>Kalindini-Kafue</b>	2500	2000	2900	400≤	9	15000	325.62	277.38	603
<b>Central camp</b>	20≤	50	500	50≤	-	70500	244	196	400
<b>Luansobe</b>	1400	2100	800	200≤	10	13000	144	150	300
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5480</b>	<b>8950</b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>119500</b>	<b>1046.12</b>	<b>1240.88</b>	<b>2,287</b>

*Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries*

**Table 50: Livestock Infrastructure**

SN	Name of Infrastructure	Infrastructure Status	Location	Ownership	No. Farmers accessing infrastructure	Remark
1	SUNNYRIDGE DAIRY COOPERATIVE-Milk Collection Centre	GOOD	Musakashi	COOPERATIVE	3	Structure is operational and in good condition . Need for laboratory works and milk processing equipment in the near future.
2	MUFULIRA DAIRY COOPERATIVE Union (MDCU) MCC.	GOOD	Central camp	COOPERATIVE	126	Structure is operational and in good condition . Need for laboratory

						y works and milk processing equipment in the near future.
3	Livestock service center	Farmer's shelter in good condition, latrine is also in usable condition.	Kafue	GRZ	300	Shelter, Latrine are in good condition . Borehole needs attention.
4	Kafue Dip tank	Not complete	Kafue	GRZ	Non at the moment	Not complete
5	Murundu Dip tank	Not complete	Kafue	GRZ	Non at the moment	Not complete
6	Kalindini Dip tank	Not complete	Kafue	GRZ	Non at the moment	Not complete
7	Mutundu Dip tank	Not complete	Kafue	GRZ	Non at the moment	Not complete

**Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries**

**Table 51: Fisheries Infrastructure and Dynamics**

	Type of Facility	Condition	Quantity	Comments
1	Fish ponds constructed	Fair	250	Not all of the
2	Hatchery	Up coming	03	1 not operational 1 Active 1 Under construction

**Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries**

- Livestock and fish extension services are fairly carried out due to Logistical Problems (erratic-Funding, low-Staffing levels, lack Camp Houses and inadequate Transport).

- Quality of Artificial Insemination services by both the private and public sector is limited and in most cases results are poor.
- Lack of Satellite Bulking centers results in low yields of Milk collected and leads to the sale of milk on the black market.
- Inadequate dipping services due to incomplete dip tanks facilities
- Inadequate disease surveillance activities due to inadequate logistics
- Inadequate fish ban surveillance activates due to inadequate logistics

### 16.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The issues that arise from the public participation process includes the following

- The location of the milk collection center is very far away to bring milk using public transport and bicycles. At least Two (2) Satellite Milk collection centers be constructed.
- The process of spraying animals is too expensive due to the loss of the chemicals used in the spraying process. Upgrade the Level 1 Livestock service Centre a Level/Tier 2 Livestock service Centre (LSC)
- The sector should provide more trainings in modern technology, hold more demonstration and increase farm Visits
- Hold more shows, Field days and Farmer Field Schools.
- Increase the number Animals distributed during Restocking programmes
- The camp staff should be more accessible at camp level. Need for Camp houses in all the Six (6) Camps
- The sector should provide cheaper Artificial insemination services. Satellite Artificial Insemination (AI) Centre established and operationalized at the LSC
- The Dip tanks have taken too long to completed and operationalize.
- Limited supply of fingerings in the district. Commercial hatchery constructed and operationalized
- There is a challenge in the marketing of livestock, livestock products and fish. Construction of a livestock market at the Mokambo Boarder

#### 16.3.2 Quality of Service including key indicators of Performance

Infrastructure development improved	Number of camp houses constructed one house per camp.	Currently zero camp houses constructed
Disease Control	Number of Animal health surveillance and early warning services established. District office/camp staff, quarantine facility, border patrol and mobile check points.	Only the district and camp staff are used for Animal health surveillance and early warning services.
	Construction of animal disease control facilities	

Revenue collection	Disease Control Fund. 30, 000 is the annual set target.	Amount of revenue collected annually is currently at 35, 000 kwacha.
Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme	Number of Female and Youths headed households supported with poverty alleviating livestock packages. 50 rabbits per 5 household were distributed.	50 rabbits were distributed to 5 youths headed households.
	Number of smallholder farmers supported with assorted forage seed 1.5 kg per farmer.	300 farmers were beneficiaries.
Artificial Insemination (AI) Centre established and operationalized	Number of indigenous breeds/strains conserved	Currently one facility under construction.
	Number of cattle inseminated	
Livestock farmers engaged in sustainable rangeland management and conservation trained	Number of trained livestock/fish farmers engaged in sustainable rangeland management and conservation. 20 farmers per cooperative.	Climate Resilient Livestock Management Project
Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Project	Number of hatcheries constructed	Fisheries Production and Productivity Improved
Establishment of a Livestock Market	Number trading facilities established	Livestock Production and Productivity Improved

**Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries**

## **16.4 Impact Change Anticipated Over the Next 10 Years**

### **16.4.1 Population Change- Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

With the increase in Population, the District anticipates high demand for Animal proteins thus increasing the need to improve the quality of services. With the pronouncements of the open market in Saudi Arabia for Goats, the district is of the view that we need to first satisfy the Mokambo Boarder market with the Demand exhibited by DRC. We anticipate to market 150, 000 goats annually once the Mokambo Boarder is established by 2031. We also need to improve on the conception rate of animals with improved traits and also maintaining the indigenous traits. With this in mind we need to establish a satellite artificial insemination (AI) Centre at the Level 1 LSC. Stocking and restocking are one important aspect we cannot miss,

we anticipate to Stock/Restock 1500 Cattle and 10, 000 small livestock by the year 2031. We need to promote pasture development ensure over 1000 farmers benefit from the pastures and fodders through Various Seed growers and companies. We anticipate milk Volumes to increase to 294,2000L annually from the current 98,000L. As a way of increasing revenue, we wish to propose and establish a Livestock Production Centre (LPC). To effectively achieve this there is need to establish Two (2) Satellite Milk Collection Centre. This is all done in order to increase the Livestock numbers and Market.

Furthermore, we foresee need for improved extension service delivery to Livestock farmer population of 13, 000 trained annually through both e-Learning and physical Platforms by 2031. To make sure that a total of half of the farmer population adopt and appreciated modern Mechanized farming methods. As a means of Diversification away from maize dependence, there is need to promote the e-voucher system to ensure at least an estimate of 70% of the Farmer population appreciate and effectively use it as a system of the Future by 3031. This is all done in an effort to improve Productivity.

#### **16.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment, and development programmes**

##### Existing Investment

- Level 1- Livestock Service Centre
- Milk Collection Centre
- Livestock Pass on Project (Stocking and Restocking)-E-SLIP
- Forage Production Programmes- E-SLIP
- Zambia Dairy Transformation Programme (ZDTP)- Mind set Transformation
- Fish Hatchery (Private farmers)
- ZAEDEP aquaculture Empowerment
- CEEC aquaculture Empowerment

##### Proposed Investment

- Upgrade the Level 1 Livestock service Centre a Level/Tier 2 Livestock service Centre (LSC) and upgrade the Dip tanks the other 3 to a level 1 LSC.
- Establish Fish and Livestock feed plant.
- Establishment of a fish and Livestock Hatcheries
- As a way of increasing revenue, we wish to propose and establish a Livestock Production Centre (LPC) in collaboration with the Council.
- Establish and operationalized Satellite Artificial Centre to improve availability of semen, breeding stock and exotic/indigenous Sperm seed Banks.
- Establish Satellite Milk Collection Centre
- Restock and Stock more Dairy, Beef and other Livestock
- Increase the number of forage seed Producers and provided them with Market Linkages
- Promotion of public private partnerships in the operations of livestock service and market Centre such as (Market Milk Collection Centre).
- Establish a Livestock Trading Centre at Mokambo Boarder.
- Promote farm power and mechanization for small holder farmers through a line of credit
- Improve the productivity through better management of range lands, growing of pastures and fodder using hydroponic technology and promotion of indigenous breed.

### **16.5 Impact of Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns**

- If farmers are not encouraged to adopt Modern Fodder/Forage production methods of feeding, we foresee a number range lands being overgrazed. If we are to produce such Numbers of Livestock by 2031. This will also lead land degradation, and associated climate effects.
- Looking at the sizes of land portions owned by majority of farmers in Mufulira, producing such numbers only require intensive production methods through mechanization. To avoid Animal Human Conflict.
- Rain water harvesting should be adopted as an alternative to natural water sources for Livestock and Fish. This will help reduce animal-Human Conflict and competition for water sources.
- Introduction of dominate exotic species of Fish may lead to possible extinction of indigenous species and spoilage of the Gene pool.

### **16.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

#### **16.6.1 Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change**

- Open range land meat production has proven to be agents of desertification and land degradation subsequently leading to climate change. Continuous planting of forages and pastures and adopting Morden technologies of Hydroponic pasture/Fodders, should be able to reduce the extent of the impact with the increase in Livestock population.
- Blocking of the water streams will lead to streams drying up
- Huge masses of trees are cut down to pave way for pond construction leading desertification.

#### **16.6.2 Impact of Environment and Climate Change Issues on the Sector**

- If these measures of continues fodder and pasture Production are not implement and adopted, we foresee animal travelling long distances to fetch for fodders and water. This will greatly lower production and productivity estimated expected potentials.
- Deforestation will result into disturbed rainfall patterns which will result into draught spells. This will adversely affect production

### **16.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

- Women participation has increased in production of small Livestock.
- Youth participation in the Livestock sector has seen an increase.
- The aged opting Goats as opposed larger animals for easy management.
- More women and youth groups have shown more interest in Fish Farming.
- Men group feel Side lined in most projects
- Culturally Land is owned mostly by men, hence lower participation of women and youths in the sector.

### **16.8 Consideration of Underlying Factors Contributing to the Identified Issues**

- Encourage more youths to form and venture into the dairy sector. Most youths perceive farming as an activity for the aged.
- Many organizations encourage female and youth participation as opposed to men.

- Woman do most of the farm work but have limited powers in the decision making and handling of proceeds

#### **16.9 Core Issues**

- Low livestock production and productivity
- Increased Animal Diseases.

#### **GOALS**

- Increased Livestock production and Productivity
- Reduced Animal Diseases

### **17.1 Governance**

#### **17.1.1 Key Government Policies and Plans**

The area of focus is police, fleet management, marriage solemnization and correctional facility programmes as they obtain at Mufulira Correctional Facility.

- The Constitution of Zambia Amendment Act
- Zambia Police (Amendment) Act 2016
- Zambia Security Intelligence Service Act
- The Service Commission Act No. 10 of 2016
- The Local Government Act of Zambia (Amendment Act No.2 of 2019)
- The Public Finance Management Act No.1 of 2018
- Rating Act No.21 of 2018
- Personal Levy Act, Cap 329
- Market and Bus Station Act No.7 of 2007
- Chapter 296 The Public Health Act

Revision of these Acts has been aimed at strengthening;

- Coordination amongst the various Government departments
- Connection with national strategies and policies
- Community management and participation
- Protection of public property and infrastructure
- Dispensation of justice.

### **17.2. Description of Existing State of Development**

The existing structures of governance at both local and central government are sufficient for the district. The existing structures encompasses all the three arms of government that is the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive. The Legislature involves the political leadership through the Member of Parliament, the Mayor and Councilors. The Judiciary an arm where the District Public Prosecution Office, Subordinate and Local Courts fall under. The Executive arm of Government encompasses the District Commissioner, Zambia Police and local authority management.

#### **17.2.1 Availability of Service**

The three (3) arms of government are available in the district as evidenced by the office of the District Commissioner, the Office of the Mayor, Office of the Member of Parliament, the office

of Councilor, Office of the Town Clerk, Zambia Police, Drug Enforcement Commission, correctional facility and presence of both the Magistrate and Local court.

### **17.2.2. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

The quality of the services provided under the three arms of government is generally acceptable. Some sector under these arms such as the local authority, local court, civic leaders and general district administration has provided speedy and acceptable services. These services range from registrations of births, marriages, administrating CDF and the court cases. While other sectors under these arms have challenges in providing speedy services like the Zambia Police and the correctional services.

These services range from responses to active crimes, general patrols and traffic patrols. For the correctional services it is the Inmate rehabilitation programmes that range from education, skills training and farming.

### **17.3. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process**

#### **17.3.1. Availability of Service.**

The public generally complained about the services from the three arms of government. The complaints were as follows:

- Delayed dispensation of justice
- Delayed response to crime
- Rampant corruption
- Too much political interference
- Lack of public participation in decision making at local level.
- Congestion of inmates at the correctional facility

#### **17.3.2. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

The communities are not satisfied with some of the service that they receive from the three arms of government. These being:

- Insufficient Police service facilities in the rural parts of the districts
- Insufficient representation matters in judiciary matters
- Long distance covered to access judicial and municipal services.

### **17.4. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

With the increasing population, the district anticipates high demand for government services. Therefore, the government should expand most of the existing services.

### **17.5. Impact on Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

Women and young children in the outskirts are usually the ones who are adversely affected by injustices and generally the population that is in the far areas are not privileged to access these services.

### **17.6. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified**

The underlining factors on the issues identified are:

- Low staff staffing levels
- Inadequate transport
- Inadequate infrastructure
- Lack of electronic system

#### **17.7 Core Issues**

- High crime rate
- Inmate Congestion

#### Summary of Core Issues

According to the results of the analysis, the main issues affecting the population in the district revolve around the Department of Community Development's inability to provide adequate farming inputs to vulnerable households, lack of economic empowerment especially for vulnerable groups like youths and women, and inadequate adult education literacy facilities. For the next 10 years, the focus of the department's plan will therefore be on these issues.

## **PART THREE**

### **20.0 Development Framework**

#### **20.1 Introduction**

The analysis of core issues from the Planning Surveys and Issues Report (PSIR) formed the basis for the development framework. This chapter will look at key issues identified and the Vision, Goals, Objectives and Strategies that have been identified in addressing the problems which are in Planning Surveys and Issues Report. The Development Framework will guide the implementation of the developmental goals and objectives of the district for the period 2023 to 2032. The framework also encompasses the Monitoring and Evaluation component to provide the implementation process a monitoring roadmap.

#### **20.2 Vision**

The Long-Term Vision of Mufulira District IDP is:

***A Sustainable, Resilient and Economically Prosperous City by 2031***

#### **20.3 Mission**

The Mission is as follows:

***“An economically diversified district that will facilitate coordinate, monitor and evaluate sustainable development in order to eliminate poverty, disease and illiteracy through quality and accessible services to the people of Mufulira.”***

#### **20.4 Policies to Direct Development**

The Mufulira IDP will be guided by following Policies and Policy Documents

##### **The Constitution of The Republic of Zambia, Number 2 Of 2016**

The Zambian Republican Constitution Number 2 of 2016 is the supreme law of the Republic of Zambia and any Customary Law or Act that contravenes the Constitution is illegal. Article 152 (1) states that: A local authority shall—

- (a) Administer the district;
- (b) Oversee programmes and projects in the district;
- (c) Make by-laws; and
- (d) Perform other prescribed functions.

**Relevance;** The Constitution provides the basis overseeing the IDP development process.

##### **The Vision 2030**

The Zambian people’s vision is to become “A Prosperous Middle-Income Nation by 2030”. By 2030, Zambians, aspire to live in a strong and dynamic middle-income industrial nation that provides opportunities for improving the wellbeing of all, embodying values of socioeconomic justice, underpinned by the principles of:

- (i) Gender responsive sustainable development;
- (ii) Democracy;
- (iii) Respect for human rights

- (iv) Good traditional and family values;
- (v) Positive attitude towards work;
- (vi) Peaceful coexistence and; Private-public partnerships

### **8th National Development Plan (7ndp)**

*The Plan, like the three national development plans (NDPs) that preceded it, is aimed at attaining the long-term objectives as outlined in the Vision 2030 of becoming a “prosperous middle-income country by 2030”. It builds on the achievements and lessons learnt during the implementation of the previous NDPs.*

#### **The 7NDP has 5 pillars namely:**

- I. Diversification and Job Creation
- II. Reducing Poverty and Vulnerability
- III. Reducing Developmental inequalities
- IV. Enhancing Human Development
- V. Creating a conducive governance for economic diversification

The goal of the 7NDP is to create a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socioeconomic transformation driven, among others, by agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and mining. Furthermore, this Plan responds to the Smart Zambia transformation agenda 2064 and embeds in it the economic stabilization and growth necessary for the actualization of a Smart Zambia.

#### **The Urban and Regional Planning Act No 3 Of 2015.**

The Urban and Regional Planning Act (URP) Act provides for development, planning and administration principles, standards and requirements for urban and regional planning processes and systems; provide for a framework for administering and managing urban and regional planning for the Republic;

Relevance; Section 19 of the URP Act provides Details on the IDP as Cited Below:

- Section 19. (1) A planning authority shall prepare an integrated development plan for its area.
- (2) A planning authority may restrict the coverage of an integrated development
  - (3) An integrated development plan shall be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of the local authority and all planning decisions of a planning authority.
  - (4) An integrated development plan shall—
    - (a) Link, integrate and coordinate sector plans and proposals for the development of the area of the local authority;
    - (b) Align the resources and capacity of the local authority for the implementation of those components of the plans requiring the use of local resources;
    - (c) Form the policy framework and basis on which annual budgets shall be approved;
    - (d) Be compatible with the National Planning Framework and the regional development plan;
    - (e) Indicate priority areas for:
      - (i) Housing development, informal settlement upgrading and improvement;
      - (ii) Social service provision;
      - (iii) Infrastructure development, re-vitalization, renewal and maintenance;
      - (iv) Local economic development;

- (v) Environmental management;
- (vi) Protection of ecologically sensitive areas, heritage and cultural sites; and
- (vii) poverty alleviation; and
- (f) Identify the priority areas provided for in paragraph (e) to be incorporated into the local area plans.
- (5) An integrated development plan shall be valid for a period of ten years from the date of its adoption and shall bind all persons and State institutions.
- (6) An integrated development plan shall—
  - (a) Be prepared in accordance with the planning guidelines and the provisions of this Act;
  - (b) Be reviewed every five years from the date of its adoption and, if need be, amendments effected to the plan;
  - (c) Ensure coordination with the relevant Ministries, stakeholders and appropriate regulatory authorities; and
  - (d) Be aligned with and complement the development plans and strategies of neighboring local authorities and State institutions.

#### **Local Government Act, Number 2 Of 2019**

*The Local Government Act, Number 2 of 2019 provides for an integrated local government system; give effect to the decentralization of functions, responsibilities and services at all levels of local government; ensure democratic participation in, and control of, decision-making by the people at the local level.*

During the preparation of the Mufulira IDP the communities and other participating stakeholders were involved through public dialogue meetings

#### **Environmental Management Act No 12 Of 2011**

*This Act provides for integrated environmental management, protection, conservation of the environment and the sustainable management and use of natural resources. It outlines the prevention and control of pollution and environmental degradation, provide for public participation in environmental decision making and access to environmental information.*

All key environmental aspects were put into consideration during the preparation of Mufulira IDP

#### **Public Health Act Cap 295 Of the Laws of Zambia**

*Provides for the prevention and suppression of diseases and generally to regulate all matters connected with public health in Zambia.* Public health matters were put into consideration

#### **The Forest Management Act No. 4 Of 2015**

*The Forests Act No. 4 of 2015 provides for the establishment and declaration of national forests, local forests and joint forest management areas to provide for the participation of local communities, traditional structures, institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders in sustainable forest management.*

Mufulira district IDP has set out principals and guidelines to promote sustainable management of existing forest reserves

### **The Water Resources Management Act No. 21 Of 2011**

*The Water Resources Management Act establishes the Water Resources Management Authority and defines its functions and powers. It provides for the management, development, conservation, protection and preservation of the water resources and their ecosystems and provides for the equitable, reasonable and sustainable utilization of the water resources.*

All provisions provided for in the Water Resources Act No. 21 of 2011 have been adhered to in the formulation of the IDP. All local area plans will be designed putting into consideration the requirements provided for in the Act

### **Decentralization Policy**

The main objective of the policy is to address performance management systems, financing, functions of provincial and local government, as well as facilitating the decentralization of functions to provinces and local authority.

The IDP development process took into consideration the submissions from all the devolved government line ministries in coming up with an all-inclusive document.

### **National Social Protection Policy**

*The aim of the policy is to reduce poverty, inequality, and vulnerability. The Zambian government is committed to reducing poverty and vulnerability among its population in general and for the poor and vulnerable segments of the society.*

The IDP ensures that all matters of inequality, poverty, social protection, risk and vulnerability is included in all aspects of development.

### **National Water Policy - 2010**

*The Policy aims to improve water resource management by establishing institutional coordination and defining roles as well as responsibilities of various actors in this sector. Its vision of optimally harnessing the water resources for the efficient and sustainable utilization of this resource to attain economic productivity and reduce poverty.*

In formulation of the IDP care was taken to critically to consider water resource assessment and allocation; boreholes and well drilling; dam construction; catchment conservation and irrigation.

### **National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (Nrwss Policy) - 2020**

*The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (NRWSS Policy) is aimed at accelerating universal access to clean and safe water and adequate sanitation in Zambia. The development is anchored on the national vision 2030 and the sustainable development goals and its implementation. The National Development Plans and National Strategic Plans.*

In the IDP attention was paid and support given to the submissions given by D-WASHE, Mulonga Water and Sewerage Company and Water Affairs Department.

### **Nwasco Strategic Plan 2021–2025**

***The fifth Strategic Plan (Strategic Plan 2021–2025) aims to provide strategic direction with regards to the regulation of water supply and sanitation services and to maintain an effective system for internal control that enhances effective and efficient operations.***

In coming up the IDP Mufulira district aligned the IDP to NWASCO strategic plan

#### **National Health Strategic Plan 2017-2021**

*National Health Strategic Plan 2017-2021 has a transformative agenda which focuses on building robust and resilient health systems.*

In order to improve health service delivery in the district the IDP has been designed in such a way that is will focus on resilience health systems

#### **Second National Agricultural Policy and Implementation Plan (2016-2020)**

*The policy document seeks to review with particular attention the concerns raised by various stakeholders regard the failure to increase rural incomes and reduce poverty, failure to achieve inclusive growth, the perpetual agricultural financing and marketing challenges and climate change associated with erratic rainfall patterns.*

Particular attention in the IDP has been drawn from climate change patterns which have affected rainfall. This has prompted the district to focus on smart agriculture.

#### **Sustainable Development Goals 2030**

*Zambia considers the 2030 agenda for national development as a national agenda, given that the development challenges that we seek to address resonates with the goals agreed in this global agenda. Further, the SDG shave been main streamed into Zambia development plan, Seventh National Development Plan to the extent of seven five percent of the SDGs full aligned to the national plan.*

### **21.0 Development Frameworks/Monitoring and Evaluation**

Below are development frameworks for all sectors coupled with monitoring information for all the strategies and activities outlined in the development framework. The frameworks consists of the Implementation Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation of the strategies and activities.

## 21.1 Water and Sanitation

Objective: To increase the number of safe water points in peri urban areas from 70% to 95% by 2032																		
Strategies	Activities	Baseline (%)	Target (%)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Responsible Institution	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Increase number of boreholes by drilling	Water needs assessments in Peri urban areas in the district	60%	95%	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	LA/ DWRD/ MWSC	No. of assessments done	LA/ DWRD/ MWSC	Annually
	Aquifer mapping and exploration	5%	95%	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	MWSC/DWRD/DWSS	No. of aquifer maps	MWSC/DWRD/DWSS	Annually
	Borehole drilling and rehabilitation	78%	95%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	LA/DWRD/DWSS	No. of boreholes drilled	LA/DWRD/DWSS	Quarterly
Increase number of	Dam needs assessments	65%	95%	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	LA/DWRD/DWSS	No. of dam assessments	LA/DWRD/DWSS	Bi-annually

dams construction																			ts done
Increase awareness of community ownership over water resource infrastructure through community sensitization	Sensitization meetings and water needs assessment in peri-urban areas	45 %	85 %	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	LA/DWRD/D WSS	No. of sensitization meetings held	LA/DWRD/D WSS	Quarterly		
<b>Objective: Reduce open defecation from 60% to 5% in the affected peri-urban areas by 2033</b>																			
Engagement of various stakeholders in	Community mobilization in Kangwa	45 %	85 %	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	LA/DWRD/D WSS/MOH/D-WASHE	No. of com. Mobilization	LA/DWRD/D WSS/MOH/D-WASHE	Bi-annually		

community-led total sanitation programmes	Nsuluka, Luansobe and Bwananyina																	meetings conducted
	2. Hold Community dialogue meetings in Kangwa Nsuluka, Luansobe and Bwananyina	45 %	85 %	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	LA/DWRD/D WSS/MOH/D-WASHE	No. of com. dialogue meetings held	LA/DWRD/D WSS/MOH/D-WASHE	Quarterly	
	3. Conduct community sensitization/awareness (Radio programmes) in Kangwa Nsuluka, Luansobe and Bwananyina	45 %	85 %	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	LA/DWRD/D WSS/MOH/D-WASHE	No. of com. awareness programmes conducted	LA/DWRD/D WSS/MOH/D-WASHE	Quarterly	

	4. Trigger some more communities in CLTS in Mutundu, Mainasoko, Bwafwano & Murundu	40 %	75 %	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	LA/D-WASHE	No. of HHs attained ODF statuses	LA/D-WASHE	Annually
<b>Objective: Increase access to safe and clean water in peri-urban areas from 55% to 95% by 2033</b>																		
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Replacement of galvanized pipes with PVC pipes in peri-urban areas	55 %	95 %	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	LA/DWRD/DWSS/MWSC	Increased water production and reduced NRW	LA/DWRD/DWSS/MWSC	One off
	Quality water monitoring from boreholes and taps in urban and peri-urban areas	60 %	95 %	On going	On going	On going	On going	On going	On going	On going	On going	On going	On going	On going	LA/MWSC/MOH/D-WASHE	Reduced water related-diseases	LA/MWSC/MOH/D-WASHE	Hourly

Objective	Commemoration of Special Events; World Hand Washing Day, World Toilet Day and World Water Day																	
Increase public awareness on sanitation and hygiene to improve behavioral change in the district	Commemoration of World Hand Washing Day	0	100	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	LA/MWSC/MOH/D-WASHE	Number of Awareness activities conducted	LA/MWSC/MOH/D-WASHE	Annually
	Commemoration of World Toilet Day	0	100	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	LA/MWSC/MOH/D-WASHE	Number of Awareness activities conducted	LA/MWSC/MOH/D-WASHE	Annually
	Commemoration World Water Day	0	100	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	LA/MWSC/MOH/D-WASHE	Number of Awareness	LA/MWSC/MOH/D-WASHE	Annually



Improve access to sanitation services under Zambia water and Sanitation project	1. Construction of VIP toilets in Kawama east and west, Zimba, Murundu and Mokambo	70%	100%	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	LA/MWSC	No. of VIP toilets constructed	LA/MWSC	After five years
	2. Rehabilitation of existing ponds	70%	100%	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	LA/MWSC	No. of existing pond rehabilitated	LA/MWSC	Annually
Improve water supply services under Zambia water and Sanitation project	Installation of New water tanks and reservoirs.	40%	100%	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	LA/DWRD/ DWSS/MWSC	No. of new water tanks and reservoirs installed	LA/DWRD/ DWSS/MWSC	One off

Increase sanitation coverage in public places	Construct 25 waterborne sanitation facilities	50%	100%	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	LA/MWSC/DWRD/ DWSS	No. of water borne sanitation facilities constructed	LA/MWSC/DWRD/ DWSS	Annually
<b>Objective: To reduce encroachments on water recharge zones and river catchment areas to 100% by 2033</b>																		
Engagement of various stakeholders in communities, the local authority and reinforcement (police service)	Community mobilization and sensitization in areas were recharge zones for Butondo dam in Butondo, Valley dam in Butondo, Kangwena dam in Musakashi	100%	20%	95%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	50%	50%	40%	LA/DWRD/DWSS /MWSC/WARMA	No. of com. mobilization meetings held	LA/DWRD/DWSS /MWSC/WARMA	On going	

	, two Lakeview Estate dams in Kafue block area, Chishiba dam and Kafue River																		
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Source: Ministry of Water and Sanitation

### 21.2 Mining, Commerce, and Trade

		Objective: To improve access to Financing by Small Scale Enterprises (SME) by 2032															
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Plan Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Institution	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
The Council to engage SMEs to apply	Engaging SMEs to apply for CDF Loans and	0	200	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	Local Authority And CEEC	Number of SMEs	Local Authority And CEEC	10

for CDF loans and empowerment Grants	Empowerments																
Ceec																	
<b>Objective: To engage small scale miners to legalize their operations by 2032</b>																	
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Plan Target</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>Responsible Institution</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
engaging small scale miners to obtain mining licenses and other business	Sensitization meetings involving miners on the need to obtain the licenses	0	9		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Local Authority and Ministry of Mines	Number of Small-Scale Miners licensed	Local Authority and Ministry of Mines	1

ss permit s																	
<b>Objective: To improve access to domestic and regional markets by 2033</b>																	
<b>Strate gies</b>	<b>Activit ies</b>	<b>Baseli ne</b>	<b>Plan Targ et</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>202 4</b>	<b>20 25</b>	<b>202 6</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>202 8</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>203 0</b>	<b>2 0 3 1</b>	<b>2 0 3 1</b>	<b>Respons ible Instituti on</b>	<b>Indi cat or</b>	<b>Infor matio n Sourc e</b>	<b>Freque ncy</b>
Improv e trade facilitat ion	Constr uction of One- stop shop busines s Centre	0	1					1						Ministry of Housing and Infrastru cture Develop ment / Local Authorit y	One - Sto p bus ines s cent er con stru cted	Minist ry of Housi ng and Infrast ructur e Develop ment / Local Author ity	1
	Establi sh Rental storage Units	0	50		10	10	10	10	10					Ministry of Housing and Infrastru cture	Ren tal stor age Uni ts	Minist ry of Housi ng and Infrast ructur	5

														Development / Local Authority	established	e Development / Local Authority	
	Establish trade information Centre	0	1			1								Local Authority/Cross-border Trade Association/ZRA	Trade information Centre established	Local Authority/Cross-border Trade Association/ZRA	1
<b>Objective: To engage private sector participation in construction of an industrial park by 2032</b>																	
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Plan Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Institution	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Public-Private Partnership (PPP) engage	Engage mining houses to cede off land for the	0	1					1						Local Authority	Number of stakeholders	Local Authority	1

ment to finance and construct industrial park	construction of an industrial park																	rs (Mines) engaged/a amount of landed	
	Construction of an industrial park	0	1						1					Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development / Local Authority/Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry	Industrial Park Constructed	Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development / Local Authority/Ministry of Commerce Trade and	1		

																		Indust ry	
Constr uct and improv e road and rail networ ks to link the industr ial park to other industr ies	Constr uction of road networ k to industr ial park	0	1						1					Ministry of Housing and Infrastru cture Develop ment / Local Authorit y/Road Develop ment Agency	Kilo met ers of roa d net wor k con stru cted	Minist ry of Housi ng and Infrast ructur e Develop ment / Local Author ity/Ro ad Develop ment Agenc y	1		
	Constr uction of railway networ k to industr ial park	0	1						1				C	Kilo met ers of Rail trac ks laid	Minist ry of Housi ng and Infrast ructur e Develop ment / Local	1			

																	Authority/ Zambia Railways Limited	
<b>Objective: To optimize the transition of informal businesses to formal by 2032</b>																		
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Plan Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Institution	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency	
Sensitize informal business owners on business formalization processes and	Develop simplified information on business formalization	0	2		1				1					PACRA/ ZRA	Number information brochures developed	PACRA/ ZRA	2	
	Targeted dissemination	0	2		1				1					PACRA/ ZRA	Number of	PACRA/ ZRA	2	

benefits	nation of adapted information															business conferences held		
	Enforce compliance to Simplified formalization procedures	0	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	PACRA/ZRA	Number of enforcement exercises conducted	PACRA/ZRA	Annually	
Enhance/improve formalization procedures	Adapt and simplify tax regimes	0	1			1								PACRA/ZRA	Tax regimes adapted	PACRA/ZRA	1	
	Review and	0	1		1									PACRA/ZRA	Number	PACRA/ZRA	1	

simplify formalization procedures within the framework of existing business formalization laws															r of bus inesses for mal ised increas ed		
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**Objective : To establish a dry port by 2032**

Strate gies	Activit ies	Base line	Plan Targ et	202 2	202 3	2024	202 5	202 6	202 7	202 8	202 9	20 30	2031	Resp onsib le Instit ution	In dic ator	Info rmat ion Sour ce	Freq uenc y
Public-Private Partnership (PPP) engage ment to finance	Engage mining houses to cede off land for the constr uction	0	1		1									Local Autho rity	Nu mb er of sta ke hol der s	Loca l Auth ority	1

and construct a dry port	of a dry port																	(Mines) engaged/ amount of land deeded			
	Construction of a dry port	0	1			1												Local Authority/ZRA	Number of Dry ports constructed	Local Authority/ZRA	1

Source: Ministry of Mines, Commerce and Trade

### 21.3 Energy

Objective : To have adequate affordable electricity connection to the residents																	
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Plan Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Institution	Indicator	Information source	Frequency
Community sensitization on use of solar energy and central government to introduce duty free on all solar energy products	Solar energy use demonstrations, exhibitions, awareness campaigns and promotions	15	70	10	10	10	10	10	5	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Energy, MLGRD and Local Authority	Number of households using Solar energy	Local Authority, Zamstas and ministry of energy	Annually

Community sensitization on use of solar energy and central government to introduce duty free on all gas energy products	Solar energy use demonstrations, exhibitions, awareness campaigns and promotions	5	70	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	0	0	0	Ministry of Energy, MLGRD and Local Authority	Number of households using gas energy	Local authority, Zamstas and Ministry of energy	Annually
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Source: Ministry of Energy

#### 21.4 Communication

Objective : To have good quality Radio signals and Mobile network																	
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Plan Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Institution	Indicator	Information source	Frequency

Engage ment meeting s and signal monitor ing	Engage ment Meeting s	0	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Local Authori ty, Ministr y of Informa tion and ZICTA	Numbe r of Engage ment meeting s	Ministr y of informa tion and ZICTA	Annua lly
	Signal Monitor ing	0	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Local Authori ty, Ministr y of Informa tion and ZICTA	Numbe r of monitor ing progra ms conduc ted	Ministr y of informa tion and ZICTA	Annua lly

**Source: Ministry of Communication and Technology**

### 21.5 Health

<b>Objective: Bringing laboratory services close to the community for easy access to quality health care</b>																	
Str ate	Activiti es	Ba sel	Target	<b>202 3</b>	<b>202 4</b>	<b>2 0</b>	<b>202 6</b>	<b>202 7</b>	<b>202 8</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2 0</b>	<b>Resp onsib le</b>	<b>In di ca</b>	<b>IN FO R</b>	<b>FR EQ UE</b>

gies		in				<b>2</b>							<b>3</b>	<b>Agency/D</b>	<b>to</b>	<b>MA</b>	<b>NC</b>
s		e				<b>5</b>							<b>2</b>	<b>ept.</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>TI</b>	<b>Y</b>
																<b>ON</b>	<b>SO</b>
																<b>UR</b>	<b>CE</b>
Str en gth en lab dia gn osi s	Buildi ng labs in 10 facilitie s	38 %	80%	45.8 %	49.6 %	53 .4 %	57.2 %	61%	64.8 %	68.6%	72.4%	76.2%	8 0 %	MOH / Local autho rities	Pe rc en ta ge of la bs	Act ion pla ns	yea rly
Ac ces sib ilit y to qu alit y dia gn osi s	Procur ement of lab equip ment	25 %	75%	60.6 %	62.2 %	63 .8 %	65.4 %	67.1 %	68.6 %	70.2%	71.8%	73.5%	7 5 %	MOH / Local autho rities	Pe rc en ta ge of la b eq ui p m en t	Act ion pla ns	yea rly

Avail ability of lab suppl ies	Procur ement of lab suppli es	30 %	75%	48%	51%	40 %	57%	60%	63%	66%	69%	72%	75 %	MOH / Local autho rities	Per cen ta ge of lab sup plie s	Act ion pla ns	yea rly
Objective				knowledge accusation													
Strat egies	Acti vities	Bas eline	Targ et	<b>2 0 2 3</b>	<b>202 4</b>	<b>202 5</b>	<b>202 6</b>	<b>202 7</b>	<b>202 8</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>203 2</b>	<b>Respon sible Agency /Dept.</b>	<b>In di ca tor</b>	<b>IN FO R MA TI ON SO UR CE</b>	<b>FR EQ UE NC Y</b>
Stren gthe n publi c healt h	Hold ing year ly meet ings with CBV	66 %	75%	25 %	27%	30%	37%	40%	47%	54%	61%	68%	75%	MOH / Local authori ties	Nu m be r of me eti ng	Act ion pla ns	yea rly

															s hel d		
Care er devel opme nt	Atte ndin g sym posi um	70 %	80%	27 %	30%	37%	40%	47%	50%	57%	64%	73%	80%	MOH / Local authori ties	Pla nned sym posiu m	Act ion pla ns	yea rly
Impa rting know ledge	Hold ing lab staff meet ing	75 %	80%	26 .5 %	29.5 %	36.5 %	39.5 %	46.5 %	49.5 %	56.5%	63.5%	72.5%	75%	MOH / Local authori ties	Nu mbe r of lab sta ff me eti ng	Act ion pla ns	yea rly
Objective:				To reduce malnutrition case incidence from 2.4 per 1000 population in 2022 to 0.3 per 1000 population by the year 2032. Core issue number 1													
Strate gies	Acti vities	Base line	Tar get	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>Respo nsible Agenc y/Dep t.</b>	<b>In dic ator</b>	<b>INFO RMA TION SOUR CE</b>	<b>F R E Q U</b>

																	<b>E N C Y</b>
Strengthen public health	Childhood Immunization increased	88.6%	100%	89.74%	90.88%	92.02%	93.16%	94.3%	95.44%	96.58%	97.72%	98.86%	100%	MOH / Local authorities	Immunisation rate	Action plans	yearly
	Number of Children Reaching Appropriate Developmental Mile	25.1%	32.9%	25.88%	26.66%	27.44%	28.22%	29%	29.78%	30.56%	31.34%	32.12%	32.9%	MOH / Local authorities	Number of children	Action plans	yearly

	stones at The Right Age Increased																	
	Cooking demonstrations.												MOH / Local authorities	Number of successful cooking demonstrations	Action plans	yearly		
	Nutritional												MOH / Local	Number of	Action plans	year		

	sitization														authorities	sensitizations		ly
Objective			prevent diseases and improve the health status of the community															
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency/Dept.	Indicator	INFORMATION SOURCE	FREQUENCY	
Strengthening public	Clinical meeting	40%	90%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	MOH / Local authorities	Percentage of clinical meeting	Action plans	yearly	

Health	On NC D's																
	Clinical meeting on mental Health and substance abuse	25%	80%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	MOH / Local authorities	Percentage of clinical meetings on mental health	Action plans	yearly
	Prostate Cancer screening	5%	60%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	MOH / Local authorities	Number of prostate cancer screening	Action plans	yearly

increase access to quality health care	Train staff in QA/QI	5%	50%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	MOH / Local authorities	Number of staff trained	Action plans	yearly
	Procure diagnostic equipment	20%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	MOH / Local authorities	Number of diagnostic tools	Action plans	yearly
	Mentor clinical	40%	90%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	MOH / Local auth	Number of men	Action pl	yearly

	staff														orities	tor clinical staff	ans	
Objective:		procurement of utility vehicles and ambulances core issue number 3																
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	<b>2020</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept.</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>INFORMATION SOURCE</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	

Increase access to quality health care	procurement of 2 life support ambulances for the DHO	2	7	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	MOH / Local authorities	Number of Ambulances	Action plans	yearly
	procurement of 2 critical care ambulance for Ronald rose hospital																
	procurement of two life support ambulances for																

Kamuchanga level one hospital procurement of 1 life support ambulance for kawa ma east mini hospital																	
Procurement of 3 Utility Vehicles for	4	7	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	MOH / Local auth	Number of utility	Action plans	yearly	

	the District Health Office; 1 Toyota Canter 5 tonnes and 2 land cruiser vehicles												orities	vehicles	
	Procurement of Utility Vehicle 1 Toyota Canter 5 tonnes and 2 Land Cruiser vehicles for											MOH / Local authorities	Number of utility vehicles	Action plans	yearly

Ronald rose hospit al																	
Procur ement of 2 utility vehicle s for Kamuc hanga hospit al and Kawa ma east mini hospit al	2	4											MOH / Local auth oritie s	Num ber of utilit y vehic le	Actio n plans	yea rly	
FLEET MAINT ENAN CE  Toyota land cruiser GRZ 0123C													MOH / Local auth oritie s	Num ber of fleets	Actio n plans	yea rly	

	Toyota land Cruise r																	
	Toyota Land cruiser (Ambu lance) GRZ 002C																	
Objective				: Increase institutional deliveries from 69.3% in 2022 to 89% by the year 2032. Core issue number 1														
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency/Dept.	Indicator	INFORMATION SOURCE	FREQUENCY	
Strengthening of public	Training of the SMAGs in all health	69.7%	89.0%	71.63%	73.56%	75.49%	77.42%	79.35%	81.28%	83.21%	85.14%	87.07%	89%	MOH / Local authorities	Number of SMAGs	Action plans	yearly	

health facilities																trained			
<b>Objective:</b>				<b>Sustain, maintain and reduce HIV related death/pandemic by 2032</b>															
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency/Dept.	Indicator	INFORMATION SOURCE	FREQUENCY		
Strengthen public health	Trainings of community health workers in PREP	157	600	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	MOH / Local authorities	Number of Trained communities in PREP	Action plans	yearly		

Strengthen public health	Training of community health Workers in Community HIV testing	157	600	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	MOH / Local authorities	Number of trained health workers	Action plans	yearly
Strengthen public health	Training of community health workers in NCDs	157	600	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	MOH / Local authorities	Number of trained community health worker in NCDs	Action plans	yearly

<b>Objective:</b>				<b>To examine all presumptive TB patients and screen 95% of all TB contacts</b>													
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>INFORMATION SOURCE</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>
Strengthen public health	Training of community health workers in TB treatment and defaulter tracing		600	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	MOH / Local authorities		Action plans	yearly
<b>Objective:</b>				<b>Increase number of client accessing family planning through community health workers</b>													

Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency/ Dept.	Indicator	INFORMATION SOURCE	FREQUENCY
Strengthen public health	Training of community health workers in family planning	157	600	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	MOH / Local authorities	Number of trained health workers	Action plans	yearly
Objective:				Increase participation, impart knowledge and partner with the community in disease surveillance													

Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency /Dept.	Indicator	INFORMATION SOURCE	FREQUENCY
Strengthen public health	Training the community health workers in disease surveillance	157	315	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	MOH / Local authorities	Number of health worker trained	Action plans	yearly
<b>Objective:</b>				<b>Increase community participation, awareness, and bring health services close to the community</b>													
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency	Indicator	INFORMATION SOURCE	FREQUENCY

															<b>ncy /D ept .</b>			
Strengthen the public health	Train the NHCs/HCCs in their roles and responsibilities in the 40 health facilities	42	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	MOH / Local authorities	Number of NHCs/HCCs trained	Action plans	yearly
	Conducting NHCs meetings in all the facilities	157	157	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	MOH / Local authorities	Number of conducted meetings	Action plans	yearly
	Orientati on of	42	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	MOH / Local	Number of	Action plans	yearly

	NHCs in community scorecards														authorities	oriented NHCs		
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**Objective: To reduce malnutrition case incidence from 2.4 per 1000 population in 2022 to 0.3 per 1000 population by the year 2032.**

Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency /Dept.	Indicator	INFORMATION SOURCE	FREQUENCY
Strengthen public health	Training /orientation of CBVs in community growth monitoring, MUAC screening and infant and young	157	300	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	MOH / Local authorities		Action plans	yearly

	child feeding																
Objective:			Reduce high malaria incidence from 156.5/1000 population in 2022 to 100/1000 population by the year 2032														
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency /Dept.	Indicator	INFORMATION SOURCE	FREQUENCY
Strengthen public health	Conducting IRS programs	156.5/1000	100/1000	150.85/1000	145.27/1000	139.55/1000	133.9/1000	128.25/1000	122.6/1000	116.95/1000	111.3/1000	105.65/1000	100/1000	MOH / Local authorities	Number of conducted IRS programs	Action plans	Yearly
Objective:			Improve Health care service delivery														

Strate gies	Acti viti es	Baseli ne	Targ et	2023	202 4	20 25	202 6	202 7	20 28	202 9	203 0	203 1	203 2	Resp onsib le Agen cy/D ept.	Indicat or	INFO RMA TION SOUR CE	FREQ UENC Y
Enhance Innovation and	Expansion of the theatre	1	1	1										MOH / Local authorities	Theatre expanded	Action plans	yearly
	Construction of the Wall Fence	0	1	1										MOH / Local authorities	Wall fence constructed	Action plans	yearly
	Construction	0	2	1	1									MOH / Local	Number of constructed	Action plans	yearly

of Public Toilets (staff toilets & community)													authorities	public toilets		
Construction of a Modern Mortuary	0	1	1										MOH / Local authorities	Modern mortuary constructed	Action plans	yearly
Construction	0	1	1										MOH / Local	ART constructed	Action plans	yearly

	of an ART														authorities			
	Construction of a Chest Clinic	0	1		1										MOH / Local authorities	Chest clinic constructed	Action plans	yearly
	Servicing of a Generator	1	1	1											MOH / Local authorities	Generators serviced	Action plans	yearly
	Expansion of the existing borehole	1	2	1											MOH / Local authorities	Boreholes expanded	Action plans	yearly

	Construction of administration block	0	1		1								MOH / Local authorities	Constructed administration block	Action plans	yearly
	Construction of radiology & Ultrasound structure	1	2										MOH / Local authorities	Radiology and ultrasound structure constructed	Action plans	yearly
	Construction of	1	1	1									MOH / Local		Action plans	yearly

	Dental Structure														authorities			
Objective				Increase institutional deliveries from 69.3% in 2022 to 89% by the year 2032														
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency/Dept.	Indicator	INFORMATION SOURCE	FREQUENCY	
Strengthen public health	Increase institutional deliveries from 69.3% in 2023 to 89% by 2030	69.3%	89%	71.2%	73.2%	75.2%	77.1%	79.1%	81.1%	83.0%	85.0%	87.0%	89%	MOH / Local authorities	Rate of institution deliveries	Action plans	yearly	
Objective				To reduce maternal perinatal neonatal deaths from 1/1000 to zero by 2032														

Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency /Dept.	Indicator	INFORMATION SOURCE	FREQUENCY
Strengthen public health	Reduce maternal perinatal neonatal death from 1/1000 to zero by 2030	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MOH / Local authorities	Reduced maternal perinatal neonatal deaths	Action plans	yearly

**Objective** **Increase 1<sup>st</sup> ANC Coverage from 45 in 2022 to 95% by the year 2032**

Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency /Dept.	Indicator	INFORMATION SOURCE	FREQUENCY
Strengthen public health	Increase 1 <sup>st</sup> ANC Coverage from 45% in 2022 to 95% by the year 2032	45%	95%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	MOH / Local authorities	Percentage of increasing ANC coverage	Action plans	yearly
Objective:				Increase the number of fully immunized coverage for under 1years from 86% in 2022 to 95% by the year 2032													
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency /Dept.	Indicator	INFORMATION SOURCE	FREQUENCY

Strengthening public health care	Increase the number of fully immunized coverage for under 1 year from 86% in 2022 to 95% by the year 2032	86%	95%	86.9%	87.8%	88.7%	89.6%	90.5%	91.4%	92.3%	93.2%	94.1%	95%	MOH / Local authorities	Percentage of fully immunised coverage	Action plans	yearly
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**Source: Ministry of Health**

**21.6 Education Sector**

Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency /Dept.	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency of monitoring
Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Recruitment of ECE teachers qualified	55	65	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	Ministry of Education	Number of recruited teachers	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Recruitment of ECE teachers qualified to teach LSEN	1	12	2	10									Ministry of Education	Number of recruited ECE teachers	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	<i>Construction ECE centers in government Primary schools</i>	3	52		5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Ministry of Education, Council and other	Number of constructed ECE	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD	QUARTERLY

														stake holders	center s	REPOR TS	
	<i>Creation of ECE play parks</i>	0	55		5	5	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	Ministr y of Educati on, Council and other stake holders	Numb er of play packs create in ECE center s	MUFUL IRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTE RLY
	Rehabilitati on of ECE ablutions	0	3		3									Ministr y of Educati on, Council and other stake holders	Numb er of rehabi litated ECE abluti ons	MUFUL IRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTE RLY
	<i>Constructio n of Staff Houses for ECE teachers</i>	0	24		2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	Ministr y of Educati on, Council and other stake holders	Numb er of constr ucted house s for ECE teache rs	MUFUL IRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTE RLY

	Construction of boarding/boarded spaces for LSEN at ECE appropriate to age, sex and ability	0	48	24	24								24	Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of bed spaces	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Provision of school feeding program at ECE	0	55		55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	Ministry of Education, Council, WFP, and other stakeholders	Number of ECE centers with school feeding program	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	<i>Procurement of ECE seats</i>	578	500	600		600	600	600	600	500	500	500	500	Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of procured ECE seats	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY

	<i>Provision of ECE School grants</i>	40	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	Ministry of Education	Number of ECE centers receiving grants	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	<i>Construction of ablution blocks in Primary Schools</i>	17	38	2	6	6	6	6	6					Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of constructed ablution blocks in primary schools	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY
	<i>Renovation of ablution blocks in Primary Schools</i>	4	17		6	6	5							Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of renovated ablution blocks in primary	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONFIDENTIAL	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY

															schools	REPORTS		
	Recruitment of Qualified Primary School Teachers	1265	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Ministry of Education	Number of recruited primary school teachers	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY
	Rehabilitation of Primary School infrastructure	4	39	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1		Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of rehabilitated primary school infrastructure	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY	
	Construction of additional classrooms	4	39	2	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	Ministry of Education,	Number of constructed	MUFULIRA DISTRICT	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY	

	/office block at existing Primary Schools														Council and other stakeholders	additional classrooms	EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF REPORTS	
	Sinking of Boreholes with water reticulation system in Primary	15	40	4	10	10	10	6							MUFU LIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF REPORTS	Number of boreholes with water reticulation	MUFU LIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY
	Rehabilitation of Boreholes and water reticulation in Primary Schools	4	55	4	11	10	10	10	10						MUFU LIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF	Number of rehabilitated boreholes with water reticulation	MUFU LIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY

														REPORTS		REPORTS	
	Construction of New Primary schools	51	6		4	2								Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of new constructed primary schools	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY
	Recruitment of Primary School teachers Qualified to teach LSEN	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Ministry of Education	Number of recruited primary school teachers	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Provision of Primary Education grants to 55 Primary and	55	60	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	Ministry of Education	Number of primary schools receiving	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD	QUARTERLY

	Community Schools															ng grants	REPORTS	
	Procurement/Repair of Desks in Primary Schools	9067	4078	1201	4078											Number of procured and repaired desks	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Provision of school feeding program at Primary	0	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of schools with school feeding program	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY	
	Provision of Secondary Education Grants	17	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	Ministry of Education	Number grants distributed to secondary schools	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY	

	Construction of teacher's houses in Secondary schools	0	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of houses constructed in secondary schools	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Construction of additional classrooms in Secondary Schools	0	65	9	10	9	9	9	9	9				Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of additional classes constructed in secondary schools	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Rehabilitation of classrooms in Secondary Schools	384	449	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	50	50	50	Ministry of Education, Council and other	Number of rehabilitated classrooms in	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD	QUARTERLY

														stake holders	secondary schools	REPORTS	
	Construction of Ablution blocks in Secondary Schools	0	12		3	3	3	3						Ministry of Education, Council and other stake holders	Number of ablution blocks constructed	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Rehabilitation of Ablution blocks in Secondary Schools	1	20		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Education, Council and other stake holders	Number of rehabilitated ablution blocks	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Sinking of Boreholes with water reticulation system at Secondary	5	17	3	7									Ministry of Education, Council and other	Number of boreholes with water reticulation	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD	QUARTERLY

														stake holders		REPORTS	
	Rehabilitation of Sports Fields in Secondary Schools	0	2		1	1								Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of rehabilitated sports fields in secondary schools	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Construction of sports fields	2	9				3	3	3					Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of constructed sports fields	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Construction of Laboratories in secondary schools	5	15			3	3	3	3	3				Ministry of Education, Council and other	Number of laboratories constructed in secon	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD	QUARTERLY

														stake holders	dary schools	REPORTS	
	Rehabilitation of Laboratories in secondary schools	1	3											Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of rehabilitated laboratories in secondary schools	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Construction of Secondary Boarding Schools	0	4	1	1	1	1							Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of constructed secondary boarding schools	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Construction of Boarding bed spaces for	0	2		1			1						Ministry of Education, Council and	Number of boarding bed space	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION	QUARTERLY

	Secondary Schools													other stake holders	s for secondary schools	BOARD REPORTS	
	Construction of boarding/bed spaces for SEN at Secondary appropriate to age, sex and ability	1	3	1		1		1						Ministry of Education, Council and other stake holders	Number of constructed boarding bed spaces for SEN at Secondary	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Recruitment of secondary school teachers	693												Ministry of Education	Number of recruited secondary school teachers	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Recruitment of Secondary	18	46	2	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	Ministry of	Number of recruited	MUFULIRA DISTRICT	QUARTERLY

	School teachers qualified to provide Guidance and Counselling													Educational	ted guidance teachers in secondary schools	CT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	
	Support Orphaned and Vulnerable Children at Secondary	3476	45000											Ministry of Education	Number of supported Orphaned and vulnerable secondary school learners	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Provision of School Feeding Programme at Secondary School	19	25	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	Ministry of Education	Number of secondary schools offering	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD	QUARTERLY

															feeding programs	REPORTS	
	Procurement of Desks in Secondary Schools	9511	1271												Number of procured desks	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY
	Provision of Boarding School bursary support (CDF)													Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of learners on CDF bursary support	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY

	Establishment of Secondary Schools TEVET learning institutions implementation two tier system	10	22	2	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	22	Ministry of Education and TEVET A	Number of TEVET learning institutions on two tier system	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Training of learners in skills through the two-tier system at Secondary	78	2500	150	250	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	350	Ministry of Education	Number of trained learners	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
	Construction of workshops in Secondary Schools	6	16	2	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	2		Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of constructed workshops	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY

																REPORTS	
	Construction of lecturer's houses at CoE	20	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of constructed lecturers' houses	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY
	Construction of boarding/bed spaces for SEN at Tevet appropriate to age, sex and ability	0	24		24									Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of boarding spaces	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY
	Construction of boarding/b	800	1200		200	200	200	200	200	200				Ministry of Education,	Number of boarding	MUFULIRA DISTRICT	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY

	ed space at CoE														Council and other stakeholders	bed spaces constructed	EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CD F REPORTS	
	Construction of Boarding facilities at TEVET	0	240		48	48	48	48	48						Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of boarding facilities constructed	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CD F REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY
	Construction of workshops at TEVET	3	19												Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of workshops constructed at TEVET	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CD F	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY

																		REPORTS	
	Borehole sinking and installation water tank and stand at DEBS office	0	1	1										Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of boreholes	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY		
	Construction a wall fence at DEB office	0	1	1										Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Constructed wall fence at DEBS office	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CONF REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY		
	Expansion of DEB office	75%	25%											Ministry of Education,	Completed	MUFULIRA DISTRICT	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY		

															Council and other stakeholders	DEBS office	EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS/CDF REPORTS	
	Procurement of Computers for ICT lessons in Secondary Schools		540												Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of procured computers	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS AND CDF REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY
	Procurement of Computers for ICT lessons at TEVET	0	200	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20			Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of procured computers	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS AND CDF	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY	

																REPORTS	
	Procurement of Computers for ICT lessons at CoE	71	400	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40			Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of computers procured	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS AND CDF REPORTS	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY
Improved technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills	Provision Skills Programme in Secondary Schools and TEVET institutions	744	5000	330	500	500	500	500	500	500	500			Ministry of Education, Council and TEVETA	Number of improved technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills	Graduates from TEVETA institutions in Mufulira District	QUARTERLY
Provide Adult Education	OOSC center Established	1	3	1	1	1								Ministry of Education	Number of centre	MUFULIRA DISTRICT	QUARTERLY

	and operationalized													on, Council and other stakeholders	s offering adult education	CT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	
Develop capacity to train Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Skills	Training of Teachers and Lectures in Business Development	0	210	50	50	50	60							Mufulira College of Education, Higher learning institutions	Number of teachers and learners in business development skills	Graduates in Business Development from all Higher learning institutions in Zambia	ANNUALLY
Provide Alternative mode of learning	Establishment of Open and Distance learning centers for TEVET programmes	0	1											Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of established distance and open learning programs	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY

Provide digital system to learning institutions and management institutions	Installation of Digital Equipment at Primary, Secondary, Tevet, CoE and District education Board office	1	68	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	Smart Zambia , Ministry of Education	Number of digital equipment installed	Smart Zambia digital installation report	ANNUAL LY
Develop capacity to train Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Skills	Recruitment and management of specialized lecturers in TEVET courses	0	15		15										Ministry of Education	Number of recruited specialized lecturers	TEACHING SERVICE RECRUITMENT REPORT	ANNUAL LY
Improve human resource retention in the district	Construction of a University	1	1		1										Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Constructed university	NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT REPORT	ANNUAL LY

Improved technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills	Construction of TEVET centers in the District	1	3											Ministry of Education, Council and other stakeholders	Number of constructed TEVET centers	MUFULIRA DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD REPORTS	QUARTERLY
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Source: Ministry of Education

## 21.7 Land Use and Development

### 21.7.1 Planned Settlements

Goal: Reduced Illegal land acquisition by 2032																	
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency/ Dept.	Indicator	Information source	Frequency
<b>Objective: To improve by 100% the level of development control by land administrators by 2032</b>																	
1. Development control	Purchase a vehicle, GNSS equipment, Drones and hand-	30	100%	0	10	10	20	5	5	5	5	5	5	Ministry of local government and Rural Development,	Percentage of equipment purchased	Local Authority	Annually

	held GPS equipment.													Local Authority			
	Sensitization and awareness, Capacity building and orientation of planning inspectors	0	100%	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	Ministry of local government and Rural Development Local Authority	Number of sensitization campaigns and awareness meetings conducted	Local Authority	Quarterly
2.	Ensure all the land is titled Data capturing and survey, reconnaissance survey, land audits	20	100%	0	30	20	10	10	5	5	0	0	0	Ministry of local government and Rural Development Local Authority	Percentage of Data captured and Number of Surveys conducted	Local Authority	Annually

3. Issue Enforcement notices and implement planning by-laws (URP ACT)	Public meetings, printing brochures, radio programs, PA systems and council service chatter.	0	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Local Authority and ministry of lands	of conducted public meetings	Local Authority	Quarterly
4. Enhance survey and beaconing of all properties	Purchase of beaconing material and Vehicle.	50	100%	0	20	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	Local Authority and ministry of lands	Size of land beaconed	Local Authority	Once
	Site visits, beacon replacements and detail picking	30	100%	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	Local Authority and ministry of lands	Number of site visits and volume of details picked	Local Authority	Annually
<b>Objective: To Reduce the number of Unscrupulous land vendors by 50% by 2032</b>																	

1. Enhance ment of stakehol der engagem ent and participat ion in land use manage ment	Offer incentive to those who report the unscrupu lous people	0	50 %	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Local Authorit y and ministry of lands	percenta ge of offered incentive s from the total number of reported cases by the public	Local Author ity	Annu ally
2. To improve the level of communi cation and coordinat ion between the local authority and ministry of lands	Hold quarterly stakehold er meetings to come up with new strategies to curb the illegal activities	10	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Local Authorit y and ministry of lands	Number of quarterly meetings held	Local Author ity	Quart erly

3. Intensify stiff Penalties against land offenders	Prosecute offenders as stated in the URP act	10	100%											Local Authority and police service	Number of prosecuted offenders from the reported cases	Local Authority	Quarterly
<b>Objective: To 100% digitalize Land management and Planning processes by 2032</b>																	
1. To have an integrated land management system	Purchase unlimited internet	30	100%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	Local authority and all stakeholders involved	Amount of Internet purchased	Local Authority	Quarterly
	Procure old maps and latest imagery	40	100%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	Local authority and all stakeholders	Number of old maps and latest imagery procured	Local Authority	Once
	Digitalize data capturing	40	100%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	Local Authority	Number of data captured using digital equipment	Local Authority	Annually

	Procurement of IT and GIS system.	40	100 %	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	Local Authority	Number of procured IT and GIS system	Local Authority	Once
	Continuous maintenance of the system	0	100 %	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Local Authority	Number of times the system is maintained	Local Authority	Annually
<b>Objective: To digitalize Land management and Planning processes by 2032</b>																	
1. To promote adherence to land acquisition procedures	Community and stakeholder sensitization, meetings and public participation	20	100 %	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	Local authority and all stakeholders	Number of community and stakeholder meetings conducted	Local Authority	Quarterly

	Land use planning on time, follow land procedures (plan, number, survey and advertise)	30	100 %	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	Local authority and all stakeholders	Size of land planned	Local Authority	Annually
<b>Objective: Identification of 1000 hectares of land by the local authority by 2032</b>																	
To create local area plans and identifying new areas for development	Reconnaissance survey, headcount, detailed picking	20	100 %	0	20	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	Local authority and all stakeholders	Number of reconnaissance surveys taken	Local Authority	Annually
	Create land for 2 Dry ports	1	2	0	1									Local Authority	Number of dry ports opened	Local Authority	Annually
<b>GOAL 2: TO REDUCE ENCROACHMENT ON PROTECTED AREAS</b>																	
<b>Objective: To increase Education and Awareness by 50% by the year 2033</b>																	

Increase public awareness of the importance of protected areas and conservation value	Information campaigns, community meetings and workshops	30	100%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	Local authority, WARMA and ministry of green economy	Number of Campaigns conducted	Local Authority	Annually
<b>Objective: To enhance 100% enforcement and regulations adherence by 100% by 2033</b>																		
Implement strict zoning laws and enforcement mechanisms to ensure that developers cannot build on protected land	Using remote sensing technologies, such as satellites and drones to spot potential encroachments	0	100%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Local authority, WARMA and ministry of green economy	percentage of encroachments reduced	Local Authority	Quarterly
<b>Objective: To promote alternative development incentives by 50% by the year 2033</b>																		

Encourage sustainable land use practices that respect the boundaries of protected areas	Adopting agroforestry, which allows for food production without damaging protected land	0	2000	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	Local authority, WARMA and ministry of green economy	Number of trees planted	Local Authority	Annually
Develop alternative development incentives that do not involve building on protected land	Tax breaks or other financial incentives for developers who choose to develop in areas that are not protected.	0	100%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Local authority, WARMA and ministry of green economy	Percentage of encroachers offered tax breaks	Authority	Annually

**Source: Department of Development Planning**

### 21.2 Unplanned Settlements

<b>Objective: To actualize policies that support 200 SMEs and Cooperatives by 2032</b>																	
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency/ Dept.	Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
1. To link all SMEs and Cooperatives in settlements to CDF grants program	Stakeholder involvement in grant management and allocation	38	200	38	20	20	20	20	20	20	18	10	10	MLGRD, MOA, MLF, MSME	Number of stakeholder meetings held	Local Authority, housing department	Annually

2. To Educate settlement settlers to develop economically and use the grants on improving their livelihoods and housing	Sensitization	0	140	0	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	MMC, MOA, MLF, MSME	Number of sensitizations conducted	Local Authority, housing department	Annually
<b>Objective: To have 2 well planned settlements by 2032</b>																		
1. To facilitate for the construction of 200 low-cost decent affordable accommodation	MOUs with financial institutions and other stakeholders	0	200	0	0	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	MMC, MLG, PPP	Number of successful MOUs agreed	Local Authority, housing department	Annually

Upgrading of Kawama East and West settlements	Recognizing of settlements, Area Surveying, Numbering, and Formulation of area plans. Upgrading of Roads and drainages, piped water, sewerage network and police posts	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	MMC, MLGRD	Number of upgraded settlements	Local Authority, housing department	2
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**Source: Department of Housing**

### 21.3 Housing and Social Services

Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency/ Dept.	Indicator	Information source	Frequency
<b>Objective: Reduce piracy by the year 2032</b>																	
To involve stakeholders	To involve stakeholders	40	100	20	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Authority and Local Government	Reduced percentage of piracy	Local Authority	bi-annually
<b>Objective: To have adequate sports and recreation facilities and equipment by the year 2032</b>																	
Secure financial resource	Creation and rehabilitation of sports and recreation facilities and buying of equipment	3	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Local Government, Ministry of Community Development, ZESCO, MWSCo	Number of sports and recreation facilities created and rehabilitated	Local Government, Ministry of Community Development, ZESCO, MWSCo	bi-annually

<b>Objective: To create and rehabilitate the skills training centre by the year 2032</b>																	
Secure financial resource	Creation and rehabilitation of skills training center	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Local Government and NGOs PPP	Percentage and number of skills training centers created and rehabilitated	Ministry of Local Government and NGOs PPP	Annually
<b>Objective: To establish new libraries and rehabilitate existing libraries by the year 2032</b>																	
Establish new libraries and rehabilitate existing ones	Construction and rehabilitation of libraries	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MMC, NGO, PPP	Number of constructed and created Libraries	MMC, NGO, PPP	Annually
<b>Objective: To have a clean and conducive environment by the year 2032</b>																	
To have a clean and conducive environment	Vegetation control, landscaping, planting of trees	30	100	10	10	10	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	MLG, MLNR, MMC, NGO	Percentage of clean environment	MLG, MLNR, MMC, NGO	bi-annually

*Source: Department of Housing*

**21.8 Community Development**

<b>Goal: To enhance provision of adequate economic empowerment to developmental groups in the district by 2032</b>																	
Strategies	Activities	Base line	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency /Dept.	Indicator	Information source	Frequency
<b>Objective: To develop a 100% Departmental Plan for Integrated Development Approach by 2024</b>																	

1. Collect Baseline Data	Gathering of existing technical information from stakeholders, identifying co-operation gaps, and incorporating and consolidating departmental integrated work plan	0	100%	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Community Dev Ministry of local governm ent &	Percentage of gathered information	MCDS S, Min of Local government	1
Objective: <b>To Improve Women Empowerment to Developmental Groups from 22% to 80% by 2032</b>																	
Provide community resource centers and furniture in	Build 5 Community Resource Centers in Mokambo , Murundu, Mutundu, Mupambe	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0		MCDSS, Min. of Local Gov, Min. of Edu, ZESCO, MWSC	Number of resource centers built	MCDS S, Min of Local government	5

sub-centers	and Luansobe communities																
	Conduct community awareness against gender inequality, and increasing aspirations of women and girls in decision making	5	300	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	MCDSS, Local Authority, NGOs	Number of community engagements conducted	MCDS S, Min of Local government	4
Provide trainings in Income Generating Activities	Conduct entrepreneurship trainings for gender development groups in sub-centers	5	100%	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	MCDSS, Min. of Local Gov	Number of entrepreneurship trainings conducted	MCDS S, Min of Local government	3

<b>Objective: To increase the number of Food Security Pack beneficiaries from 1214 to 5000 by 2032</b>																	
Increase the number of vulnerable but viable beneficiaries	Conduct community sensitizations, identify and recruit vulnerable but viable farmer household	1214	5000		0	757	0	757	0	757	0	758	0	MCDSS, MoLG, Min. of Liv & Fisheries MoA, NGOs	Number of community sensitizations conducted	MCDS S, Min of Local government	1
Improved Food Security in Households	Train Food Security Pack beneficiaries in Climate Smart Agriculture to increase production and productivity	0	100%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	MCDSS, Min. of Agriculture, Min. of LG, FAO ADB	Percentage of trained food security beneficiaries	MCDS S, Min. of Agriculture, Min. of LG, FAO ADB	1

<b>Objective: To reduce adult literacy rates from 68% to 30% by 2032</b>																	
Provide adequate adult learning facilities	Purchase unlimited teaching materials	0	100%	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	MCDSS, Min. of Edu, Local Gov, UNESCO	Percentage of unlimited teaching materials purchased	MCDSS, Local Authority	1
	Procure desks, tables, chairs and chalk boards	0	100%	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	MCDSS, Min. of Edu, Local Gov, UNESCO	percentage of procured desks, tables, chairs and boards	MCDSS, Min. of Edu, Local Gov, UNESCO	1
	Provide wages to adult literacy instructors	0	40		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	MCDSS, Min. of Edu, Local Gov, UNESCO	Number of instructors receiving wages	MCDSS, Min. of Edu, Local Gov, UNESCO	1
<b>Goal: To Provide Efficient and Effective Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Protection Programmes by 2032</b>																	

Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Agency /Dept.	Indicator	Information source	Frequency
Objective: To Provide Adequate Management of Sustainable development by 2032																	
Partner with stakeholders	Purchase of Motor Vehicle (Land Cruiser)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		MCDSS, World Bank, GIZ	Number of purchased motor vehicle	MCDS S, World Bank, GIZ	1

Source: Department of Housing

## 21.9 Public Infrastructure

### 21.10 Public Health

Objective: To effectively and efficiently manage garbage in the district in order to have a clean and healthy environment by 2032																	
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Plan Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Responsible Institution	Indicator	Information source	Frequency
Placement of skip bins in all refuse	Procurement of skip loader truck and	0	45	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Authority	Number of skip bins	Local Authority	Annually

collectio n points	skip bins																
	Procure ment of a Refuse compact or truck	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	Local Authori ty	Number of Refuse compact or truck	Local Authori ty	1
Securing of land for landfill	Fencing of the Dumpsite	0	100 %	0	10 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Authori ty	Percent age of fence constru cted	Local Authori ty	quarte rly
	Constru ction of Ablutio n Block and Change room	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Local Authori ty	Number of ablution blocks constru cted	Local Authori ty	Bi- Annua l
	Provisio n of weighbr idge	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Authori ty	Number of weigh bridge constru cted	Local Authori ty	1

	Sinking of a borehole	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Authority	Number of boreholes	Local Authority	1
Train ward development committees on sustainable waste management	Sustainable solid waste management	30	100%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	Local Authority	Percentage of sustainable solid waste management	Local Authority	quarterly
<b>Objective: To promote and maintain high standards of public health so as to achieve a Clean, Green and Healthy Campaign Mufulira by 2032</b>																	
Provide adequate tools for all wards	Procurement of cleaning tools	40	100%	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Local Authority	percentage of tools bought	Local Authority	quarterly

Hold monthly radio community sensitization and engagement programs	Hold monthly radio community sensitization and engagement programs	0	480	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	Local Authority	Number of sensitizations and community engagements conducted	Local Authority	Monthly
<b>Objective: To effectively manage the administration of cemeteries, crematoria and burial services in order to ensure safe and sanitary disposal of human remains by 2032</b>																		
Construction of ablution blocks	Cemetery sanitation and maintenance	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Authority	Number of ablution blocks constructed	Local Authority	Bi-Annual
Procurement of mobile toilets	Cemetery sanitation and maintenance	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Authority	Number of mobile toilets	Local Authority	quarterly

To provide appropriate transportation of human remains	Procurement of a hearse	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Authority	Number of hearses	Local Authority	1
To provide mourner shelters	Procure tents and garden chairs	0	100	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Authority	Number of tents and chairs purchased	Local Authority	2
<b>Objective; To control dog population in order to prevent rabies and reduce dog bite cases by 2032</b>																		
To register all the dogs in the district	Eliminate all unvaccinated dogs		100 %	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Local Authority	Percentage of eliminated dogs	Local Authority	quarterly
	Procure registration materials	30	100 %	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	Local Authority	Percentage of procured materials	Local Authority	quarterly	

### 21.11 Agriculture

		Objective: To increase crop productivity by 20% per year in order to improve food security by 2032																
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Responsible Institution	Indicator	Information source	Frequency
Increase agriculture extension delivery methods	Conduct training in climate smart agriculture production	17 camps	13 camps	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Agriculture/MMC	Number of farmers trained	MoA	60 trainings per quarter
	Construction of camp houses	3	27	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	Ministry of Agriculture/MMC	Number of camp houses constructed	MoA	3 houses per year
Improve soil fertility	Encourage farmers to apply lime	20%	70%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Ministry of Agriculture	Number of farmers adopting lime	MoA	60 trainings per quarter

																application			
	Procurement of portable soil testing kits	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Agriculture/MMC	Number of soil testing kits procured	MoA	once
	Training farmers in conservation farming methods	10%	50%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	Ministry of Agriculture	Number of farmers trained	MoA	60 trainings per quarter	
Promote irrigation agriculture	Training farmers in wetland utilization and simple weir construction	50%	90%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	Ministry of Agriculture	Number of farmers trained	MoA	60 trainings per quarter	

**Source: Department of Agriculture**

## 21.12 Livestock and Fisheries

		<b>Objective: INCREASE LIVESTOCK AND FISH PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY IN MUFULIRA DISTRICT BY 2032</b>																
Strategies	Activities	Baseline	Target	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Responsible Institution	Indicator	Information source	Frequency
Facilitate Livestock Exports	Effectively construct Modern Livestock Market at Mokambo Boarder	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and Local authority	Number of livestock market constructed	MLF	1
Enhancing extension service	Effectively procure reliable extension up to date technologies (computers and accessories,	5	20	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and Local	Number of farmers adopting lime	MLF	Bi-annually

delivery	and projectors), internet services, and actualize the Kobo/& M-lais extension platforms.														authority	application		
	Effectively procure motorized equipment to help improve extension delivery	10	50	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and Local authority	Number of motorized equipment	MLF	Annually
	Procure of the ground extension tools and equipment's	5	30	0	10	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and Local authority	Number of ground extension services	MLF	Quarterly

	Procurement of motor bikes for 30 wards	0	30	0	10	10	10	0		0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and Local authority	Number of motorbikes	MLF	Quarterly
Shift resources to key drivers of the Livestock Industry	Intensify extension Delivery on Mechanized Production in collaboration with the Private sector	20	100%	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and Local authority	Percentage of Intensified and mechanized production	MLF	Annually
Disease Control	procure Mobile test kits, Mobile Phones for M-Lais platform, radio station and increase surveillances through check points	20%	100%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	0%	0%	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and Local authority	Percentage of mobile test kits	MLF	Annually

	Rehabilitating/ constructing dip tanks Quarantine facilities and anima disease check points	5	15	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Livestoc k and Fisherie s and Local authorit y	Numbe r of livestoc k facilitie s	MLF	Bi- annu ally
	Reduce illegal movement of animas		10 0%	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	MFL/M oA/MoC	Perce ntage of illegal movem ents of livestoc k	MFL/M oA/MoC	Ann ually	
Increase Livestock Diversification away from maize	intensify extension Delivery on the promotion of the use of the E-voucher on fish and Livestock inputs in collaboration with the private agro-Suppliers	30%	60 %	10 %	5 %	10 %	10 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	MFL/M oA/MoC	Perce ntage of E- vouche r benefic iaries accessi ng livestoc k inputs	MFL/M oA/MoC	Bi- annu ally	

Stock and restock large and small livestock.	1717	5000	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	MFL/Private-NGO partners /CoMD	Number of large and small livestock	MFL/Private-NGO partners /CoMD	Bi-annually
construction of a satellite Artificial Insemination Centre	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MFL/Private-NGO partners	Number of satellite artificial insemination center	MFL	3
forage and range land establishments	0	5	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MFL/Private-NGO partners	Number of forage land established	MFL	Annually
sensitize and conduct annual Animal TB Surveillance	40%	80%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	MFL	Percentage of Sensitizations conducted	MFL	Annually

	sensitize and conduct mass Vaccination for Rabies.	60%	100%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	MFL	Number of rabies vaccinations	MFL	Bi-annually
	establishments of satellite Milk Collection centers		5	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	MFL/Private-NGO Partners/MMC	Established satellite milk collection centers	MFL	Annually	
	constriction of one Government Hatchery in the District	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MFL/Private-NGO Partners/MMC	Hatchery place identified	MFL	1	
Enhance Fish Production	effectively facilitate and establish fish farms for 300 farmers	0	300	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	GRZ, ZAEDP, Co-operating Partners	Number of farmers	MFL	Annually	

	create market Linkages and Link farmers to Credit facilities and lending agencies		2000	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	CEEC, ZAEDP, MFL, Co-operating partners	Number of farmers	MFL	Annually
	conduct market surveillance and intensify on boarder and road patrols.		14400	1440	1440	1440	1440	1440	1440	1440	1440	1440	1440	1440	MFL, ZNFU, ZAEDP, CEEC	Number of market surveillance conducted	MFL	Annually

**Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries**

### 21.13 Social Welfare

<b>Objective: To enhance low juvenile delinquency levels in the district by 2032</b>																	
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Plan Target</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>Responsible Institution</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Information source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>

To provide Welfare Halls for juveniles by 2032	Construction of Welfare Halls	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MCDSS , Local Authority, MWS & NGO	Number of halls for juvenile	MCDSS	1
To capacity build beneficiaries of social protection programmes by 2032	Capacity building	0	100 %	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	MCDSS & NGO	Number of beneficiaries receiving capacity building	MCDSS	Quarterly

**Ministry of Social Welfare**

21.14 Governance

Goal: Reduce crime by 2032																	
Strategies	Activities	Base line	Tar get	20 23	20 24	20 25	20 26	20 27	20 28	20 29	20 30	20 31	20 32	Respon sible Agency /Dept.	Indica tor	Inform ation source	Frequ ency
<b>Objective: To provide adequate police services by 20323</b>																	
Improve police mobility	<b>Purchasing of 5 motor vehicles</b>		5	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of home affairs and Local Authority	Numbe r of vehicle s	Zambia Police Service	Annu ally
Increase Motor and Foot patrols along the Congo DR-Zambia Boundary and the Border Crossing	<b>More funds and patrols to curb crime along Mokambo boarder</b>	50	10 0%	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	Zambia Police Service	Percen tage of Patrols	Zambia Police Service	Month ly

Construct ion and rehabilita tion of police infrastruc ture	Constructio n and Rehabilitatio n of more police post and upgrading/e xpanding existing one		10	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Home affairs, Local Govern ment and Local Authorit y	Numbe r of Police posts rehabil itated and constr ucted	Zambia Police Service	Annu ally
Enhance and set up electronic system	Purchase full IT system, training of officers and maintenanc e	20	10 0%	0	30	20	10	10	5	5	0	0	0	Ministry of local governm ent and Rural Develop ment Local Authorit y	Percen tage of Data captur ed and Numbe r of Survey s conduc ted	Land Audits reports	Annu ally	

3.Issue Enforcement notices and implement planning by-laws (URP ACT)	Public meetings, printing brochures, radio programs, PA systems and council service charter.	10	100%	0	20	20	20	10	10	10	0	0	0	Zambia Police Service	percentage of police stations and posts equipped with IT system	Zambia Police Service	Bi-Annually
Recruitment of more Police officers	Recruiting Police Officers		70	0	40	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	Ministry of home affairs	Number of officers	Zambia police and ministry of home affairs	2
<b>Goal: To decongest the correctional facility by the year 2032</b>																	
<b>Objective: Increase the facility bed spaces, water supply and skills development</b>																	

Water reticulation	Sinking of 03 bore bores 02 with full water reticulation at the main Facility and 01 at the Farm	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Prisons service and Local Authority	Number of Boreholes and water reticulation	Correctional facility	3
Construction more cells/dormitories	Construction of five (05) more cells		6	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Home affairs and prisons service	Number of Cells and domes constructed	Correctional Facility	6
Construction of workshops	Construct 04 workshops for bricklaying, Metal Fab, Carpentry and Tailoring	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local Authority and ministry of home affairs	Number of workshops	Correctional Facility	4

Construct ion of classroo ms	Constructin g 1 by 3 classroom block	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Local authorit y, DEBS and Home affairs	Numbe r of classro oms	Correct ional Facility	1
<b>Objective: Enhance and diversify production unit by the year 2032</b>																	
Building of fish ponds	Constructio n of 04 fish ponds	3	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Correcti onal facility	Numbe r of fish ponds	Correct ional Facility	4
To start chicken raring projects	Constructio n of Poultry house and equipping them	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Home affairs, local authorit y and correcti onal facility	Numbe r of poultry house	Correct ional facility	3

Purchase of new vehicle and motor bikes	Purchasing of 02 Motor Vehicles and 02 motor bikes	1	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Prisons service and Local Authority	Number of vehicles and motor bikes	Correctional Facility	4
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**Source: Department of Legal Services**

## **22.0 Spatial Development Framework**

### **22.1 Introduction**

In coming up with the Mufulira Spatial Development Framework, the land use/spatial component of the IDP was considered. A review of formulated objectives, strategies and programmes was undertaken. The strategies, programmes and projects of the Development Framework are directed towards:

- Self-sustaining city with a diversified economy in the area of climate smart agriculture and agro processing, afforestation, re-afforestation and manufacture of stock feed for livestock
- Vibrant mining industry adding value in form of finished products from copper, silica, chrome
- Identify sub-district areas that should develop into smart township standard.
- Acquire, preserve and improve tourism sites and hospitality
- Efficiently provided services to sustain old and new industrial developments

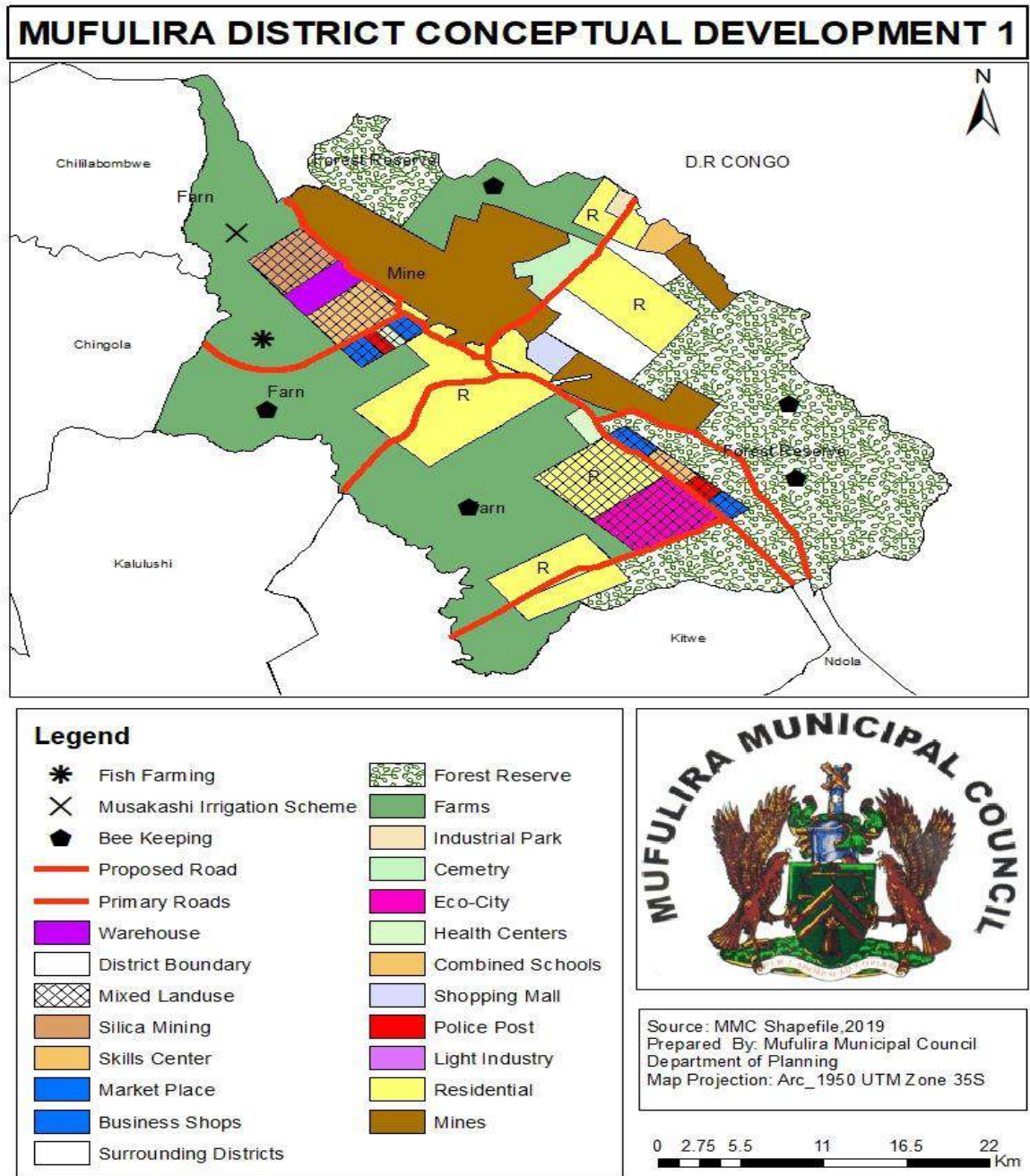
### **22.2 Alternative Spatial Development (Agrarian City)**

THE District is rich with available land for agriculture and housing development. Therefore, it has potential to grow and develop. The alternative Scenario focuses on Industrialization and Agrarian-Business. Creation of an industrial park and farming blocks in Mutundu, Kafironda and Mokambo will contribute to the expansion of the district. It will also bring a diversified economy. Rather than solely depending on mining as a District, the District will diversify by forming farming blocks that can be managed by ZNS to contribute to the food basket as well as the district farmers. An industrial park will also contribute to value addition of any products produced within the district.

Despite Mufulira district been the Host to the largest underground mine in Zambia that has rich in copper ore deposits and having the life span of over 70 years, the focus of this scenario is the diversification for the district economy from copper mining dependence to agriculture. Mopani Copper Mine in Mufulira currently employs a labor force of over 4,000 inclusive of those on contract but the proposed scenario hope to change that status. With that background, Mufulira IDP first scenario will focus on the growth centers/nodes dependent on agro business. This development scenario takes into account the economic needs of Mufulira. As well a focus on Industries and other amenities that ensure the optimal functionality of the district.

The major growth center proposed in Mufulira is in Butondo and Kafironda wards. Kafironda wards growth point will be dependent agriculture. African Explosives which manufacture explosives for use in mining.

**Figure 24: Alternative Scenario (Agrarian City)**



**Source: Department of Development Planning**

**Corridor of Development**

**Investment Corridor**

- A road has been proposed with from Luansobe road connecting to Chingola district. This is seen as an investment corridor facilitating the areas around as it is agriculture, mining and business oriented. The farms around the area will need good transport roads to ensure the produce reaches the market in time, especially for quick perishable

goods like vegetables. This road will also facilitate the movement of people between the districts as Chingola offers a good and huge market as it has easy access to towns like Chililabombwe, which happens to be boarder town (Kasumbalesa) and Kitwe which is a vast growing city. This investment corridor will ensure productivity and efficiency in the delivery of goods and services. This investment corridor will enable people to reallocate to this line of rail as it will offer business opportunities to the locals.

### **Skills Development Centre**

Mufulira district is a place of abundance when it comes to resources but mismanagement of these resources can lead to a district looking in lack of investment opportunities. Therefore, as a district, we propose a Skills Development Centre that will offer and educate the locals on some of the investment opportunities that can be undertaken within the district. As we all know that not everyone has the opportunity to attain a tertiary education as it proves to be somehow expensive for some of the locals and as a district we say, this hindrance shall not be a standstill for some people. The Skills Development Centre will offer skills like Carpentry, Agriculture, Fish farming, low-scale mining, business and so many other more. This will in turn reduce the number of locals not having a skill and do nothing in the name of “expensive education”, which also reduce on the poverty levels within the district.

The Skills Development Centre will offer programs that ensures that locals that wish to obtain a skill can attend and use it as an empowerment scheme for the local community. As we all can and should agree, not every citizen has the opportunity of attaining high levels of education and hence, the Skills Development Centre enables those individuals that wish to join and acquire skills in Carpentry, Agriculture, Small scale mining, Fish farming and many more.

### **Small-Scale Mining**

The amount of minerals that can be extracted in a certain location can be exhausted after sometime. Large scale mining within the district by (Mopani Copper Mines) can provide temporary local employment even though it also competes for the use of land, water, forests and other local resources against local communities and most likely the local communities will lose. It is for this reason that the silica mining is being proposed as a give back to the affected communities.

Running of the Silica mine would facilitate for the high rates of unemployment experienced within the district. This mining activity will work hand-in-hand with the Skills Development Centre which will educate the locals on best practices and on how well this Silica mining will be done, taking into consideration Environmental and Safety measures.

### **Warehouse**

Warehousing allows for timely delivery and optimized distribution, leading to increased labour productivity and greater customer satisfaction. It also helps reduce errors and damage in the order fulfillment process. It also prevents goods from getting lost or stolen during handling.

The provision of warehouses will facilitate the storing of products from the development projects undertaken within the district. These warehouses will also act as a safe place for equipment used in these development projects. Warehouses foster the awaiting of

transportation to the markets or sometimes act as markets for those that can manage, can go and purchase from the warehouse directly.

### **Light Industry**

- The district is blessed with vast forest reserves and these can be utilized economically. With a well reforestation program, as the district we proposed a Light Industry (Sawmills) that happen to be a great resource to the district and to the country at large. This will also improve on the employment rate within the district and putting these industries within the forest reserve will facilitate on the depopulation program as the district's many settlements are centrally located which also increases on the pollution generated within the district.

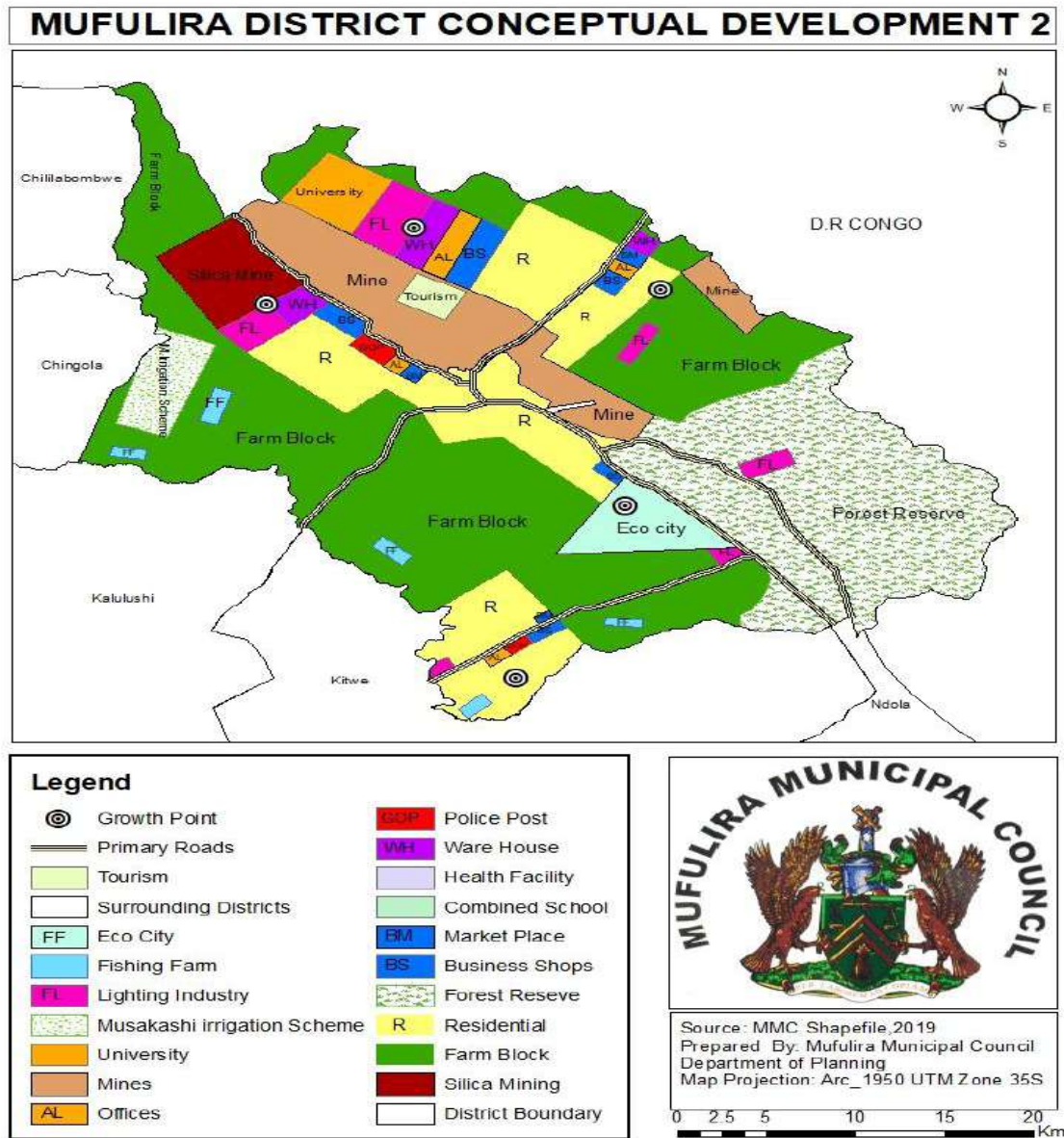
### **Farms**

- Farmers are responsible for all crops and livestock that are needed for us to survive. Without food, the world would slowly die and farmer work hard every day to keep plenty of crops and animal products in the market.
- The district proposes that the allocation of farms within the district should be under rotation as this will enable people to work hard in fear that the farms will be allocated to someone else, if no substantial produces are seen. The district also wants to move away from this system of seasonal farming and venture into farming whole year round. The proposition of Musakashi irrigation scheme is a good example, this will facilitate plenty of crops being produced by farmers as they do not have to wait for the rains.
- These farm blocks should also be allocated to individuals that have at least attained a certificate from the Skills Development Centre which will more like be an empowering scheme but empowering those that have learnt the best practices of Agriculture from the Development Centre. Agriculture is very important to the district and to the country at large.

### **Industrial Park**

- Industrial parks are paramount for the growth of small and middle-sized enterprises in developing economies. Industrial parks are an ideal catalyst for industrialization and economic development. They help put into place an infrastructure that fosters and attracts entrepreneurs of all scale and size. Mokambo area is vast growing because it is a border area.

### 22.3 Alternative Spatial Development (Progressive Urban)



**Source: Department of Development Planning**

#### Development Corridor

The development corridor has been proposed to take place along the existing main or primary roads within the Mufulira district. Which are;

- Mufulira-Kitwe Road
- Mufulira-Kitwe Mukuba Road
- Mufulira-Ndola Road
- Old Mufulira-Ndola Road
- Mukambo Road

- Chililabombwe-Luansobe Road

This is to attract investment and generate economic activities within a contiguous region, on the foundation of an efficient transportation system. They are meant to provide two important inputs for competitiveness: lower distribution costs and high-quality real estate.

The corridor approach for industrial development primarily takes advantage of the existence of proven, inherent and underutilized economic development potential within the region.

Apart from the development of infrastructure, long-term advantages to business and industry along the corridor include benefits arising from smooth access to the industrial production units, decreased transportation and communications costs, improved delivery time and reduction in inventory cost. The strategy of an industrial corridor is thus intended to develop a sound industrial base, served by competitive infrastructure as a prerequisite for attracting investments into export-oriented industries and manufacturing.

#### Farm Blocks

The introduction of farm blocks to be allocated in the peri-urbans of the district has been proposed in this development conceptual framework. The introduction of farm blocks in the district is to facilitate agricultural land and rural development and encourage private sector investment.

#### Silica Mining

Silica Mining has been proposed in Luansobe ward of the district because of the availability of the silica in the area. The silica mine will act as a growth point for development in the area, this will attract investors to invest in the silica mining and other supporting industries and developmental activities, such as processing industries, manufacturing, agriculture etc. it will also provide employment to the local people.

#### Tourism

Mufulira has the potential to improve tourism to attract tourist to visit the tourism sites, such as Lumangwe falls, Dag Hammarskjold Crash Site Memorial, Mumbuluma Falls, and Copperbelt Museum (Museum devoted to local mining and culture). Which are within the district, as a district we have proposed a new tourism site along the bottomless stream near Mukambo area.

Tourism is a social cultural, social and economic phenomenal which entails the movement of people to countries or places out of their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes.

This will attract investors to build hotels and lodges within the area, hence providing employment opportunities for the local people and it will also act as a growth point for social and economic development.

#### Fish Farming

Mufulira has the potential to do fish farming due to its vast of land and water bodies.

Fish farming involves commercial breeding of fish, usually food in the tanks or artificial enclosures such as fish ponds. It is particular type of aquaculture, which is controlled and harvesting of aquatic animals such as fish, molluscs and so on, in natural or pseudo-natural environment.

Small-scale fisheries and aquaculture have come to employ over 41 million people all over the world, with the majority of those people in developing countries. Many people have and their communities have benefitted from joining the growing industry, especially as capture fisheries increasingly reach their capacity. For maize-dependent, malnourished communities in rural Zambia, a lack of diversified income and adequate sources of nutrition has created a vicious cycle of poverty and malnutrition. Zambia produces the largest number of fish produce in sub-Saharan Africa, but the reach of fish production has yet to take root in many rural communities. People do not yet have the money or awareness to pursue alternate sources of incomes and nourishment, but there is massive potential for small-scale fisheries in rural Zambia, and the benefits a family-owned fish farm reach beyond the household to the surrounding community.

Hence as a district we have proposed for fish farming in Luansobe, Murundu, Mokambo and Mutundu areas of the district. This will act as income earning for the local people and improve, they living standards, it will also facilitate the social and economic development of Peri-urbans in the district.

#### Light Industry

Light industry is usually less capital intensive, is more of consumer-oriented than business-oriented. Light industry facilitates typically have less environmental impact than those associated with heavy industry, and zoning laws are more likely to permit light industry near residential areas. It is the production of small consumer goods. One economic definition states that light industry is a manufacturing activity that uses moderate amounts of partially processed materials to produce items of relatively high value per unit weight.

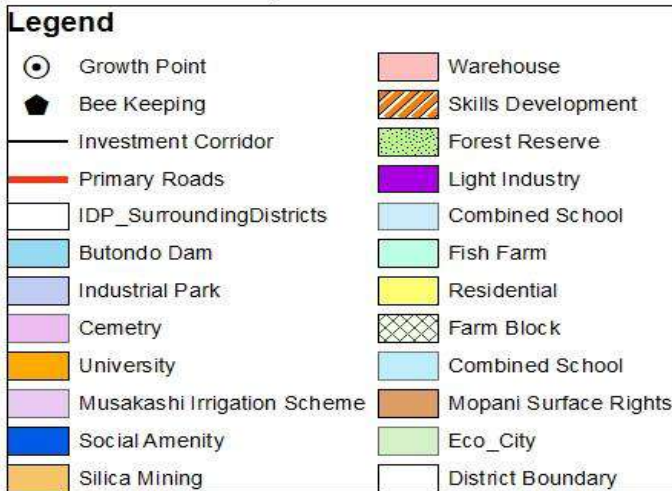
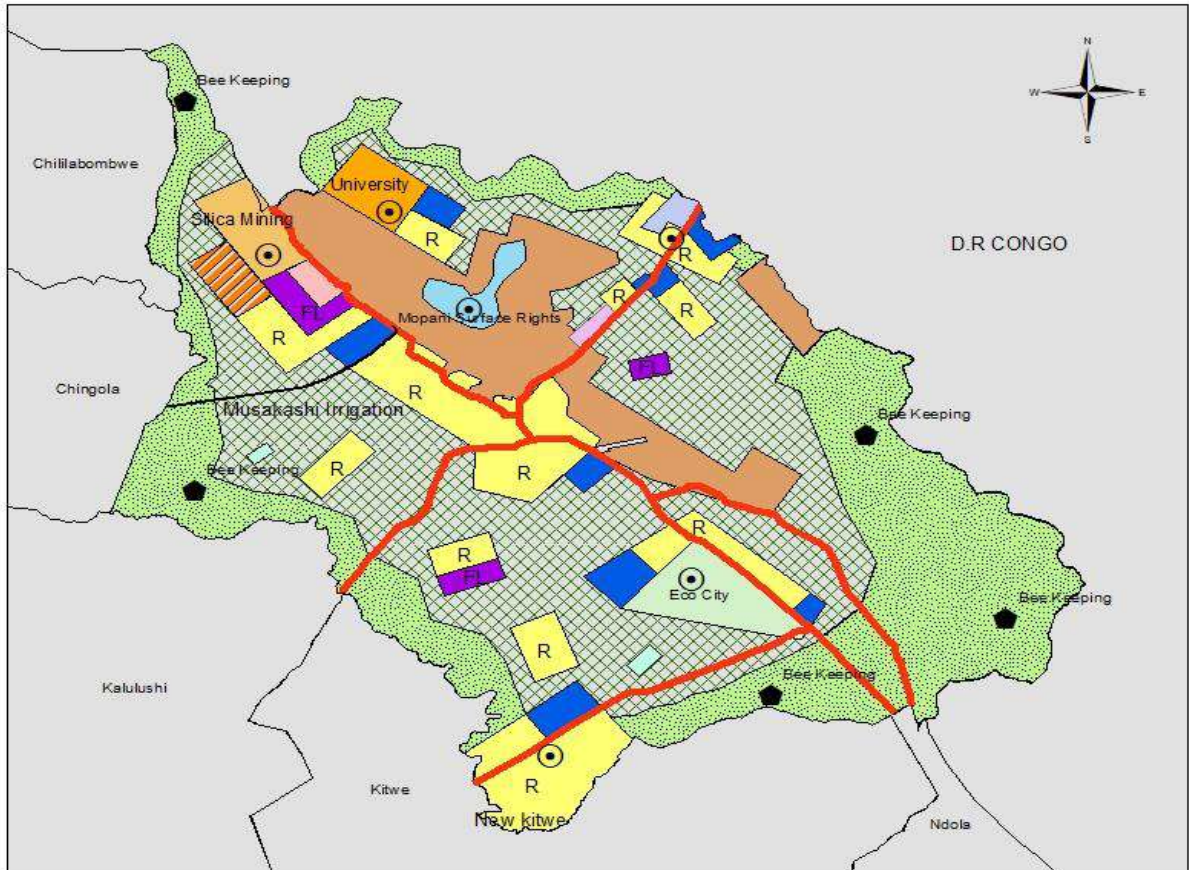
Hence light industries have been proposed in all the growth points, as it's environmentally friendly. Light industries will facilitate for social and economic development the proposed growth points. It will also provide employment in the district.

#### Recommendations

It recommended that innovative policy interventions should be created to support agricultural development. This can be achieved be following a multi stakeholder approach through involving private, public and non-profit sectors such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors. Also refer to the attached appendix.

**22.4 Chosen Spatial Development Scenario (Agricultural and Economic Powerhouse)**

**MUFULIRA DISTRICT CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT 3**



**Source: Department of Development Planning**

**Gaps and Differences in the Development Conceptual Two Scenarios**

Mufulira district final conceptual development brings together aspects of the first conceptual development plan and the second conceptual development plan taking into consideration the gaps left between the two conceptual development maps. The final conceptual development plan adopts the concept of the “Garden City”, “Neighborhood Planning”, Giddensian Triad” and “Ekistics”.

### **Garden City**

The Garden City movement is a method of urban planning in which self-contained communities are surrounded by greenbelts, containing proportionate areas of residences, industry and agriculture. The idea was initiated in 1898 by Ebenezer Howard in the United Kingdom and aims to capture the primary benefits of a countryside environment and a city environment while avoiding the disadvantages presented by both.

As can be seen on the map below, the district is being surrounded by forest reserves and most of the settlements are close to farm blocks. Thriving green spaces creates habitats for wildlife, help cool our cities protect against flooding and connect people to nature, as well as delivery of economic value through enterprise, jobs and Tourism.

### **Giddensian Triad**

Giddensian Triad is a concept by Patrick Geddes which talked about the relation between people and places and their impacts on each other. People may not just need to have a shelter, but they also do have a need for food, work and some social life. They also need some entertainment.

### **Neighborhood Planning**

Neighborhood Planning is a form of urban planning through which professional urban planners and communities seek to shape new and existing neighborhoods. It denotes the process of creating a physical neighborhood plan, for example, participatory planning or an ongoing process through which neighborhood affairs are decided. The first step in planning for a neighborhood is to define boundaries of the neighborhood. Neighborhoods can be difficult to define geographically, although neighborhood planning can work with all scales of area, from urban neighborhoods to rural areas. The process of defining boundaries can sometimes be problematic, for example, if some areas do not want certain streets or houses to be included within a neighborhood boundary.

### **Ekistics Town Planning**

Ekistics is the science of human settlements including regional, city, community planning and dwelling design. Its major incentive was the emergence of increasingly large and complex conurbations (a continuous aggregation of built-up urban communities), tending even to a worldwide city. In terms of outdoor creation, the term Ekistics relationship is used to describe one’s relationship with the natural world and how they view the resources within it.

The notion of a Ekistics implies that understanding the interaction between and within human groups; infrastructure, agriculture, shelter, function (job) in conjunction with their environment directly affects their well-being (individual and collective).

The IDP Chosen scenario is concentrated on the three growth areas namely: Mokambo Border area, Ndeke Area, and the Kafue Park, located in the South East of the District. These areas are being considered to be the future growth of Mufulira District in the next Ten (10) and public investment such as social amenities will be directed to those areas.

### **22.5 Growth Points in Mufulira**

Mufulira District is inclined growth towards the South East. The district has therefore, made attempts to decongest overcrowded major Towns by developing growth points. The effort is to equally distribute spatial development in urban and rural areas. (Chirisa et al., 2013; Dzvimo et al., 2017). The growth point policy is a noble idea since it is aimed to decongest the Towns and promote the development of rural areas (Nasper, 1988; Nleya et al., 2017). Use of growth points stimulates industrial growth and employment opportunities. These growth points are supposed to attract people to the rural areas by availing economic and social features that people would normally seek in cities. These are proposed in Mokambo off Mokambo Road and Mutundu along Mufulira- Ndola Road. The district has had development concentrated mainly on the Town center and as such no equality in the distribution of socio-economic services and uneven distribution of development. Growth poles in this effect will stimulate growth in the outskirts of the Town and most peripheral areas will benefit from the industrialization outward growth of the city.

Mufulira District is also a border town, therefore because of its lucrative position. The district is presented with a lot of great potential for economic trade and commerce opportunities for instance transaction costs, income opportunities and market for produce.

#### ***Corridor of Development***

The development corridor of the chosen scenario has a busy road from Ndola to Mansa through the Congo Pedicle Road. The road is important as it provides a direct shortcut for people travelling from the Copperbelt Province and neighboring provinces to the Luapula Province in northern Zambia. The Ndola- Mokambo- Mufulira road is currently under rehabilitation and The Mokambo-Chembe Road commonly known as Pedicle Road maintained by Zambia through Congolese territory. The road is from Mufulira, through the Mokambo border into the Congo Pedicle Area of DR Congo, to the Levy Mwanawasa Bridge at the Chembe border post, with the road continuing to the town of Mansa (capital of Luapula Province). The section from Mufulira Town Centre to the Congo Border is designated as the M5 Road.

As the Congo Pedicle Road provides a shorter route to the Luapula Province, it makes the M4 road an important road, as it is the only road that provides the rest of the Copperbelt Province with access to the town of Mufulira. Despite being in a poor condition, both the short western section from Kitwe to Mufulira and the long eastern section from Ndola to Mufulira are declared as important roads.

The Nodes sites the Mokambo-Ndola M4 and M5 highway, have been identified as Mokambo Border, which has potential for economic activities, and Ndeke area, which has potential for Infrastructure Development and industrialization.

**22.6 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals to Improve, Maintain or Protect the Environmental, Social and Economic Aspects of Development.**

The implementation and success of the IDP will mainly depend on the national planning law, the Urban and Regional Planning Act. Various policies such as the Housing policy and the Land Policy will be critical to the Plan. Using these laws and policies, the plan is expected to improve, maintain or protect the environmental, social and economic aspects of development. The following policies and laws are expected to

POLICY/LAW	RELEVANCE
<i>The Urban and Regional Planning Act 2015</i>	
<i>Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011;</i>	<p>The act provides for the protection of the environment and control pollution, so as to provide for the health and welfare of persons, animals, plants and the environment.</p> <p>When it comes to Land Use Planning, the IDP is expected to comply to this Act by ensuring that Environmental Impact Assessments are done before undertaking any Land use Planning activities.</p>

**Source: Department of Development Planning**

- Which provides for the formulation of an IDP and gives guidelines on the same. It defines what development is and states process and procedures for development. It also specifies the issues to be considered in an application for development permits including social and environmental considerations. It also gives the Local authority to design their own Zoning Codes according to their spatial consideration.
- **The Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019;** which provides for an integrated local government system and thus establishes the Local Authority with defined functions as set out in the First Schedule of the Act. These functions give the Local Authority the mandate to control Developmental Activities in the District as well as conserve and protect natural resources in doing so. This Also gives the Local Authority the power to make by laws on specific issues affecting the district.
- Which provides for integrated environmental management and the protection and conservation of the environment and the sustainable management and use of natural resources. The Act also provides for

**22.7 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Specific Protection Zones, Areas of Environmental Sensitivity or Cultural and Historical Importance for Disaster Management Purposes.**

The chosen scenario contains several environmentally sensitive areas which will need protection. The IDP will depend on the strength of The Forest Act of 2015 which provides for the participation of local communities, local authorities, traditional institutions, non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders in sustainable forest management. The Act further, provides for the conservation and use of forests and trees for the sustainable management of forests ecosystems and biological diversity

During the implementation of the IDP, international protocols and agreements will be observed as enshrined in the Forest Act. Such agreements are

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Water Fowl Habitat
- The Convention on Biological Diversity
- The Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification

### **22.8 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for the Protection of National and Regional Interests, Policies and Guidelines.**

Land together with water, are a basic natural resource available in the district to spur economic development and diversification. If combined, it can produce other valuable resources such as, forests, pasture, wildlife habitat and fisheries. Proper land use planning can increase including crop production, pasturage, timber harvesting, residential or commercial development, waste disposal and recreation, and this can impact on National and Regional interest.

The 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan which will run from 2022 to 2027 and the Vision 2030 are going to act as principal guiding policies for planning for interest in the National. The National Export Strategy will cover the regional interest. Mufulira District, being a border town has the potential to export goods and services to Democratic Republic of Congo. The National Export Strategy was developed to take care of those exports. The strategy covers both trade in goods and services and sets out a strategic vision to structurally transform and diversify Zambia's export base and enhance the export sector's competitiveness at both regional and multilateral level. Among objectives outlined towards the attainment of this strategic vision include product and market diversification, value addition and enhanced productivity at firm level, and increased contribution of non-traditional exports to export earnings.

### **22.9 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Informal Settlements with a Description of Improvement Inputs or Other Management Responses Required;**

Mufulira district has four (4) main settlements which are concentrated in the peripherals of the district and run along Mufulira Kitwe road and Mokambo road. The settlements are heavily populated and surrounded by planned neighborhoods, forests reserves, small farms and streams. During the PSIR, it was noted that there was need upgrading all the informal settlements as provided by Urban and Regional Planning Act no. 3 of 2015. The upgrading will be done by developing Local Area Plans (LAP).

Among the four (4) settlements, the IDP has prioritized Kawama East settlement, being the fastest growing. Land Audits and reconnaissance surveys have been undertaken in Kawama East and plans to do the same in the other three areas are in the process.

The Table below gives a description of the Settlements in the District, and areas prioritized in the Implementation plan.

**Table 52: Settlements in Mufulira**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Settlement Area</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1.	Kawama East	Earmarked for squatter upgrade
2.	Kawama West	-
3.	Murundu Settlement	Land audit commenced but yet to be completed
4.	Zambia Compound Mokambo	land audit commenced but yet to be completed

**Source: Department of Development Planning**

#### **22.10 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Areas under the Jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities and Proposed Policies and Proposals for Those Areas.**

Zambia has a dual land tenure system: customary tenure and formal title registration. However, Mufulira district has only one tenure system, which is the formal title registration or statutory (state land) tenure. Therefore, the IDP has no proposed policies under the tradition authorities.

## **PART FOUR**

### **CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PLAN**

#### **23.0 Introduction**

The capital investments plan and frameworks will help in the execution of programmes which have already been identified under the development frameworks. The capital investment plan consists of the following

1. Local Authority's financial plan, which will provide a budget projection for the first five years after the adoption of the plan and indicating the manner in, and extent to, which the capital and operational budgets of the local authority reflect the priorities and objectives of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), including the local authority's expectation of specific funding allocations from the Government;
2. Capital Investment Plan which will indicate the major programmes and investments required to implement the development framework with the agency responsible for delivery;

#### **23.0.1 Local Authority's Financial Plan**

Currently the Council has two methods of local revenue collection. The first method is through Revenue Collectors who are Council Employees. These conduct inspections and mount check points at major entry and exit points of the district; and the second method is through walk-in customers who pay through the cashiers' office at the council civic center.

Mufulira Municipal Council just like any other council operates on social contracts whereby the residents partly finance the social services that are provided by the council. The council fees, charges and taxes are all paid into council accounts with the belief that local authorities will in turn fulfil their obligations of providing services to the communities from which they collect those funds from.

Councils have the ability to raise local revenue within their area of jurisdiction for the provision of basic services and the execution of other activities. This power to raise money from the residents within their districts is what causes the services provided by the local authorities to be called "**social services**" in contrast to the other services provided by the Central Government called "**public services**" which are completely funded from the Tax Payers money. The department of finance under Mufulira Municipal Council is mindful of its role in providing financial support and guidance to the rest of the departments of the council in order for the entire council to meet its obligations of providing services to the community.

#### **Local Revenue Base**

The Local Revenue Base is made up of non-commercial revenues and commercial revenues.

#### **Non-Commercial Revenues**

##### **(a) Property Rates**

Rates constitute a significant proportion of revenue towards Mufulira Municipal Council annual budgets. For example, during the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020, rates contributed about 50.8% towards the total income for the Council. This rate income is the

most certain form of local taxation through which the fiscal power of Mufulira Municipal Council is exercised.

**(b) Grant in lieu of Rates**

In an ideal situation, the Central Government like any other property owner within Mufulira district is supposed to pay rates on its properties in full to Mufulira Municipal Council. However, Central Government does not pay rates on its properties in full. To compensate for this revenue loss, Mufulira Municipal Council is paid the “Grant in lieu of rates”, which is lower than the actual or the full rate.

**(c) Personal Levy**

Personal levy is one of the local taxes collected by Mufulira Municipal Council. This levy is applicable to individuals who are earning some form of income within the district. It is calculated as a fixed sum and is payable annually in two equal instalments during the months of March and June. However, this type of tax is inflation inelastic because of being determined as a lump sum as opposed to a percentage of one’s annual income. It is also a regressive tax because the rate remains the same even when both the cost of providing basic services the people and people’s salaries have increased.

**COMMERCIAL VENTURES**

**(a) Rent from council properties**

This is a charge on the use of Mufulira Municipal Council property.

**(b) Fees and Charges**

These charges include such as Market fees, fish levy, bus station fees, cattle levy, grain levy, timber levy and many other levies.

**(c) License fees**

The Local Government Act, under the (Business Regulations Act of 2011), Local Authorities are empowered to collect business license fees for any type of business operating within our districts.

**(d) Commercial Ventures**

These are business units set up to support local authority operations and also provide funding for development projects within the district. However, most of the local authorities have not been deriving maximum profits from these ventures because local authorities provide a service with a human face and not motivated by profit. This is a notion which Mufulira Municipal Council is demulsifying.

**(e) Other Receipts**

These relate to sundry fees charged for services such as marriage certificates, affidavits, burial certificates, plot application fees and other miscellaneous fees.

**Table 53: Revenue Collection Efficiency**

<b>MUFULIRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL</b>										
<b>Revenue Collection Efficiency of the Council 2020 - 2022</b>										
<b>S/N</b>	<b>Details (Income)</b>	<b>Annual Budget 2020</b>	<b>Actual Revenue Collected</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Annual Budget 2021</b>	<b>Actual Revenue Collected</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Annual Budget 2022</b>	<b>Actual Revenue Collected</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Local taxes	15,818,144	11,661,914	74	41,992,979	28,851,372	69	43,992,979	25,339,831	58
2	Fees and Charges	12,281,609	7,506,051	61	14,484,641	7,788,650	54	16,925,406	9,616,785	57
3	Licenses	1,474,292	1,156,413	78	1,279,980	1,186,338	93	1,643,700	99,110	6
4	Levies	11,160	4,100	37	-	-	0	22,500	1,384,979	6155
5	Permits	1,796,660	1,154,915	64	1,760,340	1,902,645	108	2,343,200	1,924,303	82
6	Charges	6,202,500	5,394,925	87	11,553,819	9,247,713	80	12,053,819	10,112,546	84
7	Other Receipts	1,646,000	1,123,336	68	14,531,040	-	-	450,000	210,707	47
	<b>Own Source Revenue</b>	<b>39,230,365</b>	<b>28,001,654</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>85,602,799</b>	<b>48,976,719</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>77,431,604</b>	<b>48,688,261</b>	<b>63</b>
8	Local Government Equalisation Fund	12,053,819	12,030,517	100	4,800,000	5,006,115	104	77,100,000	72,081,734	93
9	Constituency Development Fund	4,800,000	6,800,000	142	500,000	290,000	58	-	2,311,308	0

	<b>National Support</b>	<b>16,853,819</b>	<b>18,830,517</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>5,300,000</b>	<b>5,296,115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>77,100,000</b>	<b>74,393,041</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56,084,184</b>	<b>46,832,171</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>90,902,799</b>	<b>54,272,834</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>154,531,604</b>	<b>123,081,302</b>	<b>80</b>

**Table 54: Local Authority Financial Plan**

<b>MUFULIRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL</b>						
<b>Revenue Projection for the first five years of the Implementation Plan</b>						
<b>S/N</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Annual Budget 2023</b>	<b>Annual Budget 2024</b>	<b>Annual Budget 2025</b>	<b>Annual Budget 2026</b>	<b>Annual Budget 2027</b>
	<b>Income</b>					
1	<b>Local taxes</b>	43,552,065	47,471,751	47,946,468	48,425,933	48,910,192
2	<b>Fees and Charges</b>	10,267,429	11,191,498	12,198,733	13,296,619	14,493,314
3	<b>Licenses</b>	911,900	993,971	1,083,428	1,180,937	1,287,221
4	<b>Levies</b>	1,111,800	1,211,862	1,320,930	1,439,813	1,569,396
5	<b>Permits</b>	2,021,290	2,203,206	2,401,495	2,617,629	2,853,216
6	<b>Charges</b>	2,831,000	2,547,900	2,293,110	2,063,799	1,857,419
7	<b>Other Receipts</b>	82,801.85	90,254	98,377	107,231	116,882
	<b>Own Source Revenue</b>	60,778,286	65,710,442	67,342,540	69,131,961	71,087,641

<b>8</b>	<b>Local Government Equalization Fund</b>	<b>11,519,010</b>	<b>11,519,010</b>	<b>11,519,010</b>	<b>11,519,010</b>	<b>11,519,010</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Constituency Development Fund</b>	<b>84,900,000</b>	<b>84,900,000</b>	<b>84,900,000</b>	<b>84,900,000</b>	<b>84,900,000</b>
	<b>National Support</b>	<b>96,419,010</b>	<b>96,419,010</b>	<b>96,419,010</b>	<b>96,419,010</b>	<b>96,419,010</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>217,975,582</b>	<b>227,839,893</b>	<b>231,104,091</b>	<b>234,682,931</b>	<b>238,594,291</b>

### **23.2 Capital Investment Programme**

This capital investment plan will act or provide a link between the already identified projects in the Development Framework and the anticipated cost. The Mufulira Capital Investment plan has identified all capital investment projects in all the sectors, as well as financing partners, location and responsible institutions. The following frameworks are capital investment plans for all the sectors

### 23.3 Capital Investment Frameworks

#### 23.3.1 Water and Sanitation

##### 23.3.2 Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

1. Main Objective	To increase water coverage from 70% - 95% in the next ten years								
Specific objectives	Responsible agency		Projects	Cost	Proposed source of funds	location	Ward		
To increase number of water points in peri urban areas in the next ten years	Water needs assessments, Aquifer exploration and mapping	Geophysical surveys Water needs assessments Aquifer exploration and mapping	100 Borehole constructions and 100 rehabilitations	K150,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	All wards	DWRD, Council	
To increase water storage	Dams' assessments, plan and design	Dam rehabilitations	To rehabilitate 1 dam	K50,500	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Kafue	DWRD, MOA, Council, MFLD	
To reduce vandalism of water points and network	Hold quarterly community sensitization meetings	Community sensitization meetings and water	Community sensitization meetings and water needs	K50,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	All peri urban wards in all the 3	DWRD, Zanis, Council,	

infrastructure		needs assessments	assessments				constituencies	MOA, MFLD	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>K150,100,500</b>					
<b>2. Main Objective</b>	<b><i>Reduce open defecation from 60% to 5% in the affected peri-urban areas by 2033</i></b>								
<b>Specific Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programs</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source Fund</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>	<b>Comments</b>
To reduce open defecation by 2033	1. Engage stakeholders	CLTS	MDGI	122,545.50	UNICEF/ GIZ/ MWDS	Mufulira	Kangwa Nsuluka, Luansobe & Bwananyina	MMC	
	2. Hold Community dialogue meetings	CLTS	MDGI	179,124	UNICEF/ GIZ/ MWDS	Mufulira	Kangwa Nsuluka, Luansobe & Bwananyina	MMC	
	3. Conduct community sensitization/awareness (Radio programmes)	CLTS	MDGI	142,560	UNICEF/ GIZ/ MWDS	Mufulira	Kangwa Nsuluka, Luansobe & Bwananyina	MMC	
	4. Trigger some more communities in CLTS	CLTS	MDGI	384,975	UNICEF/ GIZ/ MWDS	Mufulira	Mutundu, Mainasoko, Bwafwano & Murundu	MMC	

	5. Increase sanitation coverage in public places	Construct 25 waterborne sanitation facilities	Construct 25 waterborne sanitation facilities	2,000,000	DONORS/ MWDS	Mufulira	Mutundu, Butondo, Buntungwa, John Kampengele, Kamuchanga , Mokambo, Lwansobe, Bwafwano, Mainasoko	MWS CDW RD/D WSS  D- WAS HE	
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>2,829,204.5</b>					
<b>3. Main Objective</b>	<b><i>Increase access to safe and clean water in peri-urban areas from 55% to 95% by 2033</i></b>								
<b>Specific Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programs</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source Fund</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Enhance provision of adequate safe water supply to households by 2033	-Monthly collection of water samples from boreholes, shallow wells and taps  -Procurement of water sampling gargets	Quality water monitoring from boreholes	RWSSP	198,000	GIZ/ MWDSEP/DO NORS	Mufulira	Luansobe, Kangwa Nsuluka, Kalukanya, Kamuchanga , Murundu and Mokambo	MMC /MW SC	

<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>198,000</b>					
<b>4. Main Objective</b>	<b>Commemoration of Special Events; World Hand Washing Day, World Toilet Day and World Water Day</b>								
<b>Specific Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programs</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source Fund</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Increase public awareness on sanitation and hygiene to improve behavioral change in the district	Road Shows, Mass media, Drama, & distribution of IEC materials	Commemoration of World Hand Washing Day	RWSSP	225,000	MMC/GIZ/MWDSEP/ DONORS	Mufulira	Bwananyina	MMC	
		Commemoration of World Toilet Day	RWSSP	225,000	MMC/GIZ/MWDSEP	Mufulira	Kangwa Nsuluka	MMC	
		Commemoration World Water Day	RWSSP	225,000	MMC/GIZ/MWDSEP	Mufulira	Town Centre	MMC/MWSC	
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>K675,000</b>					
<b>5. Main Objective</b>	<b><i>To improve water and sanitation services to a broader, more inclusive customer base in urban and peri-urban areas from 65% to 98% by 2033</i></b>								
<b>Specific Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programs</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>proposed source of funds</b>	<b>location</b>	<b>responsible agency</b>	<b>Comments</b>	

To grow the water and sanitation coverage for urban/peri-urban by 2033	engagement of Local Authorities regarding opened up new areas	1. customer, engagement feasibility study, implement a GIS/GPS/DRO WN and procurement of pipes	Construct water network	250,000,000	1. in house 2. European Investment bank 3. Agency Française de Développement (AFD) 4. Government 5. World Bank	1. Miseshi and Mupambe 2. Hilltop and Kafilonda 3. Eaglet 4. Ndeke 5. rock view 6. Hilltop	1. MWS SC 2. MMC 3. ZESCO	
	1. Customer awareness on new connections	2. feasibility study, implement a GIS/GPS/DRO WN and procurement pipes	Construct sewer network	425,000,000	1. in house 2. European Investment bank 3. Agency Française de Développement (AFD). 4. Government 5. World Bank	1. Miseshi 2. Hilltop 3. Eaglet 4. Ndeke 5. Rockview 6. Hilltop	1. MWS C	
To improve networks in the peri urban areas by 2030	1. Set up new water networks, kiosks and reservoirs in peri urban areas.	feasibility study, customer, engagement implement a GIS/GPS/DRO WN and procurement pipes	Laying of new pipes as per the GIS/GPS/DR OWN MACHINE maps 2. Installation of water tanks 3.	10,000,000.00	1. In house 2. European Investment bank 3. Agency Française de Développement (AFD). 4. Government	1. Murundu 2. Minambe 3. Kawama West 4. Zimba and 5. Mokambo 6. Kawama East	1. MWS C	

			construction of VIP toilets		5.World Bank			
To improve access to sanitation facilities in peri urban areas by 2033	1. Construct VIP toilets for the vulnerable in the given areas.	Feasibility study, customer engagement, planning and design	1. construction of 100 VIP toilets	3,000,000.00	1. in house 2. European Investment bank 3. Agency Française de Développement (AFD). 4. Government 5.World Bank	1. Murundu 2. Minambe 3. Kawama West 4. Zimba and 5. Mokambo 6. Mutundu 7. Kansuswa	1. MWS C 2. DWR D/D WSS 3. MMC 4. D-WAS HE Committee 5. ZESCO/REA	
TOTAL				688,000,000				
<b>6.Main Objective</b>	<b><i>To reduce encroachments on water recharge zones and river catchments areas 100% by 2033</i></b>							

Specific Objective	Strategies	Programs	Projects	cost (ZMK)	proposed source of funds	location	responsible agency	Specific Objective
	Engagement of various stakeholders in community, the local authority and reinforcement (police service)	Community mobilization and sensitization in areas were recharge zones for Butondo dam in Butondo, Valley dam in Butondo, Kangwena dam in Musakashi, two Lakeview Estate dams in Kafue block area, Chishiba dam and Kafue River	1. Hold Community dialogue meetings	15,000.00	GRZ/Donors	Butondo, Kafue and Kangwena	LA/MWSC	
			2. Conduct community sensitization/awareness (Radio programmes)	15,000.00				
<b>TOTAL</b>				30,000.00				
<b>7. Main Objective</b>	<b>Infrastructure development and reliability</b>							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programs	Projects	cost (ZMK)	proposed source of funds	location	responsible	comments

							<b>agency</b>	
To attain high levels of infrastructure reliability by 2033	Upgrading the water treatment plant to increase plant utilization	Engage consultants to undertake a feasibility study, establish a baseline and develop a projection model	Upgrade and rehabilitation of water treatment plants	360,000,000.00	1. In house 2. European Investment bank 3. Agency Française de Développement (AFD). 4. Government  5. World bank	1. Mufulira	1. MWSC	
to rehabilitate existing reservoirs as well as build new ones by 2033	Engage consultants to undertake a feasibility study, establish a baseline and develop a projection model.	infrastructure development design and build as per the employer's scope	1. rehab of reservoirs	ZMK 20,000,000.00	1. In house 2. European Investment bank 3. Agency Française de Développement (AFD). 4. Government	1. Mufulira	1. MWSC	

to rehabilitate waste water treatment plants by 2033	Engage consultants to undertake a feasibility study, establish a baseline and develop a projection model.		Construction and rehab of sewer ponds. 2. building of pumping stations /' rehab and build as per the employer's scope	ZMK 75,000,000.0 0	1. In house 2. European Investment bank 3. Agency Française de Development (AFD). 4. Government	1. Mufulira	1. MWS C	to rehabilitate waste water treatment plants by 2030
<b>TOTAL</b>	.			455,000,000				
<b>8. Main Objective</b>	<b>To guarantee customer satisfaction by meeting the Service level guarantees</b>							
<b>Specific Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programs</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>proposed source of funds</b>	<b>location</b>	<b>responsibility agency</b>	<b>Comments</b>
to have 100% water quality compliance	1. improve residue chlorine compliance	1. Enhance constant monitoring and control framework for residual chlorine  2. Operationali	1. Procure and install inline chlorine monitoring system 2. Refurbishment of mini-Labs in the WTPs and equipping them	ZMK 2,500,000.0 0	1. In house 2. European Investment bank 3. Agency Française de Development (AFD).	1. Mufulira	1. MWS C	

		<p>zing of standard operating procedures</p> <p>3. Employment of Divisional Quality Assurance Officer</p> <p>4. Training and re-training of Operators</p>			4. Government			
	2. Improve Aesthetic Aspect of Water	<p>1. Operationalizing Standards Operating Procedures (SOP) for abstraction, for clarifiers and flocculation tanks desilting</p> <p>2. Implementation of a comprehensive maintenance</p>	<p>1. Procurement of green sand medium for WTPs that receive raw water from underground sources</p> <p>2. Procure and install automated dosing equipment</p>	ZMK 2,500,000.00	<p>1. In house</p> <p>2. European Investment bank</p> <p>3. Agency Française de Développement (AFD).</p> <p>4. Government</p>	1. Mufulira	1. MWS C	

		and rehabilitation programme for water treatment circuits						
to ensure the prompt complaints resolution and feedback	1. establishment of customer service department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve front desk offices in all customer centers in zones</li> <li>2. Conducting Customer satisfaction surveys</li> <li>3. Develop and rollout communication and public relations policy</li> <li>4. Strengthen customer relations</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creation of a call centers and introduction of toll free lines</li> <li>2. Creating an interface and interaction through the website</li> </ol>	ZMK 250,000.00	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. in house</li> <li>2. European Investment bank</li> <li>3. Agency Française de Development (AFD).</li> <li>4. Government</li> </ol>	1. Muf ulira	1. MWS C	

	2. customer database clean up	1. Training and re-training of staff on using the billing software	1. Engage ICT Consultant to conduct database clean up in line with TOR	ZMK 60,000.00	1. In house 2. European Investment bank 3. Agency Française de Development (AFD). 4. Government	1. Mufulira	1. MWS C	
to ensure the reduction of non-revenue water losses	1. improve metering ratio	1. Establishment of district metered areas 2. Capturing all installed meters in the billing system 3. Putting in place an effective meter management policy framework	1. Procure and install water meters complete with fittings for unmetered properties and replacements	ZMK 3,000,000.00	1. In house 2. European Investment bank 3. Agency Française de Development (AFD). 4. Government	1. Mufulira	1. MWS C	

	2. theft, illegal connections and vandalism	1. Set up water loss and prevention unit 2. Stakeholder mapping 3. monitoring of networks	1. Community sensitizations 2. Set up inspection teams and develop TOR 3. Conduct inspections in line with TOR 4. Prosecution of perpetrators 5. Introduction and implementation of incentives for whistle blowers	ZMK 500,000.00	1. in house 2. European Investment bank 3. Agency Française de Développement (AFD). 4. Government	1. Mufulira	1. MWS C	
<b>Total</b>				<b>K8,810,000</b>				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>K1,260,729,724.50</b>				

*Source: Ministry of Water and Sanitation*

### 23.4 Mining, Commerce, Trade and Industry

Objectives	Strategies	Programmes/Project	Cost (ZMK)	Source of Funds	Responsible agencies
To improve access to Financing by small scale enterprises (SMEs) by 2032	The Council to engage SMEs to apply for CDF loans and empowerment Grants  Ceec	Engaging SMEs to apply for CDF Loans and Empowerments	50,000	Local Authority, CEEC and MSME	Local Authority, CEEC and MSME

To engage small scale miners to legalize their operations by 2032	engaging small scale miners to obtain mining licenses and other business permits	Sensitization meetings involving miners on the need to obtain the licenses	50,000	Local Authority and Ministry of Mines	Local Authority and Ministry of Mines
To improve access to domestic and regional markets by 2033	Improve trade facilitation	Construction of One-stop shop business Centre, Establish Rental storage Units and Establish trade information center	2,000,000	Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development / Local Authority	Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development / Local Authority
To engage private sector participation in construction of an industrial park by 2032	Public Private Partnership engagement to finance and construct industrial park	Engage mining houses to cede off land for the construction of an industrial park	50,000	Local Authority, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and MSME	Local Authority, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and MSME
		Construction of an industrial park	5,000,000	Local Authority, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and MSME	Local Authority, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and MSME
	Construct and improve road and rail networks to link the	Construction of road network to industrial park	TBA	Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development / Local Authority/Road	Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development / Local Authority/Road

	industrial park to other industries			Development Agency	Development Agency
		Construction of railway network to industrial park	TBA	Construction of railway network to industrial park	Construction of railway network to industrial park
To optimize the transition of informal businesses to formal by 2032	Sensitize informal business owners on business formalization processes and benefits	Develop simplified information on business formalization	50,000	PACRA/ZRA	PACRA/ZRA
		Targeted dissemination of adapted information	50,000	PACRA/ZRA	PACRA/ZRA
		Enforce compliance to Simplified formalization procedures	50,000	PACRA/ZRA	PACRA/ZRA
	Enhance/improve formalization procedures	Adapt and simplify tax regimes	50,000	PACRA/ZRA	PACRA/ZRA
		Review and simplify formalization procedures within the framework of existing business formalization laws	50,000	PACRA/ZRA	PACRA/ZRA
Grand Total			7,400,000		

### 23.5 Energy

MAIN OBJECTIVE: **TO HAVE ADEQUATE AND AFFORDABLE ELECTRICITY CONNECTION TO THE RESIDENTS**

Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes/Project	Cost (ZMK)	Source of Funds	Responsible agencies
To promote use of Solar energy	Community sensitization on use of solar energy and Central government to introduce duty free on all solar energy products	Solar Energy use demonstrations, Exhibitions, Awareness campaigns and Promotions	10,000,000	Ministry of Energy, MLGRD and CDF	Ministry of Energy, MLGRD and Local Authority
To promote use of Gas energy	Community sensitization on use of Gas energy and Central government to introduce duty free on all gas energy products	Solar Energy use demonstrations, Exhibitions, Awareness campaigns and Promotions	10,000,000	Ministry of Energy, MLGRD and CDF	Ministry of Energy, MLGRD and Local Authority
Grand Total			20,000,000		

**Source: Ministry of Mining, Commerce, Trade and Industry**

### 23.6 Communication

MAIN OBJECTIVE: **TO HAVE GOOD QUALITY MOBILE NETWORK AND RADIO SIGNALS**

Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes/Project	Cost (ZMK)	Source of Funds	Responsible agencies

To effectively engage communication providers and stakeholders to provide quality radio signals and mobile network	Engagement meetings and signal monitoring	Meetings	K5,000,000	Ministry of Information	Local Authority and Ministry of Information
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### 23.7 Health

MAIN OBJECTIVE	<i>Increase institutional deliveries from 69.3% in 2022 to 89% by the year 2031. Core issue number 1</i>								
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY	programs	PROJECTS	Cost (ZMK)	Proposed Source of Funds	Location	Ward	Responsible Agency/ Dept.	Comment
Increase institutional deliveries from 69.3% in 2022 to 89% by the year 2030.	Strengthen public health	Maternal Healthcare	Sensitization programs	119,424.00	GRZ, DONER AND CDF		All wards	MOH	
			Conduct IEC in the community.	1,068,768.00			All wards	MOH	

			Early access to Antenatal attendance increased	1,188,192.00			All wards	MOH	
MAIN OBJECTIVE	prevent diseases and improve health status of the community								
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	programs	PROJECTS	Cost (ZMK)	Proposed Source of Funds	Location	Ward	Responsible Agency/ Dept.	Comments
prevent diseases and improve health status of the community	strengthen public health  strengthen public health	strengthen public health	Clinical meeting on NCD's	66,200	GRZ			MOH	
			Clinical Meeting  On mental health and substance abuse	66,200	GRZ			MOH	
			Prostate cancer screening	60,250	GRZ			MOH	

<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TO EQUIP HEALTH CENTERS WITH BASIC DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILD THE CLINICAL STAFF</b>								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>programs</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comments</b>
prevent diseases and improve health status of the community	increase access to quality health care	equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	Train staff in QA/QI	825,000	GRZ			MOH	
			Procure diagnostic equipment	900,000	GRZ			MOH	
			Mentor clinical staff	24,800	GRZ			MOH	

<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<b><i>Bringing laboratory services close to the community for easy access to quality health care</i></b>								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>programs</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comments</b>

To Procure Lab diagnostic equipment's for 10 facilities	To increase accessibility to quality diagnosis for proper treatment	Budgeting and procuring	Procurement of lab equipment for Kansuswa, Luansobe, clinic1, clinic3, Buteko, Chibolya, Kamuchanga urban, Kawama west, Kafironda , Mupambe	K8,793,020.00	GRZ, DONER AND CDF				MOH	
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<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<i>Stocking of laboratory reagents to avoid stock out Core issue number 1</i>									
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comments</b>	

To order to avoid stock out	To order from ZAMMSA timely	Place an emergency order  Place an ordinary order	Self-collection of orders, when necessary , funds for fuel Toll gate and subsistence allowances for 10 trips going to Lusaka	K134,000.00					
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<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<b><i>Transportation of samples outside the district . core issue number 2</i></b>								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Sample Referral	Real time surveillance for polio measles covid sputum samples and others	Collecting of samples when ever need arises	Taking samples to TDRC, ACDH, ZNPFI and Virology Lab	K182,800.00	GRZ, DONER AND CDF			MOH	

<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<b><i>Knowledge accusation core issue number 3</i></b>								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Career development	To acquire knowledge	Attending meetings and symposium	Annual meetings	K184,000.00	GRZ, DONER AND CDF		All wards	MOH	
Impacting knowledge	To train CBVs in malaria testing, Gravindex, HIV and RPR	Holding meeting for 60 CBVs	annually	K436,800.00	GRZ, DONER AND CDF		All wards	MOH	
Career developments	To impact knowledge	Holding lab staff meeting for 60 staff	annually	K109,200.00	GRZ, DONER AND CDF		All wards	MOH	
<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<b><i>To reduce malnutrition case incidence from 2.4 per 1000 population in 2022 to 0.3 per 1000 population by the year 2031. Core issue number 1</i></b>								

<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comments</b>
To reduce malnutrition case incidence from 2.4 per 1000 population in 2022 to 0.3 per 1000 population by the year 2031.	Strengthen public health	Child survival development	Cooking demonstrations.	96,062.00	GRZ, DONER AND CDF		All wards	MOH	
			Nutritional sensitization.	52,162.00					
			Provision of nutritional supplements	332,992.00					
			Conducting immunization.	33,984.00					

<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	To sustain, maintain and reduce new HIV incidences and HIV related deaths / pandemic by 2031.								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Sustain, maintain & Reduce new HIV related	Strengthen public Health	Disease prevention and control.	HIV ST, HTS, Social networking services, hits community sensitization,	K129, 300.	GRZ, DONOR and CDF.	Mufulira.		MOH.	

deaths/pandemic by 2031.			Prep Program, vmmc, cervical screening among the people living with HIV Training of cbvs, PrEP, NCDs, community HIV testing, Adherence, mentor mothers in ART.						
To sustain, maintain and reduce new HIV incidences and HIV related deaths / pandemic by 2031.	Increase access to quality Health care.	Mobile Health care services	Follow on the TLTF, viral load sample collection in the community, increase access to ARV, s among the recipients of care in the community through DSD models.	K 837,000.	GRZ, DONOR&CDF	Mufulira		MOH.	MOH

	Enhance food security and nutrition.	Supplementation and micro-nutrients fortification	NACS program sustainability in ART.	K 172,800.	GRZ, DONOR&CDF	Mufulira.		MOH.	MOH
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<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	prevent diseases and improve health status of the community								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comments</b>
prevent diseases and improve health status of the community	Increase access to quality health care	Procure equipment	Procure Diagnostic equipment	900,000		Mufulira		MOH	
		Quality assurance and quality improvement	Training staff in quality assurance and quality improvement	825,000		Mufulira		MOH	
		Technical support supervision	Mentor clinical staff	24,800		Mufulira		MOH	

To construct health post and health centers, construction of a district hospital and construction of maternity wings, mother's shelter and a placenta pit in all health centers.	Increase access to quality health care	Infrastructure development	Construction of administration block	2,000,000.00	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH	
			Construction of public toilets at Kamuchanga level 1 hospital (OPD)	1,500,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	
			Construction of a Morden mortuary at Kamuchanga 1 <sup>st</sup> level hospital	2,000,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	
			Construction of a wall fence at Kamuchanga 1 <sup>st</sup> level hospital	2,000,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	
			Constriction of isolation wards at Kamuchanga 1 <sup>st</sup> level hospital	2,000,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	

			Rehabilitation of lab	2,000,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	
			Expansion of operating theatre	1,000,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	
			Construction of staff toilets	2,000,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	
			<b>Servicing of Generator</b>	100,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	
			<b>Borehole and water tanks expansion</b>	600,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	
			<b>MCH EXPANSION</b>	700,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	
			<b>Renovations of the Laundry dept.</b>	800,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	
			<b>Construction of ART</b>	2,000,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	
			<b>Construction of staff Toilets</b>	2,000,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	
			ii. construction of Health Centers and mini hospitals	17,180,000.00		Mufulira		MOH	

			Rehabilitation of Kansuswa clinic MCH wing, an extension of the Wall fence height, and procurement of a Gate	200,000.00				MOH	
			iii. Hospital Completion (Districts)	3,000,000.00				MOH	
			Completion of district health offices	1,000,000.00				MOH	
			Rehabilitation and Equip Intensive Care Unit (Ronald Ross)	1,180,000.00				MOH	
			Rehabilitation of Theatre Ronald Ross)	<b>1,000,000.00</b>				MOH	
			Construction of Lecture Theater (Ronald Ross School of Nursing)	<b>350,000.00</b>				MOH	
			Construction of staff Houses at Health Posts	<b>3,000,000.00</b>				MOH	

			Construction of Maternity Wings, placenta pits, and mother shelters in 26 health facilities	74,276,839.59				MOH	
			Construction of Security Wall Fence at H/Ps and clinics	419,009.58				MOH	
			Equip and modernize Mortuary (Ronald Ross Hospital)	<b>800,000.00</b>				MOH	
Procurement of medical equipment and supplies	Increase access to quality health care	Medicines and medical supply chain management	Equip X-ray Department, Digital X-ray Machine Ultra Sound with Echo and Mobile X-ray	2,988,000.00				MOH	
			Equipment's						
			Procurement of a theater examination light	250,000.00				MOH	

			Procure Theatre Operation Light	250,000.00				MOH	
			Digital X-RAY Machine	2,988,000.00				MOH	
			Dental X-RAY MACHINE	38,000.00				MOH	
			Procurement of medical equipment for health facilities	2,000,000.00				MOH	

<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<i>procurement of utility vehicles and ambulances core issue number 3</i>								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comments</b>
procurement of utility vehicles and ambulances	Increase access to quality healthcare	Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	procurement of 2 life support ambulances for the DHO	3,600,000.00 4,000,000.00				MOH	

			procurement of 2 critical care ambulance for Ronald rose hospital	3,600,000.00					
			procurement of two life support ambulances for Kamuchanga level one hospital	1,800,000.00					
			procurement of 1 life support ambulance for Kawama east mini hospital	3,054,000.00					
			Procurement of 3 Utility Vehicles for the District Health Office; 1 Toyota Canter 5 tones and 2 land cruiser vehicles						

			Procurement of Utility Vehicle 1 Toyota Canter 5 tones and 2 Land Cruiser vehicles for Ronald rose hospital	3,054,000.00				MOH	
			Procurement of 2 utility vehicles for Kamuchanga hospital and Kawama east mini hospital	2,400,000.00					
			FLEET MAINTENANCE	2,000,000.00					

<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<i>Increase institutional deliveries from 69.3% in 2022 to 89% by the year 2031. Core issue number 1</i>									
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>programs</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Commen</b>	

Increase institutional deliveries and early booking for antenatal services in all the health facilities	Strengthen public health	Maternal healthcare	Training of the SMAGs in all health facilities	100,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF			MOH	
<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<b><i>Sustain, maintain and reduce HIV related death/pandemic by 2031</i></b>								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>programs</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Capacity build and strengthen HIV services in the community	Strengthen public health	Disease prevention and control	Trainings of community health workers in PREP	190,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
Capacity build and strengthen HIV services in the community	Strengthen public health	Disease prevention and control	Training of community health Workers in Community HIV testing	190,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
Capacity build and strengthen NCDs services in the community	Strengthen public health	Disease prevention and control	Training of community health workers in NCDs	190,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>To examine all presumptive TB patients and screen 95% of all TB contacts</b>								

<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>programs</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comment</b>
To examine all presumptive TB patients and screen 95% of all TB contacts	Strengthen public health	Disease prevention and control	Training of community health workers in TB treatment and defaulter tracing	950,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	Increase number of clients accessing family planning through community health workers								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>programs</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Increase number of clients accessing family planning through community health workers	Strengthen public health	Family Planning	Training of community health workers in family planning	95,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<i>Increase participation, impart knowledge and partner with the community in disease surveillance</i>								

<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>programs</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Involvement of the community in disease surveillance	Strengthen public health	Epidemic Preparedness and Control	Training the community health workers in disease surveillance	60,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	Increase community participation, awareness, and bring health services close to the community								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>programs</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Increase community participation, awareness, and bring health services close to the community	Strengthen public health	Health Education and Promotion	Train the NHCs/HCCs in their roles and responsibilities in the 40 health facilities	190,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	

<b>Hold monthly and quarterly meetings</b>	Strengthen public health	Health Education and Promotion	Conducting NHCs meetings in all the facilities	30,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Muf ulira		MOH / local authority	
<b>Sensitize the community on their role in social accountability</b>	Strengthen public health	Health Education and Promotion	Orientation of NHCs in community scorecards	60,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Muf ulira		MOH / local authority	

<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<i>To reduce malnutrition case incidence from 2.4 per 1000 population in 2022 to 0.3 per 1000 population by the year 2031. Core issue number 1</i>								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comments</b>

To reduce malnutrition case incidence from 2.4 per 1000 population in 2022 to 0.3 per 1000 population by the year 2031.through involvement of the community	Strengthen public health	Child survival development	Training/orientation of CBVs in community growth monitoring, MUAC screening and infant and young child feeding	150,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
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MAIN OBJECTIVE	To sustain, maintain and reduce new HIV incidences and HIV related deaths / pandemic for pregnant mothers by 2031.								
APECIFIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS	Cost(zmk)	Proposed Source of funds	location	ward	Responsible agency/Dep	comments
Sustain, maintain &Reduce new HIV related deaths/pandemic for pregnant mothers by 2031.	Strengthen public Health	Disease prevention and control.	HIV ST, HTS, Social networking services, HTS community sensitization , Prep trainings for HCWS,	K450,300.	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	

			<p>Training of HCWS in cervical screening among the people living with HIV</p> <p>Training of SMAGS PrEP, NCDs, community HIV testing, training of Adherence counselors and mentor mothers in emtct/ART.</p> <p>Training of HCWS in emtct ,conducting onsite mentorships in emtct ,orientation of HCWS and SMAGS in EID</p>						
	Increase access to quality Health care.	Mobile Health care services	Follow on the LTF, viral load sample collection in the community, increase	K937, 000.	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	

			access to ARV, s among the recipients of care in the community through DSD models. Increase outreach cervical cancer screening, increase SMAGS community meetings						
	Enhance food security and nutrition.	Institutional feeding	Training of health workers in infant feeding for exposed infants	K100,800.	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
Main objective	Increase institutional deliveries from 69.3% in 2022 to 89% by the year 2031								
Specific objectives									
Increase institutional deliveries from 69.3% in 2023 to 89% by 2030	Strengthen public health	Maternal health care	Sensitization programs on importance of hospital deliveries  Training of SMAGS, giving of	100,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	

			baby hampers to mothers delivering in hospitals						
Main objectives	To reduce maternal perinatal neonatal deaths from 1/1000 to zero by 2031								
Specific objectives									
Reduce maternal perinatal neonatal death from 1/1000 to zero by 2030	Strengthening public health	Maternal health care	<p>Sensitizing the community on maternal health activities</p> <p>Training of HCWS IN Emonc</p> <p>Clinical meetings on obstetric conditions</p> <p>Conducting clinical drills on management of obstetric emergencies</p> <p>Holding of MPDRS</p>	250,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	

			review meetings						
	Increase access to quality health care	Mobile health services	Integration of ANC services in outreach programs	100,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
		Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	200 Pequine suckers, 25 suctioning machines, 50 Digital BP machines, pulse ox meters, 30 autoclaving machines, 30 incubators, baby scales 30	2,000,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
Main objectives	Increase 1 <sup>st</sup> ANC Coverage from 45 in 2022 to 95% by the year 2031								
Specific objectives									
Increase 1 <sup>st</sup> ANC coverage from 45% in 2022 to 95% by the year 2030	Strengthen public health	Maternal health care	Sensitization programs, intensify SMAGS community Meetings, Mentorships,	125,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	

			quarterly meetings						
Main objectives	Increase number of clients accessing family planning through community health workers								
Specific objectives									
Increase family planning uptake in the community through the community	Strengthen public health care	Maternal care	Training of community-based distributors in family planning	10,500	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
Main objectives	Increase the number of fully immunized coverage for under 1years from 86% in 2022 to 95% by the year 2031								
Specific objectives									
Increase the number of fully immunized coverage for under 1 year from 86% in 2022 to 95% by the year 2031	Strengthening public health care	Disease prevention and control	Conducting monthly outreach immunization  Defaulter tracing -LTF  Sensitization programs	3,000,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	

	Increase access to quality health care	Mobile health services	Integrated outreach monthly.  Holding data review at facility level  Mentor staff/chws in RED/REC	250,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
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<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<i>To reduce malnutrition case incidence from 2.4 per 1000 population in 2022 to 0.3 per 1000 population by the year 2031. Core issue number 1</i>								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comments</b>
To reduce malnutrition case incidence from 2.4 per 1000 population in 2022 to 0.3 per 1000 population by the year 2031. through involvement of the community	Strengthen public health	Child survival development	Training/orientation of CBVs in community growth monitoring, MUAC screening and infant and young child feeding	150,000	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	

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MAIN OBJECTIVE	<i>Increase access to health services for the vulnerable population, especially people leaving with disabilities, adolescents and women</i>								
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY	PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS	Cost (ZMK)	Proposed Source of Funds	Location	Ward	Responsible Agency/ Dept.	Comments
<i>Increase access to health services for the vulnerable population, especially people leaving with disabilities, adolescents and women</i>	Strengthen public health	Child survival development	Training of health staff in sign language.	2,400,000.00	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufuira		MOH / local authority	
			Building of wheelchair ramps in all	200,000.00	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufuira		MOH / local	

			health facilities					autho rity	
			Procurement of health books, fliers, and posters of braille in nature	2,000,000.00	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
			Rehabilitation and building of youth-friendly corner spaces in 13 health facilities	1,500,000.00	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
			Procurement of soccer balls, volleyballs and netballs, as well as footwear and jerseys, for the youth friendly corner groups.	300,000.00	GRZ, DONER AND CDF	Mufulira		MOH / local authority	
<b>Grand Total Health sector:</b>	<b>180,118,103.17</b>								

**Source: Health**

### 23.8 Education

1. Main Objective	Provision of Quality, inclusive, equitable and holistic education for all in Mufulira District by 2030						
Specific objectives	Strategies	Programs	Projects	Cost	Proposed source of funds	location	Responsible agency
To ensure that every child access ECE for multi-dimensional child development	Increase Access to quality, equitable and inclusive Early Childhood Education by 2030	Early Childhood Education	Recruitment of ECE teachers qualified	200,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Recruitment of ECE teachers qualified to teach LSEN	500,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			<i>Construction ECE centers in government Primary schools</i>	26,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			<i>Creation of ECE play parks</i>	8,250,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Rehabilitation of ECE ablutions	1,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			<i>Construction of Staff Houses for ECE teachers</i>	10,800,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Construction of boarding/bed spaces for LSEN at ECE appropriate to age, sex and ability	9,600,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Provision of school feeding program at ECE	2,650,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			<i>Procurement of ECE seats</i>		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education

			<i>Provision of ECE School grants</i>	2,525,070	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
To ensure that all Primary School improve performance in Mufulira District from 82.4% in 2022 to 100% pass rate by 2030 at grade 7	To provide quality, equitable and inclusive primary education to all children in the school going age in the district	Primary Education	<i>Construction of ablution blocks in Primary Schools</i>	<b>17,100,000</b>	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			<i>Renovation of ablution blocks in Primary Schools</i>	2,550,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Recruitment of Qualified Primary School Teachers	500,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Rehabilitation of Primary School infrastructure	5,850,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Contraction of additional classrooms/office block at existing Primary Schools	46,800,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Construction of New Primary schools	12,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Sinking of Boreholes in Primary Schools				
			Rehabilitation of Boreholes and water reticulation				
			Recruitment of Primary School teachers Qualified to teach LSEN	20,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education

			Provision of Primary School Requisites and grants to 55 Primary and Community Schools	29,674,686	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Provision of school feeding program at Primary	275,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
To improved completion rate of secondary education and improved results from 85.56 in 2022 to 100% at grade 12 in 2030	Increase classroom space, staffing levels and education support for learning and teaching materials	Secondary Education	Provision of Secondary Education	143,646,062	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Construction of teacher's houses in Secondary schools	180,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Construction of additional classrooms in Secondary Schools	19,500,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Rehabilitation of classrooms in Secondary Schools	2,245,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Construction of Ablution blocks in Secondary Schools	5,400,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Rehabilitation of Ablution blocks in Secondary Schools	3,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Sinking of Boreholes with water reticulation system at Secondary	2,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Rehabilitation of Sports Fields in Secondary Schools	500,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education

		Construction of sports fields	45,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
		Construction of Laboratories in secondary schools	4,500,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
		Rehabilitation of Laboratories in secondary schools	2,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
		Construction of Secondary Boarding Schools	48,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
		Construction of Boarding bed spaces for Secondary Schools	5,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
		Construction of boarding/bed spaces for SEN at Secondary appropriate to age, sex and ability	2,500,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
		Recruitment of secondary school teachers	200,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
		Recruitment of Secondary School teachers qualified to provide Guidance and Counselling	500,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
		Support Orphaned and Vulnerable Children at Secondary		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
		Provision of School Feeding Programme at Secondary School	660,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education

			Provision of Boarding School bursary support (CDF)		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Establishment of Secondary Schools TEVET learning institutions implementation two tier system	44,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Training of learners in skills through the two-tier system at Secondary	12,500,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Construction of workshops in Secondary Schools	24,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
To Provide quality, equitable and inclusive education	To improve quality and increase access to Education in Mufulira which will be available to all that desire	Infrastructure Development	Construction of lecturer's houses at CoE	18,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Construction of boarding/bed spaces for SEN at Tevet appropriate to age, sex and ability	96,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Construction of boarding/bed space at CoE	24,000,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Construction of Boarding facilities at TEVET	2,400,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Construction of workshops at TEVET	28,500,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education

			Borehole sinking and installation water tank and stand at DEBS office	250,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Construction a wall fence at DEB office	200,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Expansion of DEB office	150,000	GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
To promote provision of ICT lessons in the district	To equip institutions with ICT gadgets and impart ICT knowledge in Mufulira District	ICT promotion	Procurement of Computers for ICT lessons in Secondary Schools		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Procurement of Computers for ICT lessons at TEVET		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Procurement of Computers for ICT lessons at CoE		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
To generate learners that are going to contribute to economic development on completion of Secondary Education	To build capacity of Secondary Schools to deliver Skills programmes	Delivery of Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Skills in Secondary Schools	Provision of Skills Programme in Secondary Schools and TEVET institutions		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
To provide Education	To empower oosc with Skills and	Adult Literacy	OOSC center Established and operationalized		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education

Opportunities to Adults	be economically productive		Establishment of Open and Distance learning centers for TEVET programmes		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
To provide quality training in Skills programme	Provision of Skilled Trainers in Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship	Human Resource Development	Training of Teachers and Lectures in Business Development		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Recruitment and management of specialized lecturers in TEVET courses		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
To promote use digital technology in service delivery	To equip all Education institutions in Mufulira District to digital systems	Digital Skills	Installation of Digital Equipment at Primary, Secondary, Tevet, CoE and District education Board office		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
		Infrastructure Development	Construction of a University		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
			Construction of TEVET centers in the district		GRZ and Donors	Mufulira	Ministry of Education
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>1,825,010,818.00</b>		

Source: Ministry of Education

### 23.9 Land Use and Management

#### 23.9.1 Planned Settlements

Goal: Reduced Illegal land acquisition by 2032						
Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Activities/projects	Cost	Location	Responsible Institution

<b>To improve the level of development control by land administrators by 2032</b>	1. Development control	Intensify land use and building inspections	Purchase a vehicle, GNSS equipment, Drones and hand-held GPS equipment	1,500,000	Mufulira	Ministry of local government and Rural Development
		To employ planning inspectors as stated in the URP act	Sensitization and awareness, Capacity building and orientation of planning inspectors	1,000,000	Mufulira Municipal Council	Local Authority
	2. Ensure all the land is titled	Land titling	Data capturing and survey, reconnaissance survey	5,000,000	Mufulira Municipal Council	Ministry of lands and Local authority
	3. Issue Enforcement notices and implement planning by-laws (URP ACT)	Educate the public on the importance of obtaining building permits before commencement of any building activities and repacations for not having	Public meetings, printing brochures, radio programs, PA systems and council service chatter.	300000	Mufulira	Local Authority

		planning permissions				
	4. Enhance survey and beaconing of all properties	Surveying of properties	Purchase of beaconing material and Vehicle	2,000,000	Mufulira Municipal council	Local Authority and ministry of lands
		Data capturing of surveyed and un-surveyed properties	Site visits, beacon replacements and detail picking	1500000	Mufulira	Local Authority and ministry of lands
<b>To Reduce the number of Unscrupulous land vendors by 50% by 2032</b>	1. Enhancement of stakeholder engagement and participation in land use management	Allow an open-door policy to give community members the leeway to report any suspected illegal land activities	Offer incentive to those who report the unscrupulous people  Hold quarterly stakeholder meetings to come up with new strategies to curb the illegal activities	50,000	Mufulira	Local Authority
	2. To improve the level of communication and coordination between the local	Annual meetings with ministry of lands	Data sharing and consolidation	100,000	Mufulira	Local Authority and ministry of lands

	authority and ministry of lands					
	3. Intensify stiff Penalties against land offenders	Monitoring adherence to zoning regulations and restrictions	Prosecute offenders as stated in the URP act	500000	Mufulira	Local Authority and police service
<b>To digitalize Land management and Planning processes by 2032</b>	1. To have an integrated land management system	Digitize all available data (Attribute and Spatial) and create a web database	Purchase unlimited internet Procure old maps and latest imagery. Digitalise data capturing	800000	Mufulira Municipal Council	Local authority and all stake holders involved
		Integrate IT section, legal department and housing and settlement into planning	Procurement of IT and GIS system. Continuous maintenance of the system	350000	Mufulira Municipal Council	Local authority and all stake holders

<b>To adhere and uphold land acquisition procedures as provided by the law by the year 2032</b>	1. To promote adherence to land acquisition procedures	Increase stakeholder participation in the land administration process	Community and stakeholder sensitization, meetings and public participation	300000	Mufulira	Local authority and all stake holders
	2. Fully decentralize land administration	Streamlining land acquisition procedures	Land use planning on time, follow land procedures (plan, number, survey and advertise)	500000	Mufulira	Local Authority
<b>Identification of land by the local authority</b>	To create local area plans and identifying new areas for development	Identifying of available of 1000 hectares of land through land audits of farms in Murundu, Mutundu, Mokambo and Kafironda	Reconnaissance survey, headcount, detailed picking	1800000	Mufulira	Local Authority
		Replanning of land		150000	Mufulira	Local Authority

		Repossess of land		150000	Mufulira	Local Authority
		Total		<b>16,000,000.00</b>		
<b>GOAL 2: TO REDUCE ENCROACHMENT ON PROTECTED AREAS</b>						
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>PROGRAMS</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION</b>
<b>To increase Education and Awareness by 50% by the year 2032</b>	Increase public awareness of the importance of protected areas and conservation value	Public sensitisations	Information campaigns, community meetings and workshops	100,000	Mufulira	Local authority, WARMA and ministry of green economy
<b>To enhance enforcement and regulations by 100% by 2032</b>	Implement strict zoning laws and enforcement mechanisms to ensure that developers cannot build on protected land		Strong government commitment and resources to ensure effective implementation	200,000	Mufulira	Local authority, WARMA and ministry of green economy
	Implement monitoring and surveillance mechanisms to identify and prevent encroachments in protected areas		Using remote sensing technologies, such as satellites and drones to spot potential encroachments	-	Mufulira	Local authority, WARMA and ministry of green economy

<b>To promote alternative development incentives by 50% by the year 2033</b>	Encourage sustainable land use practices that respect the boundaries of protected areas		Adopting agroforestry, which allows for food production without damaging protected land.	300000	Mufulira	Local authority, WARMA and ministry of green economy
	Develop alternative development incentives that do not involve building on protected land		Tax breaks or other financial incentives for developers who choose to develop in areas that are not protected.	100,000	Mufulira	Local authority, WARMA and ministry of green economy
	<b>Total</b>			<b>700,000</b>		

*Source: Department of Development Planning*

### 23.9.2 Unplanned Settlements

<b>Goal: Increased decent affordable accommodation</b>						
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programs</b>	<b>Activities/projects</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>
<b>To actualize policies that support 200 SMEs and Cooperatives by 2031</b>	1. To link all SMEs and Cooperatives in settlements to CDF grants program	Stakeholder involvement		100000	Mufulira	Local government and Rural Development

	2. To Educate settlement settlers to develop economically and use the grants on improving their livelihoods and housing	Sensitization		150000	Mufulira	Local government and Rural Development
<b>To have 2 well planned settlements by 2031</b>	1. To facilitate for the construction of 200 low-cost decent affordable accommodation	MOUs with financial institutions and other stake holders		40000000	Kawama East and West	Public private partnership
	Upgrading of Kawama East and West settlements	Recognizing of settlements, Area Surveying, Numbering, and Formulation of area plans. Upgrading of Roads and drainages, piped water, sewerage network and police posts		50000000	Kawama East and West	Central Government, CDF
TOTAL				90,400,000		

**Source: Department of Housing**

**23.9.3 Housing and Social Services**

<b>MAIN OBJECTIVES: ( BUS STATIONS) To reduce piracy and creation of Bus Stations/Stops by 2032</b>									
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible agency/department.</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Reduce piracy	To involve stakeholders		To involve stakeholders	2,500,000.00	MMC, MLG	Mufulira/Kitwe Road and some major local routes		MMC DHSS, RTSA, TRAFFIC (ZP), Bus operators, Bus drivers.	Involvement of stakeholders will help monitor construction of Bus stops and reduce piracy.

<b>OBJECTIVE: (Community) To provide adequate sports and recreational facilities by 2032</b>									
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible agency/department</b>	<b>Comments</b>
To have adequate sports and recreation facilities and equipment	Secure financial resource	To engage PPP project	Creation and rehabilitation of sports and recreation	5,000,000.00	Ministry of Local Government and NGOs PPP	Kamuchanga center, Chibolya, Kadeco centre	Kamuchanga, Buntingwa, Kansuswa	Local Government, Ministry of Community Development, ZESCO, MWSCo	The engagement of private sectors in creation of sports and recreation facilities and buying

			facilities and buying of equipment						equipment will help in achieving the desired goals by 2032
To create and rehabilitate the skills training centers	Secure financial resource	To engage PPP project	Creation and rehabilitation of skills training centers	1, 000, 000.00	Ministry of Local Government and NGOs PPP	Kamuchanga, Chibolya, Kadeco, Coyle, Chibote, Buseko, Kansuswa, Kawama east, kankoyo and murundu	Kamuchanga, Buntingwa, Kansuswa	Local Government, Ministry of Community Development, Ministry of Sports and Recreation	Availability of skills training centres and easy access.
<b>MAIN OBJECTIVES : ( LIBRARY) To have a well-informed community by 2032</b>									
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible agency/department</b>	<b>Comments</b>
To establish new libraries and	Establish new libraries	Establish new libraries	Construction and	K5,000, 000	MMC, NGO,	Topshops, Ndeke, Kwacha,	David Kaunda, Kwacha,	MMC, ZESCO, MULONGA	Establishment of new libraries and

rehabilitate existing libraries	and rehabilitate existing one`s	and rehabilitate existing one`s	rehabilitation of libraries		PPP	Butondo, Kansuswa Kamunchanga and town	David Lunda Chachacha		well-informed community
<b>MAIN OBJECTIVES : ( Parks and Gardens) To establish and preserve the natural environment areas for gardening and recreation by 2032</b>									
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible agency/dept</b>	<b>Comments</b>
To have a clean and conducive environment	To have a clean and conducive environment	Rehabilitation of parks and gardens	Vegetation control, landscaping, planting of trees	K75000. 00	MLG, MLNR, MMC, NGO	Top shops, Ndeke, Kwacha, Butonda, Kansuswa, Kamuchanga town Centre and Ndola roads	Mufu lira District	MMC, ZESCO, MULONGA, DHSS, NGO	To have a sustainable clean and green environment
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>109,525,000.00</b>					

**Source: Department of Hosing**

## 23.10 Community Development

### Development Framework- Women Empowerment

<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<b><i>Enhance Provision of Adequate Economic Empowerment to Developmental Groups in the District by 2032</i></b>								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept.</b>	<b>Comments</b>
To Develop District Plan for Integrated Development Approach by December 2024	Collect baseline data	Formulate a development plan	-	300,000.00	MCDSS , World Bank, GIZ, ADB	Within District	-	MCDSS, MoGE, MoA, MoG, World Bank, GIZ, ADB	Stakeholder engagement in the integrated development Approach will help to achieve sustainable development by 2030
To Provide Resource Centers and other Infrastructure in Sub-centers by 2033	Collaborate with private institutions to support government	Creation of Community Resource Centers	Build Community Resource Centers in 5 sub-centers	5,000,000.00	MCDSS , MLGH MoG, MoGE, GIZ, NGOs	- Mupambe - Mokambo	Bwananyina Minambe Murundu Mutundu	MCDSS, MoG, MoGE, Dept of Works & Supply, GIZ, NGO	The construction of community resource centers will depend on the

	nt Initiatives					- Murundu - Mutundu - Luansobe	Kangwa Nsuluka	ZESCO, MWSC, MLGH	availability of funds from central government & the private sector
To Provide Adequate Community Awareness on Gender Equality by 2030	Corporate with NGOs to supplement Government Efforts	Increase community campaigns against gender inequality in sustainable development processes	-Conduct Community awareness & sensitization  -Raising aspirations of Women & Girls in decision-making	10,000,000.00	MCDSS, MoG, NGOs, GIZ, World Bank	- Mupambe - Mokambo - Murundu - Mutundu - Luansobe	Bwananyina Minambe Murundu Mutundu Kangwa Nsuluka	MCDSS, MoG, NGOs, GIZ, World Bank	Gender equality will enhance participative planning and management of sustainable development in communities, and achieve SDG no. 5 & 10

Provide Trainings in Income Generating Activities (IGA) by 2030	Corporate with private sector to support the department	-Conduct entrepreneurship trainings for Gender & Development Groups in sub-centers	-	30,000,000.00	MCDSS, MoG, NGOs, GIZ, Mining Firms	- Mupambe - Mokambo - Murundu - Mutundu - Luansobe	Bwananyina Minambe Murundu Mutundu Kangwa Nsuluka	MCDSS, MoG, NGOs, GIZ, Mining Firms	Income Generating Activities (IGAs) will enhance access to & control over resources for economic empowerment
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>45,300,000.00</b>							

**Department of Housing**

**Development Framework- Food Security Pack**

<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<b><i>Ensure High and Improved Food Security in Households in Communities by 2030</i></b>
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<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>To Provide Adequate Farming Inputs to Vulnerable Households by 2033</b>	Partner with Private Institutions to Support Government's FSP Programme	Provision of more agricultural inputs & alternative livelihoods to poor and vulnerable households	-Increase the Number of FSP Packs and Livestock for Distribution to Vulnerable Households	35,000,000.0	MCDSS, ADB, NGOs	Mupambe Mokambo Murundu Mutundu Luansobe	Bwananyina Minambe Murundu Mutundu Kangwa Nsuluka	MCDSS, Min. of Liv & Fisheries MoA, NGOs	Increased farming inputs will help to achieve SDG no. 1, 2 & 3 in communities by 2030
<b>To Provide Training in Modern Farming Methods</b>	Work in partnership with Ministry of Agriculture, Min. of Live Stock & Fisheries	Train Food Security Pack beneficiaries	Training of FSP beneficiaries	10,000,000.00	MCDSS, Min. of Agric, ADB, NGOs	- Mupambe - Mokambo - Murundu	Bwananyina Minambe Murundu Mutundu Kangwa Nsuluka	MCDSS, Min. of Agric Min. of Liv & Fisheries, NGOs	Training in Conservation & other modern farming methods will increase agricultural productivity

						- Mutundu - Luansobe			ty and production in households by 2030
<b>To Promote Environmentally Friendly Development</b>	Corporate with private institution to support government in Climate Action	Advocate for climate Smart Agriculture technologies and practices	-	10,000,000.00	MCDSS, Min. of Agric, Min. of National Development Planning  Min. of Env, ADB, NGOs	- Mupambe - Mokambo - Murundu - Kangwa Nsuluka - Mutundu - Luansobe	Bwananyina Minambe Murundu Mutundu	MCDSS, Min. of National Development Planning, Min. of Env, ADB, NGOs	Practicing climate smart agriculture by FSP beneficiaries will enhance the attainment of SDG no. 13 by 2030
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>20, 000, 000.00</b>						

**Development Framework- Adult Literacy**

<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE</b>	<b><i>To Reduce Adult Illiteracy Levels in the District by 2030</i></b>								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/ Dept</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>To Provide Adequate Adult Literacy Learning Facilities</b>	Prioritize Projects aimed at improving Adult Literacy Standards	Equipment & Furniture development	Purchase of Equipment & Furniture	5,000,000.00	MCDSS, MoGE, NGOs UNESCO	- Mupambe - Mokambo - Murundu - Mutundu - Luansobele	Bwananyina Minambe Murundu Mutundu Kangwa Nsuluka	MCDSS, MoGE, NGOs, UNESCO	Procuring of equipment & furniture will depend on considering Adult Literacy programme as a priority when it comes to funding
<b>To provide Adult Literacy</b>	Partner with	Secure Teaching Materials	Procure Teaching Materials	1,000,000.00	MCDSS, MoGE, NGOs,	- Mupambe	Bwananyina	MCDSS, MoGE,	Adequate teaching materials will

<b>Teaching Materials</b>	stakeholders				UNESCO	- Mokambo - Murundu - Mutundu - Luansobe	Minambe Murundu Mutundu Kangwa Nsuluka	NGOs, UNESCO	sustain the programme by 2030
<b>To Provide wages to Literacy Instructors</b>	Corporate with private organizations to support the government	Pay Literacy Instructors	-	840,000.00	MCDSS & NGOs	- Mupambe - Mokambo - Murundu - Mutundu - Luansobe	Bwananyina Minambe Murundu Mutundu Kanagwa Nsuluka	MCDS & NGOs	Motivating Literacy Instructors will enhance Literacy programme in the district

<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>6, 840, 000.00</b>	
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**FLEET MANAGEMENT**

Main Objective	<i>To Provide Efficient and Effective Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Protection Programmes by 2032</i>								
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY	PROGRAMMES	PROJETCS	Cost (ZMK)	Proposed Source of Funds	Location	Ward	Responsible Agency/ Dept	Comments
<b>To Provide Adequate Management of Sustainable development by 2032</b>	Partner with stakeholders		Purchase of Motor Vehicle (Land Cruiser)	1,300,000.00	MCDSS, World Bank, GIZ			MCDSS, World Bank, GIZ	Procuring of a vehicle will depend on funding
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>				1,300,000.00					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>K43, 440, 000. 00</b>						

*Source: Department of Hosing*

### 23.11 Public Infrastructure

GOOD MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, BRIDGES AND DRAINAGES IN MUFULIRA DISTRICT									
1. Main Objective	Strategies	Programs	Projects	Cost (ZMK)	Proposed source of funds	Location	Ward	Responsible agency	Comments
To provide good road infrastructure	1.To carry out Pothole patching , periodic maintenance and construction of roads	1.To Ensure availability of materials, manpower, tools, and equipment	1. Pothole patching in the CBD and in various wards of the district.	5,000,000.00	MMC	CBD, Sections Kamuchanga	Mufulira and Kantanshi	MMC	
	2. To Improve the state of bridges and culverts in the district	2. To Repair or replace old and damaged culverts and repair or reconstruct old and damaged bridges	2. Rehabilitation and installation of culverts and bridges	20,000,000.00	MMC/M LG, NRFA	Mufulira district	All wards	MMC, ZNS, ZA, RDA, NRFA	

	2. To Improve the state of gravel roads in the district	2. To rehabilitate existing gravel roads in the district	2. Grading of gravel roads in various wards of the district.	140,000,000.00	MMC/M LG, NRFA	Mufulira district	All wards	MMC, ZNS, RDA, NRFA	
	3. To Improve accessibility in newly allocated planned settlement areas	3. To open up roads in newly allocated settlement areas	3. Grading of roads in newly allocated settlement areas	60,000,000.00	MMC	TBA	TBA	MMC, ZNS, RDA	

	4. To Improve drainage systems in the district	4. To Repair and rehabilitate old and damaged drainage systems in the district	4. De-silting, rehabilitation and construction of drainages	20,000,000.00	MMC/M LG	Mufulira district	All wards	MMC	
	5. To improve road furniture in the district	5. To replace and install road furniture in the district	4. Installation of new road signs and improved road markings.	1,000,000.00	MMC/M LG	Mufulira district	All wards	MMC, RDA	
<b>Sub Totals</b>				<b>246,000,000.00</b>					
<b>2. Main Objective</b>	<b>TO PROVIDE AN EFFICIENT FLEET OF VEHICLES AND MACHINERY</b>								
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programs</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible agency /dept</b>	<b>Comments</b>

Maintaining a good level of competence among mechanics, drivers and operators.	To ensure driver/operator fitness and provide psychometric tools for assessment.	To facilitate annual refresher trainings for mechanics, operators and drivers.	Annual refresher training	5,000,000.00	MMC/M LG	TBA	N/A	MMC	
Ensuring service kit items, spare parts and other consumables are in bulk.	To acquire service kit items and spare parts in bulk.	To timely service/repair vehicles and machinery	Quarterly procurement of service kit items and spare parts	20,000,000.00	MMC	MMC – mechanical workshop	Mufulira district	MMC	
Effective servicing/repairing of vehicles and machinery	To acquire all necessary mechanical tools and equipment	Procuring of mechanical tools and equipment to facilitate effective servicing/repair	Quarterly procurement of mechanical tools and equipment	5,000,000.00	MMC	MMC – mechanical workshop	N/A	MMC	

<b>Sub Totals</b>				<b>30,000,000</b>					
<b>3. Main Objective</b>	<b>TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE FIRE SERVICE DELIVERY</b>								
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programs</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Quick emergency response /short distance coverage	Setting up of satellite fire sub stations in various settlements and communities	-procure adequate emergency fire appliances such as fire rescue appliances and ambulances	Setting up of satellite fire sub stations and	K27,000,000.00	MMC/M LG	Butondo, Murundu, Kamuchanga, Kansuswa , 14 miles	Butondo ward, Minambe ward, Kamuchnanga ward, Kansusward, Mutundu ward	MMC	
		- procure tech equipment such as computers and drones	- planting of fire hydrants in various settlements and communities	K1,000,000.00	MMC/M LG	Butondo, Murundu, Kamuchanga, Kansuswa , 14 miles	Butondo ward, Minambe ward, Kamuchnanga ward, Kansusward, Mutundu	MMC	

Public sensitization in fire safety and awareness	Proper fire sensitization and communication systems through radio, telephone and internet facilities	To procure communication devices such as P.A systems and megaphones	Conduct fire safety awareness and inspections in various settlements and communities	K500,000.00		Mufulira District	Mufulira District	MMC	
<b>Sub Totals</b>				<b>K28,500,000.00</b>					
<b>4. Main Objective</b>	<b>TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE , STREET, BUS STATION AND MARKET LIGHTING</b>								
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programs</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>	<b>Comments</b>
• To repair and maintain existing street lighting infrastructure	• To focus on complete rehabilitation	• Stock taking and Repair of existing street lighting infrastructure. • Replacement of	Repair of street lighting infrastructure in the district	K10,000,000.00	MMC/M LG	David Kaunda, Changa Changa, Omelomumba, Mulombwaa  1. Gashi 2. Orange	Mainasoko, Changa Changa, David Lunda, Mulungushi, David Kaunda, Leyamukutu, David	MMC	

	of street lighting infrastructure	poles and fittings.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Pempuleni</li> <li>4. Kafironda</li> <li>5. Accra</li> <li>6. Chilupula</li> <li>7. Nalikwanda</li> <li>8. Kolefumu</li> <li>9. Freedom way</li> <li>10. Chatulinga</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kaunda, Kansuswa, David Kaunda, Kamuchanga, Butungwa, Kamuchanga, Mainasoko, Mainasoko</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To repair and maintain existing market lighting infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To focus on complete rehabilitation of market lighting infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stock taking and Repair of existing market lighting infrastructure.</li> </ul>	Repair of market lighting infrastructure in the district	K8000000	MMC/M LG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Kwacha market</li> <li>2.buteko market</li> <li>3. Malela market</li> <li>4.Kamuchanga market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kwacha Ward, David lunda ward</li> <li>Mulungushi ward, Kamuchanga ward</li> </ul>	MMC	

	uct ure								
• To install new energy efficient street lighting systems.	• To install new lighting fittings one location at a time.	To install new energy efficient lighting infrastructure	To install new energy efficient lighting infrastructure	K16,740,000.00	MMC/M LG	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ndola road</li> <li>2. Chishi ba</li> <li>3. Milem ba</li> <li>4. Jomok inyata</li> <li>5. Moko mbo</li> <li>6. Sibina</li> <li>7. Buntu ngwa</li> <li>8. Chibu ku</li> <li>9. Rainbow</li> <li>10. Boluvalle</li> <li>11. Katanga</li> </ol>	David Lunda, Mainasoko, Minambe	MMC	
• To install new energy efficient market lighting systems.	• To install new lighting fittings one location	• To install new energy efficient market lighting systems.	Installation of new lighting infrastructure at specific locations. such as	K12,000000	MMC/M LG	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Butiondo market</li> <li>2. Mुरुнду</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Butiondo</li> <li>2. Minamba ward</li> </ol>	MMC	

	tion at a time.		Market flood lights.			ma rke t 3. Mo ka mb o ma rke t 4. Ka wa ma eas t ma rke t 5. Ka ns us wa ma rke t 6. To p sh ops ma rke t	3. Mi na m be wa rd 4. B wa na ny in a wa rd 5. Ka ns u wa wa rd 6. M ai na so ko wa rd		
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<b>Sub Totals</b>				<b>K46,740,00 0.00</b>					
<b>5. Main Objective</b>	<b>TO PROVIDE GOOD STANDARD INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>								
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programs</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Thorough scrutiny of applicants for NCC certificates and stringent laws on unregistered builders and contractors.	To engage National Council for construction	Ensure adequate site inspection and supervision	Weekly inspection and supervision of builders and contractors	650,000.00	MMC	Mufulira District	All wards	MMC	
Reduce professional design fees for small scale and individual clients.	To engage ZIA to revise the rates for professional design fees	Sensitizing the district on the revised professional design fees	Monthly sensitization of the revised professional design fees	600,000.00	MMC	Mufulira District	All wards	MMC	
Ensure the contractor adheres to all set out	To ensure	To carry out periodic inspection of	Weekly inspection and	650,000.00	MMC	Mufulira District	All wards	MMC	

design specifications	adequate supervision by professionals	construction projects	supervision of council construction projects						
<b>Sub Totals</b>				<b>1,900,000.00</b>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>353,140,000</b>					

*Source: Department of Engineering*

### 23.12 Forestry

<b>MAIN OBJECTIVE: To effectively conserve and manage forest areas sustainably in Mufulira district by 2030</b>									
Specific objective	strategy	programme	Project	Cost (Zmk)	Proposed source of funds	location	Ward	Responsible agency/dept	comments
To effectively manage and protect threatened and unsustainably managed national and	Promote participatory approaches to local forest management in protected and open	- Forest protection and management	-Forest patrols	250,000.00	GRZ	All protected forests within the district		Forestry	
			Boundary Maintenance	150,000.00					

local forests by 2030	areas through community forest management and private forest management	- law enforcement	Early burning	100,000.00					
				250,000.00					
Restoration of degraded areas	Enhance natural regeneration and revegetation through assisted natural regeneration and tree planting	-Re- afforestation  -Afforestation		300,000.00		Protected Forests, open Areas,		CIRFOR Forestry Communities NGOs Local Authority Ministry of Education	
				300,000.00		Within the Office Premises			

		-Nursery Establishment		150,000.00				Forestry	
To ensure effective investment and reduced deforestation and forest degradation by 2030	Awareness raising and training	Awareness raising and sensitization meetings through School forestry and Community forestry		25,000.00					
	Promotion of alternative livelihood	Apiculture		850,000.00		Selected communities within the district		Agriculture Forestry NGOs Ministry community development	
Grand Total				2,400,000					

**Source: Department of Engineering**

## 23.13

## Public Health

Main Objective (Solid Waste Management)		To effectively and efficiently manage garbage in the district in order to have a clean and healthy environment by 2032							
Specific Objective	Strategy	Program me	Project	Cost (ZMK)	Proposed source of funds	Location	Ward	Responsible agency/department	comment s
Provide specialized equipment	Placement of skip bins in all refuse collection points	Solid Waste management	Procurement of skip loader truck and skip bins	2,000,000	CDF MMC	Markets, Bus stations and urban townships	All urban wards	DPH DF DDP	
			Procurement of a Refuse compactor truck	1,200,000	MMC CDF				
	Increase business ability to comply with regulations	Solid Waste Management	Procure waste receptacles	200,000	Waste management fees	CBD, Top shops Kamuchanga Kwacha Butondo	All urban wards		
Provide engineered	Securing of land for landfill	Establish Proper solid	Fencing of the Dumpsite	1,000,000	MMC				

landfill/du mpsite		waste disposal system	Constructi on of Ablution Block and Change room	500,000	MMC				
			Provision of weighbrid ge	250,000	MMC				
			Sinking of a borehole	80,000	MMC				
To increase public awareness on sound solid waste principles and regulation s	Train ward developme nt committees on sustainabl e waste manageme nt	Solid waste managem ent	Sustainab le solid waste managem ent	300,000	MMC				
<b>SUB TOTAL ZMW</b>				<b>5,530,00 0</b>					
Main Objective (Make Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy Program)		To promote and maintain high standards of public health so as to achieve a Clean, Green and Healthy Campaign Mufulira by 2031							

<b>Specific Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Program me</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible agency/dep t</b>	<b>comment s</b>
Provide adequate tools and equipment	Provide adequate tools for all wards	MZCG&H	MZCG&H	700,000	MMC	Throughout the district	All wards	MMC/ DPH & DF	
Enhance stakeholder involvement and participation	Hold monthly radio community sensitization and engagement programs	MZCG&H	MZCG&H	240,000	MMC	MafkenFm		DPH/ PRM	
<b>SUB TOTAL ZMW</b>				<b>940000</b>					
Main Objective (Funeral Services)		To effectively manage the administration of cemeteries, crematoria and burial services in order to ensure safe and sanitary disposal of human remains by 2032							
<b>Specific Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Program me</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible agency/dep t</b>	<b>comment s</b>
To provide good sanitation services at cemeteries	Construction of ablution blocks	Community funeral services	Cemetery sanitation and maintenance	400,000.00	MMC	Mokambo road cemetery	Murundu	DES DPH DDP	

	Procurement of mobile toilets	Community funeral services	Cemetery sanitation and maintenance	120,000.00				DF	
To provide appropriate transportation of human remains	Procurement of a hearse	Community funeral services	Funeral services	400,000.00	MMC	-	-	DF DPH	
To provide mourners shelters	Procure tents and garden chairs	Community funeral services	Funeral services	300,000	MMC	-	-	DF DPH	
<b>SUB TOTAL ZMW</b>				<b>1,170,000</b>					
<b>Main Objective (Dog Control)</b>	<b>To control dog population in order to prevent rabies and reduce dog bite cases by 2031</b>								
<b>Specific Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Program me</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible agency/department</b>	<b>comments</b>

To register all the dogs in the district	Eliminate all unvaccinated dogs	Rabbies Control	Dog Vaccination and Registration	245,000	MMC	Throughout the district	All wards	DPH Mopani Copper Mines  Veterinary Department  State Police	
	Procure registration materials	Rabbies Control	Dog Vaccination and Registration	150,000					
<b>SUB TOTAL ZMW</b>				<b>395,000</b>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL (ZMW)</b>				<b>8,008,500</b>					

Source: *Department of Public Health*

**23.14 Agriculture**

<b>1.Main Objective</b>	<b>To increase crop productivity by 20% per year in order to improve food security by 2032</b>							
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programs</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
To Conduct training in		Recruit 13 more extension officers		1,200,000	GRZ	Mufulira	All wards	MoA/MMC

climate smart agriculture production	Increase agriculture extension delivery	Conduct farmer training in crop production		300,000	GRZ	All camps in Mufulira	All wards	MoA/MMC
To Construct camp agricultural houses	Increase agriculture extension delivery	Construct camp agricultural house		20,000,000	MMC/	All camps in Mufulira	All wards	MoA/MMC
To Encourage farmers to apply lime	Improve soil fertility	Farmer trainings in lime application		300,000	GRZ	All camps in Mufulira	All wards	MoA/MMC
To procure soil testing kits	Improve soil fertility	Procurement of portable soil testing kits		390,000	MMC	All camps in Mufulira	All wards	MoA/MMC
To train farmers in conservation farming method	Improvement of soil fertility	Farmer trainings and demonstrations in conservation farming		300,000	GRZ	All camps in Mufulira	All wards	MoA/MMC
To train farmers in dambo utilization and simple weir construction	Promotion of irrigation agriculture	Farmer trainings in dambo utilization and simple weir construction		300,000	GRZ	All camps in Mufulira	All wards	MoA/MMC

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22, 790,000.00</b>				
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**23.15 Livestock and Fisheries**

<b>Main Objective</b>	<b>INCREASE LIVESTOCK AND FISH PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY IN MUFULIRA DISTRICT BY 2032</b>								
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROGRAMS</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Promotion of domestic and international markets	Facilitate Livestock Exports	Enhance exports of goats in collaboration with private sector through the establishment of trade centers at the border with DRC.	Effectively construct Modern Livestock Market at Mokambo Boarder	750,000.00	GRZ/(CDF)- MMC/private sector	Mokambo		MFL-MMC	

Increased Livestock/Fisheries production and Productivity	Enhancing extension service delivery	Deploy ICTs for the delivery of extension services through internet-based extension services and mobility of extension	Effectively procure reliable extension up to date technologies (computers and accessories, and projectors), internet services, and actualize the Kobo/& M-lais extension platforms.	700,000.00	GRZ/(CDF)-MMC/Private-NGO partners	Mufulira-Station		MFL-(DLD/DOF/DVS)	
			Effectively procure motorized equipment to help improve extension delivery	300,000.00	GRZ/(CDF)-MMC/Private-NGO partners	Mufulira-Station		MFL-(DLD/DOF/DVS)	
			Procure on the ground extension tools and equipment's	100,000.00	GRZ/(CDF)-MMC/Private-NGO partners	Mufulira-Station		MFL-(DLD/DOF/DVS)	
			Procurement of motor bikes for 30 wards	4,500.000					
			Constructing of 16 Camp houses for Extension staff	4,800.000					

	Shift resources to key drivers of the Livestock Industry	Promote farm power and mechanization for small holder farmers through a line of credit	intensify extension Delivery on Mechanized of Production in collaboration with the Private sector	450,000.00	GRZ/(CDF)- MMC/Private-NGO partners	Mufulira	all Wards	MFL-(DLD/DOF /DVS)	
	Disease Control	Enhance early warning systems and control measures for diseases through enhanced surveillance	procure Mobile test kits, Mobile Phones for M-Lais platform, radio station and increase surveillances through check points	750,000.00	GRZ, Co-operating Partners	Mufulira	all Wards	DVS	
		Construction of Animal Disease	Rehabilitating/constructing dip tanks Quarantine facilities and	750,000					

		control facilities.	animal disease check points						
		Animal Identification and Traceability	Enforcement of the Animal identification and traceability Act of 2010						
			Reduce illegal movement of animals						
Diversification	Increase Livestock Diversification away from maize	Fully implement the e-voucher which gives farmers a choice of crops, livestock and poultry to produce.	intensify extension Delivery on the promotion of the use of the E-voucher on fish and Livestock inputs in collaboration with the private agro-Suppliers	100,000.00	MFL/MoA /MoC	Mufulira-District	all Wards	MFL-(DLD/DOF /DVS) MOA	

		Improve Livestock production through stocking and restocking, artificial insemination and enhanced disease control such as vaccination controls and campaigns	Stock and restock large and small livestock.	2,200,000.00	MFL/Private-NGO partners /CoMDev	Mufulira-District	all Wards	MFL- DLD	
		Establish and operationalize Satellite Artificial Centre to improve availability of semen, breeding stock and	construction of a satellite Artificial Insemination Centre	360,000.00	MFL/Private-NGO partners	Kafue Level 1 Service center	all Wards	MFL- DLD	

		dairy productivity.							
		Improve the productivity through better management of range lands, growing of pastures and fodder using hydroponic technology and promotion of indigenous breeds	forage and range land establishments	290,000.00	MFL/private-NGO partners	Mufulira District	all Wards	MFL- DLD	
		Focus on control of animal diseases	sensitize and conduct annual Animal TB Surveillance	600,000.00	GRZ, Co-operating Partners	Mufulira	all Wards	MFL -DVS	

		of national economic importance, to complement animal health service delivery by the private sector through creation of exclusive zones for private sector service provision (livestock service centers) and production of vaccines and drugs	sensitize and conduct annual animal Brucellosis surveillance and procurement of preventive vaccines	300,000.00	GRZ, Co-operating Partners	Mufulira	all Wards	MFL -DVS	
			Sensitize and conduct mass Vaccination for Rabies.	1,000,000.00	MMC, GRZ, Co-operating Partners	Mufulira	all Wards	DVS	
			complete and operationalize (procurement of dip chemicals and sensitization) existing dip tanks to prevent ECF	1,200,000.00	GRZ, Co-operating Partners	Mufulira	all Wards	MFL -DVS	for dip tanks - restricted to certain wards

		Promotion of public private partnerships in the operations of livestock market centers (bulking centers), breeding and service centers	establishments of satellite Milk Collection Centers	350,000.00	MFL/Private-NGO Partners/MMC	Mutundu- (Mokambo-Murundu)		MFL-DLD	
		Facilitate beef production and exports to Congo	creation of market platforms and Linkages with the Congo boarder	120,000.00	MFL/ZNFU/Private-NGO Partners	Kasumba Lesa - Mokambo		MFL-DLD	
	Fish Production	Enhance fingerlings production through the establishment of fish	constriction of one Government Hatchery in the District	500,000.00	GRZ, ZAEDP, Co-operating Partners	Kalindi ni	Bwananyina Ward		

		hatcheries and nurseries							
		effectively implement and roll out an Aquaculture Development Fund (Seed Fund) to empower rural youths and women to participate in the aquaculture value chains	effectively facilitate and establish fish farms for 300 farmers	10,000,000.00	CEEC, ZAEDP, MFL, Co-operating partners	Mufulira	all Wards	CEEC, ZAEDP, MFL, Co-operating partners	
		Fully utilize existing and newly constructed fish ponds for	create market Linkages and Link farmers to Credit facilities and lending agencies	150,000.00	MFL, ZNFU, ZAEDP, CEEC	Mufulira	all Wards	DOF-MFL	

		fish farming							
		Enhance controls on illegal and regulated fishing Ban	Conduct market surveillance and intensify on boarder and road patrols.	300,000.00	MFL	Mufulira	all Wards	DOF-MFL, ZANIS, NAIS	
<b>10-year programme total</b>				<b>29 610,000.00</b>					

Source: Ministry of agriculture

### 23.16 Social Welfare

OBJECTIVE	To enhance low juvenile delinquency levels in the district							
Specific objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Cost (ZMK)	Proposed source of funds	Location	WARD	Responsible Agency/Dept
To provide Welfare Halls for juveniles by 2031	To work with UNICEF in dealing with Juvenile Welfare issues	Developing Infrastructure to support various activities	Construction of Welfare Halls	1,000,000.00	MCDSS & UNICEF	Luansobe & Murundu	Kangwa Nsuluka & Murundu	MCDSS, MMC, MWS & NGO

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>WARD</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Dept</b>
To capacity build beneficiaries of social protection programmes by 2031	To train beneficiaries to invest in income generating activities	Capacity building	-	700,000.00	MCDSS & NGO	Kansuswa, Kafironda & Kafue	Kansuswa	MCDSS, MTCI & NGO
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>1,700,000.00</b>				

**Source: Ministry of Social Welfare**

### 23.17 Governance

<b>Goal: To reduce crime by 2032</b>					
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Activities/projects</b>	<b>Cost (ZMW)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>
Provide adequate police services by the year 2032	Improve police mobility	Purchasing of 10 motor vehicles	10,000,000	10 Wards (TBA)	Ministry of Home affairs, Local Government and Local Authority
	Construction of more police infrastructure	Construction of more police post and upgrading/expanding existing one	20,000,000	TBA	Ministry of Home affairs, Local Government and Local Authority

	Set up electronic system	Purchase full IT system, training of officers and maintenance	600,000	Police stations	Ministry of Home affairs, Local Government and Local Authority
	Recruitment of more Police officers	Recruitment and Training of new officers	-	TBA	Ministry of Home Affairs
<b>Goal: To decongest the correctional facility by the year 2032</b>					
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Activities/projects</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Proposed source of funds</b>
Expand the facility bed spaces, water supply and skills development	Sinking of 03 bore holes 02 at the main Facility and 01 at the Farm	Equip them and erect tanks for the same	K150,000.00 each (K450,000.00)	- 02 Main Prison - 01 Farm	CDF/ Correctional Facility
	Construction of more cells/dormitories	Construction of five (05) more cells	10,000,000	04 Maim Facility and 01 OAP	CDF/Correctional Service
	Construction of workshops	Construct 04 workshops for bricklaying, Metal Fab, Carpentry and Tailoring	K200,000.00 each (K800,000.00)	- At the main Prison	CDF
	Construction of classrooms	Constructing 1 by 3 classroom block	K450,000.00	- At the main Prison	CDF
Enhance production unit	Building of fish ponds	Construction of 04 fish ponds	K200,000.00 each (K800,000.00)	- Main Prison	CDF/Correctional Service

	To start chicken rearing projects	Construction of Poultry house and equipping them	K200,000.00	- Main Prison	CDF
	Purchase of new vehicle and motor bikes	Purchasing of 02 Motor Vehicles and 02 motor bikes	K1,000,000.00	- Main Prison - Farm	CDF/Correctional Service
Grand Total			<b>44,300,000.00</b>	-	

**Source: Department of Legal Services**

## **24.0 Conclusion**

The Mufulira IDP will guide the development of Mufulira in the Next 10 years, 2023-2032. It will be a basis for lobbying of funds from Government and other Cooperating Partners. All government departments will use it as a guide and will act as Department/Sector work plan for next ten years. It's hoped the plan will fully be funded for all the objectives and strategies to be realized.

## 25.0 References

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- DECENTRALIZATION POLICY
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- Nwasco STRATEGIC PLAN 2016–2020
- NATIONAL HEALTH STRATEGIC PLAN 2017-2021
- SECOND NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (2016-2020)

- THE NATIONAL CULTURAL POLICY (2003)
- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030
- MUFULIRA DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

26.0 APPROVED SHEET

MUFULIRA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
APPROVAL OF THE MUFULIRA INTEGRATED  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

MUFULIRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

SIGN [Signature] DATE 19<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2024



MRS MUSONGOLE KASONDE CHISANGA  
TOWN CLERK

SIGN [Signature] DATE 20<sup>th</sup> March 2024



TANAELI KAMANGA  
HIS WORSHIP, THE MAYOR

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION, MUFULIRA DISTRICT

SIGN [Signature] DATE 20<sup>th</sup> March 2024



MS. SABOI KABIKA  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION, COPPERBELT PROVINCE

SIGN [Signature] DATE 15/04/2024

MS. REJOICE MWAMBA MIBAO  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, COPPERBELT PROVINCE PLANNING AUTHORITY

SIGN [Signature] DATE 15/4/24

MR. AUGUSTINE KASONGO  
THE PERMANENT SECRETARY, COPPERBELT PROVINCE

APPROVED BY:

SIGN [Signature] DATE 26/04/24



HON. GARRY NKOMBO  
MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REPORT FOR  
THE MUFULIRA INTEGRATED  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2023-2033

## **PUBLIC CONSULTATIVE REPORT**

### **REPORT ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS FOR THE INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT (IDP) FOR MUFULIRA DISTRICT**

#### **Executive Summary**

The Integrated Development Plan which serves a ten (10) year period is in accordance with the Urban and Regional Planning Act no. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia which states that a Planning Authority shall prepare an IDP for its area. Therefore, Mufulira Municipal Council facilitated for stakeholder meetings during the formulation of the Mufulira Integrated Development Plan in order to hear first-hand the communities' core issues and how they envisioned the District development. Henceforward, public consultative meetings were held in each ward within the district to bring to the table issues relating the same.

The public consultation meeting was participatory and inclusive of various distinct groups such as women, men, youth, differently abled and other vulnerable groups as well as the discussion of cross cutting of gender, Covid 19 and climate change.

Some of the community core issues that emerged from the discussion were improved water and sanitation, improved quality of education, improved rule of law and order, improved social welfare services and community development, environmental protection and social inclusion of the differently abled.

The Integrated Development Plan is a development framework that will guide all development within the District. Therefore, its implementation is responsive to the needs of the community and can be easily measured to determine developmental impact.

## **Introduction**

The report is structured as follows;

### **Part 1; Direct Consultation with Stakeholders**

This section describes the approach during the stakeholder consultation.

### **Part 2; Summary of Key findings**

This section outlines the overall key findings from the stakeholder consultation process.

## **Part One (1);**

### **Methodology**

The consultation that was facilitated by Mufulira Municipal Council utilized a Qualitative methodology using face-to-face interviews and focus groups in order to gain an in-depth understanding of the problems the community were facing. This was especially important given that the IDP is a response to the problems and aspirations of the community regarding development.

A questionnaire that was developed by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development was used to collect data from another set of stakeholders consisting of Government departments such as Community Development, Health and Education among others. (See attached appendix 1 for questionnaire).

### **Approach**

The stakeholder consultation was undertaken in three (3) phases;

- i. Mapping to identify the stakeholders to consult with
- ii. Conducting the activities
- iii. Analyzing stakeholder input

## **INTRODUCTION**

The process of developing the IDP Started in 2017 after seeking the council resolution under Minute No. PWD/229/09/17. The process was consultative in nature and it involved all the key stakeholders such the WDCs in the district. The process of was in conformity to the provisions of section 35 subsection 4 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act no. 3 of 2015.

## **MUFULIRA STAKEHOLDER MAPPING**

The process of identifying Stakeholders and categorizing them involved was done, the IDP team that was appointed by the Town Clerk. This involved the following:

1. Identification of stakeholders
2. Stakeholders Analysis (influence and impact on IDP)
3. Mapping Stakeholders

The District Development Coordinating Committee, Ward Development Committee (WDCs), Faith Based Organizations, Private Companies, and Government Parastatals were identified as key stakeholders in the formulation of the Integrated Development Plan process. The IDP team came up with Companies, Organizations, Ward Development Committees, Parastatals, Non-Governmental Organizations, Faith and community Based organizations that were critical in developing the Mufulira IDP.

## **PLANNING PROGRAMME**

In harmony with the provisions of the of the Urban Planning Act of 2015, the Planning Programme guiding the steps and activities to be undertaken during the Integrated Development Plan process was adopted by the Council. The Council published the Planning programme in the Media for scrutiny by the public, and the residents' made submissions on the proposed planning programme in writing. The council later submitted, the planning program to the province for approval.

## **PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN WARDS**

The IDP Team constituted a Team from the Stakeholders who went on in all the 30 wards of Mufulira to gather inputs from the residents. The process involved focus group discussions, plenary, question and answer sessions. The Table below shows the summary of the Outcomes of the Public Consultation in wards

S/No.	Ward	Challenges	Proposed Solutions
1.	Bwananyina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of a Water</li> <li>• Bad Road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling of Boleholes</li> <li>• Road Rehabilitation</li> </ul>
2.	Mutundu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Clean Water</li> <li>• Lack of a Health Post</li> <li>• Inadequate Classrooms in Schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling of Boreholes</li> <li>• Health Construction</li> <li>• Construction of more classrooms</li> </ul>
3.	David Lunda	Poor Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads</li> </ul>
4.	Chachacha	Poor Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads</li> </ul>
5.	Kamuchanga Ward 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor Road Network</li> <li>• Lack of Water in Public Institutions</li> <li>• Inadequate Classrooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads</li> <li>• Drilling of Water in Public Facilities</li> <li>• Construction of Classroom Blocks</li> </ul>
6.	Kasempa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor Road Network</li> <li>• Inadequate Schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of roads</li> <li>• Construction of Schools</li> </ul>
7.	Hanky Kalanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network.</li> <li>• Erratic Water Supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of the road network</li> <li>• Expansion of the Water System</li> </ul>
8.	Kawama West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network</li> <li>• Lack of the Market Shelter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of the road network.</li> <li>• Construction of the Market Shelter</li> </ul>
9.	Kansuswa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network.</li> <li>• Erratic Water Supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads.</li> <li>• Expansion of water systems</li> </ul>

10.	Kafue Ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor Road Network</li> <li>• Lack of Water in Public Institutions</li> <li>• Inadequate Classrooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads</li> <li>• Drilling of Water in Public Facilities</li> <li>• Construction of Classroom Blocks</li> </ul>
	Luansobe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor Road network</li> <li>• Lack of Water in Public Institutions</li> <li>• Inadequate Classrooms</li> <li>• Lack of Teachers Houses</li> <li>• Dilapidated bridges</li> <li>• Lack of Health Post</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads</li> <li>• Drilling of Water in Public Facilities</li> <li>• Construction of Classroom Blocks</li> <li>• Construction of Bridges</li> <li>• Construction of Teachers Houses</li> <li>• Construction of Clinics</li> </ul>
	Kangwa Nsuluka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor Road network</li> <li>• Lack of Water in Public Institutions</li> <li>• Inadequate Classrooms</li> <li>• Poor Drainages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads and drainages</li> <li>• Drilling of Water in Public Facilities</li> <li>• Construction of Classroom Blocks</li> </ul>
13.	Bufuke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vandalized street lights.</li> <li>• Bad Roads</li> <li>• Vandalized markets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of streetlights.</li> <li>• Road Rehabilitations</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Markets</li> </ul>
14.	Butondo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network.</li> <li>• Poor Drainage Network</li> <li>• Lack of recreation centers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads and drainages</li> <li>• Compilation of the Recreation Centre</li> </ul>

15.	Fibusa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network.</li> <li>• Poor Drainage Network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads and drainages</li> </ul>
16.	Mpelembe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network.</li> <li>• Poor Drainage Network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads and drainages</li> </ul>
17.	Kwacha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network.</li> <li>• Poor Drainage Network</li> <li>• Inadequate Classroom Block</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads and drainages</li> <li>• Construction of more schools</li> </ul>
18.	Buntungwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of a modern police post.</li> <li>• Lack of water in Public Institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of a Police Post</li> <li>• Drilling of Boreholes in schools</li> </ul>
19.	John Kampengele	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of water in Public Institutions</li> <li>• Bad Roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling of Boreholes</li> <li>• Road Rehabilitation</li> </ul>
20.	Mokambo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of teachers houses.</li> <li>• Inadequate schools.</li> <li>• Poor road network.</li> <li>• Lack of water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of teachers houses</li> <li>• Construction of additional classroom blocks</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads</li> <li>• Drilling of Boreholes</li> </ul>
21.	Murundu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of teachers houses.</li> <li>• Inadequate schools.</li> <li>• Poor road network.</li> <li>• Lack of water.</li> <li>• Lack of Police Post</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of teachers houses</li> <li>• Construction of additional classroom blocks</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads</li> <li>• Drilling of Boreholes</li> <li>• Construction of the Police Station</li> </ul>

22.	Minambe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network.</li> <li>• Lack of Market Facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of Roads</li> <li>• Construction of a modern Market</li> </ul>
23.	Mupambe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Classrooms.</li> <li>• Poor road network.</li> <li>• Lack of water.</li> <li>• Lack of proper Health Post</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of additional classroom blocks</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads</li> <li>• Drilling of Boreholes</li> <li>• Expansion of the Health Post</li> </ul>
24.	Mainasoko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vandalized Street Lights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Street lights</li> </ul>
25.	David Kaunda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network</li> <li>• Poor Drainage system</li> <li>• Expansion of Chilebe Clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads and drainages</li> </ul>
26.	Bwafwano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate water supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling of Boreholes</li> </ul>
27.	Leya Mukutu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network.</li> <li>• Lack of water.</li> <li>• Lack of a Market Shelter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads and drainages</li> <li>• Drilling of Bores</li> <li>• Construction of the Market shelter</li> </ul>
28.	Shinde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network</li> <li>• Poor Drainage system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads and drainages</li> </ul>
29.	Mulungunshi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network</li> <li>• Poor Drainage system</li> <li>• Expansion of Classrooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads and drainages</li> <li>• Construction of more Classrooms</li> </ul>
30.	Bwembya Silwezya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network</li> <li>• Poor Drainage system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Roads and drainages</li> </ul>

After the public meetings in wards, The Ward Development Committees members (Chairpersons and Secretaries) were invited to come and validate the submissions from the wards.

District Development Coordinating committee, also made its submissions

- water reticulation network should be worked on
- Ndola-Mufulira-Mokambo Road needed urgent attention
- Urban and peri-Urban roads needed to be worked on
- District Hospital needed to be completed
- The economy of the District needed to diversify from Mining to agriculture
- More investments in agriculture needed

## **CONCLUSION**

The public consultative process was a success and brought out critical issues that guided the 2023-2033 Mufulira Integrated Development Plan process.

Figure 1: DDCC Stakeholder Consultative

MURIELERA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Date: 11/8/2022 Time: 09:00 hrs

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