

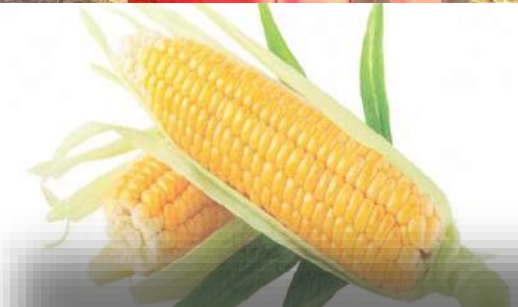


MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT



NAKONDE TOWN COUNCIL

# NAKONDE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033



# NAKONDE DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033 © 2023

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



**APPROVAL**

Nakonde District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was submitted for Approval of the Minister responsible for Local Government and Rural Development by the following Office bearers;

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## Foreword



This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Nakonde District is a developmental framework designed to run from 2023 to 2033 for the sole purpose of economic development and poverty reduction.

The preparation of the IDP was necessitated in line with the provisions of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and the 8th National Development Plan which recognises the Integrated Development Plan as the primary tool for the implementation of the Plan at local level.

This IDP is not just a manual document, but a principal strategic planning instrument which gives an overall framework for development in our District and guide and inform planning, budgeting, management and decision-making by all sectors. The Document places a greater emphasis on the integration of socio- economic and spatial planning.

The IDP is appropriate in that it comes at a time when Nakonde is finding its feet. In the context of decentralization, we are pleased that His Excellency, Mr. Hakainde Hichilema, President of the Republic of Zambia did a commendable job by actually launching the decentralization policy which will help the decentralization become a reality and that our team drawn from all sectors of our District have done a framework that leaves no one behind in the development agenda. Therefore, Nakonde Town Council has put together this strategy to affirm its commitment of working with the community to re-imagine the shared vision and future of the District. The Local Authority further seeks to realise this future vision through community teamwork and actions that mutually reinforce behaviours aimed at achieving a good quality of life for all residents.

As Council Chairperson of Nakonde, I have committed myself to establish a culture of open-door policy/communication with all stakeholders to make our District a self-sustaining place. This IDP is a perfect opportunity to enter into an interactive working relationship and mutually beneficial partnership with the community that has paved the way for The Council to craft a new vision, mission and value statement and map out its strategic objectives which were informed by the real development priorities identified by the community. The complete alignment of local priorities to the national priorities will clarify development objectives and priorities, and help the district focus efforts around common aspirations that benefit the most vulnerable in Nakonde.

This plan recognizes the important task of re-imagining Nakonde through a well-integrated development plan to guide the massive investments in resilient and sustainable public infrastructure and basic network municipal services such as water and sewerage. No one needs to leave Nakonde in search of things that we can provide as a Council. In order to achieve this, a change of mindset towards sustainable land management, social service delivery, public and private investment decisions and the mutual engagement with business associations, traditional leadership, government agencies and investors is needed to transform our district from becoming a growing rural district to an urban growing Centre with excellent services and competitive products.

Nathan M. Siame  
**Council Chairperson**  
**NAKONDE TOWN COUNCIL**

## Acknowledgements



This IDP would not be a reality without the involvement and efforts made by various stakeholders outside and within the district. The principal objective of this IDP is to improve the quality of life for Nakonde residents through competitive services, sustainable infrastructure, local businesses, and value addition while sustainably utilising the environment.

It is envisaged that from this time on, our District endeavours shall be carried out in line with our vision, which reads: ***'To be a Prosperous International Trade Centre by the year 2033'***.

Therefore, this vision was not done by Nakonde Town Council alone but through a consultative process with other stakeholders. In this regard, I take this opportunity to acknowledge the efforts of various institutions and individuals involved in the preparation of this IDP. Special gratitude also goes to the USAID-Local Impact Governance project for the technical and financial support rendered to Nakonde Town Council during the preparation of the IDP. Furthermore, appreciation is given to the Provincial Planner and the team who were key in guiding the IDP during the whole process, not forgetting the Ward Development Committees, the District Development Coordinating Committee, the line ministries, and other stakeholders for the valuable information provided by them in their respective fields.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'A. Sikapizye', written over a faint circular watermark.

**Mr. Marvelous Sikapizye**  
**District Commissioner**  
**NAKONDE DISTRICT**

## Executive Summary



The Nakonde District Integrated Development Plan 2023 – 2033 sets out how the local authority will take a leading role in the development of the district and provides a clear path to generate real economic and social development for the people of Nakonde. This plan is properly aligned to realise the Vision 2030 and the Eighth National Development Plan 2022 – 2026. A high premium has been placed on investing in people, systems and processes and innovation to ensure inclusive growth and sustainability.

We are desirous to see Nakonde, the gateway to East Africa, become a town that is driven by strategy and innovation born out of a shared vision of all stakeholders in the district that have a commitment to sustainable development and growth.

Our goal is to actively seek and create partnerships to drive proven innovations for promoting competitive and effective delivery of services in everything we do.

As a District, we have developed this plan to publicly demonstrate and outline the steps to help us partner with the community we serve. It will guide us there, together with the community and our partners, in investing in public infrastructure, local economic development, protecting and conserving the environment, provision of education and health services as well as promoting meaningful economic activity, and in making our town clean and healthy. We want to promote the rich culture and heritage of Nakonde in order to stimulate development and expand opportunities for local people to access social and economic resources.

We believe that the plan is a practical and powerful tool that can help significantly address our local issues. Engaging in a planning process offers a way to improve the necessary interaction among businesses, government, labour, and the poor. If done well, it provides a way to clarify competitive advantages, identify cooperative opportunities, craft innovative options, and generate strategies that better achieve our local priorities.

This plan aims at achieving the aspirations of the Vision 2030. The plan will yield several key measurable outcomes based on the issues identified in this report. It would respond to the existing demand and culminate in the production of a tangible output. It will further promote and enhance access to land, especially for the marginalised such as the poor and women.

Finally, this IDP will transform how the Council engages with the community, and it will help re-imagine Nakonde District, not just as a gateway to East Africa but as a destination of choice for investors, innovators, entertainment, education and health, researchers and tourists among others. This plan will ensure that all programs, services, and initiatives are leading us towards a shared, better future. It is this positive developmental impact that will feed into the national aspirations.

**MUTAKELA KAYONDE  
COUNCIL SECRETARY  
NAKONDE**

# Table of Contents

Foreword.....	i
Acknowledgements.....	ii
Executive Summary.....	iii
Abbreviation List /List of Acronyms .....	vii
PART ONE - INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.0 District Overview.....	1
1.1 DISTRICT GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE .....	3
1.1.1 Traditional Leadership System .....	3
1.1.2 Local Authority .....	3
1.1.3 District Administration .....	3
PART TWO – PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT .....	4
2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT.....	4
2.1 Population Analysis (Growth rate, Actual Totals, Ward population) .....	4
2.2 Ward Population .....	4
2.3 Population projection .....	5
3.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS .....	8
3.1 HEALTH SECTOR.....	8
3.2 EDUCATION SECTOR.....	14
3.3 AGRICULTURE SECTOR.....	25
3.4 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK.....	32
3.5 HOUSING SECTOR .....	36
3.6 TOURISM AND CULTURE.....	39
3.7 SOCIAL PROTECTION .....	43
3.8 WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR .....	46
3.9 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT .....	51
3.10 COMMERCE AND TRADE .....	59
3.11 FORESTRY .....	64
3.12 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR .....	67
3.13 LAW AND ORDER .....	72
PART THREE: DEVELOPMENT FRAME WORK.....	75
4.0 Vision and Mission.....	75
4.1 Strategic Development Area 1: Economic Transformation and Job Creation .....	76
Development Goal 1: Improved and well managed Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure Development, Sector for Enhanced Socio-Economic Development and Poverty Reduction by 2033.....	76
Goal Number 2: Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade for Enhanced Socio-Economic Development and Poverty Reduction by 2033.....	77
Goal 3: Improved Local and International Transport Linkages and Logistics for Social and Economic Development by 2033.....	78
Goal 4: Improved Access to Electricity and other forms of Renewable and Petroleum Products by 2033 .....	79
Goal 5: Enhanced ICT Services in the District for Socio-Economic Development by the year 2033.....	79
4.2 Strategic Development Area 2: Enhanced Human and Social Development.....	80
Goal 1: Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education .....	80
Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills.....	81
Goal 3: Improved Health Food and Nutrition.....	81
Goal 4: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities though provision of social services and amenities by 2033 .....	83
Goal 5: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033 .....	84

4.3 Strategic Development Area 3: Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for Sustainable Development.....	85
Goal number 1: Managed and Protected Natural Resources .....	86
Goal number 2: Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033 .....	86
4.4 Strategic Development Area 4: Good Governance Environment .....	88
Goal 1: To improve security and justice system in the District by 2033.....	88
4.5 Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies.....	90
GOAL 1: Goal: Improved and well managed Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure development, sector for enhanced socio-economic development and poverty reduction by 2033.....	90
Goal Number 2: Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade for enhanced socio-economic development and poverty reduction by 2033. ....	93
Goal Number 3: Improved Local and International Transport linkages and Logistics for social and economic development by 2033 .....	94
Goal 4: Improved access to Electricity and other Forms of Renewable and Petroleum Products by 2033 .....	95
Goal 5: Enhanced ICT Services in the District for Socio-Economic Development by the year 2033.....	96
Costing for Capital Expenditure for Economic Transformation .....	97
HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT .....	105
GOAL 1: Enhanced Access to Quality, Equitable and Inclusive Education.....	105
Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills .....	108
Goal 3: Improved Health Food and Nutrition.....	109
Goal 4: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities though provision of social services and amenities by 2033 .....	112
Goal 5: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033 .....	114
COSTING Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills .....	122
COSTING: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills .....	125
COSTING: Improved Health Food and Nutrition .....	126
COSTING: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities though provision of social services and amenities by 2033 .....	129
Costing: Water and Sanitation .....	131
Goal 6: Managed and Protected Natural Resources .....	136
COSTING: Managed and Protected Natural Resources.....	138
Goal 7: Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033.....	140
COSTING Goal 7: Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033 .....	140
Development Outcome 4: Good Governance Environment.....	142
Goal 1: To Improve Security and Justice System in the District by 2033 .....	142
COSTING FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE: To Improve Security and Justice System in the District by 2033...	146
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK.....	150
5.0 Selection of Scenarios.....	150
5.1 Scenario 1: Road Network Corridor.....	150
5.2 Scenario 2: Growth Centres .....	151
5.3 Selection Criteria for Growth Nodes .....	153
5.3.1 Multiplicity of the CBDs.....	153
5.3.2 Scenario 3: Commercial Trade Corridor.....	153
5.4 Scenario 4: Preferred Scenario .....	154
5.5 PLANNING NEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT .....	157
TABLE 24: Standards of education service provision for Nakonde by the year 2022- 2032-Education Sector .....	157
5.6 FUTURE HOUSING NEEDS .....	158
5.7 HOUSING NEED FOR NAKONDE TOWN COUNCIL 2022 TO 2032 .....	158
5.8 Housing Need for Nakonde Town 2022 to 2026 .....	158

5.9 OTHER AREAS THAT NEED LAND.....	159
PART FOUR: FINANCING THE IDP.....	160
6.0 Government Allocations Funding .....	160
6.1 Own Source Revenue generated by the Local Authority through Taxes and Levies .....	160
6.2 Public Private Partnership Funds from the private Sector .....	160
6.3 Other Alternative Funding Sources .....	160
6.4 Nakonde Town Council Revenue Collection for a Period of Three Years .....	161
6.5 Projected Revenue over the Five-Year Implementation Plan Period .....	161
6.6 Expenditure.....	162
6.7 Summary of Projected Expenditure for Key Programs and Projects .....	162
6.8 Strategies for Resource Mobilisation.....	162
6.8.1 Enhance Economic Activities in the District .....	162
6.8.2 Resource Mapping.....	163
6.8.3 Property Taxes.....	163
6.8.4 Partnership Development .....	163
6.8.5 Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).....	163
6.8.6 Grant Applications .....	163
6.8.7 Capacity Building .....	163
6.9 STRATEGIES FOR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT .....	163
6.10 STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP .....	165
6.11 STRATEGIES FOR INVESTMENT PROMOTION .....	166
6.12 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES .....	167
6.13 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS .....	168
6.14 CONCLUSION .....	170
APPENDICES .....	171
ANNEX 1: ADVERTS – Formulation of Nakonde IDP .....	171
ANNEX 2: REHABILITATION OF 300 KM OF FEEDER ROADS .....	173
ANNEX 3: CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNICATION TOWERS.....	174
ANNEX 4: SOLAR PANEL INSTALLATION .....	174
ANNEX 5: UPGRADE A TOTAL OF 27 KM OF TOWNSHIP ROADS TO BITUMINOUS STANDARDS.....	174
ANNEX 6: CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.....	175
ANNEX 7: INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION NETWORK.....	176
ANNEX 8: CONSTRUCTION OF CLASSROOM BLOCKS (CRBS) IN THE 15 WARDS OF THE DISTRICT .....	177
ANNEX 9: REHABILITATION OF CLASS ROOM BLOCK (CRB) IN ALL THE 15 WARDS IN THE DISTRICT .....	178
ANNEX 10: CONSTRUCTION OF NEW STAFF HOUSE IN ALL THE 15 WARDS IN THE DISTRICT .....	179
ANNEX 11: CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH POST AND MATERNITY ANNEXES IN THE 15 WARDS OF THE DISTRICT.....	179
ANNEX 12: CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE POST .....	180
ANNEX 13: HAND PUMP EQUIPPED WATER POINTS WITH MECHANIZED SOLAR POWERED .....	180
ANNEX 14: CONSTRUCTION OF MORDEN FLUSHABLE ABLUTION BLOCKS IN ALL THE SCHOOL IN 15 WARDS.....	181
ANNEX 15: CONSTRUCTION OF MARKETS.....	182
ANNEX 16: CONSTRUCTION OF DIP TANKS.....	182
ANNEX 17: CONSTRUCTION OF SKILLS CENTRES, RECREATION CENTERS & INDUSTRIES .....	182

## Abbreviation List /List of Acronyms

AMIC	Agriculture Marketing Information Centre
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CRBs	Community Resource Boards
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CPs	Co-operating Partners
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
DNPWL	Department of National Parks and Wild Life
ECZ	Electoral Commission of Zambia
FHH	Female Headed Household
FISP	Farm Input Support Programme
FSP	Food Security Pack Programme
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LAP	Local Area Plan
LED	Local Economic Development
LGEF	Local Government Equalization Fund
LUP	Land Use Plan
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NIDP	Nakonde Integrated Development Plan
NTC	Nakonde Town Council
PSIR	Planning Survey and Issues Report
SLIMP	Sustainable Livestock Infrastructure Support Project
URP	Urban and Regional Planning
WDF	Ward Development Fund
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency

## INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TEAM

Alex Sinkala	District Administrative Officer
Ronald Mushinka	District Planning Officer – NTC
Divine Tembo	Town Planner – NTC
Mwansa Evelyn	District Planning Officer – Education
Maxon Tembo	Assistant Community Development Officer - MCDSW
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Samuel Malaje	District Water Development Officer – DWRD
Godfrey Kamweka	Department of Infrastructure
Remmy Chilekwa	Extension Methodologist - Agriculture
Moses Bwanga	Planner – Health
Boyd Chishimba	District AIDS Coordination Advisor – NTC
Arthur Thole	Director of Works – NTC
Titani Zulu	District information Officer - ZANIS
Kezzias Zulu	Social-Economic Planner – NTC
Paul Kaisi	Land Surveyor – NTC
Enock Sinyangwe	Environmental Planner - NTC

## PART ONE - INTRODUCTION

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

Therefore, Nakonde Town Council, at its Ordinary Council Meeting held on 10th November 2021, resolved to commence the formulation of an Integrated Development Plan, by way of revising the already existing draft. The IDP (2023-2033) will address the aspirations of the larger community of Nakonde for the period from 2023 to 2033.

The IDP is divided into five parts. Part one (1) consists of an Introduction and Background and further provides a profile of the District in terms of the general physical characteristics of the District and also highlights other critical issues that will form part of the District background, such as the location and size of the District.

Part two (2) is the Planning Survey and Issues Report Section, which discusses the population dynamics of the districts, gives an assessment of the existing land use and settlement patterns in the District and overall settlement patterns, and also gives a sectoral and thematic analysis of each sector.

Part three (3) discusses the Development Framework upon reviewing the key issues identified in the Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR), through community engagement, and using other tools such as problem tree analysis and other rapid assessment tools. The Development Framework discusses in-depth interventions aimed at addressing issues raised in the PSIR, and further highlights the Implementation Plan and the monitoring mechanisms through M&E.

This Part also further outlines the Spatial Development Framework of the District translating the written analysis of the Development Framework into a spatial dimension by means of maps. The section also highlights key intervention measures that will result in the physical, social and economic transformation of the District.

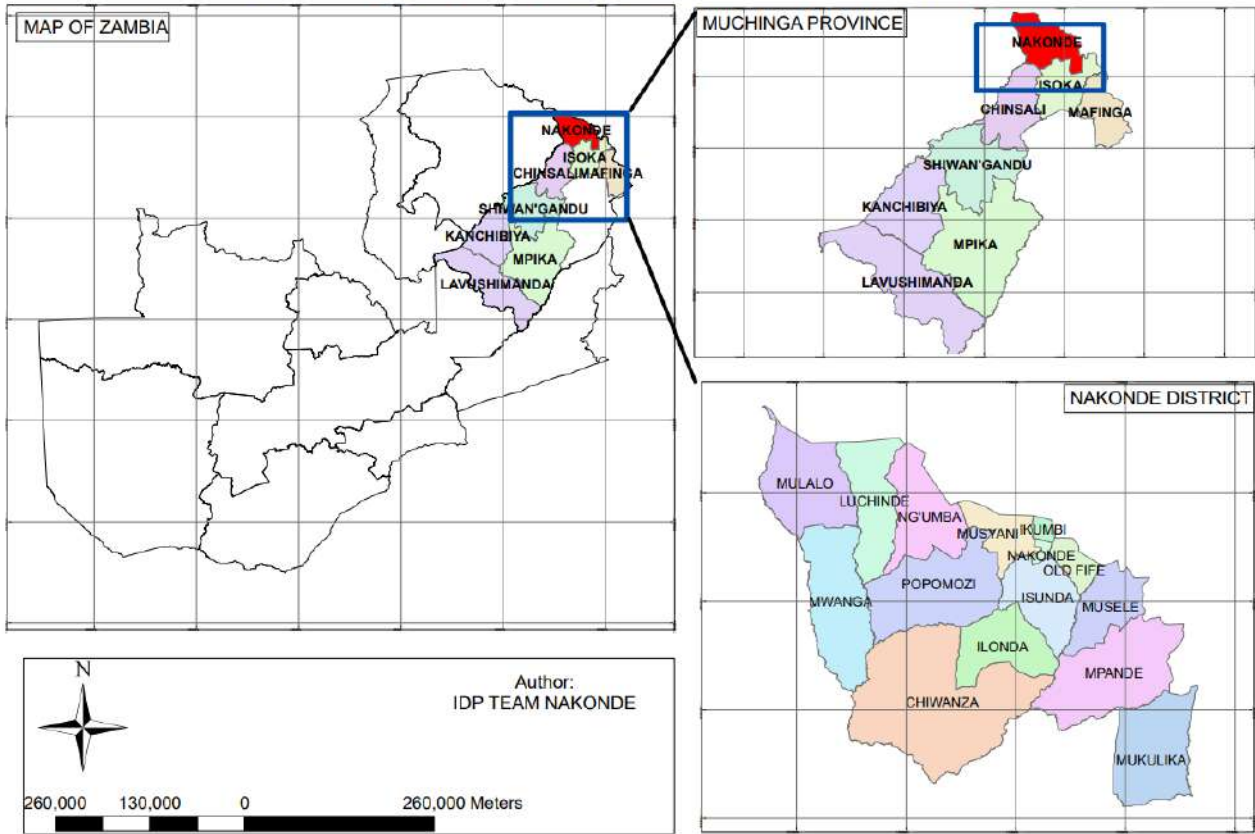
Finally, Part four (4) discusses the financing mechanisms of the IDP.

### 1.0 District Overview

Nakonde District is located in Muchinga Province. It lies between 32°10' and 33°02' east of the Greenwich Meridian and 9°04' and 9°49' south of the Equator. The District covers an area of approximately 5515.3 square kilometres. The District shares international boundaries with Tanzania in the north and Malawi in the east. Furthermore, the District shares district boundaries with Senga Hill in the north-west, Mungwi in the west, and Isoka in the south-east. It is approximately 1,015 kilometres from the Zambian capital, Lusaka.

The Map below shows the position of Muchinga Province in Zambia.

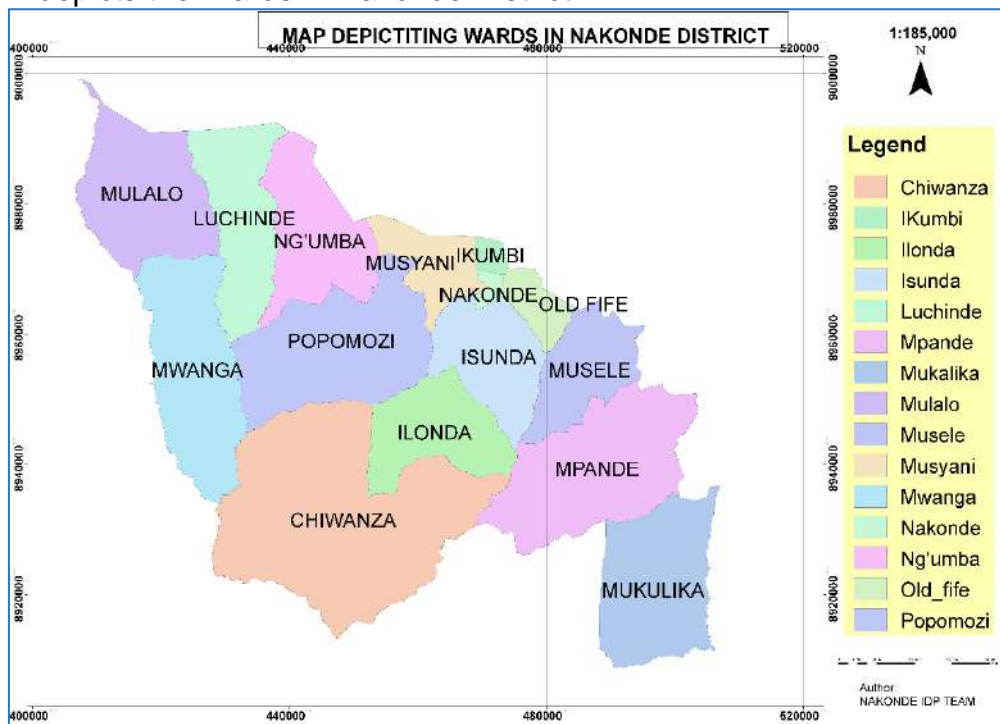
LOCATION OF NAKONDE DISTRICT IN MUNCHINGA PROVINCE



Map 1: Position of Muchinga Province in Zambia

Nakonde District has one Constituency and fifteen (15) wards and the District has a dual administrative structure with the Council Chairperson heading the Local Authority, while the District Commissioner performs Central Government functions at District level.

The map below depicts the Wards in Nakonde District.



Map 2: Wards in Nakonde District

## **1.1 DISTRICT GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE**

Nakonde district has three-tiered governance systems namely, Local Government and Central Government (District administration), which all coordinate and propagate district development and the general welfare of the people in the District.

### **1.1.1 Traditional Leadership System**

Nakonde District has one (1) Chief namely, Her Royal Highness Chieftainess Waitwika who is responsible for enforcing customary Law through a committee, comprising of advisors and Village Headmen. The most predominantly spoken language is Namwanga. Other languages spoken in the District include: Bemba, Mambwe, Nyika and Swahili.

### **1.1.2 Local Authority**

Nakonde Town Council is responsible for the Local Government Administration System. The Council was established in 1994 after the abolishment of Rural Councils following an integrated Local Administration Act of 1980 that saw the establishment of all District Councils in the country. The 15 elected Ward Councilors including the Chief, constitute a Council headed by the Council Chairperson. The Council forms the district legislative structure responsible for local governance. At sub-district level, the District has 15 wards, which are coordinated by ward development committees (WDCs). The WDCs are responsible for the civic functions at the sub-district level. Administratively, Council operations are headed by the Council Secretary who is supported by other technical and administrative personnel.

### **1.1.3 District Administration**

The District Administration, headed by the District Commissioner (DC) co-ordinates Central Government functions and all developmental activities as well as harmonizing functions with those of Local Authorities and other line Ministries in order to ensure effective implementation of developmental programs in the District. The District Commissioner is supported by Heads of Government Departments from various line Ministries who report directly or through quarterly District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) meetings.

## PART TWO – PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

### 2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT

#### 2.1 Population Analysis (Growth rate, Actual Totals, Ward Population)

According to the 2022 Zambia Statistics Agency census of population and housing, Nakonde's population stands at 178,788 as compared to the 2010 population, which stood at 119,708. The annual growth rate for the district is 3.4, which is slightly lower than the annual growth rate of 3.5 for Muchinga Province.

District	2010 Population			2022 Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chinsali	42,915	43,808	86,723	73,557	75,440	148,997
Isoka	35,314	36,875	72,189	55,054	56,545	111,599
Kanchibiya	40,538	41,613	82,151	46,225	46,827	93,052
Lavushimanda	20,051	20,626	40,677	27,802	27,953	55,755
Mafinga	32,035	33,934	65,969	49,630	52,903	102,533
Mpika	39,678	40,873	80,551	73,396	75,667	149,063
Nakonde	58,874	60,834	119,708	87,644	91,144	178,788
Shiwang'andu	29,611	30,184	59,795	39,292	39,217	78,509
<b>Total</b>	<b>299,016</b>	<b>308,747</b>	<b>607,763</b>	<b>452,600</b>	<b>465,696</b>	<b>918,296</b>

Table 1: Population Size by Constituency and Sex, Muchinga Province 2010 - 2022

Table 2.0 shows the population density of Muchinga province by district as of the year 2022. According to the data presented in this table, Nakonde district has the highest population density in the entire Muchinga Province standing at 37.2. This means that The District is more densely (closely) populated than any other District in the Province.

District Name	Population	Land Area	Population Density (Pop/ Land Area)
Chinsali	148,997	6,341.7	23.5
Isoka	111,599	4,817.0	23.2
Kanchibiya	93,052	8,917.7	10.4
Lavushimanda	55,755	14,388.4	3.9
Mafinga	102,533	4,210.4	24.4
Mpika	149,063	17,409.1	8.6
Nakonde	178,788	4,808.8	37.2
Shiwang'andu	78,509	9,350.1	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>918,296</b>	<b>70,243.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>

Table 2: Population Density by District in Muchinga Province 2022

#### 2.2 Ward Population

According to table 2.0, Nakonde District had a total of 15 wards as at the 2021 Electoral Commission of Zambia delimitation results. Nakonde Central Ward was broken into two to form Nakonde Central and Ikumbi Ward. Additionally, a new ward called Mwanga Ward was formed out of Luchinde Ward. Isunda, Musyani, Old Fife, and Nakonde Central are wards that are found within the urban setting of The District, with Nakonde Central being the most highly populated ward with a population of

66,640. With reference to the total population, the contribution of Nakonde Ward to the total population was 25.86% followed by old fife ward whose population was 20,644. Mukulika Ward was projected to have the lowest population with a total population of 4,414.

Ward Population for Nakonde District					
		2010		2020	
Ward	Total people	No. H/holds	Total people	No. H/holds	Pop Change
Chiwanza	7,797	1,416	13,449	2,690	5,652
Ilonda	5,016	965	8,652	1,730	3,636
Isunda	6,582	1,314	11,353	2,271	4,771
Luchinde	5,754	1,110	9,925	1,985	4,171
Mpande	7,273	1,423	12,545	2,509	5,272
Mukulila	2,559	500	4,414	883	1,855
Mulalo	9,675	1,872	16,688	3,338	7,013
Musele	4,079	719	7,036	1,407	2,957
Musyani	7,194	1,430	12,409	2,482	5,215
Nakonde Central	38,634	8,181	66,640	13,328	28,006
Ng'umba	6,728	1,322	11,605	2,321	4,877
Old Fife	11,968	2,369	20,644	4,129	8,676
Popomozi	6,449	1,262	11,124	2,225	4,675

Source: ZAMSTATS, 2011-2035 population projections

**Table 3: Ward Population for Nakonde District**

Note: the table above depicts population data for only 13 wards (Ikumbi and Mwanga ward projections are covered within Nakonde Central and Luchinde respectively).

## 2.3 Population projection

The population of Nakonde is likely to be affected by the following factors:

- Fertility; Total Fertility Rate (TFR). An increase in fertility rate will have a positive effect on Population size of The District
- Migration: Nakonde district being a border town with increased trade activities which are likely to attract a lot of immigrants therefore impacting on the growth of the population.
- Mortality Rate: Nakonde District had the third highest crude death rate at 11.9%. Although mortality has a negative effect on population growth, high death rate is an indicator that more health programmes are required especially with the anticipated rise in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the border town.

Zamstats produced population projections for all Districts from 2010 to 2035. It is projected that by 2035, the population of Nakonde District will have increased by 119,708 persons to 438,864. This represents an increase of 171.79% on the population of 2015 (the baseline year) and an annual growth rate of 5.1%.

	2011			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	127,428	62,596	64,832	212,070	104,699	107,371
<b>0-4</b>	25,990	12,896	13,093	40,006	20,108	19,897
<b>5-9</b>	19,225	9,420	9,805	31,277	15,627	15,649
<b>10-14</b>	16,093	8,030	8,063	24,691	12,163	12,528
<b>15-19</b>	14,033	6,761	7,272	22,728	11,068	11,660
<b>20-24</b>	11,588	5,246	6,342	21,884	10,908	10,977

25-29	10,210	4,830	5,379	17,471	8,646	8,825
30-34	7,493	3,793	3,700	12,414	5,664	6,750
35-39	6,263	3,310	2,953	10,751	5,212	5,539
40-44	4,249	2,234	2,015	7,783	3,948	3,836
45-49	3,291	1,693	1,598	6,354	3,239	3,115
50-54	2,519	1,237	1,282	4,546	2,296	2,250
55-59	1,708	868	840	3,755	1,869	1,886
60-64	1,513	702	811	2,612	1,288	1,324
65-69	1,157	527	629	1,667	795	872
70-74	865	438	427	1,449	664	785
75-79	601	313	287	1,064	475	589
80+	630	298	332	1,617	728	890

Table 4: Population by Age

Table 4.0 shows the District population of Nakonde in age groups from the year 2011-2020. Nakonde District’s population is dominated by a young population, with more than half of the projected population in the year 2020 falling between the age groups 0-4 and 20-24, representing a percentage of 66% of the total population. Additionally, those aged 65 and above are represented by 2.7% of the total population.

Figure 1.0: Population of Nakonde District 2010 to 2035

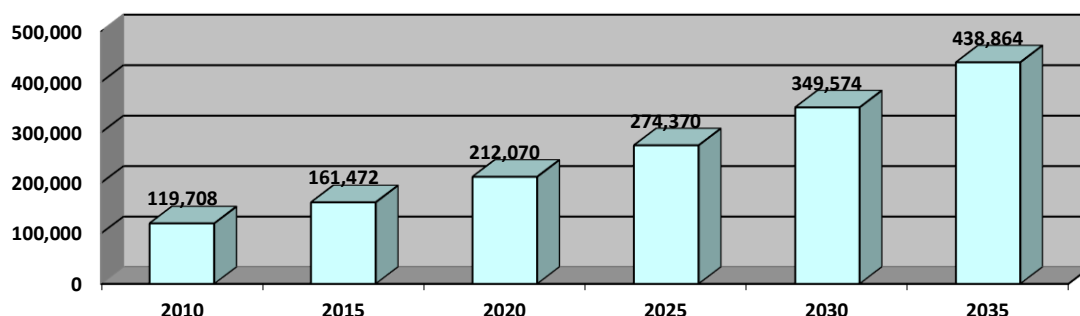


Figure 1: Population of Nakonde District 2010 to 2035

Figure 1.0 shows the population changes in Nakonde District over time. Nakonde District had a total population of 119,708 in the year 2010. In the year 2020, the population grew by about 43.5 percent (212,070). The population is further expected to grow by 51.7 percent in 2035, from 212,070 in 2020 to 438,864 in 2035. The difference in population in the years 2020 and 2035 is over 50% of the base population (2020).

Population Projections and Growth Rate for Nakonde District 2010 to 2035									
Population	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	Annual Growth Rate 2015 to 2035	Population Increase 2015 to 2035	Total percentage increase 2015 to 2035
Total Pop	119,708	161,472	212,070	274,370	349,574	438,864	5.1	277,392	171.79%
Total Male Pop	58,875	79,479	104,699	135,799	173,389	218,017	5.2	138,538	174.31%
Total Female Pop	60,834	81,993	107,371	138,571	176,191	220,847	5.1	138,854	169.35%

Source: ZamStats, Population Projections 2011 to 2035

Table 5: Population Projections and growth rate for Nakonde District 2010 to 2035

Table 5.0 shows the population growth between the years 2010 to 2035. The annual population growth rate for the period 2015 to 2035 stands at 5.1% with the male population expected to grow a bit faster than the female population at 5.2% and 5.1% respectively.

<b>Urban and Rural Population Projections for Nakonde District 2010 to 2035</b>								
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>Pop Increase 2015 to 2035</b>	<b>% Increase 2015 to 2035</b>
Total	119,708	161,472	212,070	274,370	349,574	438,864	277,392	171.79%
Urban	41,836	55,986	74,922	100,262	134,174	179,55	123,569	220.71%
Rural	77,872	105,486	137,148	174,108	215,400	259,309	153,823	145.82%
Source: ZamStats, Population Projections 2011 to 2035								

**Table 6: Urban and Rural Population Projections for Nakonde District 2010 to 2035**

Table 6.0 shows the population growth rate of Nakonde District disaggregated down into urban and rural areas. Nakonde District has a larger rural population, at 65% of the total population in 2010, 64.7% in 2020 and a projected 59% in 2035. In addition, the total population is expected to increase by 277,392 between the years 2015 and 2035. Therefore, by the year 2035, The District will have an increased number of people living in the peri-urban and urban areas.

## 3.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

### 3.1 HEALTH SECTOR

#### **Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

Nakonde District Health Plan (2022 - 2024) is one of the key undertakings in the Health Sector whose aim is to reduce morbidity and mortality for enhanced productivity of the people in the District.

#### **8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan**

The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) sets out Zambia's Strategic Direction, development priorities and implementation strategies for the period 2022 to 2026. The Plan will focus on strengthening public health and integrated health information systems, and enhancing food security and nutrition, among others.

#### **The Zambia National Health Strategic Plan (Draft 2022–2026)**

Ministry of Health is implementing the National Health Strategic Plan in order to provide equitable access to cost effective, quality health services as close to the family as possible. The plan therefore focuses on Primary Health Care as the main vehicle of service delivery; resolving the human resource crisis; addressing public health problems and ensuring that priority systems and services receive the necessary support. The plan focuses on delivering quality health services across the continuum of care which includes promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care provided as close to the family settings as possible.

Through the integrated community and primary health care approach, the country will achieve reduction in maternal and child mortality rates, malaria elimination and reduction in the incidence of HIV among other key health outcomes.

#### **The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHI)**

The National Health Insurance Act number 2 of 2018 was assented by the president in 2019. In the case of the Nakonde District, Only the District hospital is accredited health facility to provide NHIMA service. However, plans are underway to include the urban clinic on NHIMA accreditation.

#### **Description of the existing state of the Health Sector**

The District Health Office provides Health care services through 26 health facilities; among them is one 1st level Hospital, the hospital provides the following services; laboratory services (blood chemistry, hematology, culture, Gene pert for TB diagnosis and microscopy), Maternity, dental, physiotherapy, pharmacy and radiology. Other services are inpatient and out-patient departments, ART, HTS/EMTCT, MC and mortuary services. (Provision of eye care services).

Furthermore, Nakonde District has one Urban Health Centre, which is a high-volume facility and is the largest in terms of catchment population. The facility has departments such as ART, male circumcision, maternity, MCH, laboratory, mortuary and one stop center for gender-based violence.

It's worth noting that Nakonde District has a Port of Entry where Port Health services are provided and these includes; disease surveillance through screening of travelers for diseases of international concern such as Ebola, Covid-19, cholera, hemorrhagic fevers and other diseases of public health interest.

Key priority health areas in the District are maternal child health, Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV, Mental Health, Adolescent Health Services and HIV/AIDS. In terms of infrastructure, the District has a total number of 40 houses against the required number of 234 of which 25 of these are in a

poor condition. The District further lacks mother's shelters, immunization post, admission facilities and maternity annexes.

The District Health Office has a total workforce of 439, which translate to 81% of the staff establishment being filled in all the health facilities. The critical category of staff needs to be considered for creation and funding include Doctors, Nursing staff, Midwife, theatre nurses, Medical Licentiate and Clinical Officer Anesthesia.

### Health care work force

On the availability of trained staff, the district has 297 medical personnel categorized as follows.

Category	Standard of Service Provision	Available	Deficit	Comment
Doctor	7	3	4	
Lab technicians	23	16	7	
Nurses	220	184	36	Despite the nurses being more as per available staff there is need for more
Environmental health technologists	38	23	15	
Clinical officers	53	41	12	Despite the nurses being more as per available staff there is need for more
Mid wives	53	16	37	
Community based workers	756	378	378	
Medical Licentiates	6	4	2	
Paramedical Staff	75	32	43	
	<b>1,231</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>534</b>	

**Table 7: Categorized Medical Staff**

As may be seen on the table above, the District has only 29 Mid-wives, 44 Clinical Officers, 27 Environmental Health Technologists; 180 Nurses, 12 Lab Technicians and 3 Medical Doctors. However, the current status quo shows that only 162 medical staff is available translating into a staff deficiency of about 80%.

It therefore goes without saying that in order to serve the interests of the people in the district, there is need to employ more medical staff. Further, the District has the availability of 378 Community Based Health Workers against the standard of 756 leaving a deficiency of 378. This translates into 50% of the total district population of (211,613 for the year, 2024) not having access to quality health services.

Map showing the distribution of health facilities in the district:



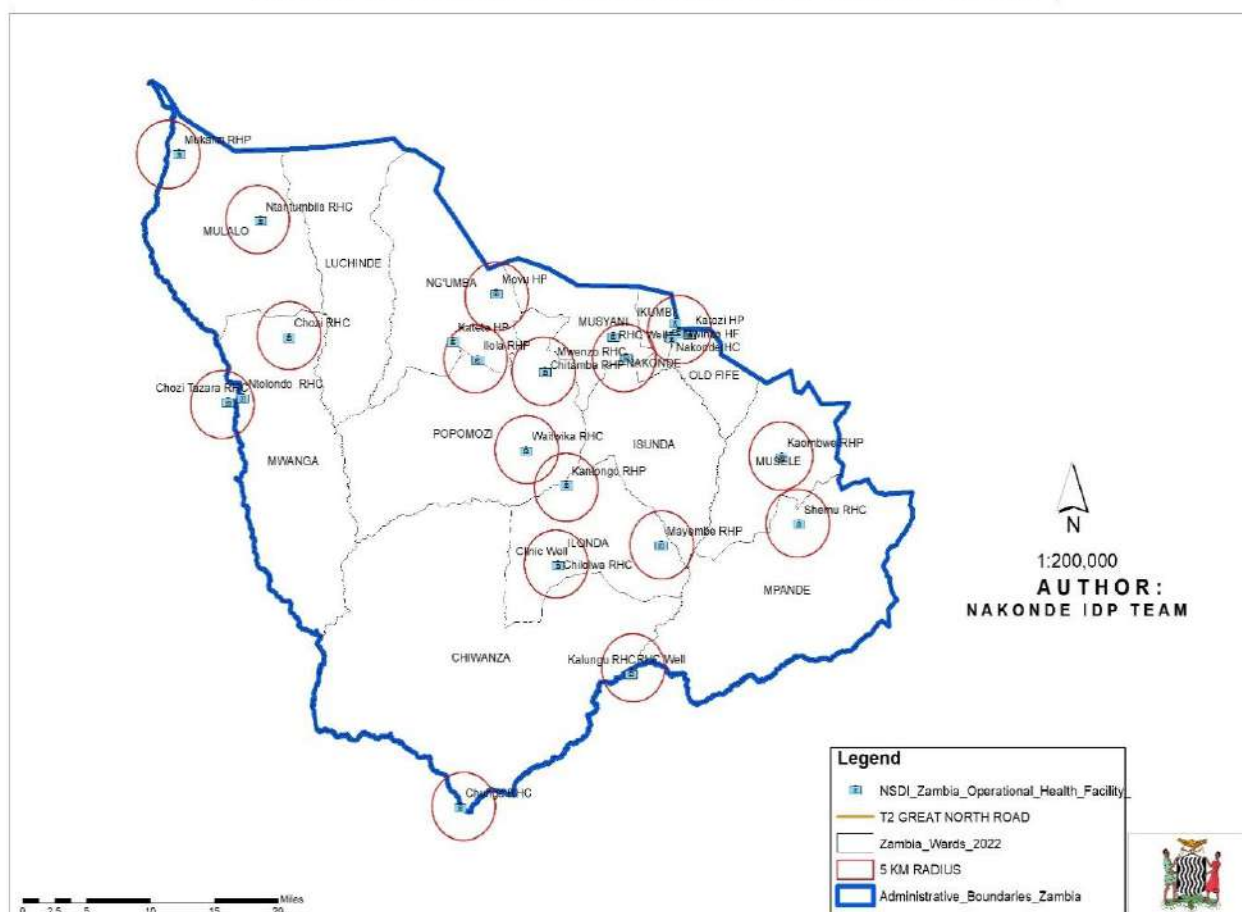
**Map 3: Distribution of Health Facilities in the District**

Source: IDP Team

In terms of availability of drugs, the standard being 1 kit per 1000 people/quarter, with a population of 196,025, the district's deficiency stands at 166. This means that most of the health facilities do not have adequate drugs to cater for the growing population. With an increased population and an increase in the number of health facilities, there is need to increase the allocation of drugs in the District.

In terms of distance covered by the patients to access medical services from the nearest health facility, most patients cover the walking distance of more than 20 km especially those in the rural areas. The most affected wards are Chiwanza Popomozi and Mwanga. From the map below, villages such as Mutakwa, Katukauchu, Nachisanga and Mwendankusu are about 35 km away from Ndingindi rural health post which is the nearest.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN NAKONDE DISTRICT



Map 4: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

### Quality of service and Key Indicators of Performance

The table below shows the quality of the Health Sector in the District.

Indicator	2020		2021		2022	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
% Under one-year children fully immunized (0-11 months)	95	84	95	80	95	80
% BCG coverage	95	76	95	87	95	93
% New family planning acceptors	50	29	50	33	50	28
% Pregnant women who received ANC 1+	99	92	100	125	100	94
% Pregnant women who received focused ANC	50	26	50	44	50	41
% Delivered by skilled provider	85	58	90	46	95	48
% Of pregnancy complications treated at B-EmONC facilities	100		100		100	
% Of women attending postnatal care visit within 6 days and 6 weeks	100	83.6	100	76	100	73
% Infants born to HIV + mothers receiving cotrimoxazole prophylaxis at six weeks	210	86	141	100	100	

Table 8: Service Coverage and key performance indicators: Source: DHIS2

*The district recorded a reduction in most of the key performance indicators attributed to low uptake of services due to the outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020.*

### **Existing and Proposed investment programmes under the Health Sector**

The health sector has seven (7) investment areas that are interrelated and linked in order to produce a functional system and should be addressed independently of each other. The following are the priority investment areas:

- i. Human Resource
- ii. Health Infrastructure
- iii. Medicine Products and Supplies
- iv. Service Delivery System
- v. Health Governance
- vi. Health Information
- vii. Health Financing

In supporting the health sector in achieving its goals of ensuring healthy lives and the promotion of well-being for all at all ages, the sector has enjoyed immense partner support.

The other proposed investment programs are the construction of a mini-hospital in Nteko area and the upgrading of Nakonde UHC into a mini-hospital.

### **The impact of continuation of existing trends on land use and population distribution patterns**

The district is anticipating to record an increase in population of about 59 percent in 2035. The increase in population will result in an increase in the demand for health services such as houses and rural health facilities. This will require more land to be zoned to accommodate various land uses. For instance, the growth centres where their facilities are located will record an increase, therefore there will be concentration of population surrounding the growth centres such as, Ndingindi, Shemu, Waitwika and Chilolwa. The anticipated population growth in the centres will require that these areas are planned to accommodate the growing demands for services.

### **Issues arising from the public participation process under the Health Sector Availability of services**

During the public consultation process of the planning survey and issues report, it was observed that the Health Sector provides Primary Health Care (preventive) services at all health facilities in the District excluding the District Hospital. These primary health care services range from public health, maternal and child health, pharmacy to mention, but a few. Arising from the consultations, it was observed that it is a challenge to access these services in places like, Mukulika, Chiwanza, Popomozi, Ng'umba wards, reasons given being the absence of health facilities and distances covered to access available distance services. As a result, high infant mortality and morbidity rates were the core issues raised due inadequate health facilities, inadequate referral hospitals, and lack of expansion and upgrading of health facilities and inadequate staffing levels among others.

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

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

The Health Sector provides an oversight role of ensuring and enhancing good Public Health for the citizenry. The sector conducts regular Public Health inspections at water points and public premises to ensure the elimination or reduction of contamination of these facilities. It should be mentioned here that the worst form of contamination of water sources is coming from poor siting of our water points in relation to sanitary facilities. The Public Health department in conjunction with the Local

Authority and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company has been engaging traditional Leadership (who are responsible for issuing Plots) to consider minimum standard as they preside over such issues. The department has further continued to make chlorine available for treatment of water for drinking.

### **Issues arising relating to gender and vulnerable groups**

The District has a temporal one stop centre (at Nakonde UHC) working in conjunction with the following ministries; Ministry of home affairs, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Judiciary and Education. The centre offers transformational development that is community based and focused especially on the needs of the GBV victims. In terms of infrastructure the District, intends to construct an independent One Stop Centre with support from the Local Authority. This will promote effective and efficient quality service delivery to the survivors of GBV.

Most of our rural health centres are located very far from the settlements hence most of the women and children have to walk long distances to access the facilities, furthermore few health posts in the rural areas have maternal Annexes making it difficult for most women in the rural areas to access these services. The most affected areas are Mutakwa and Nachisanga villages in Chiwanza ward.

### **The Impact of COVID-19 on the Sector**

The Nakonde District Health Office has had to deal with the Covid-19 Pandemic in a manner slightly different from other Districts in the country for the reasons that Nakonde is a border town and Zambia has a lot of trade needs from the neighbouring sea port. Secondly, the neighbouring country, Tanzania, has had a very different approach to the Pandemic and this had a lot of negative influence on the people.

From this back ground, the District had to invest a lot of effort in ensuring the safety of our people as well as facilitate the necessary trade across the border. The district has no PCR machine to analyze the samples for the people tested and had to take samples to either Lusaka or Ndola almost on a weekly basis. This cost was by far beyond what we expected and especially that we still continued to handle other cases like maternity emergencies and malaria cases. The district was further challenged in terms of drug supply chain management in that most countries from where our medicines are procured had closed their companies and borders.

The District had to ensure constant engagement with the community to alley the negative massaging they were gating from the neighbouring Tanzania. This level of engagement has worked well for us as can be seen from our coverage of Covid-19 vaccination which stands at 56% currently.

## 3.2 EDUCATION SECTOR

### Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Education Sector policies relevant to the preparation of the IDP Planning Process; under this sector there are a number of policies that are of relevance to the Nakonde IDP preparation and they include the following:

#### Education Our Future- National Education Policy (1996)

The Policy aims to uphold education as a right for each individual, promote social well-being and achieve a good quality of life for every individual through all embracing economic development. It also seeks to create, promote and support the conditions within which education can realise its full potential in society.

#### Nakonde District Board Secretary Strategic Plan (2022 – 2026)

The Strategic Plan spells out plan interventions strategies and annual work plan that the District will employ to manage positive change across the entire education system. The key strategic interventions in the plan are; leadership management and supervision, support services, continuing professional development (CPD), teacher preparedness and lesson delivery, School community linkages, assessment, monitoring and evaluation, teaching and learning resources, pupil teacher contact time, literacy and numerous, information communication technology and record management and infrastructure development.

#### Re-entry Policy Guidelines (2012)

This is one of the key interventions in the promotion of gender equality which responds to the challenge facing the education of girls. Re-entry policy allows girls who fall pregnant return to school after giving birth.

#### School Feeding Programme

The main focus of this program is to reduce absenteeism, increase enrolment, improve attendance, and learning outcomes as well as scaling up nutrition in schools.

#### Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022-2026

The focus of the plan is to expand and improve the quality of early childhood, primary and secondary education. The strategies include; enhancing access to quality and inclusive education and to enhance science, technology and innovation. These will be achieved through recruitment and placement of more teachers in needy areas, provision of free education, construction of ECE Centres, primary and secondary infrastructure, delivery of education using ICT platforms, enhance supply of educational requisites and procurement of school desks and learning materials.

#### Description of the Existing State of Development

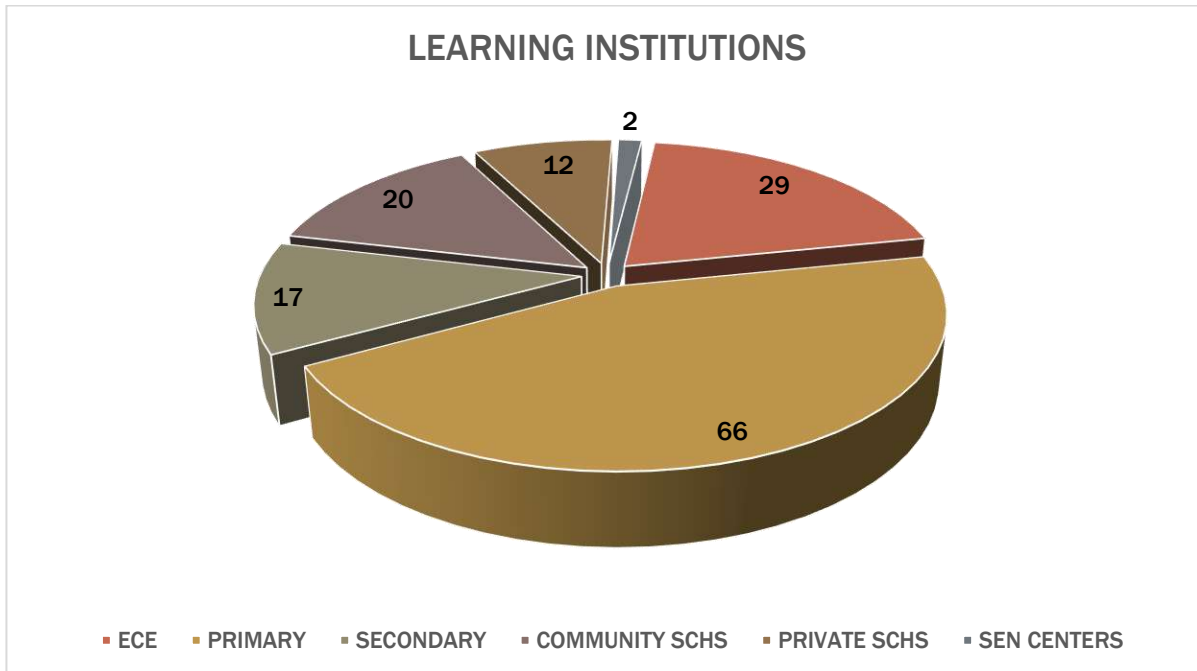
Nakonde District Education Board's mandate is to provide quality, lifelong education for all which is accessible, inclusive and relevant to the individual, national and global needs and value systems. In order to describe the existing state of the Education Sector in the District, the following thematic areas will be considered; Access, Quality, Equity and Efficiency.

#### Access

##### (a) Learning institutions

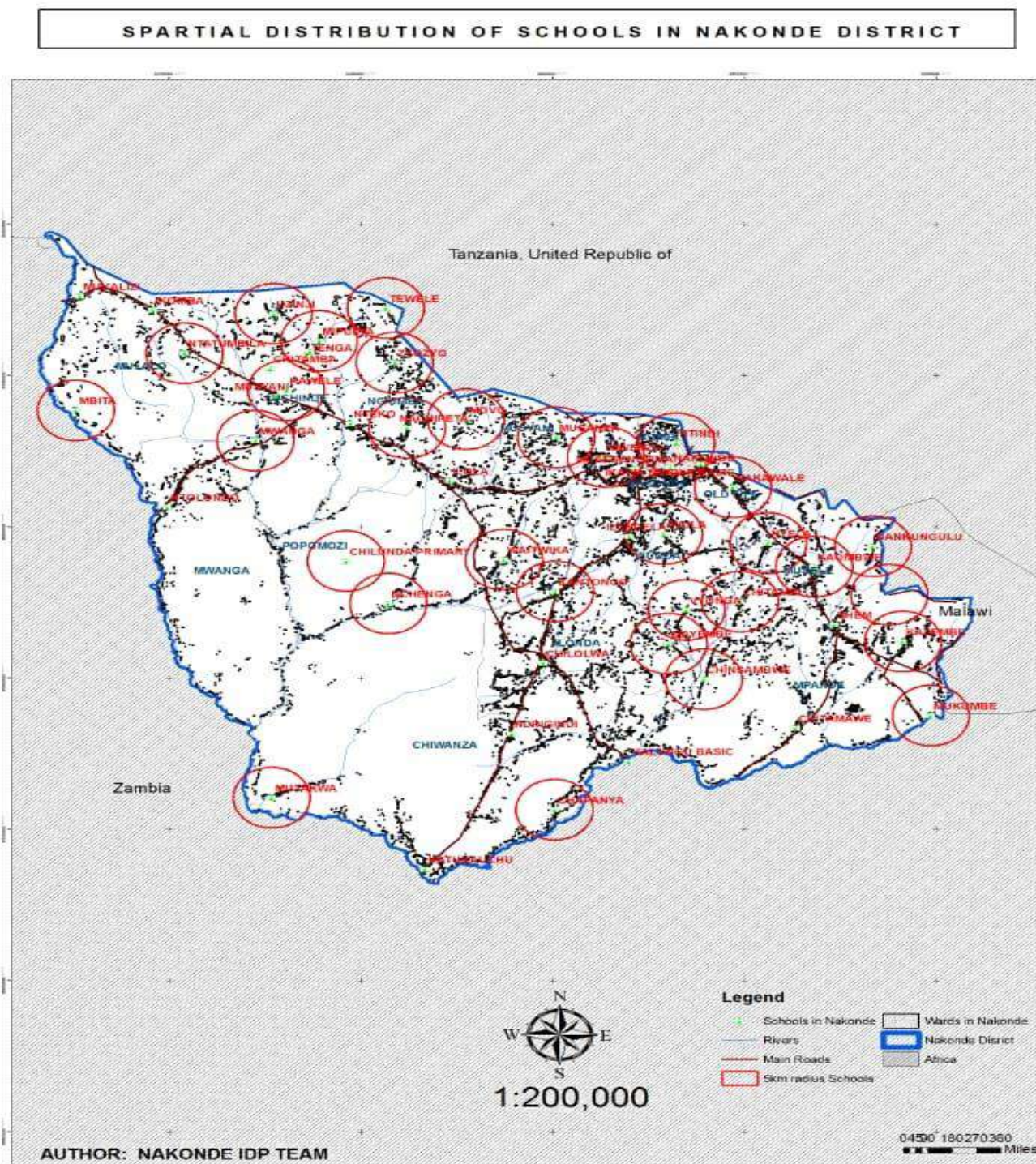
Nakonde District has 115 learning institutions comprising 17 (12%) secondary schools, 66 (40%) primary schools, 20 (13%) community schools, 29 (20%) early childhood centres annexed to

primary schools, 2 special units (SEN) and 12 (8%) private schools. Among these 66 primary schools, 19 schools are offering grades 8 and 9 classes under the Department of Distance Education and Open Learning.



**Figure 2: Learning Institutions**

The map shows the spatial distribution of Schools in the District



Map 5: Spatial Distribution of Schools in Nakonde District

**(b) Enrolment**

**Government Schools**

The summary pupil enrolment for the district is as follows:

Primary 1-7 (Boys= 18059, Girls= 18637), Total = 36,696.

Community schools 1-7 (Boys= 1,956, Girls= 1,571), Total= 3,527.

Secondary 8-12 (Boys= 4,700, Girls= 4,940), total 9,640.

Open Learning (Boys =945, Girls =871) total 1,816.

Pre School (Boys= 1013, Girls= 932) total 1,945.

Special Units (boys = 30, Girls 13) total 43.

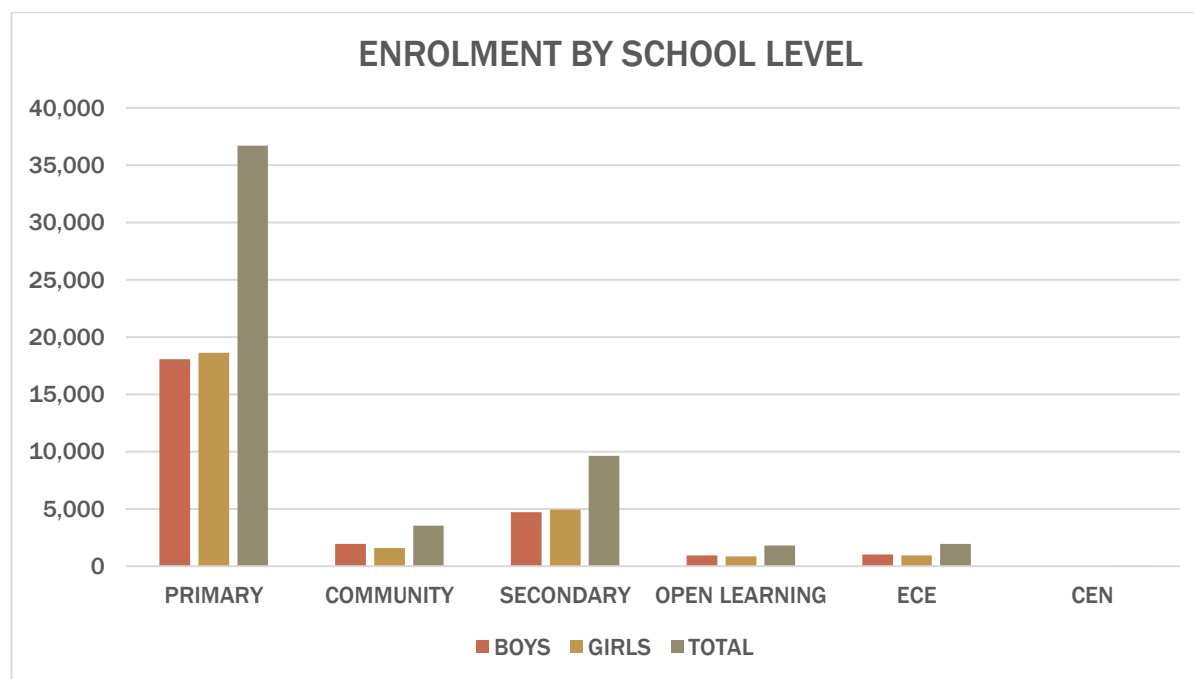


Figure 3: Enrolment by School Level

### (c) Infrastructure Development

#### Early Childhood Education (ECE)

The district has 29 ECE Centres annexed to existing schools. However, Pre-School learners do not have independent classroom blocks and sanitation facilities of their own, but are sharing with primary learners.

#### Primary

Permanent infrastructure at primary and community schools stands at 308 classrooms, 461 toilets, 157 staff house and 6065 desks all of which are in short supply. The pupil classroom ratio is 1:125. It's important to note that most infrastructures in community schools are still in pole and mud.

#### Secondary

The district has twelve (12) secondary schools, with a total of 94 classrooms and a total population of 7,032 making the pupil classroom ratio of 1CR:75 pupils. Classroom short fall stands at 110. There are 24 staff houses, 1005 double sitter desks and 68 latrines. Most of the newly opened secondary schools are squatting on primary school infrastructure as they do not have their own secondary school infrastructure. The most affected secondary schools are Ntindi Secondary, Ikawa, Chilolwa, Ntatumbila, Movu and Madwa.

Description	Available	Deficit	Enrolments/ taffing	Standard	Current
Number of Classrooms ECE	29	69	1,945	1:20	1:67
Number of classrooms Primary	308	594	40,570	1:45	1:131
Number of classrooms secondary	94	234	11,456	1:35	1:122
Staff houses	181	995	1176	1:1	181
Desks	6065	8,537	40,570	1:2 primary	6065
	1005	4,537	11,456	1:1 secondary	1005
	0	1945	1945	1: 2 ECE	0
Description	Available	Deficit	Institution	Standard	Current
VIP toilets	461	394	103	1:20 Girls 1:25 boys	461
Waterborne	5	98	103	All schools	5
Hydro/ Solar Power	29	74	103	All schools	29
Network	97	6	103	All schools	97

Table 9: Status quo of Infrastructure under Education

## Quality

### (a) Staffing

#### Table Summary on Staffing

Description	Available	Deficit	Enrolment	Standard ratio	Current
Teacher /pupil ratio ECE	35	63	1,945	1:20	1:55
Teacher /pupil ratio primary	603	300	40570	1:45	1:67
Teacher /pupil ratio secondary	526	0	11,564	1:35	1:15

Table 10: Summary on staffing

From the above it is worth mentioning that most of the affected schools with a smaller number of teachers are those schools located in rural areas of the District such as Mutakwa, Ndanji, Chitamawe and Isondwa (all these schools only have 3 teachers against the required number of 6). Upgrading of qualifications from Primary to Secondary is yet another factor affecting the shortfall of teachers at Primary Level.

For Secondary Schools, the most affected are those schools in the urban centres which have more pupils mainly due to rural urban migration. Additionally, teachers in Science, Technology, and Mathematics are few, making it difficult to at each secondary school.

### (b) Examinations Performance

Though there has been an increase in access to education and learner enrolment, it does not match with learner performance at all levels. The contributing factors include absenteeism, low reading levels, teacher pupil ratio, text book pupil ratio and low staffing levels especially in rural schools.

**(c) Absenteeism Rate**

S/N	GRADE LEVEL	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	GRADE 7	11	13	8	8	10
2	GRADE 9	9.20	11	7	9.8	9
3	GRADE 12	13.2	15.2	3.2	7.5	5.7

**Table 11: Absenteeism Rate**

In 2021, the average absenteeism rate stood at 10% at grade 7. There was an increase in the absenteeism rate from 11% in 2018 to 13% in 2019 while in 2020 and 2021 the absenteeism rate was at 8% respectively. At grade 9 level the overall absenteeism rate for both boys and girls for the District has reduced from 11% in 2019 to 9% in 2022. At grade 12, on the other hand the absenteeism rate reduced from 15.2% in 2019 to 5.7% in 2022. This reduction at all grade levels was attributed to the school feeding programme and the sensitizations in all the wards. However, there is still need to reduce the absenteeism rate to below 1%.

**(d) Pass Rate**

S/N	GRADE LEVEL	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	GRADE 7	65%	52%	45.2%	77%	85%
2	GRADE 9	57%	40%	43%	68%	56%
3	GRADE 12	68%	55%	52%	79%	86.7 %

**Table 12: Pass Rate**

The table above highlights the pass rate at grade nine (9) examination, combined with grade seven data and provides a comparison and analysis from 2018.

**Pass Rate by Gender at Grade Nine**

The pass rate was 68.27% which was above the provincial average. However, it should be observed from the graph that both girls and boys in 2021 performed better than in 2020. This was attributed to the common revision pamphlets and study circles which were conducted in all schools.

**Targets**

The District intends to realise 100% assessment targets at all levels of learning as stipulated in District Strategic Plan 2022- 2026:

**Equity**

The District has endeavored to create a favorable environment towards providing personalized resources needed for all individual learners to reach their goal. For instance, all schools are mandated to provide all-inclusive facilities like ramps and special design toilets to enable learners with disabilities have equal access. However, only 1 school out 103 has a special design infrastructure for persons with disabilities.

**Efficiency****Completion rates (Primary)**

The completion rate is a percentage of the total number of learners who successfully complete the last year of primary education. The completion rate for boys between 2009 and 2019 was 69% while during the same period the completion rate for girls was 54%.

Most of the girls do not reach grade 7 because of early /child marriages and pregnancies hence the low completion rate. Additionally, parents are reluctant to send girls who become of age to school.

## Existing and Proposed Investment Programmes under the Education Sector

There are a number of existing programmes that are currently running under the Education Sector in the District and they include the following:

**Production Units (PUs):** All schools have PU's, which are aimed at enabling pupils to acquire life skills that may help them earn a living in the future.

**School Health and Nutrition (SHN);** Nakonde is one of the Districts implementing the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP), which is one of the government's key social protection programmes aimed at alleviating hunger among school children and reduce absenteeism and dropouts.

**Guidance and Counselling:** |This programme is meant to assist learners when they have problems of concentration and in general, personal or social problems that affect mental stability and/or school performance.

**Re-entry Policy:** Re-entering after pregnancy is currently being promoted and implemented at both primary and secondary levels in all schools

**Adult Literacy:** In order to combat the high literacy rates, the District has also endeavored to provide adult literacy to the community members that did not have the opportunity to go to school as part of its mandate. This programme is also being done in collaboration with the Ministry of Community Development in enhancing adult literacy in several communities.

**Catch up Lessons:** To improve literacy and numeracy levels, the District is currently conducting catch up lessons to learners in different levels.

**Infrastructure Development;** the district has set aside land to construct Modern ECE centres, school libraries, additional classrooms, science laboratories, computer laboratories, ablution blocks and full flagged secondary schools in all upgraded schools

**Desk Rehabilitation and Purchase:** The District has also embarked on the rehabilitation and purchase of desks to reduce the pupil: desk ratio.

## Proposed Investments

The proposed investment in the sector include;

- i. Construction of two boarding schools for girls and boys
- ii. Construction of the Skills Centre
- iii. Construction of more schools to reduce the distances covered by pupils
- iv. Construction of staff houses to encourage qualified to work in rural schools due to shortage of decent staff accommodation
- v. Construction of modern ECE Centres with play parks
- vi. Construction laboratories and additional classrooms to reduce the pupil classroom ration especially in township schools
- vii. Procurement of teaching and learning materials (books and computers)
- viii. Procurement of Desks

## Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

In achieving the quality of service and key performance indicators of the Education Sector in the District, the following parameters are used; distance to the nearest schools, status of school infrastructure, staffing levels, Water and sanitation and dropouts.

### **Distance to the Nearest Schools**

The District has 103 schools; 66 primary, 17 secondary, 20 community, 29 ECE centres annexed to primary schools and 2 special units. The western part of the District has fewer schools making pupils to cover more than 20-30 km to access the nearest school. This obstacle makes most pupils to drop out of school. On the other hand, wards in the north-east of the District have more schools with the standard distance of 5 km.

### **Status of School Infrastructure**

The District has 308 classrooms at primary with the pupil enrolment of 40,570 which translates into the classroom pupil ratio of 1: 131 against the standard which is 1:45. This gives the shortfall of 594, the worst hit is, Mutakwa, Nachisanga, Mwendankusu, Kamwambe and Kamiminusi grade 1-7 with 2 classrooms each in Chiwanza Ward.

The ECE has 29 classrooms in 29 schools, by policy all primary schools are to open ECE centers. The classroom pupil ratio is 1:67, while the standard is 1:20, giving a shortfall of 69 classrooms.

Most upgraded secondary schools are still squatting at primary schools. The classroom pupil ratio is 1:122. Secondary schools in Nakonde central (Nakonde and Ntindi secondary), Ikumbi (yolo secondary) and Old Fefi (Katozi and Ikawa Secondary) schools are the worst hit.

### **Staffing Levels**

The total number of primary teachers in the District stands at 603 against 40,570 pupils giving the teacher pupil ratio of 1:67. Most primary and community schools are not adequately staffed, this affects the quality of learning. The secondary sector is adequately staffed, though specific subject needs has not been addressed.

### **Water and Sanitation at Schools**

77 schools use boreholes, 3 schools use piped water while 23 schools are in a critical water crisis making them more susceptible to the prevalence of disease out-breaks especially in the rainy season. This affect the quality of learning in schools and need to be addressed.

Concerning sanitation, most of the schools do not have adequate sanitation. The District has 372 VIP latrines in 66 schools, 27 have pit latrines, 5 have ablution blocks which are water born while 5 secondary schools are dependent on primary sanitation. To meet the growing population of learners and reduce the standard pupil -toilet of 1:20 for girls and 1:25 for the boys, the District requires to construct 197 waterborne ablution blocks.

### **Power and Telecommunication**

25 schools out of the total 103 are on the national power grid while 4 are on solar. This is a challenge in the provision of the new curriculum particularly in Information Communication Technology (ICT) Education, which has been extended to primary level. Furthermore, telecommunication towers are limited in the district and present serious challenges in terms of access to the World Wide Web for research in most schools in the interior areas. Receiving and calling is a problem in selected schools such as; Mutakwa, Tewele, Musyani, Nalulenga, Muvili, Kasala, Chapomwa and Twanche in Mpande ward.

### **Dropouts**

This has been identified as one of the challenges confronting the education sector especially for rural districts.

R E A S O N S F O R D R O F D R O P O U T	P R E S C H 1		G R A D E 2		G R A D E 3		G R A D E 4		G R A D E 5		G R A D E 6		G R A D E 7		G R A D E 8		G R A D E 9		G R A D E 10		G R A D E 11		G R A D E 12		T O T A L L E A R N I N G P E R S O N S		
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G		B	G
illness			2	1	1	1		1		2	1	3	2	2	3	3		1	9	2							34
economic			6	8	2	1	1	3	7	2	14	22	16	13	17	18	4		2						3		139
marriage												2		6		6		1								1	16
expelled												1														1	2
pregnancy												2		2		2									1		7
orphaned											1	2		1													4
other			9	6	15	19	18	9	19	19	17	28	16	10	40	30	1	1	3	2							262
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>464</b>
SOURCE 2020 ASCF																											

Table 12: Dropout rate

Table 12.0 shows that the dropout rate trends to increase for grades 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively and this has been attributed mainly to Other with 262 learners dropping out, economic hardships with 139, marriage with 16 early pregnancies and other reasons. Both boys and girls dropout of school, due to distances to the secondary schools (Mutakwa, Chikoti and Mbita, while others engage in economic activities such as; selling charcoal and carrying cross traders' luggage popularly known as 'Ukuzezela'.

### Issues Arising from Public Participation under Education

The major issues that arose during the public participation process were retention, dropout, long distances to school, inadequate schools, inadequate classrooms and inadequate teachers in rural schools.

#### Retention

On average 25 percent of girls who fall pregnant return to school while 75 percent do not, this is because of the culture norms where it is believed that when a girl falls pregnant, she has to marry.

#### Dropout

In all the 15 wards, people complained of long distances to the nearest secondary school and some primary schools. This makes children tired of covering long distances and eventually stop going to school. Poverty and poor living conditions of parents' force children to withdraw and engage in low paid jobs to contribute to the family income (Ikumbi, Nakonde central and Old Fife).

#### Inadequate Classrooms and Teachers

The other issue which was common in all the rural wards was inadequate classrooms and teachers. This compromises the quality of education through multi grade teaching which is not effective. They suggested that more classrooms and teachers be sent to rural schools to improve the quality of education.

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

Population distribution patterns influences land use in that places where schools are located tend to attract more people. Due to anticipated population growth by the year 2035, the sector will be expected to build more school infrastructure to meet the growing demand. Therefore, there will be need to plan all the growth centers (areas where schools are located) to accommodate other land uses such as residential, commercial, agricultural and open spaces.

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

Due to increase in demand for school infrastructure, they will be needed to acquire more land for the construction for school infrastructure. This will result in loss of biodiversity. Furthermore, most school in Chiwanza, Mulalo and Luchinde Wards which are flood prone areas have had accessibility challenges during the rainy season. Additionally, due to climate change the District has experienced increase in the number of schools with blown off roofs which is the result of strong and heavy rains.

In order to address some these challenges, the sector has developed a strategy of ensuring that when constructing new infrastructures, trees are cut only in portions meant for building, additionally, schools add to the building of climate resilient school environment by planting trees. Furthermore, the sector has taken a role in keeping the school environment clean, green and healthy through the monthly community cleaning exercise.

### **Effects of COVID 19**

The COVID 19 had a negatively impacted on the sector due to school closure in June 2020. This led to loss of learning time, reduction of learning opportunities and low school performance, which resulted in many pupils practicing deviant activities such as alcohol abuse and illicit sex which led most girls to drop out from school. The schools have continued to uphold the public health guidelines in order to make the school environment safer for everyone.

### **Effects of HIV/ AIDS**

Being a border town, schools in Nakonde have been negatively affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Cases of sexually transmitted disease have been recorded in most of the school going girls in wards that are closer to the border such as Ikumbi, Isunda, old fife and Nakonde central. This has impacted negatively on the performance of the girl child.

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

Both boys and girls are disproportionately vulnerable due to gendered work norms such as; (herding cattle and charcoal burning and household chores for girls) this results into poor attendance and in some cases dropping out of school. The other factor is exclusion from basic services especially for girls such as Menstrual Hygiene friendly toilets and sanitary pads. These if not provided in schools result into absenteeism for girls. Poverty in urban parts of Nakonde as lead to parents forcing their children to take up cheap jobs (working as maids, selling different merchandize as walkers and carrying luggage for business people coming from different parts of Zambia) to cushion income levels at home.

The Education Sector has put in place measures to encourage gender equality and equity with emphasis on the need for gender inclusiveness in knowledge attainment. The sector has recorded improvements in the number of girls attending school with the help of policies such as the re-entry policy, support from programmes like Keeping Girls in School (KGS), child protection from Campaign for female Education (CAMFED) and Adolescent Health. Traditional leaders have been a key stakeholder in discouraging early marriages, however more sensitization is needed with regard to bad cultural beliefs that encourage young girls to marry at an early age.

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

Population increase and financing of school projects does not match with school infrastructure in the District, that in turn had led to increase in the enrolment levels. Staff shortage in some schools especially in rural areas, may be attributed to poor basic services such as lack of decent accommodation, lack of access to clean drinking water and other necessities.

Additionally, due to lack of government boarding secondary and weekly boarding facilities, pupils living far from day secondary schools' fail to access boarding schools outside the District and tend to rent room in nearby secondary schools to live by themselves. This has contributed to high number of dropouts resulting from pregnancies among girl children, as teachers and parents do not frequently monitor them.

Furthermore, integration of digital technologies into the education system is key to enhancing efficiency. However, the provision of computers and construction of computer laboratories will help in building digital skills in learners. The district schools have a total of 387 computers against the total pupil population of 53,667. The district requires a total of 2,500 computers to cater for schools with electricity and solar power.

### 3.3 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Agriculture is one of the main economic sectors characterized by emergent and small-scale farmers who predominantly produce maize, rice, beans, soybeans and groundnuts. It also produces cattle, goats, pigs and poultry. The section discusses the policies, plans and performance of the sector in Nakonde District.

In the National Agricultural policy, the sector's key focus areas are:

- i. Agricultural production and productivity improvement
- ii. Market Access and Services Development
- iii. Food Nutrition Security.
- iv. Prevent the introduction and spread of plant pests in the country and facilitate safe movement of plants and plant products both at local and international level (The plant pests and disease act, Laws, volume 14, cap 233).
- v. Regulating market players in the sector using the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Furthermore, In the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) running from 2022 to 2026, the key strategies in agriculture are that of increasing agricultural production and productivity, promoting value addition and manufacturing, agricultural mechanization, farm block development and crop diversification. This will be attained through creating an enabling environment for private sector growth by providing a stable trade policy with emphasis on easing of restrictions on exports of agricultural commodities and facilitating access to finance.

#### **Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level**

##### **Livestock Development Policy**

The sector facilitates and supports the development of sustainable, diversified and competitive fisheries and livestock sectors to assure food and nutrition security as well as contribute to job creation and maximize profits and the sectors' contribution to Gross Domestic Product.

The Ministry in the District is allocated the following portfolio Subjects and vested with Statutory Functions or administration of certain laws:

- i. Animal Health
- ii. Animal Identification
- iii. Fisheries Development
- iv. Fisheries and Livestock Extension and Fish Services
- v. Fisheries and Livestock Marketing
- vi. Fisheries and Livestock Research and Specialized Services
- vii. Livestock Development
- viii. Veterinary and Tsetse Control Services

The 2022 livestock development policy promotes investments for increased fingerling production and establishing and operationalizing fish breeding and freezing centres, community-managed livestock service centres, and expansion into the regional market (Livestock Development Policy, 2022).

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

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

Agriculture remains one of the major economic sectors of the Namwanga people of Nakonde District. With reference to farmer category, the District has no commercial farmers but the majority

are small-scale farmers. The District lies in region three of the agro-ecological zone (high rainfall) of the country and experiences favourable climatic conditions promoting growing of crops like maize, rice, soybeans, beans and groundnuts.

The District has the following soil types: Coarse loamy, Fine loamy, and Clay soils.

The fertility of most soils has been affected by leaching and erosion of nutrients due to use of conventional farming methods. Furthermore, high leaching and erosion effect experienced is attributed to poor farming practices, the topography and high rainfall (1000-1500mm yearly) received yearly. Due to cultivation along the river banks most of these streams are highly silted and dry up, whereas dambos are being used for cultivation of crops such as rice.

### Sector Profile

The sector has four (3) agricultural blocks with 195 villages and 11 agricultural camps. Below is table 2 showing other features in camps.

Block Name	No. of Camps	No. of Zones	No. of Villages	No. of Households	Total Population	Number of farmers		
						M	F	T
Old fife	Old fife	8	21	4862	20016	1635	1792	3427
	Mwenzu	6	17	2306	13836	3264	3450	6714
	Katongo	6	20	2218	12000	935	1070	2005
Ndingindi	Ndingindi	6	18	1830	7720	876	650	1525
	Waitwika	6	15	884	4595	412	351	763
	Kalungu	6	11	1157	6942	426	344	770
Shem	Shem	6	12	3198	7786	2981	2098	5079
	Katwachi	8	10	2496	6706	2765	1803	4568
	Chanka	5	10	1287	3936	1231	1051	2282
Ilola	Ilola	8	26	1963	11778	954	1009	1463
	Ntatumbila	8	35	3523	15840	2205	869	3014

Table 13: Sector Profile - Source: Nakonde Department of Agriculture, 2022

### Quality of Service including Key indicators of performance

Agriculture extension services are available, though inadequate. Extension Officer to Farmer ratio still remains huge. The standard is that one extension officer should serve 400 farmers (1:400), but at present there are 18 extension workers against the required number of 97. As at the year 2022, the district has 38,458 registered farmers. This implies that one officer is serving 2,747 registered farmers (1:2,747). In addition, the district has only two (2) subject matter specialists instead of ten (10).

### Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

- i. **Poor Road Network:** Many of the roads leading to the agricultural production areas are in a deplorable state.
- ii. **Extension Services are not adequate:** The huge extension officer to farmer ratio (1: 2,747).
- iii. **Chitemene Farming System:** Most farmers in all wards have continued practicing chitemene system of cultivation because of the high cost of chemical fertilizer.
- iv. **Inadequate supply of sub-sidized agro-input:** Most farmers in Shemu, Ntatumbila, Kantongo and Kalungu agricultural camps did not access agro-inputs from farmer input support programme in the 2020/2021 farming season.
- v. **Indiscriminate cutting down of trees:** There is indiscriminate cutting down of trees for fire wood and charcoal burning in places such as Mukalamba, Mbita, Ntatumbila, Ikumba, Chikoti and Mukalizi.

- vi. **Cultivation along river banks:** Expressed concern on continued cultivating closer and along river banks. Farmers are failing to grow vegetables in dry season because most annual streams are drying up immediately after rainy season.
- vii. **Inadequate storage facilities**
- viii. **Inadequate storage facilities for both grain and agro-inputs in all the 15 wards**
- ix. **Inadequate housing units**
- x. **Inadequate housing units for extension workers**
- xi. **Less time in fields:** Most farm families in Luchinde and Mwanga wards observed that they are spending more time nursing chronically ill patients. They have little time to work in their fields which may affect production.

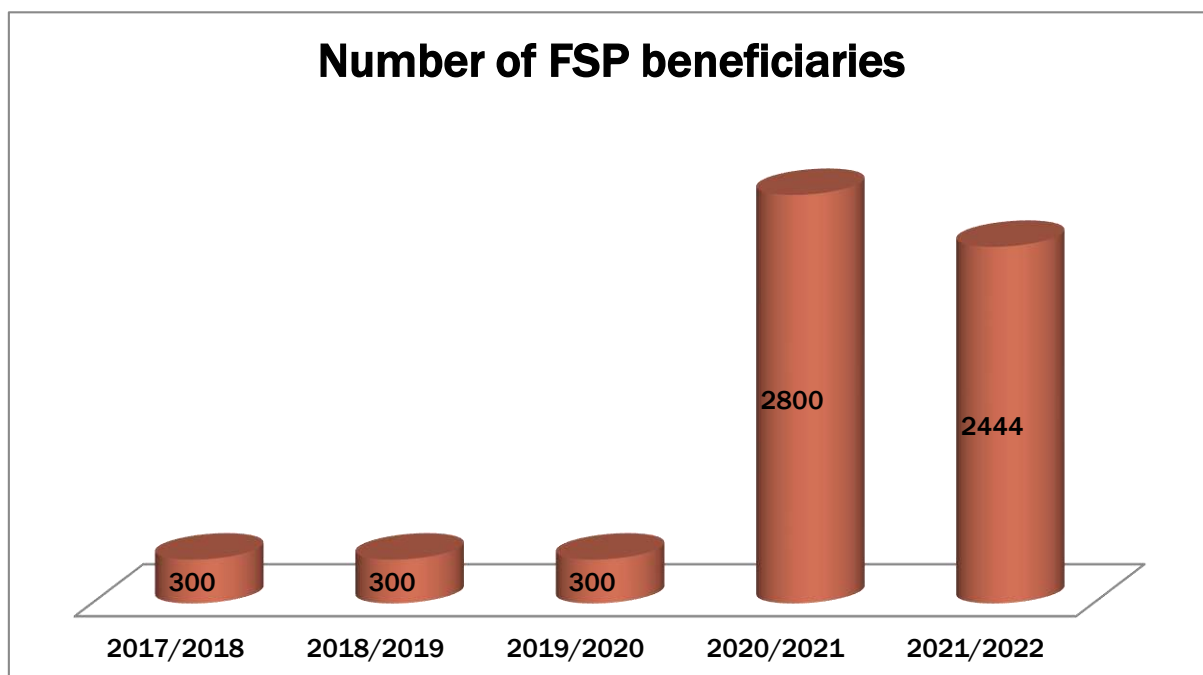
### **Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

According to Zambia Population and Demographic Projections, 2011-2035 Nakonde 2022 projected population stands at 235,529. This entails that the number of registered farmers will continue to increase in proportion to population increase and the demand for food as a result of population increase. This means that the demand for agricultural extension services and other related services will be higher (ZPDP, 2011-2035 NAKONDE 2022).

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

- i. **Expansion of community-based smallholder irrigation (E-Cobsi) project**  
To ensure production of irrigated crops all year, ninety (19) irrigation weirs have been constructed. However, most of these irrigation schemes are faced with the challenge of water as streams are drying up especially where weirs were done on annual streams. There are only two (2) permanent weirs on perennial streams at Musanza and Muleuke. The project is promoting growing of market-oriented crops and use of bokashi fertilizers.
- ii. **Climate Smart Agriculture**  
Sixty (60) farmers in Mpande, Mukulika and Chiwanza wards have been trained in climate smart agriculture. The main focus is on scaling- up soil fertility management practices, productivity, and production. There is less use of chemical fertilizer, herbicides, pesticides and hybrid seeds. The training was sponsored by ActionAid Zambia.
- iii. **Radio Farm Forum**  
The sector endeavors to widen its extension service delivery through use of mass media such as community radio stations in the district by presenting agriculture radio programmes. However, in some wards like Luchinde and Mwanga where radio reception is poor are disadvantaged as they are not able to get the intended information.
- iv. **Farmer input support programme (FISP)**  
The main aim of the programme is to promote production through provision of subsidized agro-inputs (seed and chemical fertilizer) to viable registered farmers. Target beneficiary is 11,913 and has been constant for past five seasons. There are four types of packs given to farmers namely Maize pack, Sorghum pack, Groundnut pack and Soybean pack.
- v. **Food Security Pack Programme (FSP)**  
This programme is aimed at empowering the poor and vulnerable but viable farm households with agricultural inputs and livelihood skills to improve their productivity, improved food, nutrition and income security for self-sustainability and poverty reduction. The three focus areas are Rain fed Cropping, Wetland cropping and Alternative livelihood

Initiative (Ali). Below is a figure illustrating how the target beneficiaries have been in the past agricultural seasons.



*Figure 4: FSP beneficiaries for the period 2017 to 2022 (Source: Community Development Report, 2022)*

#### **vi. Plant Quarantine and Phyto-Sanitary Services (PQPS)**

The unit is mandated to conduct in-country and border inspections of agriculture commodities entering the country from Tanzania and beyond. The following inspections are carried out: Farm, nursery, plant movement permits, fumigation, import, export and transit. Mostly transit inspection is on goods that are destined to Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Republic of South Africa (RSA), Angola and Namibia. PQPS also issue documents such as plant import permit, phyto-sanitary, plant movement and fumigation certificates.

#### **vii. Extension Services**

Participatory extension approach (PEA) is being used to demonstrate and train farmers in new improved agriculture technologies. A farmer field school method is being used to promote a new technology and 14 schools are established.

#### **viii. Surveillance of Crop Pests and Diseases**

There is continuous monitoring presence of pests and diseases such as fall armyworm (FAW) and larger grain borer (LGB) on field crops to provide an early warning.

#### **ix. Control / Eradication of Pests and Diseases**

There is a mandate to provide chemicals to small scale farmers to help control pests of economic importance like fall army worm (FAW) and larger grain borer (LGB) to alleviate crop damage when outbreaks occur.

#### **x. Farm Re-Settlement Scheme Development**

Land has already been acquired and surveyed for setting up of a resettlement scheme in the District which will help increase production and productivity of food crops. It will give an opportunity for retirees to resettle and promote food production.

**xi. Agribusiness and Marketing**

**Trade Facilitation**

There are issuance of import, export and transit permits on various agricultural commodities. Main imports are fertilizers, bananas, potatoes and rice whereas exports are maize, soybeans and finger millet. Transits include processed goods such as tomato paste, mayonnaise, chocolate and biscuits. Market data is collected, analyzed and disseminated through Agriculture Marketing Information Centre (AMIC) to stakeholders. Below are pie charts showing commodities that were imported into and exported out through Nakonde border check January to September 2022.

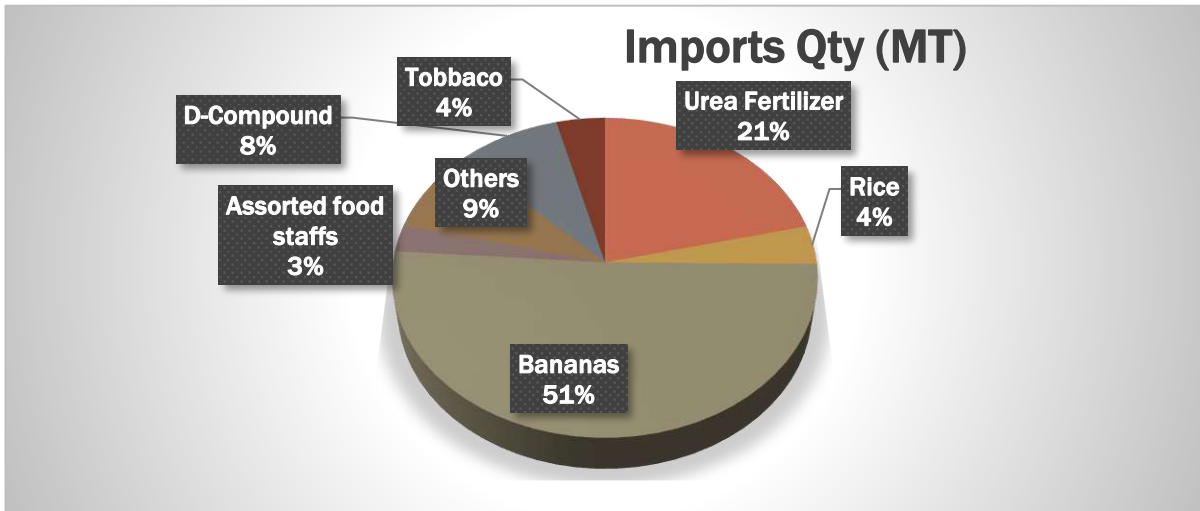


Figure 4: Imports (January – September, 2022)

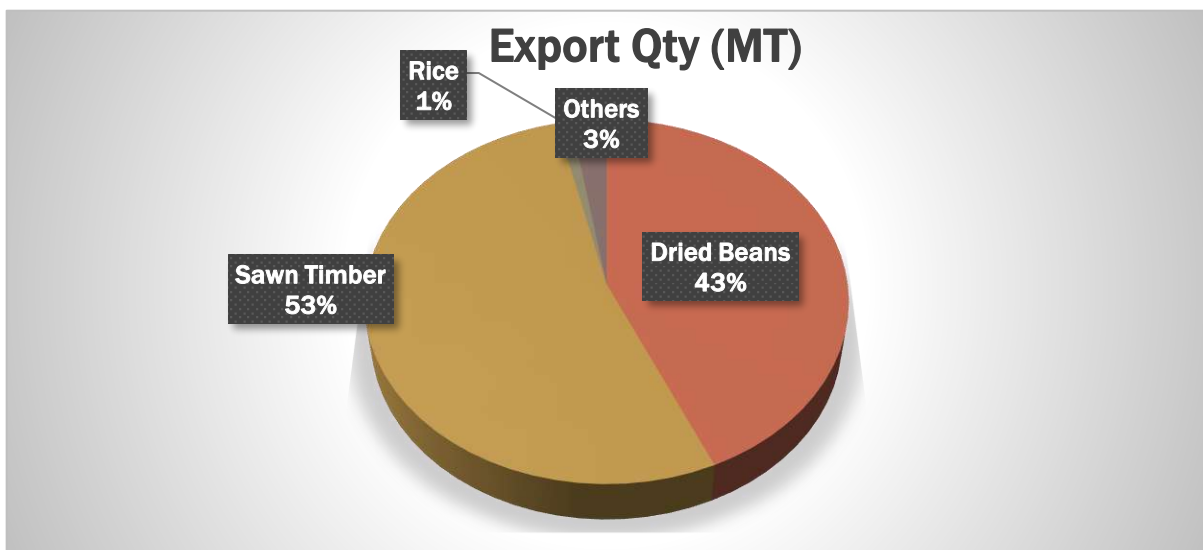


Figure 5: Exports from (January - September, 2022)

## Market Infrastructure Status

The sector has a mandate of inspecting the state of the storage sheds to promote good storage of produce. There are 8 storage facilities in the district for storing agricultural inputs and grain harvested.

S/N	NAME OF SHED/ CAMP	Owner	STATUS	CAPACITY (TONS)
1	Shemu	FRA	Good	2,500
2	Shemu	Cooperative	Need rehabilitation, too small	1000
3	Kapwila	FRA	Need rehabilitation	5,000
3	Mwanzo	FRA	Good	5,000
4	Waitwika	Cooperative	Too small, need rehabilitation	1,200
5	Kantongo	Cooperative	Fair	1000
6	Mwanga	Cooperative	Need rehabilitation	1000
7	Ntatumbila	Cooperative	Too small	1500
8	Katwachi	Cooperative	Too small	1000

Table 14: Storage Facilities in the District

## Proposed Investment

- i. Construction of Farmer Training Centre (FTC)
- ii. Construction of district office accommodation
- iii. Procurement of office furniture and equipment
- iv. Procurement of PQPS laboratory equipment
- v. Rehabilitation of camp houses
- vi. Construction of camp houses
- vii. Construction of storage sheds

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

More and more people are entering the sector and this has an impact on land use in the District. In the past farming seasons, farmers have been opening up new land for agriculture establishment because of the increased demand for food and the ever-escalating population in the District. This, therefore, means that population distribution will continue near and within the agriculture fields. Farmers tend to settle close to their fields for easy accessibility, monitoring and security against theft.

## Environment and Climate change Analysis

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

Most farmers have crops fields closer and along river banks which has caused high siltation in most streams due to soil erosion. Furthermore, the hilly and sloppy terrain that the District has resulted into continued formation of silted streams with no water. Most of these streams dry up just a few months after the rainy season are over. The continued use of Chitemene system (slash and burn) of farming in Mpande, Luchinde and Mwanga wards has contributes to global warming because of emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

### The Impact of Environment and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

There is transformation in agriculture farming systems from environmentally unfriendly system to those that are environment friendly such as climate-smart agriculture. There has been introduction of drought resistant varieties and early maturing crop varieties which have a shorter rainy season

and planting in stages. These helps reduce the risk of loss due to unpredictable rainy season. The Ministry has also been training both extension officers and farmers in climate smart agriculture so as to equip them with appropriate farming techniques in response to the changing climatic environment. The sector for the past two seasons has recorded increased incidences of fall army worm (FAW) and stalk borer outbreaks. In 2020/2021 farming season FAW infestation rate stood at 0.12% compared to 0.2 in 2021/2022 farming season (source: agriculture report, 2022).

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

There is gender inequality due to fact that most women despite actively taking part in farming, the money raised by the sale of the produce is mostly controlled by their husbands. This is because of the dominant patriarchal system which exists in many families. The sector in an effort to bring gender equality, promotes a deliberate policy of encouraging women led cooperatives and individual women to have more access to agriculture inputs and information.

### **Consideration of the Underlying Factors contributing to the Issues Identified**

#### **COVID-19**

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative effect on the sector because of the fact that close interaction between members of the farming community and the agriculture extension staff has been discouraged in order to stop the spread of the disease. Furthermore, most small-scale farmers are unable to afford face masks and hand sanitizers. This has affected agriculture activities.

#### **HIV/AIDS**

The farming community in places such as Luchinde and Mwanga wards is spending more time nursing the chronically ill patients compared to time they are working in fields.

### 3.4 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

#### Description of the existing state of Development

Aquaculture and livestock production in the District make critical contributions to development in the areas of employment and serve as important source of nutrients for the rural poor, often being the cheapest form of animal protein. The District has been offering extension services to the farming community in areas of fish farming and livestock production. There are one hundred and sixty-three (163) registered individual small-scale fish farmers and four (4) cooperatives currently engaged in fish farming. In the area, there are two (2) fingerling production centre's, that are community and private managed. These two centres are serving as sources of fingerlings in the District. They breed and supply fingerlings of fish species such as *Tilapia rendalli*, *oreochromis andersonii* (Kafue bream), *oreochromis Tanganyika* and *clarias ngamensis*, common name catfish (umulonge). The District's current annual fish production stands at 3.5MT against an estimated annual fish consumption required of 10MT.

**Table 16: Nakonde Aquaculture Production**

Number of fish pond	Number fish farmers		Annual fingerling production	Estimated annual fish production	Actual Annual fish Production
	Female	Male			
358	20	143	120 MT	10MT	3.5MT

**Source: Department of Fisheries and Livestock, 2022**

Capture fisheries are present in the District, but currently there are no commercial fishing sites in the wards. However, the department initiated a programme of restocking of small water bodies in the District. Some challenges being faced in promotion of aquaculture are:

- i. The locals are against formation of fisheries management committees.
- ii. The running of the committees even when formed is not in line with the laid down rules and regulations.
- iii. Village heads make the running of the committees difficult in that they amass too much power.
- iv. The sector is underfunded.
- v. High cost of drilling boreholes. A deliberate policy to have price of boreholes reduced so that farmers can have access to water.
- vi. Effect of climate change as water in the ponds dry up before harvesting time.

**Table 17: Livestock production**

Veterinary camp	Cattle	Goat	Pigs	Village chickens	Broilers chickens
Nakonde Central	2, 144	3,989	258	20,404	60,000
Musani	3,397	704	55	2,239	400
Kaombwe	4,062	452	24	6,592	610
Kantongo	3,164	401	55	6,325	2,000
Ilola	990	3,078	502	4,408	1,500
Nteko	1,132	1,930	741	9,713	800
Ntatumbila	1,481	1,600	411	6,776	300
Mwenzu	697	3,561	190	4,404	20,000
<b>District Totals</b>	<b>17,067</b>	<b>15,715</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>60,841</b>	<b>85,610</b>

**Source: Nakonde Department of Livestock and Fisheries, 2022**

Pets like dogs and cats are also kept in the District.

The livestock population growth rate is faced with some challenges such as the ones listed below.

- i. Overgrazed areas should be restated through installation of solar commercial boreholes.
- ii. Non-functional dip tanks should be rehabilitated.
- iii. Lack of suitable breeds to withstand climate change effects among the livestock farmers.
- iv. Inadequate water points and supplementary livestock feed.
- v. Livestock diseases such as Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), East Coast Fever (ECF), African Swine Fever (ASF).
- vi. Lack of pasture production and preservations.
- vii. Cattle wrestlers in the area.
- viii. Shortage of veterinary assistants (i.e., only three (3) veterinary camps are manned out of nine (9)).

### **Issuing Arising from the Public Participation Process**

During the public participation consultation process, the following were the major issues that came out:

- i. Inadequate funding to the sector.
- ii. Fish farmers failing to observe fish ban.
- iii. High price of fish feed.
- iv. High cost of drilling a borehole.
- v. Water drying in ponds before harvest due to climate change effect
- vi. Overgrazed areas should be restated through installation of solar commercial boreholes.
- vii. Non-functional dip tanks should be rehabilitated.
- viii. Non-availability of climate resilient livestock such as goats, chickens, etc.
- ix. Not enough water points and supplementary livestock feed.
- x. Inadequate veterinary officers.
- xi. High cost of veterinary drugs and vaccines.
- xii. Presence of livestock diseases such as Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), East Coast Fever, and African Swine Fever (ASF).

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

#### **i. Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Project (E-SLIP)**

To ensure increased livestock production and productivity, livestock disease programmes are being implemented and 5609 cattle were vaccinated against Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) in 2022. Livestock stocking programmes are also being implemented and by the end of 2021, 44 cattle, 500 goats, 5000 improved local chickens and 200 rabbits had been provided to small scale farmers under the “Pass-on the Gift” model. To further contribute towards animal disease control 21 community-based Livestock Disease Control Task force committees have been formed and trained in livestock movement controls.

**ii. Climate Resilient Livestock management Project (CRLMP)**

500 small scale farmers in the District have been trained in climate smart livestock production. The main focus is on natural range land management and bio-gas production from livestock farm waste. The District has so far identified two (02) rangelands in Chilolwa and Isansa which have been improved with pasture legumes, and rangeland management committees established and trained in these areas.

**iii. Radio Farm Forum**

The sector endeavors to widen its extension service delivery through use of mass media such as community radio stations in the District by presenting agriculture radio programmes. However, in some wards like Luchinde and Mwanga where radio reception is poor are disadvantaged as they are not able to get the intended information.

**iv. Farm Input Support Programme (FISP)**

The main aim of the programme is to promote production through provision of subsidized fisheries and livestock inputs (feed, drugs and chemicals) to viable registered farmers.

**v. Food Security Pack Programme (FSP)**

This programme is aimed at empowering the poor and vulnerable but viable farming households with alternative livelihood skills to improve their food and nutrition; and income security for self-sustainability and poverty reduction. The main focus areas are small livestock and local chicken stocking.

**vi. Sustainable Livestock Infrastructure Support Project (SLIMP)**

This project and its precursor the Livestock Infrastructure Support project (LISP) is aimed at identifying and constructing critical infrastructure necessary to support livestock production and marketing in the District. So far, a veterinary quarantine station has been constructed in Ndingindi, a livestock slaughter facility (abattoir) in Mwenzo, a livestock market centre in Old Fife, a livestock service centre at Nyela and Iwula. The project also focuses on sustainable utilization of the livestock infrastructure.

**vii. Fisheries and Livestock Marketing (Trade facilitation)**

There is issuance of import, export and transit permits on various fisheries and livestock agricultural commodities. Main imports are fresh water fish and seafood, milk powder, drugs and chemicals, ornamental fish and live cattle and pigs whereas exports are commercial and hatching eggs, livestock and fresh water fish. The transits include processed milk, fresh water fish and sea food.

**Proposed Investment**

- i. Construction of livestock artificial Insemination centre.
- ii. Construction of district office accommodation.
- iii. Procurement of office furniture and equipment.
- iv. Procurement of veterinary laboratory equipment and reagents.
- v. Construction and rehabilitation of camp houses.

## **Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

According to Zambia Population and Demographic Projections, 2011-2035 Nakonde 2022 projected population stands at 235,529. This entails that the number of registered farmers will continue to increase in proportion to population increase and the demand for food as a result of population increase. This means that the demand for fisheries and livestock extension services and other related services will be higher (ZPDP, 2011-2035 NAKONDE 2022).

### **The impact of the continuation of existing trends on land use and population distribution patterns**

More and more people are entering the sector and this has an impact on land use in the district. In the past farming seasons, farmers have been opening up new land for agriculture establishment because of increased demand for food and the ever-escalating population in the district. This, means that population distribution will continue to grow near and within the communal grazing areas thereby reducing areas available for livestock production. Livestock farmers tend to settle close to their livestock for easy accessibility, monitoring and security against theft.

### **Environment and climate change analysis**

This sector has had a negative effect on the environment because livestock farmers take animals for grazing anywhere, they find pasture without considering the impact this might cause on the environment. Over grazed areas are very prone to soil erosion, wind erosion and forms a hard pan (a dense layer of soil). As more farmers enter the sector, more land for grazing is needed and consequent production of methane gas (Methane gas forms part of greenhouses) by animals during digestion contribute negatively to the environment.

### 3.5 HOUSING SECTOR

Housing or shelter is an essential and basic human necessity in all human settlements. The status and condition of housing in any settlement can be considered and looked at as an indicator and measure for estimating the poverty levels in the midst of the residents. The measure of condition of any housing development does not only focus on the structure of the house alone but also through a broad view which includes supporting infrastructure such as sanitation, access roads, drainage and social amenities.

#### **Key Government priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

##### **National Housing policy of 2020**

The policy provides the outline for sustainable housing development and provides a mechanism for ensuring that limited resources are utilized efficiently, thereby providing a livable environment to all human settlements.

##### **The Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Act No.3 of 2015**

The Act provides for processes and systems of urban planning, it provides the principles and standards, it provides for integrated planning, for planning frameworks and for participatory and inclusive approaches in planning. The Local Authority using its agency of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources is providing affordable Land to potential developers in a bid to have decent housing in the District.

##### **The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP 2022-2026)**

The plan promotes access to decent housing in rural and urban areas by formalizing, upgrading informal settlements and development of growth centres. The plan focuses on livelihood improvement by ensuring that the rural poor gain access to decent accommodation and secure land tenure.

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

Nakonde' housing sector remains one of the underdeveloped in the district for the last ten years. The residential township has a mixture of modern and traditional housing units. Modern houses are constructed using conventional materials such as concrete blocks, burnt bricks, and roofed with corrugated iron sheets, where as traditional houses are constructed out of a range of building materials which include sun dried bricks, and sometimes roofed with grass. The construction of traditional houses is not subjected to any building standards. Lack of building standards, has led to disorderly developments and created problems of inaccessibility to some houses by both private and public service vehicles. Only 2% of the infrastructure has been planned while the rest of the settlement is yet to be formalized through squatter upgrading program (Council Report). The government has constructed 50 medium cost housing units for government officers in Katozi area and the Local Authority only has five (5) medium cost housing units situated in Wulongo area which were built in 2006 However, the Local Authority has plans to partner with the Zambia National Housing Authority (ZNHA) to develop 100 housing units in the planned areas of Wulongo and Ibrahim. There are approximately 4, 238 households in the Planning area (Council Report).



**Figure 6: The New Government Housing Estate**

## **Land Tenure**

The land tenure system in the District is twofold being customary and state land. With reference to state land, the Local Authority owns approximately 17 835 Hectares of land out of the total 480 900 District total hectares. The customary land tenure system owns the majority of land.

## **Nakonde Planning Boundary**

Since its creation in 1994, Nakonde District only had its defined township boundary approved in 2020. Only about 2% of the land within the township boundary is planned. Lack of approved township boundary maps has resulted in the township area been developed haphazardly. Most of the land within the township boundary comprise of villages such as Katozi, Ntindi and Chiyanga. With regards housing types in the Township area, the majority are Informal housing units (Temporal Structures) being built using burnt bricks or unburnt bricks for their walls and are roofed with iron sheets. Some Formal housing units (permanent structures) are also a common feature with most houses built with burnt bricks and roofed with iron sheets.

Unlike the situation for most villages in the country, almost all the temporal structures in Nakonde district are roofed with iron sheets. This could be because most of the developers are able to access the readily available cheap iron roofing sheets from the neighbouring Country Tanzania.

The formal housing units available in the District have been inadequate to meet the growing demand. As a result of this, the Local Authority has acquired land to develop a new central business district (CBD) in Wulongo area. Furthermore, the land has been acquired in Mwenzo area to meet the growing housing demand for Nakonde District.

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

The three main performances in the housing sector can be categorized in the 8NDP, whose emphasis is to ensure environmental sustainability with focus on ensuring the promotion of green growth through layout plans that enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation. The IDP will focus on ensuring that a number of housing stocks are constructed and the promotion of growth nodes (growth centres).

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

During the public consultation process of the planning survey and issues report, it was observed that there is lack of decent accommodation for education, police, and health personnel in rural areas. This has created lapses in the quality of service provision to the communities as the officers are residing in distant places. Furthermore, low availability of housing accommodation in the District has resulted to high rentals, which most personnel and local people are struggling to afford. Additionally, the Available decent housing units have no access to piped water and electricity.

## **Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years**

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

Based on the projections of population for the town of Nakonde, it is anticipated that there will be a need for an additional 123,569 plots to be created by the 2035, which would require between 1,273 and 2,657 hectares of residentially zoned land.

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

The District has 50 housing units for ZRA and 5 units belonging to the Local Authority. The formal housing units available in the district have been inadequate to meet demand. In an effort to reduce the housing deficit, there is need to construct 500 housing units to carter for the huge deficit.

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

Arising from the magnitude of developmental projects to be implemented under the Housing Sector, it is envisaged that there will be loss of forestry land cover and agriculture land and in certain circumstances loss of wetlands and encroachment on other land uses.

## **Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

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

As population explosion continues stimulating demand for housing services and subsequently demand for more infrastructure development and other amenities, there is great pressure exerted on the environments' natural resources such as land, food, water, air, fossil fuels and minerals. The consumption of these resources in turn leads to deforestation, environmental degradation and release of other toxic materials and greenhouse gases thereby causing surface warming or global warming.

If precautionary executed, the aforementioned infrastructure project will bear minimal negative impacts on the environment thereby lessening the adverse effects of climate change such as unprecedented rainfall patterns and high temperatures being experienced in most parts of the world.

### 3.6 TOURISM AND CULTURE

The tourism industry is one of the main contributors to the economy of the District. Apart from commerce and trade, the tourism sector provides employment to the people of Nakonde through the hospitality industry. Nakonde District has the second most vibrant hospitality industry in the province.

#### **Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

The National Tourism Policy of 2015 provided a strategic framework for the sustainable development of tourism in Zambia. It specified roles for a cross-section of public and private sector stakeholders. The Policy positioned the tourism sector as one of the country's major contributors to job creation and foreign exchange earnings.

The Tourism Act of 2008 is another government priority policy aimed at promoting the management and regulation of tourism facilities and activities, designated tourism facilities and activities, tourism operators and any other functions assigned to it under this Act or regulations made thereunder and the establishment of a Technical Advisory Committee

The Tourism sector is amongst the components of 8NDP which emphasizes development of tourism and employment creation. The plan focuses on promoting traditional ceremonies, local cuisine promotion, curio-making, music and dance.

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

The following are the 3 renowned heritage sites that are found in the district:

##### **i. Mwenzo Mission**

The United Church of Zambia was established on the 16th January 1965, which consisted of four (4) mainline separate missions that came into union representing different Christian societies. The founding leader Rev H Buckenham was the first to establish a station mission at Nkala central of Zambia. The mission played an important role in the evangelization of Malawi and some parts of Zambia. Another one is J. Weller who played a significant role to establish the first permanent mission in Zambia at Mwenzo near Tanzania in 1894.

##### **ii. The Stevenson Road**

The road was constructed in 1880 by the African Lakes Company as a Trade route for slaves and merchants to link Nyasa and Tanganyika present day Malawi and Tanzania respectively.

##### **iii. Zwangendaba Burial Site**

Zwangendaba was one of the famous Ngoni Chiefs who died in the year in 1848 and is buried at a place called Kapwila, 1.5 Km off the Nakonde – Mbala Road.



**Figure 8: Zwangendaba Royal Grave National Monument Site**

#### iv. German Trenches in Old Fife

The history behind this place dates back to 1898 as it was used as a resting place for slave traders and merchants on their way to and from Kalonga on Lake Malawi. It was at this site near Ikawa where the British and Germans fought for land after the Scramble for Africa.

There are others that have not been recognized but have the potential of being tourist sites which are as follows:

**Donald Siwale Grave Site** - He was a freedom fighter who took part in early politics of Northern Rhodesia then until independence when Zambia was liberated from colonial masters.

**The Kilns** - are a place in Nakonde on Mbala road; this place was believed to have a copper smelting point in the district.

**The Caves & German Well** - This place is located along Malawi -Muyombe Road in Nyela and has peculiar features in that they have engravings from the Stone Age and are also believed to have been a hide out for German soldiers during the war.

#### Cultural Heritage

Culture is one of the pillars of any community in its drive for development and social resilience. It is a sign for identity and belief system of a given people in terms of common values, attitudes, preferences, and knowledge. That is basically what the people of Nakonde are.

There are also other traditional performances across the District such as the Mangwengwe Dance. The Namwanga ethnic group have an indigenous dance called the Mangwengwe Dance which constitutes of both young and old women as well as men in few cases.

**Attire:** The dancers are clad in black chitenge material, beads and rattles wrapped around their ankles that produce sound. They are also clad in beads as this was seen as a sign of womanhood in the olden days.

**Instruments:** The Mangwengwe dance uses clay pots locally know as “inongo” which are turned upside whilst using a stool to produce sound which is twisted in an anticlockwise rotation.

**Dance Characteristics:** It is danced using the shoulders as opposed to the waist because according to Namwanga culture a woman was not to shake her waist in public. The other dance is the Msimba Dance the only difference is that it’s is characterized by drum beating.

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

The issues that arose where that most people do not know about the heritage sites because of inadequate marketing of the tourist sites. There has been a lack of promotion and maintenance of the historical sites which has led to most of the places being vandalized, for instance most of the equipment at the old fife site have all been stolen, the road leading to Zwangendaba burial site is in a deplorable state which makes it almost impossible for people to reach the site.

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

Overall, quality of service provision to the locals in terms of local tourism is generally poor as traditional and heritage sites have just become historical sites with little or no promotion of local tourism. In addition, accessibility to some of these heritage sites is not easily accessible especially during the rainy season.

## **Impact of Changes Anticipated over the next Ten years**

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

The District population growth as indicated in part one under population projection will continue to pose a negative impact on livelihood, specifically on the heritage sites as they risk going into extinct due to unsustainable human activities such as rampant vandalism.

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

The increase in population will affect the heritage sites as this will be contested spaces where people might opt to settle and practice agriculture activities. This will subsequently disturb the local set up of heritage sites and tourism sites.

## **Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

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

The growth of the sector takes into consideration the management and protection of the tourism attraction site. The implication is that tourism sites will become money spinners and hence the need to protect the available heritage sites.

## **Issues arising relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

There is a special relationship between poverty and the environment especially when you look through the lenses of how the rural people earn their living. People in rural areas are often dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. Sometimes these natural resources are not used in a sustainable manner as evidenced by the indiscriminate cutting down of trees for charcoal production

### **Effects of HIV/ AIDS**

Being a border town, schools in Nakonde have been negatively affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Cases of sexually transmitted disease have been recorded in most of the young men and women in the central business district are due to a lot of movements across the border and the dry ports were most of young and old women found.

## **Consideration of the Underlying Factors contributing to the Issues identified**

The core problem affecting the growth of the sector is human encroachment into protected forest reserves and cultural heritage sites. This has resulted into increased human wildlife conflict, loss of biodiversity, loss of wildlife revenues. This results from land ownership dispute, population growth putting pressure on insufficient natural resource base, weak law enforcement due to inadequate personnel, and incompatible land uses.

## **Summary**

Poverty and poor state of the roads affects social networking as well as delivery of social services to the communities.

## 3.7 SOCIAL PROTECTION

The Social Protection sector in Nakonde is concerned with improving the social dynamics of women, children, and the vulnerable in the society. The section discusses the policies, plans and strategies that govern the performance of the sector in the District. Furthermore, the section presents highlights on the core issues affecting the sector development.

### **Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at a Local level**

#### **National Gender Policy**

The Gender Policy seeks to mainstream gender in all national policies, programmes and legislation in order to achieve gender equality programming. The policy aims at increasing the participation of women in decision making as well as promoting equitable allocation of productive resources to women and men (National Gender Policy, 2014).

#### **National Policy on Disability**

The Policy on Disability ensures the development and promotion of programmes that prevent and reduce incidences of disability. It facilitates the provision of rehabilitation services and facilities to persons with disabilities and ensures their full participation into the mainstream of society (National Policy on Disability, 2012)

#### **National Social Protection Policy**

The Policy seeks to alleviate hunger and poverty as well as increase incomes, improve education and health outcomes of poor families and other vulnerable groups in society. It promotes gender equality, social solidarity, enhance food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations and contribute to the empowerment of poor people in communities (National Social Protection Policy, 2014).

### **Eight National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022-2026**

To reduce poverty, vulnerability and inequality, the Government will focus on improving coordination of social protection programmes and enhancing the welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people. Measures will include mitigating violence against women and children, extending social security coverage and enhancing multi-sectoral disaster management.

#### **Description of the existing State of Development**

Social protection services are fostered in the District by Community Development Department, Social Welfare Department and the Victim Support Unit of the Zambia Police. These institutions provide a wide range of services, which includes;

The Social Welfare Sector of Nakonde offers statutory services such as Juvenile justice, Gender Based Violence (GBV) and non-statutory services such as student bursary recommendation, Social Cash Transfer (SCT) and Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS). Currently the sector has 8,036 beneficiaries on the Social Cash Transfer Programme of which 5,000 are persons with disability and due to lack of resources, there are no beneficiaries on the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme. The social cash transfer program is operating in all the 15 wards of Nakonde District.

During the public consultation process of the planning survey and issues report, it was observed and noted that Social Welfare Sector provides services ranging from Social Cash Transfer, Public Welfare Assistance Scheme and Statutory Services. It was further indicated that these services (SCT) were present in all the 15 wards of the District. However, Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS) services were not available in all 15 Wards. These services are offered to members of the general public basing on the eligibility criteria.

## Community Development

The major activities implementation focused on departmental programmes, namely Women Empowerment Programs such as strengthening women Livelihood under (GEWEL) which has about 798 women. The GEWEL project in the year 2022 is working with 16 (out of 84 CWACs) Community Welfare Assistance Committees (CWACs) from selected wards i.e. Mpande, Musele, Ikumbi, Musyani, Popomozi, Ng'umba, Mulalo, Mwanga and Chiwanza Village banking, Women's club and Food Security Pack which has 2,800 beneficiaries. Facilitating the business of marketing of the agricultural produce, providing necessary and appropriate information, education and training to the individual members and their families.

### Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

Social protection services are provided to the community through a network of Community Welfare Assistance Committees (CWACS) who are spread across the district/ in fifteen (15) wards.

Programme	Project	KPI	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2021	2022		Comments
					Target	Achieved	
<b>Social Transfer</b>	<b>Cash</b>	SCT	No. Social Cash Transfer beneficiaries	8,535	600	0	The process is still on-going of selection of new beneficiaries and the addition is only 600 to be on social cash transfer.

**Table 18: Quality of Service including KIP in the Social Welfare Sector**

Program	Project	KPI	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2019	2020		2021		2022		Comments
					Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	
<b>Women empowerment</b>	FSP	No. FSP beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries on FSP	300	300	300	300	2,800	2,800	2,444	The number of beneficiaries has been changing from 2019 to date.
	Village Bank		Number of beneficiaries on village banking	Nil	100	85	10	7	7	0	This program is not fine coz all the beneficiaries defaulted
	Women's club		Number of beneficiaries on women's club	Nil	Nil	Nil	30	21	67	67	These are the clubs that have received the grants from community development and CDF
	SWL		Number of beneficiaries on SWL	Nil	Nil	Nil	387	355	443	443	This is a program under GEWEL which supporting women.
<b>Youth empowerment</b>			Number of beneficiaries Youth group						21	21	Did receive grants from CDF

**Table 19: Quality of Service including KIP in the Community Development sector****Issues arising from the Public Participation Process****Availability of Service**

The major issues that arise during the public participation process were inadequate social protection programs to cushion the communities from widespread hunger and poverty resulting from crop failure and drought. The low coverage of available social protection programs had left most of the communities deprived of livelihood enhancement.

No Presence of Community Development Officers on the ground to offer technical assistance, as it stands Ministry of Community Development has one officer on the ground. Beneficiaries complained of having inadequate Food Security Packs.

**Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years****(Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities)**

The population change anticipated in the next ten (10) years will be as highlighted in part one under demographic analysis which would increase the demand for goods and services and ultimately raise the cost of living. The rising cost of living in an environment of scarce resources will give rise to social evils such as crime, sex workers and gender-based violence. Further, the impact is likely to push most households into poverty provided there will be no upscale for funding towards social protection.

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

As more of the vulnerable people continue to be economically empowered, the sector will continue to have an increase in demand for agricultural land for crops and livestock.

**Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

The Social protection sector advocates for programmes and projects that are environmentally friendly and climate resilient. However, most empowered beneficiaries tend to engage in charcoal business, which has a negative effect on the preservation of forests and ultimately impacts negatively on climate change.

**Issues arising relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

The target population finds it very hard to access these services due to the long distances that have to be covered in order to reach the necessary offices. Furthermore, the pay point facilities, which are in most cases schools, some of them, are located very far from settlements. For instance, in Mutakwa CWAC in Chiwanza ward where the vulnerable have to travel 35 km to the pay point. The inadequate presence of community Development assistant possesses a challenge on the effective implementation of programs targeting the vulnerable.

**Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the Issues identified**

The limited source of income and inadequate access to programs targeting the vulnerable pushes most households into poverty. The poor road networks and inadequate staffing levels affect service delivery to remote parts of the District, thereby increasing poverty levels more especially during the rainy season.

## 3.8 WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

It is often said that ‘water is life’ and is not an infinite resource, while sanitation is a confirmation of how advanced a society is in terms of living standards. As a sector, the provision of quality safe water ensures the upholding of better living conditions for the community and the provision of access to quality safe water has been enshrined in the charter of basic human rights.

### **Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

The National Water Policy (2010) ensures that, within the District there is a development of a comprehensive framework for water resources management and protection with the consultation and involvement of stakeholders

### **Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)**

To improve access to clean and safe water supply and improved sanitation, the Government will promote investment in the water and sanitation sectors. The Government will, among other measures, establish a sustainable financing mechanism for the sector that will facilitate mobilization of local and international financing for water supply and sanitation programmes, including through public-private partnerships. Further, the enhanced allocation of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) will assist in accelerating investment in the water and sanitation sector. To this end, constituencies and wards will be supported in identifying areas of need for water supply and sanitation services as well as plan for the provision of such services to reduce developmental inequalities.

### **Environmental Management Act of 2011**

Stipulates the provision for integrated environmental management and the protection and conservation of the environment and the sustainable management and use of natural resources.

### **The Water Act of 2011**

The Act provides for the management, development, conservation, protection and preservation of the water resource and its ecosystems; provide for the equitable, reasonable and sustainable utilization of the water resource; ensure the right to draw or take water for domestic and non-commercial purposes, and that the poor and vulnerable members of the society have an adequate and sustainable source of water free from any charges.

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

In Nakonde, access to water supply in urban areas can be said to be below par as the commercial utility company operating in the District inherited an old and dilapidated water reticulation system, and the stream that is the source of water leaves much to be desired as the indiscriminate agricultural activities along the banks of the source stream have resulted in the stream having a very high sediment load, thus increasing the cost of treating the water to bring it to acceptable standards fit for use by domestic households. In addition, the high sediment load means that the sediments eventually end up in the dam reservoir thereby reducing the volume of water that can be impounded by the dam structure. At the moment, most of the people are depending on shallow wells and a handful of private Boreholes for water supply.

### **Urban Water Supply**

The table below show the areas in the urban and peri-urban part of the district that are supplied by water by the utility company, the number of connections, how long a day the supply is for and the weighted average hours.

Townships	Hours of Supply	Connections	No. Household	Per Population	Weighted Average Hours
Ntindi Village	7	607	9	5,463	1.79
Mukoma	9	835	6	5,010	2.10
July	5	221	6	1,326	0.31
Site & Service	9	321	6	1,926	0.81
Katozi	7	589	10	5,890	1.92
Muzabwela	9	301	6	1,806	0.76
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>2,874</b>		<b>21,421</b>	<b>7.69</b>

**Table 20: Water Supply in Urban and Peri- Urban Areas**

Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company (ChWSCo) has the mandate to provide water and sanitation in both the urban and peri-urban areas. However, access to water supply in urban areas is inadequate due to the old and dilapidated water reticulation system. The main source of water is Nakonde stream, which is a perennial in nature and is situated within the township boundary but has its source in neighbouring Tanzania. This situation presents its own complexities as the utility has very little control as to what waste is disposed of in the stream upstream and the utility has to be on constant alert and adhere to the set standards without let up. In addition, the reservoir was designed to hold water for supply for a population of about 20,000 people when it was completed, but the population has increased exponentially and this means that the reservoir capacity cannot meet the current demands for water from the population. Furthermore, the increased number of agricultural activities (gardening) along the banks of the source stream has contributed to a high sediment load which has increased the cost of treating the water. As a result of this alternative source of water, most people depend on shallow wells and a handful of private boreholes for water supply.

### Rural Water Supply

All the 15 wards in the District have an array of functional and non functional water points. Considering that most of the wards have an undulating topography except for Luchinde, Mulalo, Mwanga and part of Chiwanza, rain water does not have enough time to infiltrate and percolate into the ground as it is runoff. This has translated to the water table receding further downwards, meaning that the drilling has to be deeper to be able to find water. In addition, all the wards do have water challenges in that people are still drawing water from streams either because of not having a functional water point or because it is non-existent all together. Isunda ward at Wulongo has an unconsolidated formation which collapses when the conventional Down the Hole (DTH) drilling is employed. Thus, the mud rotary would get the much desired results. The district has 437 boreholes dotted around the 15 wards and this number is inclusive of non functional boreholes. It should be noted that the large number of non-functional boreholes that are in the district, can be attributed to the lack of sensitization and forming of V-WASHE committees to oversee the operation and care of water points. Thus, even when boreholes break down, people revert back to stream and shallow wells because that sense of ownership was not instilled at the start. Mwanga ward has very few water points and some of the areas in the ward are inaccessible due to either poor roads or completely having no roads.

### Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of drinking water is reasonable and is aesthetically acceptable as the water is not turbid and does not have a smell. The water is not subjected to bacteriological tests as the nearest lab to provide such a service is based in Kasama which is 240.6km away. Furthermore, the small sizes of plots which is typical in unplanned settlement and the lack of a sewer line means that the minimum recommended distance of 30m between a water point (shallow well) and a pit latrine cannot be adhered to. The inadequate law enforcement has contributed to non-adherence to set standards. Nakonde town sanitation coverage stands at 82% if unimproved toilets are excluded, but if these are considered, it rises to 90%. OD stood at 9.8% with environmentally safe toilets at 47.9% with

basic toilets at 29.7%, basic with fly management at 4.4% and unimproved at 8%. (Sustainable Sanitation for All Baseline Report, SNV).

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

The stakeholder engagement that was conducted in all the 15 wards of the district brought out similar issues with regard to sanitation and water supply. The communities were appreciative of the efforts being made in addressing their access to clean and safe drinking water but made an appeal for a shift from mechanical hand pumps to solar-powered water schemes with taps. In addition, there was an appeal for more water points in the various wards so as to reduce the distances women have to cover in search of water and also because some of the zones and sections have large populations, to just have one water point.

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

The projected exponential increase in population for the next ten years (10) will entail an increase in demand for water. This will necessitate the need for more waterpoint facilities all across the District. In addition, the already over-exploited water aquifers in Nakonde central, Ikumbi and Old Fife risk getting dry if the current rate of borehole drilling goes unchecked. In addition, the indiscriminate cutting down of trees in the outskirts of the district for charcoal has resulted in the tempering of both the recharge zones for the streams and the stream buffer zones, thereby drastically reducing the amount of water infiltrating and percolating to the underground aquifers, and the amount of water the streams are able to carry. This has resulted in drilling even deeper boreholes as the water table has alarmingly receded and some of the streams that used to flow throughout the year are now seasonal as they dry up in the dry season.

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

Nakonde District has Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company as the water utility company operating in the District and as such, the water supply aspect is catered for by the commercial utility company though they still have a lot of ground to cover to grow their clientele base so as to have an increased population in the urban and peri urban parts of the district having access to clean and safe drinking water. Since the District does not have an existing sewer network, sanitation is provided by individual households in the form of lined pit latrines (which makes it possible for desludging using an improvised evac machine. For latrines that are not lined, manual emptying is done as some emptiers were trained and provided with the necessary required equipment to carry out the work safely meeting both the legal and public health benchmarks) and septic tanks. To address the dilapidated water network problem, the Integrated Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation (ISTWSS) project has been going on to both replace old pipes and to add new pipe networks in areas that initially had no existing lines. This project is coming to a close in December 2022 and in its place is USAID funded project called Expanding Water and Sanitation project which will seek to improve access to sustainable and safe drinking water, sanitation and sanitation services in Nakonde district. Decades of under-investment has translated into poor water delivery service to accommodate the nation's population growth.

The Zambian government's revised National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (2016-2030) reports that up to 30% of water sources are non-functional. The purpose of this project is to professionalize and promote accountability for reliable and high-quality water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) service providers and to remove barriers to private sector participation in WASH services delivery. Furthermore, the project will seek to construct a fecal sludge treatment plant to treat sludge from emptied latrines.

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

Given the continued existing trend, of residents having unlined pit latrines that cannot be de-sludge using an Evac and the need to construct a new latrine once the current gets full, the District will continue to record incidences of groundwater contamination. In addition, the small sizes of plots that are given out means that the practice of constantly constructing toilets once they get full is not sustainable and there is a need to carry out some behavioral change communication (BCC) with regard to lined pit latrines and faecal sludge emptying services. Currently, the unlined latrines are manually emptied by using buckets and the faecal sludge is disposed of at the dumpsite where there is a section set aside for it in the trenches dug. There is a need for sensitizations and continuous engagement with communities if the vision of growing the town towards Wulongo is to be realized, because the current town presents constraints in terms of planning and further development with regard to structures. The want to access water resources free of charge by the population in the lower wealth quintiles is in itself a problem as the population has grown and is still growing. Population distribution will continue in the same pattern of people from the rural parts of the district migrating to the urban and peri-urban areas and this will continue straining the current water infrastructure. Without proper interventions and further investment in water infrastructure, the sanitation outlook for the district is bleak and worrying.

### **Environment and climate change analysis**

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

It shows that there is a need to encourage the people in the urban parts of the district to construct more sanitary facilities to satisfy the demand of the growing population. In addition, in the urban areas, there is need to curb the growing numbers of septic tanks and VIPs constructed as this may have an impact on the quality of the underground water in the form of contamination. The tempering of recharge zones due to cutting down trees for charcoal will also have an adverse effect on the availability of water and will thus impact the way of life as a lack of access to clean and safe drinking water will mean that residents will have to dedicate a considerable amount of time to fetching the precious resource. In addition, there will be an increase in sanitation related diseases as it's almost impossible to have hygiene in the absence of water. Furthermore, in the long term, the cutting down of trees will mean less rainfall, extreme temperatures and possible drought and desertification. In addition, there is a need to replant trees. If this is not done, the risk of not having water in the source stream will be a serious danger and may result in accessing clean, safe water being expensive due to having so little of it to supply. In view of the foregoing, there is a serious need to preserve our environment.

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

The long distances being covered to access water points in the rural parts of the District has contributed to over burdening women as they are spending more time in search of water thus neglecting other chores that are equally important. The absence of clean water has compromised hygiene practices in both men and women, especially the girl child with regard to menstrual hygiene. In the urban parts, the monetary charge is considered expensive thus people (women) do not have access to clean and safe drinking water.

#### **Summary on Water and Sanitation**

The District largely depends on shallow wells, boreholes and perennial streams for sources of water. The long distances to access water points in the rural parts of the District continues to burden the populations while the lack of piped water and sewer network for the majority in the urban and peri-urban areas means that the risk to ground water sources is ever present.

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

The underlying factor contributing to the identified Issues is mainly the water utility company in the District upping its game by increasing the number of residents having access to clean and safe water and this can only be achieved by segmenting the water supply and finding better alternative source of water for supply. In addition, the rampant drilling of boreholes in the urban areas with no regard for sanitation facilities has the potential to cause pollution of both surface and ground water.

### 3.9 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

In the past 6 years, Nakonde Town Council has been providing information on Solid Waste Management (SWM) to traders and households (HHs) through a variety of media. In addition, the Republic of Zambia (2007) recommends that the Zambia Environmental Management Agency and Local Authorities should carry out public awareness campaigns on how solid waste should be managed and disposed of. The Nakonde Town council is of course aware of the serious challenges that indiscriminate throwing of solid waste poses to the national goal of integral development. Among other things, lack of SWM threatens the health of people because the solid waste thrown indiscriminately can attract cholera, typhoid and dysentery diseases due to poor sanitation. Aside from this, indiscriminate throwing of solid waste makes places dirty, hence endangering environmental health. Poor SWM leads to uncontrolled throwing of garbage and waste, which distorts the beauty of communities and causes nuisance in the communities or trading places.

Solid waste is collected by Nakonde Town Council (NTC) from business entities, households and refuse bays constructed in the central business District (CBD) and selected markets since the year 2016. An average of 15 tons per day is generated in the district. The collected waste is disposed at the dump site which is about 12 km's from the Central Business Area.

#### **Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

##### **The Solid Waste Regulation Management Act No. 20 of 2018**

The Act places emphasis on sustainable regulation and management of solid waste, general and self-service solid waste service and the incorporation of solid waste management companies. Further, provides for the regulation, operation, maintenance and construction of landfills and other disposal facilities.

##### **Environmental Management Act of 2011**

Stipulates the provision for integrated environmental management and the protection and conservation of the environment and the sustainable management and use of natural resources.

##### **The Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (Statutory Instrument Number 125 of 2001)**

These Regulations apply to the control and monitoring of generation, collection, storage, transportation, pre-treatment, treatment, disposal, export, import and transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

##### **The Water Act of 2011**

The Act provides for the management, development, conservation, protection and preservation of the water resource and its ecosystems; provide for the equitable, reasonable and sustainable utilisation of the water resource; ensure the right to draw or take water for domestic and non-commercial purposes, and that the poor and vulnerable members of the society have an adequate and sustainable source of water free from any charges.

##### **The Public Health Act of 1930**

The Act empowers a Council to prevent diseases and pollution dangerous to human health and to any water supply for domestic use.

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

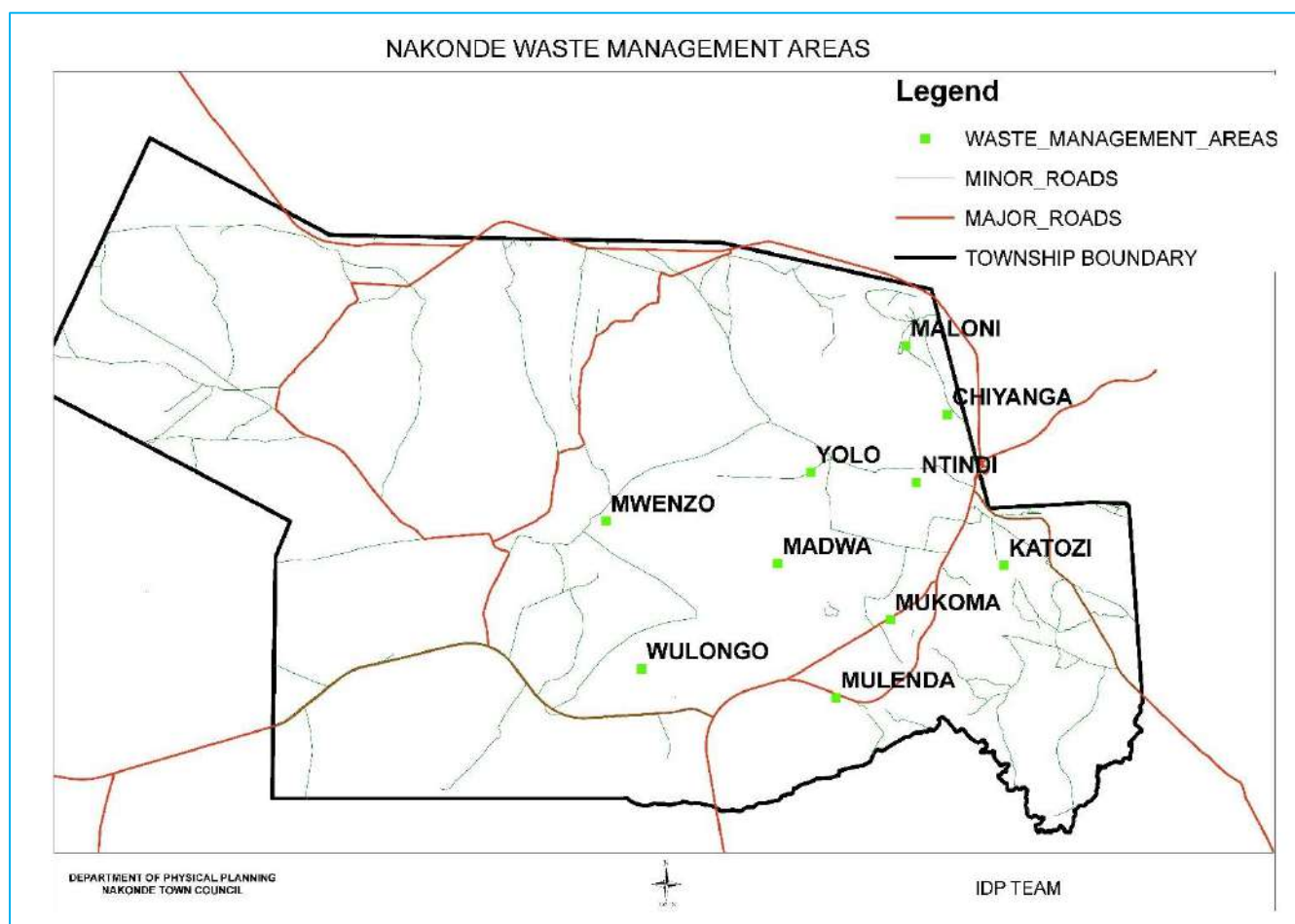
Solid waste management is very critical. It curbs the spread of diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery. Aside from this, indiscriminate throwing of waste distorts the beauty of communities

and causes a nuisance in both residential and trading places. In order to achieve proper disposal of solid waste, Nakonde Town Council is faced with a number of challenges. The poor road network coupled with the unplanned settlements makes it hard to access households, while the cost of waste management is not fully appreciated by the consumers, hence placing the deficit on the Council. Nakonde Town Council seeks to attain a self-sustainable waste management system, where the Council does not incur a huge deficit and neither does the council gain massive profit from the system. In order to achieve this, the Council will move the strategy from the conversational recruitment of residential clients in areas of extreme poor road network to a more bulk collection via skip bins placed in strategic points within residential areas.

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

The areas within the township boundaries of Nakonde are divided into eight (8) service zones for ease of solid waste services.

Map 6 Showing the Township Boundaries and the 8 Service Zones



Service Zones: Chiyanga, Katozi, Madwa, Ntindi (Gabon, Chimati, Stevenson, Nyimbili), Mukoma, Mwanzo (Tenga), Wulongo, Yolo.

**Population Distribution**

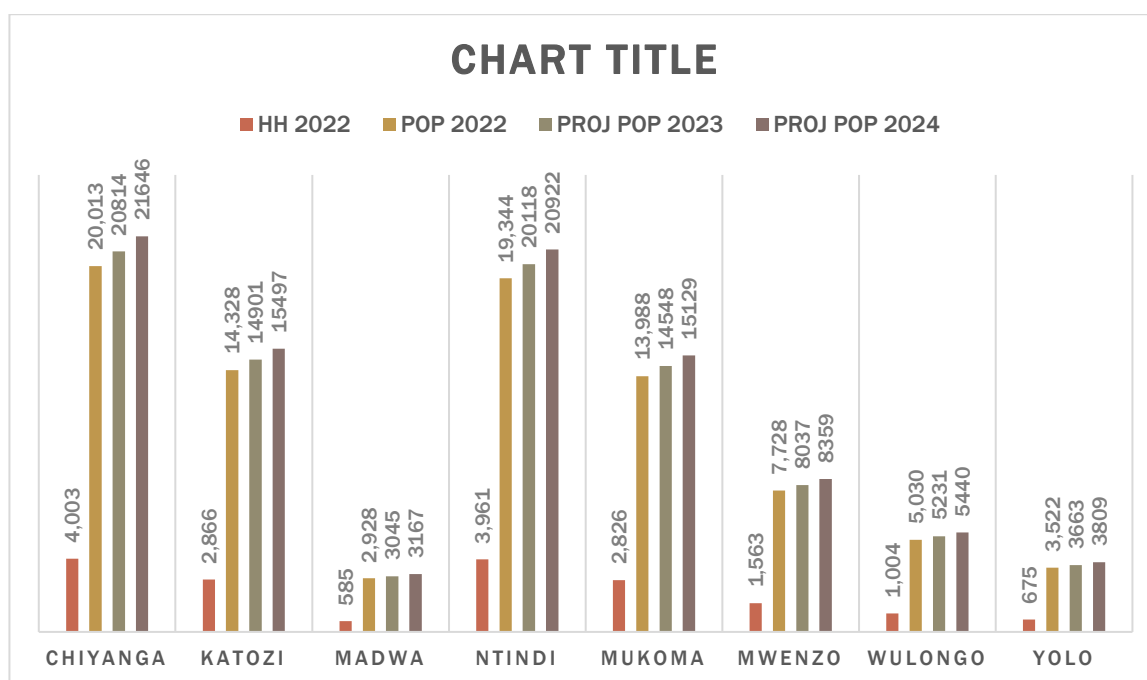
**Table 21: Population Distribution of Nakonde Townships**

SN	SERVICE ZONES	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION 2022	Projected Population at 4.0% Growth Rate 2023	Projected Population at 4.0% Growth Rate 2024
01	Chiyanga	4,003	20,013	20,814	21,646

02	Katozi	2,866	14,328	14,901	15,497
03	Madwa	585	2,928	3,045	3,167
04	Ntindi (Gabon, Chimati, Stevenson, Nyimbili)	3,961	19,344	20,118	20,922
05	Mukoma	2,826	13,988	14,548	15,129
06	Mwenzu (Tenga)	1,563	7,728	8,037	8,359
07	Wulongo	1,004	5,030	5,231	5,440
08	Yolo	675	3,522	3,663	3,809
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>17,483</b>	<b>86,881</b>	<b>90,356</b>	<b>93,970</b>

GRAPHICAL PICTURE

Figure 9: Graphical Picture of Population Distribution of Nakonde Township



Collection of Waste

Nakonde Town Council currently collects Solid waste via three key systems. The individual Residential waste collections, Business Premises Waste Collections and Bulk waste collections.

- Individual Residents Waste Collections - An increase in waste collections coverage from the current 0.3% (66HHs) to 45% (7952HHs) by the year 2024.
- Business Premises Waste Collections- An increase in waste collections from the current 35% (262) business premises to 85% of (749) business premises a total of 636 business premises.
- Bulk Waste Collections- An increase from the current 1720 traders (98%) to 1754 traders (100%) operating in the 7 Markets.
- Individual Residential Solid Waste Collection

Current Status:

Nakonde District has a population of 196,056 (2010 Census) with 32,317 households (HH). The township boundary has a current population of 86,881 and 17,483 HHs. Nakonde Town Council is currently providing Solid Waste Services to 66 HHs. This represents a percentage of 0.3% of service

coverage among HHs. The collection is done door to door using a tractor twice a week from selected HH.

### Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The main Challenges with the collection of waste from Residential premises (households) are those of both the poor road network, which has affected access to households and the unplanned settlements which has seen a mixed development of households. The main strategy will be to change the system from the conversional recruitment of clients to a more community-based approach. This means communities will be encouraged to form Community Based Enterprises, which will operate as small solid waste businesses.

S/N	Challenges	Strategic Plan 2022	Strategic Plan 2023	Strategic Plan 2024
1	Poor Road Network, which has affected access to households			
2	Unplanned settlements which have seen a mixed development of HHs			
3	Inadequate Solid Waste Collection Equipment and tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engagement of 3 Solid Waste Service Providers</li> <li>- Procurement of tools (shovels, slashers, hoes wheelbarrows, hard and soft brooms)</li> <li>- Procurement of PPE (Work suits, pairs of gloves, rain coats, helmets, Face masks safety boots and gumboots).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procurement of 1 skip truck, 4 skip bins</li> <li>- Engagement of 2 Solid Waste Service Providers</li> <li>- Procurement of tools (shovels, slashers, hoes wheelbarrows, hard and soft brooms)</li> <li>- Procurement of PPE (Work suits, pairs of gloves, rain coats, helmets, Face masks safety boots and gumboots).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procurement of 1 tractor</li> <li>- Engagement of 2 Solid Waste Service Providers</li> <li>- Procurement of tools (shovels, slashers, hoes wheelbarrows, hard and soft brooms)</li> <li>- Procurement of PPE (Work suits, pairs of gloves, rain coats, helmets, Face masks safety boots and gumboots).</li> </ul>
4	The community perception towards Solid Waste Management participation is poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Engage the traditional leadership towards SWM</li> <li>-Sensitize the community through advocacy meetings, radio programs in regard to SWM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage the traditional leadership towards SWM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage the traditional leadership towards SWM</li> </ul>
5	Inadequate funds to support the collection of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Intensify revenue collection</li> <li>-Lobby for more funds to support collection of SW.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Sensitize the community through advocacy meetings, radio programs in regard to SWM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the community through advocacy meetings, radio programs in regard to SWM</li> </ul>
6	Inadequate human resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employ at least 10 Solid Waste Collectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employ at least 25 Solid Waste Collectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employ at least 50 Solid Waste Collectors</li> </ul>

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

Engagement of 3 Solid Waste Service Providers to operate in Ntindi (3,961 HHs), Katozi (2, 866 HHs) and Mukoma (2,826 HHs) a cumulative total of 9,653 HHs working at efficiency of 10% coverage in the first year. To see an increase of HHs coverage by 965.

Increase in compliance, which will in turn increase service levels from 0.3% to 6%. An increase from 66 HHs to 1031 HHs.

Engagement of additional 3 Solid Waste Service Providers to operate in Chiyanga (4,003 HHs), Madwa (585 HHs) and Wulongo (1,004 HHs) a cumulative total of 5,592 HHs working at efficiency of 15% coverage in their first year of operation. To see an additional coverage of 838 HHs.

The solid waste service providers engaged in 2022 working at increased efficiency level from 10% to 30%, will see an increase from 965 HHs to 2,896 HHs.

Increase in compliance, which will in turn increase service levels from 6% to 21% at total of 3,734HHs.

Engagement of additional of 3 Solid Waste Service Providers in 2024 to operate in Yolo (675 HHs) and Mwenzo (1, 563 HHs) a cumulative total of 2,238 HHs working at efficiency of 15% coverage in their first year of operation. To see an additional coverage of 336 HHs.

The solid waste service providers engaged in 2023 covering the 5,592HHs working at increased efficiency level from 15% to 30%, to see an increase from 838HHs to 1,678 HHs.

The solid waste service providers engaged in 2022 covering the 9,653 working at increased efficiency level from 30% to 60%. To see an increase from 2,896 HHs to 5,938 HHs.

Increase in compliance, which will in turn increase an overall service levels from 21% to 45% (from 3,734HH to 7,952HHs).

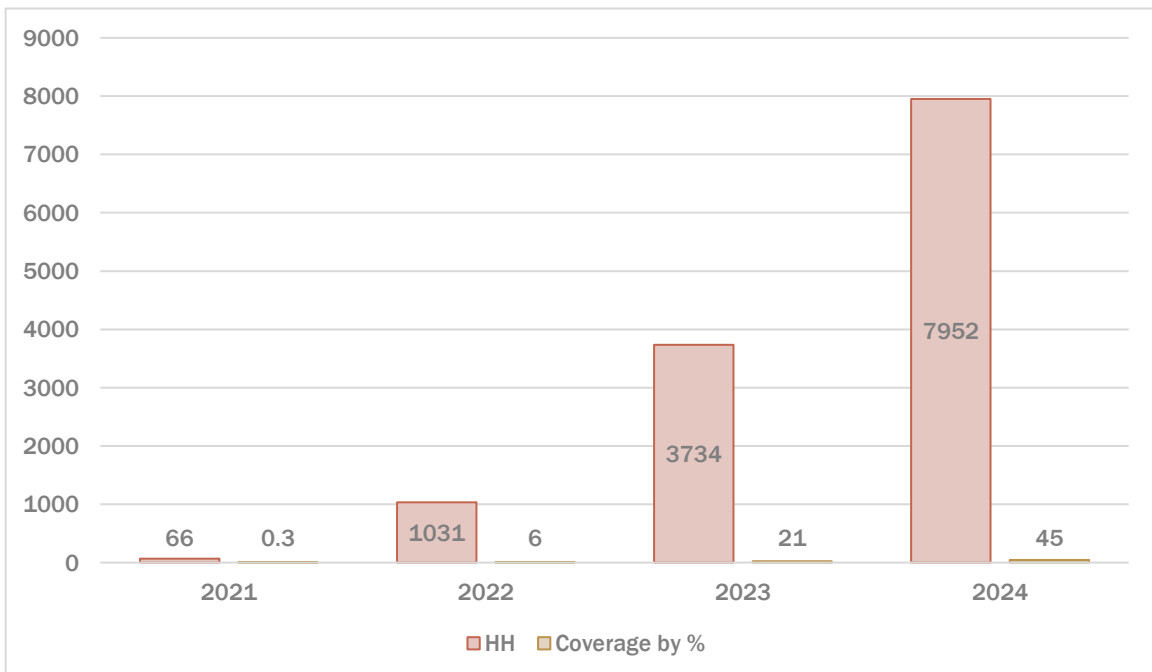


Figure 10: Projected Coverage of Solid Waste Management

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

### **Current Status**

Nakonde Town Council is charged with the responsibility of Waste collection using a Skip Truck and its corresponding six (6) 5-ton Skip Bins for bulk collections in markets. A tractor and tipping trailer for Individual door to door collections in both residential and Business premises. In the event of any break down on these vehicles, the Council uses either a tipper truck or front-end loader or both from the Works department to carry out cleansing of waste activities.

### **Procurement of new Tools and Equipment.**

The procurement of tools and equipment has been carefully planned for in the annual budgets for the period 2022-2024 and includes among the plans the procurement of an additional skip truck, tractor and trailer as well as additional skip bins to be used in also residential areas due to the poor road networks in Nakonde.

### **Security and Maintenance of Tools and Equipment**

The security of the tools is well handed by the waste workers supervisors and includes record keeping of all tools. While the maintenance of the vehicles is well planned for and adhered to by the maintenance team under the works department. A maintenance schedule is drawn and budgeted for by the works department.

### **Recruitment Plan**

With the anticipated growth in coverage of the waste collection system. The recruitment of additional staff has been catered for under the Human resources plan and bears a “when need arises approach” for the period 2022-2024.

### **Safety and Training Plan**

The safety of the solid waste staff is of paramount importance and as such, the procurement of the necessary PPE is an ongoing exercise to ensure all defective PPE is replaced. Added to this is the Bi- annual medical examinations and annual Tetanus shots that all Solid Waste workers are subjected to. The plan therefore will ensure a continuity of these throughout and post the planning period.

The training of all staff handling waste is done biannually. This is to ensure a recap of the fundamentals of personal safety during work are adhered to at all times. As well as to equip the staff on the best work practices during their line of work. The plan therefore has been factored in these trainings for the period 2022-2024.

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



**Figure 11: Location and Site Plan of Nakonde Dumpsite**

The disposal site covers an area of 5,771Ha with a perimeter of 987,58Mtrs. It was selected after factoring key aspects such as; intended land use, proximity of the land to generation points, public and political will, cultural resources, air and noise pollution, site development and reclamation plans.

The Council aims to design and operate the disposal site in the most realizable way, taking into account environmental and financial feasibility.

The disposal site is currently in use however, the Council has engaged a consultant and is in the process of conducting an Environmental Project Brief (EPB) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The Council will conduct an Environmental Mitigation Audit (EMA) in line with the requirements of The Environmental Protection and Pollution Control (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 1997

The disposal site will be divided into four (4) areas to be referred to as cells. This is aimed at providing a more systematic operational approach to the management of the site. Thus, the site is expected to receive an average of 28,000 tons of waste after 10 years. It will be designed to operate in 4 cells to run every 2 years and 6 months. The cells run in ascending order of size as the waste expected to be received is projected to grow as the population grows at a steady growth rate of 4% per annum. Bearing in mind that the collection of waste will result in a hilly appearance of waste, the max height has been maintained at 2m. This is done in order to reduce the visibility of the heap of waste.

### Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The earth is under pressure from rapidly changing different extreme weather events such as droughts and flooding. It is universally recognized that the earth's lower portion and large water bodies are heating progressively because of man-made effects.

Many anthropogenic causes to climate change include burning of fossil fuel for energy generation, vehicular propulsion and industrial usage, deforestation, agricultural and waste sectors. Power usage donates straight to climate change by releasing carbon containing compounds into the atmosphere in surplus of normally available concentrations. The effect of climate change on solid waste management are:

**Changing precipitation:** rainfall patterns are changing and there is an increased probability of extreme weather events such as frequency and duration of droughts and floods. Extreme precipitation events can destroy infrastructure and property, which could more complicate the process of solid waste management.

**Changing Temperatures:** Temperature fluctuations caused by climate change which affects solid waste management, increases in average and minimum temperatures, increase in daily maximum temperatures and higher frequency of very hot days and heat waves in summer. Increased average and minimum temperatures increase rate of waste decomposition and degradation which affect the health and safety of workers, the quality and reliability of waste management infrastructure.

Extreme temperatures damage and disrupt mechanical parts of machinery used for waste management and increase costs required for maintenance. Increase in daily maximum temperatures increases health risks to employees exposes them to worse air quality. It also aggravates cause of fire risk from combustible waste materials. Fast decomposition of waste causes unpleasant smells in peoples living neighborhood with waste management treatment or dumping sites. In addition, extreme temperatures mean the land is dry, and the soil is easily carried by blowing winds, thus causing a dust nuisance.

Furthermore, there is potential for groundwater contamination at the dumpsite as high temperatures will cause rapid decomposition of organic wastes leading to the formation of a leachate which will infiltrate into the soil.

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

Considering that the dumpsite is not secured (fenced), children usually go there to rummage through whatever waste is taken to the dumpsite. Households view subscribing to waste collection services as expensive, thus they dig refuse pits within their yards and dispose of waste in them. In the event that households do not have space to dig refuse pits, they end up disposing solid waste just along the road, in streams and in drainages. There is need for some form of behavioral change communication (BCC) with regard to solid waste management so as to increase the uptake of solid waste disposal services. There is a need to also expand the coverage area of solid waste management and to bring in private sector players.

### 3.10 COMMERCE AND TRADE

Commerce and Trade are by far the most basic vehicles used for providing goods and services for economic gain and productivity that result in both macro and micro economic development. This economic growth when harnessed well has the potential to accelerate the creation of jobs, which will in turn improve the livelihoods of the local communities. In view of the above, this section discusses the policies, plans and strategies that govern the performance of the sector. Furthermore, the section presents highlights on the core issues affecting the sector development.

#### **Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

As provided in ZDA Act No.11 of 2006. The Agency's main function relate to job creation and wealth creation through the promotion of non-traditional exports, local and direct foreign investments.

The Small and Medium Enterprise Policy of 2016 is aimed at supporting and growing the SME sector in order to create new employment opportunities, achieve sustainable economic growth outside the resource sector, and achieve a fair and equitable distribution of wealth through majority citizen ownership of business activities.

The National Trade Policy of 2018, highlights the importance of eliminating barriers to trade and proving an enabling environment in which the private sector will thrive and build capacity to produce quality goods and services competitively, reliably and on a sustainable basis.

The Commercial Trade and Industry policy of 2009 aims to improve and facilitate investment in the manufacturing sector that will lead to increased value addition and manufacturing exports.

#### **Eighth National Development Plan (2022-2026)**

The Eighth National Development Plan has in its thematic area focused on attaining economic transformation that is marked by advancements in industrialization, and economic diversification for sustained growth driven by agriculture and manufacturing. The 8NDP emphasizes three outcomes, which are, an industrialized and diversified economy, enhanced citizenry participation in the economy and a competitive private sector, with these three development outcomes several activities have been outlined to help in achieving the economic viability of the District. The outlined activities include improved access to commerce and trade, enhancement of agriculture value chains, facilitation of micro, small and medium enterprise development and promoting cooperatives development.

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

Nakonde District is a hive and hub of business activities and opportunities that are yet to be sufficiently tapped into by the business community. Nakonde District is strategically located in the sense that it connects the Country to East African block (Tanzania, Kenya etc.), the District is the trade corridor of the Country as it is the main entry point for all goods transiting from China, Singapore, Japan, South Korea, and Dubai to the rest of the country. Nakonde is a trading center for Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia itself. The District acts as a corridor of Cairo to Cape Town according to SADC and COMESA trades. Away from the tax incentives that are influenced by the central government in the formation, registration and operationalization of the business, the policy direction in direct and foreign investment, the continental and regional trade treaties, Nakonde has investment opportunities that are unique in nature such as investment in ware housing facilities and truck packs.

Nakonde district is a vibrant and busy border town with a major trading route accounting for more than 80% of imports and exports for Zambia and other countries that are interlinked to Zambia

(source). The District is not only limited to international trade but is also vibrant for inter and intra-trade, as it services cheap access to imported goods/ materials to nearby districts such as Isoka, Chinsali and Mpika. Being a high transit town, the district equally taps into the hospitality industry through offering accommodation.

### Trade

Nakonde is famously known for trading activities in the common products such as rice, potatoes, onions, and beans among the many others, women have especially taken an active role in the trading business and the selling of these are one of the main activities in the CBD.

### Banking services (Banks and Mobile-Money Services)

The District currently has three banks (ZANACO, Absa and Atlas-Mara), these are all centrally located in the CBD, additionally the District has an enormous number of private business involved in Mobile money services, and this is due to the high need for raw cash to service the needs of traders who come to order goods.



Figure 12: ZANACO Bank, Nakonde Branch



AtlasMara (Access) Bank, Nakonde Branch

### Trucking Bay Facilities

Nakonde on daily basis has an average of 150 trucks entering the District. The increase in the number of trucks entering and exiting the District has led to mushrooming of dry ports. The district has a total number of 14 dry ports which are all privately owned, though it should be noted that out of the 14 only 12 are currently functional. Furthermore, with regards to dry ports, most of them lack basic services such as ablution blocks, restaurant and paved parking places. Due to influx of trucks the Zambia Revenue Authority has embarked on a project of expanding a one stop border post facilities which will include a dry-port and by-pass

### Timber Trading

Nakonde is a district which is geographically and demographically advantaged with favorable climatic conditions and weather patterns. Despite Nakonde been advantaged with the potential for forestry activities and centre for timber trade for three countries, worth noting is the fact that despite the District having such a high demand for timber it does not have a sufficient local supply as most of the timber is from Tanzania. The District's Forest cover has been diminishing and deteriorating due to human induced pressure coming forth as a result of deforestation which has been fueled by the need for fossil fuel as a source of energy because of charcoal burning and firewood collection and exploitation of the forest cover. Currently people are in forestry at small level and only the Zambia forestry and forest industries a state-owned enterprise, thus, forestry is yet to be explored by business community.

### Service Stations

The District currently has three gas stations, two of which are within the CBD, and one located few kilometres away from the CBD, in reference to the overwhelming number of vehicles that pass through the District on a daily basis, these facilities are not adequate enough to service the

overwhelming number of vehicles. Therefore, there has been a number of proposals for more fuel facilities.

### **Cooperatives**

With regards to the private sector, Nakonde District has about 1, 503 cooperatives which are engaged in different economic ventures (department of SME). According to the department of SMEs, 24 cooperatives are in the maize value chain and Muchinga Corridors cooperative is involved in different value chains like making charcoal from cobs of maize (imiseba), referred to as the bio-mass project. Other cooperatives are involved in Real Estate development, shoe making, stone crushing, bee keeping, maize value addition, livestock rearing and transport and Logistics.

### **Public Participation Process**

The major issues that arose during the public participation process were the bad road network/ conditions and the access roads that link the wards to the business hub are in dilapidated conditions. Owing to the poor road network, the commonly used mode of transport in most wards such as Mphande, Mukulika, Mwanga and Ng'umba are bicycles and motorbikes, which may not fully support commercial trade. For instance, the Malawi road from Nakonde business center to Kazembe is in a deplorable state such that cooperatives on this route face difficulties in selling or marketing their produce, especially during the rainy season.

The second priority issue was inadequate trading centers to accommodate the entire business population. The most affected wards include Mukulika, Mphande, Mwanga, and Luchinde as they are not centrally located in the CBD and do not have any readily established trading centre or standard market to allow for conducive trading. These areas have no electricity connectivity and no network coverage for the commonly used networks such as Airtel and MTN which poses a major challenge in marketing and value addition.

It was found that all the wards have a reasonable number of registered cooperatives and associations, but these highly lack capacity, owing to the fact that cooperating partners and NGOs (ACTION\_AID) whose thematic area is in capacity building of cooperatives are not implementing. Their core functions in every ward, for instance in Nakonde Action-Aid is only implementing capacity building in three wards which are Mphande, Mukulika and Shemu thus leaving capacity gaps in the effective functioning of other cooperatives where the activity is not being implemented.

### **Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

Due to the fast-growing business population, they will be need to expand the local business market and to highly invest in trading infrastructure such as warehouses. The demand for manufacturing industries services is expected to increase. There's huge demand for Nakonde rice within and outside the District, this will call for investment in rice processing plants in order to ensure value addition. Due to the strategic location of the District, they will be need for land to be designated as multi-facility economic zone to promote the manufacturing and processing industries. In addition, the demand for Commerce and trade services will provide a platform for economic development as a result in the near future there shall be a high demand for skilled workers to be employed in the same sector to contribute to economic growth.

### **Population changes and future demand for facilities and services**

It is important to note that Nakonde has the fastest growing population with an annual growth rate of 4.8 % compared to the annual growth rate for the province that stands at 2.3%. The demand for commercial services is then expected to increase over time with possible demand for manufacturing industries and food processing industries. Furthermore, the demand for land to put up commercial entities will grow as most developments are centered along the Great North Road (main development corridor), which is fast becoming highly congested. There's therefore a need to ensure

that all growth centers in wards are developed as economic hubs so as to decongest the main CBD and development corridors.

Due to the ever-growing business population, the district has seen a major increase in the number of mobile money businesses. As a result, there has been a lack of orderly places where these businesses can be conducted. The situation calls for future intervention in finding appropriate and orderly places where business can be conducted.

### **Existing and Proposed Projects/Programs**

Members from 565 cooperatives are benefiting from the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP). The cooperative movement in Nakonde was among the beneficiaries of the Presidential Solar Hammer Milling Initiative. 22 Cooperatives have 22 Solar Hammer Mills through the Presidential Milling Initiative (PMI) although 10 are not operational due to theft.

### **Proposed Projects**

- i. The relocation of the main CBD to Wulongo area to promote a conducive business environment.
- ii. The construction of a one stop border post by Zambia Revenue Authority.
- iii. Construct of a truck park in Wulongo area by the Local Authority.
- iv. Provision of land for heavy, light industry, ware housing and lodges in Wulongo and Mwenzo area by the Local Authority.
- v. Construction of multi-facility economic zones and industrial parks, industrial yards, trade centre development, inland dry ports development, capital markets development, coordinated border management, informal sector formalization, inter country trade establishment, public-private sector joint venture promotion, and community based natural resource management.

### **Existing Trend on Environment Climate**

The increase in population will result in an increase in demand for goods and services such as lodges, warehouses, truck parks, industries, shops and other trading facilities. More land will therefore have to be reserved to accommodate these services. Therefore, the need for more land, coupled with the clearing of land to accommodate the desired infrastructure development will result in loss of biodiversity and further cause an imbalance in the ecosystem. The increase in trucks and vehicular transport in general contributes to air pollution due to carbon emissions. The increase in E-trade will result in the generation of electronic waste (e-waste) which is hazardous to the environment. The increase in traders engaging in different trade activities may lead to an increase in Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generation. In the absence of a proper solid waste management system (e.g. the Local Authority does not have an engineered dumpsite), indiscriminately disposed MSW may pose a threat to the natural environment.

### **Gender and Vulnerable Group**

The majority of the affected groups are young boys who engage in business of lifting staff for traders, these are commonly referred to as zezela boys Women are another group of the vulnerable, especially those in the rural areas are restricted to speak in public unless permission is sought from their spouses, so due to lack of exposure they find it hard to access funds which may come inform of empowerment programs such as CDF women empowerment.

### **Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues**

The underlying factors contributing to the identified issues is lack of securities for small scale businesses and women groups who constitute the bigger proportion of the sector. Furthermore, the poor road network in the District continues to highly contribute to failure by farmers and other entities

to move their commodities from the outskirts like Kazembe, Shemu, Makumbe, Kaombwe etc. into the trading centers for business.

### **The Impact of COVID-19 on the Sector**

COVID-19 Has been a major draw-back in the economic activities of the District, been a border town, one of the major strong holds in the Districts economy depends on the vitality of international trade, but as a result of the pandemic there has been a disruption to international trade, resulting into an economic slowdown for the District.

Due to the pandemic, small business owners have suffered a major decline in business revenue which has resulted in the majority reducing production and service provision.

### **The Impact of HIV/AIDS on the sector**

It is often said that health is wealth, the impact of HIV and AIDs therefore cannot be over emphasized as the effect is felt at both the macro and micro level, the impact on the work force is felt in less productivity. Nakonde District has recorded an increase in the number of HIV cases, and this has resulted in reduced productivity.

### **Summary**

The District largely depends on economic activities ranging from international trade, inter and intra trade, small medium enterprises and agriculture. The District is suffering from a lack of decent trading facilities and access roads. A lack of these necessary facilities continues to heavily burden the commerce and trade industry.

### **Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the issues identified**

- a) The poor road networks which affect trade and commerce.
- b) Uncontrolled developments of the District.
- c) Lack of readily established trading Centres.

### 3.11 FORESTRY

Nakonde District has a tropical climate that consists of three distinct seasons namely the autumn, summer and the winter seasons. With temperatures ranging between 15 °c and 22°c, the District has a savannah type of vegetation with Miombo and Mutondo trees. The rate of deforestation in the District is so rampant that the District risks becoming bare and dry. This situation has significantly contributed to the drying up of several perennial streams, giving rise to water challenges in the District. Given good management however, the forest could have been one of the major economic drivers of the District through production of wood products such as timber, wood fuel and non-wood products such as mushrooms, caterpillars and honey. With enhanced support therefore, the sector, in Nakonde, desires to attain its vision of “improving environmental condition, reduce poverty and inequality through integrated watershed management, restoration of deforested lands, promotion of aquaculture, agro-forestry and sustainable gardening by the year 2030”

#### Description of the existing state of the Forestry Sector

The District only has one gazetted forest called the Nakonde Local Forest No.303 with a total area of 417 hectares (ha). This forest has been heavily deforested by activities such as Chitemene system, timber lumbering and charcoal production which is usually smuggled into the neighboring Tanzania. In a bid to restore the forest cover therefore the forest sector in Nakonde District has embarked on a program to plant 10,000 trees per year. In this respect the sector has already produced 12,000 seedlings for the year 2022, this represents 120% of the annual target.

The status the forest reserves are as follows:

S/N	FOREST NAME	SIZE (HA)	NUMBER	STATUS	COMMENTS
1	Nakonde Local Forest	417	P303	<b>No settlements:</b> There are illegal entries of people using the forest for various activities such as firewood collection, isolated charcoal production, grazing, cultivation, and dumping of waste by the Council.	The forest reserve has 150 ha of plantation area and 217 of indigenous forest area. The indigenous forest can be regenerated if all the illegal activities could be put to a halt.
2	Luchinde Local Forest	12,956.12	P449	Not captured in the Forest Act of 1973	100% encroachment

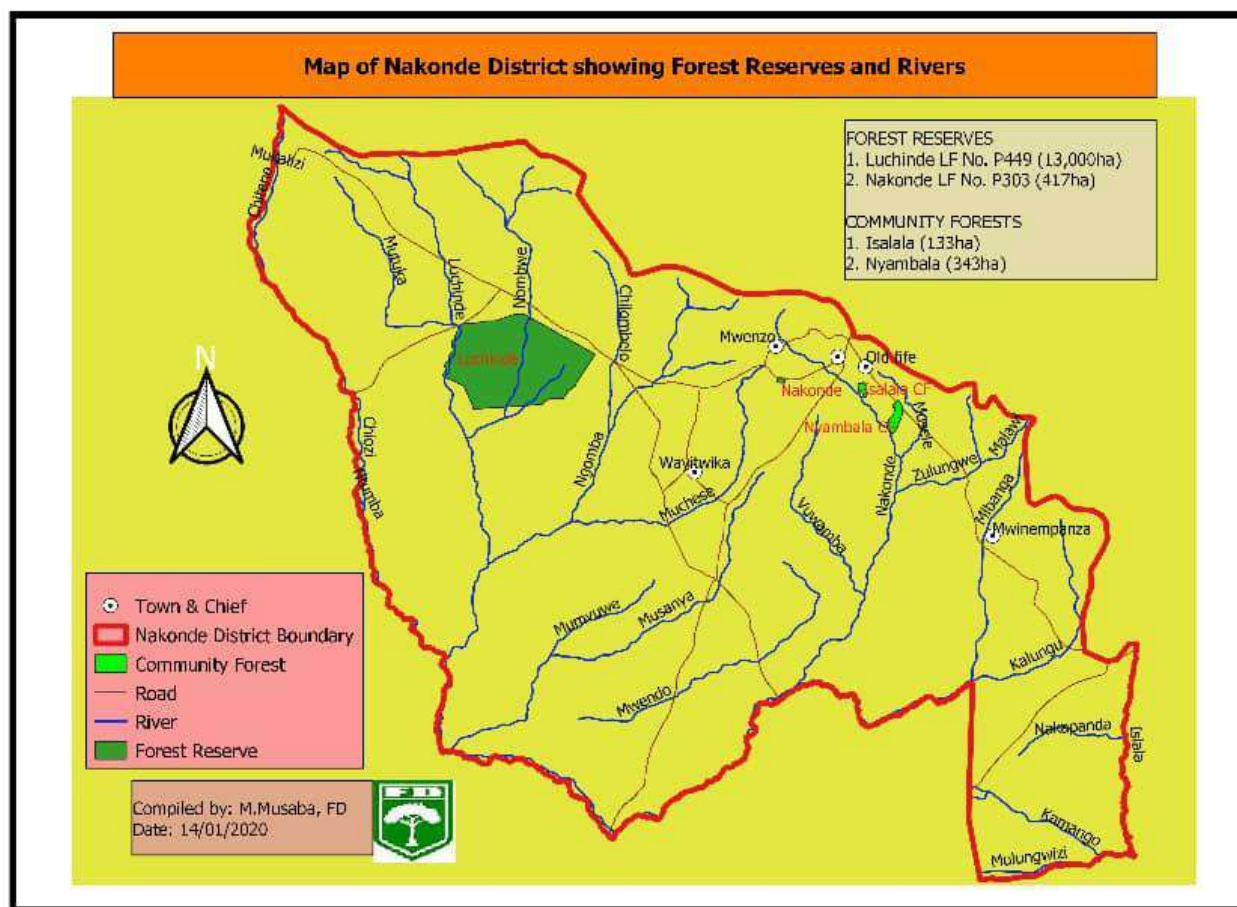
**Table 22: Status of Forest Reserves**

The sector in Nakonde has also started receiving technical support from a new program for the restoration of indigenous forests at Nachisanga village in Chiwanza Ward. This new project aims at training community members to take action in the restoration of indigenous forests.

The District has two community Forest Management areas namely; Isalala and Nyambala. Isalala community forest is based in Chief Waitwika and has an area of about 133 ha while Nyambala has an area of 343 ha in Chief Kamfwimbi’s area.

The current status of the forest reserves in the District has not been adequately assessed due to a number of factors among them the inadequacy of logistics and human resources, however, according to the Biophysical Results of Ilua II 2017, the levels of encroachment of the Forest Reserves in the District are high and increasing. Almost all the forest reserves are encroached in one way or the other. The main illegal activities in these forests include shifting cultivation, settlements, logging, and charcoal production.

Map 7 showing the forest and encroachment levels



### Quality of Service and Key Indicators of Performance

The performance of the sector has for a long time been affected by lack of resources and personnel. It is important to note that the sector is currently understaffed and therefore unable to fulfil all its mandates namely, conduct Blitz and General patrols, Revenue collection and sensitization on best practices. Management plans, community forest management groups

### Existing and Proposed investment programmes under the Forestry Sector

- i. Promotion of non-wood products.
- ii. Encourage regeneration capacity of the forest.
- iii. Promote large areas for re-establishment of woodlots/forests for a variety of production activities.

### Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The main driver of climate change in the District 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. 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 compromising food security and biodiversity.

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

Forests are important in supporting life, especially in low-income communities. They provide a variety of wood and non-wood forest products for rural and urban households. However, today the forests in the District (and the whole of Zambia) have been vulnerable. The total area of indigenous protected forest in the district is 13,373.12 ha. 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 fuel wood still common energy source used by most households. With an accelerated increase in the population without corresponding increase in material wealth i.e., poverty leading to unsustainable exploitation of forest resources, will contribute to forest loss and severe environmental degradation.

### **Summary**

Nakonde District faces severe deforestation, affecting water sources and exacerbating climate change. Only one gazetted forest exists, largely depleted by illegal activities. Efforts to restore the forest through tree planting have exceeded annual targets. Encroachment plagues forest reserves. Inadequate resources and personnel hinder sector performance, while climate change threatens biodiversity and food security. Encouraging regeneration and sustainable forest management are vital for Nakonde's environmental and economic well-being.

### 3.12 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR

Transportation is the conveyance of both goods and people from one point to the other. Transportation constitutes one of the key elements of development as it impacts very heavily on the location of settlements as well as the location of businesses. Nakonde District can be accessed mainly by two means of transportation namely road and railway transport. However, there is an airstrip in the district but this is not much used as it is in a very poor condition. The district does not have a modern bus station and the current bus station is inadequate.

#### Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The Transport and Communications sector is guided by a myriad pieces of legislation, such as the Postal Services Act No. 22 of 2009, Electronic Communications and Transactions Act No. 21 and the Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) Act No. 15 of 2009 to regulate ICTs, postal and courier services in Zambia.

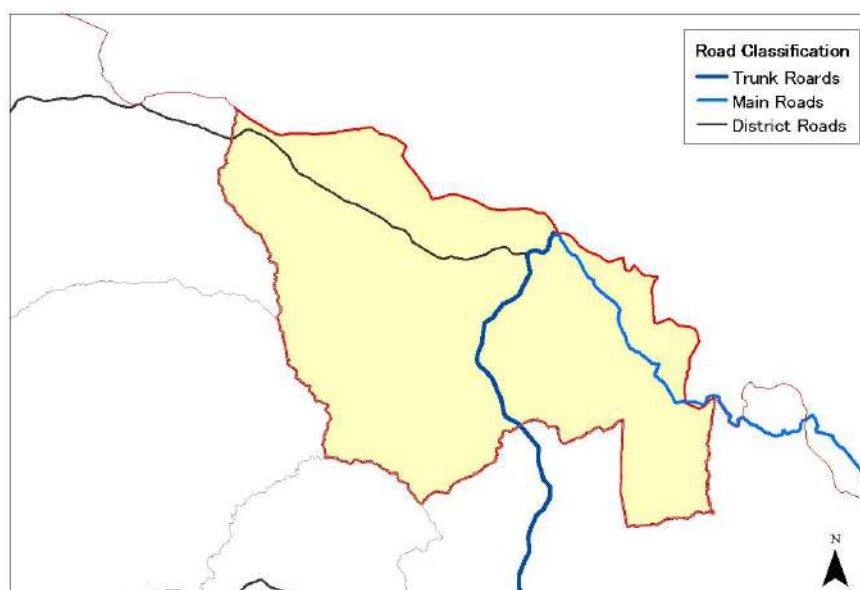
On the other hand, is the Public Roads Act No. 12 of 2002, an Act to establish the Road Development Agency and to define its functions; to provide for the care, maintenance and construction of public roads in Zambia; to regulate maximum weights permissible for transmission on the roads; and to provide for matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing.

#### Description of the Existing State of Development

##### Road network

Access to the District is by land, air and railway transport. From the interior, the main access road is the Great North Road (T2). This road is an all-weather road which is currently under rehabilitation and links the district to the capital city Lusaka and the Copperbelt province. The other road is the Nakonde-Mbala (D1) which has been worked on to bituminous standard. Nakonde-Kanyala (M14) road which has a stretch of 150km is another important road that links the District to Malawi and it has been planned to be upgraded to bituminous standard.

The District has a number of feeder roads leading to settlements, mainly villages and agriculture productive areas. Some places such as Mutakwa located south-west side of Nakonde District often get cut off during the rainy season as most roads leading to this area are in a poor state. The modes of transport commonly used in the District are bicycles, motorbikes and taxis. The district has no mini-bus transport system.



Map 8 depicting Road network of the District

Table 23 Depicting Road Category and State of the Road

CATEGORY	NAME OF ROAD	DISTANCE	CONDITIONS
<b>T2</b>	Great North Road Kapiri to Nakonde	809 Km 65 Km is in Nakonde	65 km patch in Nakonde is in a very bad state, however under rehabilitation
<b>D1</b>	Nakonde to Mbala	194 Km	Good state: upgraded to bituminous standard Under Link Zambia 8000 project.
<b>M 14</b>	Nakonde to Kanyala/ Malawi	90 km	Poor condition. However, the road will be worked on Under Link Zambia 8000.
<b>RD 69</b>	T2 and M14 Sansamwenje to Nakonde Malawi road – Nzoche	25km	Poor condition
<b>RD 71</b>	Mbala Road (Tenga to Mwenzo Mission)	3 Km	Road very slippery during rainy season. Needs re-gravelling and construction of culverts.
<b>RD 66</b>	Great North Road T2 to Chunga (Katukauchu)	344Km	Poor condition
<b>R309</b>	Great North Road (T2) to Old Stevenson Road to Mwenzo	20 Km	Road needs re-direction because of the construction of Tazara Rail line. It also needs culverts for it to be accessible.
<b>R 310</b>	Great North Road T2 to Waitwika to Mbala Road	17.8 Km	The grading up to the Palace(9km) has been done however the remaining 8.8km is in a poor state
<b>R 311</b>	Malawi Road (ML4) to Sangwa	25.3Km	Road needs full rehabilitation.
<b>U 4</b>	Mbala Road to Ntatumbila School	1.7 Km	Needs complete reconstruction.
<b>U 5</b>	Great North Road to Mayembe School	18.0 Km	Poor
<b>U 29</b>	(M 14) Malawi Road via Brahim to Nakawale Primary School	9 Km	Needs complete reconstruction.
<b>U 28</b>	<b>M14 Malawi Road to Kaombwe and Chitambi</b>	<b>9.2 Km</b>	<b>Poor</b>

### Airstrip

Nakonde District has one air field which is off Mbala, running from Mwenzo to Musanza. The airfield is ideal for non-commercial landings due to its extremely poor condition. The total hectareage of the airstrip is, and it has a favourable distance from the CBD to the airstrip, being 15 km.

### Railway Network

The TAZARA railway line is co-managed by the governments of The Republic of Zambia and The Republic of Tanzania. The Tanzania-Zambia Rail Authority (TAZARA) runs from Kapiri-Mposhi in Zambia to Dar-Es-salaam in Tanzania and passes through Nakonde Border Town.

On average, TAZARA services about 4,536 passengers per month by running two trains. TAZARA also transports imports and exports in and out of the country by running a number of goods trains. (TAZARA report, 2021)

The railway line is in a fair condition. However, locomotives, wagons and coaches are not sufficient for the company to meet the demand for railway transport, especially for goods.

### **Radio and Television Network**

The District has two Radio Station namely, Radio Chete and Nakonde radio whose signal covers the entire District and to other neighbouring Isoka District as well as some parts of Tanzania, Tunduma in particular. The signals of the ZNBC TV can only be accessed within a radius of 20Km, while the other digital satellite TVs can be accessed throughout the district.

### **Mobile Network**

Telecommunication services in Nakonde District are through land telephone network and mobile phone service. Land phones are provided by Zamtel through a digital telephone system. Zamtel land phone service in the District is connected to 21 residential houses and 95 offices. (Zamtel report 2017) There are three mobile internet service providers in the district, namely Airtel, Zamtel and MTN. Some residents of the district also access internet from Tanzania.

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

In the transport sector the quality of service is below standard as there are poor road conditions resulting in poor interconnectivity and accessibility in the rainy season due to absence of culverts on some river/stream crossings such as Stevenson Road and Nakonde road.

Public television and mobile network services are fairly good with strong signals in Nakonde Central and Ikumbi wards.

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

During the public participation, it was observed that Mutakwa zone in Chiwanza Ward, Luchinde Ward and Chiwanza ward are cut off during rainy season due to bad roads. On average, the stakeholders identified inadequate access to road transport services as a core issue in most far-flung areas. On the other hand, the Zamtel mobile network was confirmed to have covered all district while the MTN and Airtel mobile networks covered selected areas of population concentration to mention Nakonde Central, Mpande, Ikumbi, Ilonda, Musyani and Ng'umba wards. Regarding communication on average, inadequate access to information was identified as a core issue by most stakeholders and this hinders their participation in developmental programmes.

### **Impact of Changes Anticipated over ten years**

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

As a result of population growth and the strategic location of the District in the promotion and facilitation of trade with adjacent neighbouring countries and districts in the region, there is a need to upgrade Kanyala Malawi Road and Stevenson Road to bituminous standards as well as rehabilitate the network of local feeder roads, most of which are currently in a bad state to ease the movement of goods and services from one point to another, thereby spurring economic development in the district and the region at large.

Regarding communication and considering the importance of information and communication technology, the majority of communities in Nakonde are lagging behind due to poor access to information, which negatively affects their effective participation in district development, and this exacerbates the rural-urban imbalances. It is therefore imperative that information and communication technology be enhanced so that the rural-urban imbalance currently witnessed is

bridged with the view of residents fully participating in developmental programmes and do businesses effectively and efficiently.

### Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Existing Investments	Proposed Development Programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- T2 Great North Road</li> <li>- 4 Communication Masts</li> <li>- Nakonde - Mbala Road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upgrading of Stevenson Road to Bituminous Standard</li> <li>- Upgrading and Maintenance of Feeder Roads</li> <li>- Mounting of Communication Mast in areas without mobile network</li> </ul>

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

Nakonde District being both a transport node and corridor, it has been envisaged that settlement patterns will continue to be linear, meaning that infrastructure development, on a large extent commercial and institutional springs up alongside the trunk roads such as T2 for easy access to goods and services, in the process influencing the population distribution pattern. It is also anticipated that residential land use will be expanded to Wulongo and Mwenzo areas along Mbala Road.

In the same manner, communication masts and other forms of communication infrastructure attract a concentration of populations in order to maximize wide service coverage. In this kind of scenario, settlements tend to develop around the communication infrastructure, which in the process influences the population distribution pattern and land use.

### Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

Environmental degradation and pollution are the order of the day wherever human activities are taking place, for instance, settlement expansion in certain circumstances dictates the loss of ecologically sensitive areas, forest and land cover, agricultural land, recreational parks etc.

In the process of settlement expansion, it is a component of preparation of construction materials to mention timber, sand, stones, burnt bricks in case of our locality and these materials or rather resources are extracted from the environment. Through the unsustainable harvest of timber and burning of bricks one is able to determine how much harm is done to the environment and certain components of the atmosphere like the ionosphere or rather ozone layer as it blankets the earth from excessive ultra violet radiation from the sun.

If no precautionary measures are put in place during this process of settlement expansion, then a greater damage will be done to the environment resulting in surface warming as ozone layer is always depleted from the burning of trees, fossil fuels etc.

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

Climate change is likely to cause a lot of damage to transportation or road infrastructure in certain sections of the Roads through higher temperature, more severe storms and flooding, and high storm surges, affecting the reliability and capacity of transportation systems. District connector roads will not be an exception to the adverse effects of climate change, they are also at high risk of being damaged due to storms and floods.

On the other hand, the climate change effects such as high windspeed will impact negatively on communication infrastructure and communication networks.

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

Under Transport and Communication Sector, the following are the issues arising relating to gender and vulnerable groups. Persons with disabilities are not taken care of in the road design, for instance those on wheel chairs find it difficult to move about because the road design does not accommodate them. The transport sector favours men in terms of job creation.

### 3.13 LAW AND ORDER

Law and Order are maintained by the Ministry Home Affairs and Internal security and the judiciary through the following institutions; Immigration, Zambia Police, courts, and Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC). The Police, Immigration and DEC keep law and order, prevent crime by protecting properties and preserving lives. Where necessary these departments arrest and take to court offenders and the judiciary adjudicate.

#### **The Judiciary**

The district has 3 Local Courts namely Shem in Mpande ward, Waitwika in Popomozi ward, Mwanga in Mwanga ward and 1 Magistrate's court in Nakonde District which are not adequate for timely and expedient delivery of justice due to the growing population of the District.

#### **Immigration**

Department of Immigration aims to effectively and efficiently facilitate and regulate the entry and exit of persons and control the stay of immigrants. The departments cover two designated entry points from Malawi namely Kanyala and from Tanzania at Nakonde border posts. The infrastructure at Kanyala is not adequate to accommodate immigration, police and other security wings. On the other hand, the border is too porous making it difficult for security wings to control entry and exit of people and goods.

#### **Zambia Police**

Nakonde district has 1 police station and 1 police post against the required number of 6 police stations to be situated in the central business district, Wulongo, Ntatumbila, Chiyanga and Ibrahim and 08 police posts to be situated in other selected wards outside the township. The police and other security wings in the District are highly overstretched due to the high crime rate and inadequate staff.

The Zambia Police made a deliberate reform agenda to bring the community closer and involve the community in policing through the creation of Community Crime Prevention Units (CCPU) and opening up as many Community Police Posts as possible. These clusters are organized in various locations and town ships nationwide and are mandated to police a specified area within their residence. Men and women of sober minds and upright character from all walks of life are encouraged to join the bands and participate in National Policing.

#### **Drug Enforcement Commission**

Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) is a law enforcement agency with a mandate to prevent and control illegal cultivation, production, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and money laundering activities. The department do not have enough office space, lacks reliable motor transport and requires more staff.

#### **Description of Existing State Development (Law and Order)**

Nakonde, a border town, faces significant insecurity due to a constant influx of people and goods from East Africa, leading to various security challenges. The growing population, including migrants and prohibited immigrants, contributes to problems like crime, human trafficking, and smuggling. To address these issues, Nakonde urgently needs increased security agencies and personnel proportional to the expanding population, driven by factors like trade, job searches, prostitution, and various criminal activities. The town also serves as a refuge for external criminals, resulting in a high incidence of murders, robberies, thefts, and other security concerns.

## **Governance / Administration**

Administratively Nakonde District Police headquarters comprises Nakonde police station situated within the District, Isoka police station in Isoka District and Mafinga Police station in Mafinga District. All the three police stations report to Nakonde District police Headquarters. However, Nakonde District Police has no office building and the district staff are squatting in offices belonging to Ministry of Community Development and Social Services. A site of about half a hectare has been identified near judiciary building for the construction of Nakonde district Police headquarters. The rest of the departments are directly answerable to provincial offices.

## **Housing Units**

Nakonde Police Station has no Police camp, which makes it difficult to mobilise officers when urgent matters arise. Police officers stay in rented houses dotted throughout the District. This is the same case with other sister departments like the Immigration, DEC, and National Registration Departments.

## **Construction of Houses**

There is a need to construct enough housing units for the police and sister departments. In terms of accommodation, the police have an old camp with five old structures. Furthermore, The Council has provided 7 hectares of land for the construction of the police camp in Mukoma area near the old Nakonde dam (DDCC report, 2017).

## **Renovation of Houses**

The old Immigration and DEC houses near Customs Yard are in a deplorable state and require renovations, and the only source of water at the new government houses along Malawi Road requires continuous maintenance to avoid the erratic supply of water that is being experienced.

## **Transport**

To enable swift responses to incidents, the police need adequate and reliable transport. Nakonde has poor terrain and so requires off-road motor vehicles, preferably Land Cruisers. Zambia Police has 1 unreliable Land Cruiser, 1 truck that is not serviceable due to mechanical faults, and 1 traffic highway patrol car that is not in good condition. These are not enough to enable officers to respond to emergencies for the police. In the same vein, all security wings in the District are faced with transport challenges.

## **Community Police**

The Police in Nakonde has continued encouraging people in all wards on the need to work hand in hand with the police to open up as many police posts as possible. Some of the check points identified are, Ibrahim, Customs, Chiyanga, Wulongo, Shemu and Madwa areas, and in all wards in the District where new modern police posts should be constructed with accommodation for officers. The CCPUs though under the umbrella of Zambia Police, work with all the security wings in the District to curb crime and hence need to organize the Units in all the 15 wards in the District.

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

### **Police**

In all 15 wards in the District, people complained of slow police responses when called upon and a lack of police presence generally in the communities. Other than the 2 wards situated in the township of Nakonde, other wards complained of long distances covered to access the nearest police station or police posts. The community as well complained of a lack of training and retraining of members of CCPUs in order for them to observe human rights in the execution of their duties. The community

in Ntatumbila demands the completion of the police post building in the area, which is at about 85% completion, as well as the construction of new staff houses, which is yet to start.

### **Community Crime Prevention Units**

The Police needs to organize as many CCPUs in the District for them to be able to work hand in hand with the community. There is need to construct more police posts which should be centrally located in wards. The provision of capacity building to CCPUs on community policing will be intensified in all wards. On the other hand, the government should continue deploying staff to patrol points (operation areas) such as Kanyimbo area along Tanzania Zambia border (along Sumbawanga Road), Malawi road to reduce illegal activities and crime along the border.

### **Zambia Correctional Service**

Zambia correctional service has no officers and offices in the District. In this regard certain duties of correctional services officers are carried out by the Zambia Police. The community complain of over staying of their relatives and friends who have been convicted in police cells instead of them being transferred to correctional service facilities. There is need to open a correctional service department in Nakonde District to provide services according to their mandate. Nakonde has a lot of convicts, and so opening up a correctional service will ease the job of police officers who are already overwhelmed with the high crime rate in the district.

### **Summary on Security Law and Order**

Nakonde District has a fast-growing population, fast rate of development and is attracting more investments and has a lot of cross border businesses. This entails the need to have more security personnel to provide law and order. This can be achieved by constructing enough houses and offices for the wings and improve staffing to equal the population and the mitigate high levels of criminality in The District then can Nakonde District effectively develop in that crime, if not curbed retards development.

## PART THREE: DEVELOPMENT FRAME WORK

### 4.0 Vision and Mission

<b>VISION</b>		
<b>“To be a Prosperous International Trade Center by the Year 2033”</b>		
<b>PILLARS</b>		
Economic Growth and Wealth Creation	Social Investment and Human Development	Sustainable Socio-Economic Development
<b>MISSION</b>		
<b>“To be a District that Exhibit Excellence in Economic, Social, Political, Culture and Human Development Issues”</b>		

#### Main Policies to direct Nakonde’s Development

<b>Policy Instrument</b>	<b>Description of the Effect of Policies on Nakonde’s Development</b>
Vision 2030:	Aims to make Zambia a more developed middle-income society.
Lands Acts (1995)	All land is vested on H.E. the President of Zambia, the continuation of leasehold tenure to individuals or private entities is ensured. The Act provides for the statutory recognition of customary tenure, with possibility of being converted to private land. It also establishes the land development fund and land tribunals.
8th National Development Plan (NDP)	The primary focus of the 8NDP is Economic Transformation and Job Creation. By emphasizing these areas, the plan aims to drive sustainable economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve the well-being of Zambians. It seeks to achieve these goals through various strategies and initiatives that promote investment, innovation, infrastructure development, and human capital development
Decentralization Policy	Meant to take power close to the people for their own development benefit. Additional districts have been created since 2011 and provincial administrations have been recently reinforced. Capacity is planned to be developed at local government level matching devolved responsibilities, which may include fiscal measures.
National Housing Policy (2020)	It aims to provide more citizens with access to decent and affordable housing. It embraces participatory housing development initiatives, such as housing cooperatives and Public Private Partnership models, to promote innovations, enhance resilience, and lower construction costs.
Urban and Regional Planning Act (2015)	establish procedures for integrated urban and regional planning in a devolved system of governance so as to ensure multi-sector cooperation, coordination and involvement of different levels of ministries, provincial administration, local authorities, traditional leaders and other stakeholders in urban and regional planning
National Urbanization Policy (NUP)	NUP is meant to be a deliberated government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for establishing a shared vision for the desired urbanization within 2030
National Planning and Budgeting (2020)	The National Planning and Budgeting Act, 2020 of Zambia enhances integrated national planning and budgeting, emphasizing accountability, participation, and coordination among various levels of government. It promotes evidence-based decision-making, budget credibility, and the involvement of state and non-state actors in the planning and budgeting process.

## 4.1 Strategic Development Area 1: Economic Transformation and Job Creation

### Development Goal 1: Improved and well managed Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure Development, Sector for Enhanced Socio-Economic Development and Poverty Reduction by 2033

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase livestock population for the main four types of livestock (Cattle, pigs, Goats, Chickens) by 60 % by 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The LA with the MoLF to increase access to livestock health services by 60%</li> <li>- The LA and the MoLF to increase access to livestock extension services by 80 %</li> </ul>	Livestock Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community Sensitisation on the livestock production and productivity</li> <li>- Recruit 15 veterinary extension officers</li> <li>- Construct a Cordon line between Zambia (Nakonde) and Tanzania to control livestock movement</li> <li>- Construct 15 dip tanks in all the 15 wards</li> <li>- Conduct disease surveillance surveys</li> </ul>
To increase Crop Production and productivity through Smart Agricultural methods by 40% by 2033	The LA and the MoA to collaborate with Cooperating Partners and increase support to small holder farmers from input supply, extension services to market linkages	Conservation Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct Training for small holder farmers in Smart agriculture</li> <li>- Identify the private sector and other cooperating partners to offer disease resistant seed varieties to small holder farmers at lower prices</li> <li>- Establish Agriculture Mechanisation Centres at the following strategic places (Nteko, Old Fife, Katongo and Shem)</li> </ul>
To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to agriculture camp officer ratio from 2024 farmers to 1 officer in 2022 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2033	The LA and MoA to mobilise financial and human resources for the rehabilitation and construction of houses for extension staff	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitate agriculture Camp houses in Ilola, Chanka, Ndingindi and Kantongo.</li> <li>- Construct Camp agriculture camp houses at Katukauchu, Shem Mwenzo and Ntatumbila</li> </ul>
To increase the land under irrigation farming from 10 Ha in 2022 to 500 Ha by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies	The LA and the MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to promote irrigation farming.	Irrigation Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers</li> <li>- Development of irrigation facilities such as weirs in places (Nteko, Old Fife, Katongo and Shem)</li> </ul>
To increase household income by 50% by the year 2033 from the agriculture,	- The LA, the MoA, MoLF with the Cooperating partners will promote value	Agribusiness Development	- Create awareness among the small holder farmers on value addition

livestock and fisheries sector through value addition	<p>addition in the agriculture, fisheries and Livestock Sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise to create awareness among the Cooperatives so that they embark on value addition for their produce</li> <li>- The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises to link small holder farmers to markets and other off-takers</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construct 11 Storage Facilities</li> <li>- Construct markets at Kantongo, Nteko, Old life and Shem</li> <li>- Link Farmers to markets and other off takers</li> <li>- Train farmers in appropriate Post Harvest Loss technologies</li> <li>- Conduct Field Days and market linkages for livestock</li> </ul>
To increase annual fish production from 0 MT in 2021 to 20 MT by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The MoFL and other stakeholders such as CEEC to increase awareness on fish farming as a business</li> <li>- Intensify enforcements during fish ban period.</li> <li>- CEEC to and the LA through CDF to provide more loan facilities to Fish Farmers for the promotion of the fisheries subsector</li> </ul>	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct awareness Campaigns on fish farming in the 11 agricultural camps</li> <li>- Set up Community managed Fish Hatcheries for fingerlings at Ward level to increase access to fingerlings</li> <li>- Conduct training on fish farming in all the wards targeting women and the youths.</li> </ul>

## Goal Number 2: Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade for Enhanced Socio-Economic Development and Poverty Reduction by 2033

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To create direct formal jobs in the Trade and Commerce Sector from 20% in 2023 to 50 % by 2033.	<p>The LA in collaboration with the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) to create a conducive environment for the growth of the Trade and commerce Sector in the district</p> <p>The LA with the MSME to partner with the private sector to establish a Multi-Facility Economic Zone in the IDP area</p>	Inter and intra-Country Trade Centre Establishment for Small-Scale trade Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formulate an Investment and International Trade Strategy</li> <li>- Expand the One Stop Border Post and improve its effectiveness and efficiency</li> <li>- Identify 200 Ha of land for the establishment of a Multifacility Economic Zone (MFEZ)</li> <li>- Identify land for the construction of a shopping mall</li> <li>- Support SMEs and link them to larger local and international businesses</li> <li>- Digitize processes and regulatory requirements concerning trade facilitation and market information services.</li> </ul>

To create direct formal jobs in the manufacturing Sector from 10% in 2023 to 50 % by 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The LA with the MSME register cooperatives in the district so that they take part in manufacturing activities such as small scale and artisanal mining activities</li> <li>- The LA with the MSME to facilitate access to loans and equipment by the registered cooperatives</li> </ul>	Intra-Country Establishment of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify land for establishment of light and heavy industries</li> <li>- Regularise illegal mining activities by registering Artisanal Miners and link them to markets and other big mining players</li> <li>- Create awareness on Artisanal Mining.</li> </ul>
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### Goal 3: Improved Local and International Transport Linkages and Logistics for Social and Economic Development by 2033

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
Improve Local and International transport linkages and logistics by 2033	The LA and RDA to ensure road network within the district, to other districts and those to the neighbouring countries are accessible throughout the year by 2033	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitate a total of 300 km of feeder roads.</li> <li>- Upgrade a total of 27 km of township roads to bituminous standards</li> <li>- Construction of 7 bridges</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of 75 culverts</li> <li>- Engage stakeholders on the establishment of an intra-district transport system and routes</li> </ul>
To improve Air Transport Infrastructure in the district by 2033	The LA with the National Airport Cooperation to source for financial for the expansion and improvement air transport in the district	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand the existing airstrip and improve the runway to bituminous standards with modern auxiliary facilities</li> <li>- Introduce Local and international scheduled flights to and from Nakonde</li> </ul>
Enhanced road safety and security	The LA and RATSA to ensure harmonised movement of vehicles, motorcycles and pedestrians	Road Safety and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create awareness on road safety among motorists and pedestrians</li> <li>- Create Walkways along the roads which don't have</li> <li>- Install traffic lights at appropriate places within the CBD</li> <li>- Create appropriate parking places for motor vehicles and motorcycles</li> <li>- Regulate the use of motorcycles as Public Service Modes of transport</li> </ul>

## Goal 4: Improved Access to Electricity and other forms of Renewable and Petroleum Products by 2033

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase access to electricity to 90 % in the district by the year 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ZESCO and REA to increase electricity distribution networks in the district by 50% by the year 2023</li> <li>- The LA with other stakeholders to identify areas that can be connected to the National grid through CDF and lobby for funding through the CDF Committees</li> </ul>	Electricity Transmission and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct community awareness on electricity connections</li> </ul>
To promote the use of alternative sources of energy in the district from 5% in 2023 to 30% by 2033	The LA and other stakeholders create a conducive environment for the use of alternative sources of Energy	Green and Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create awareness on renewable sources of energy</li> <li>- Sign MoUs and Partnership agreements with Traditional Leaders on the promotion and use of renewable energy</li> <li>- Build demonstration sites for Biogas digesters in the areas that have high number of livestock</li> <li>- Secure land for the renewable energy plants on a large scale</li> </ul>
To ensure continuous availability of petroleum products in the district	The LA to plan and create areas for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities	Petroleum Management Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of land for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities</li> <li>- Issue a Call of Interest for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities</li> </ul>

## Goal 5: Enhanced ICT Services in the District for Socio-Economic Development by the year 2033

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase Mobile network coverage from 70% in 2023 to 100% by 2033	The LA to collaborate with ZICTA and other stakeholders and ensure that communication towers are constructed in all the zones that do not have network by 2033	ICT Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construct communication towers in the zones without mobile network</li> </ul>
Increase radio and TV coverage from 80% in 2023 to 100% in the entire district by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The LA to partner with the existing public Radio Station and procure radio equipment that will boost the radio signal to cover the entire district</li> <li>- The LA to create land for the Local TV Station</li> </ul>	ICT Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procurement of TV network equipment</li> </ul>

To increase access to Internet Services in the district by 80% by the year 2033	The LA to collaborate with ZICTA and other private internet providers by constructing infrastructure for internet	Infrastructure Development	- Construct 35 km of optic fiber network
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## 4.2 Strategic Development Area 2: Enhanced Human and Social Development

Human and social development in Nakonde District will be attained by implementing comprehensive education and healthcare programs, promoting sustainable livelihoods, fostering community engagement, and addressing the unique challenges posed by the district's border-town status. This includes expanding access to quality education, improving healthcare infrastructure, supporting skills development and job creation, enhancing social services, and fostering a safe and inclusive environment that empowers all residents, particularly vulnerable populations.

### Goal 1: Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase access to quality Education in all the Zones of the District by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and establish Children Play parks and other recreation facilities in 5 schools</li> <li>- The MoE in collaboration with other stakeholder to ensure that all the schools have adequate learning and teaching materials in all the schools</li> <li>- The MoE to mobilise resources to supplement grants that come from government for the management of schools</li> <li>- To construct Appropriate infrastructure meeting all educational levels and learners needs constructed to climate-smart standards</li> <li>- To construct and water-borne latrines to improve health and sanitation in learning institutions</li> </ul>	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create community awareness in areas in need of school infrastructure</li> <li>- Mobilise community participation in terms of upfront contribution</li> <li>- Construct the ECE Centres in 15 Primary Schools and 2 Secondary Schools</li> <li>- Construct 40 water points</li> <li>- Construct 22 number water borne toilets in schools</li> <li>- Community Sensitisation on the need to upgrade community schools and lobby to the Ministry through the area MP to upgrade the Community Schools</li> <li>- Establish recreation Facilities in 3schools</li> <li>- Procure learning and teaching materials</li> <li>- Revamp School production Units in all the schools in the district</li> </ul>
To reduce the teacher pupil ration to 1:40 in primary, 1: 20 in ECE and 1: 35 in secondary schools by 2027	The MoE to recruit additional members of staff in ECE Centres in primary schools and Secondary Schools by 60%	Human Resource Development	Lobby for more teachers in the schools and deploy them in areas with deficit

Improve teachers' accommodation in order to reduce the housing deficit in schools by 70% by the year 2033	The MoE in conjunction with other stakeholders to mobilise resources for the construction of teachers' houses in all schools	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create community awareness in areas in need of school infrastructure</li> <li>- Mobilise community participation in terms of upfront contribution</li> </ul>
Improve access to special education to all by 2033	The Ministry of Education to establish Special Education in the district so as to leave no one behind	Infrastructure development	Establish Special Education Centres in Nakonde
To increase access to adult literacy to 100% by 2033	The Ministry of Community Development to introduce other Adult Literacy Centres in areas not covered.	Adult Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy</li> <li>- Establish adult literacy centres in all wards</li> </ul>
To ensure that all girls complete free equitable and quality education by reducing absenteeism during menstruation from 3-5 days to 0 by 2027	The Ministry of Education to in collaboration with stakeholders to procure sanitary towels and distribute freely to all school going girls	Menstrual hygiene Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness on menstrual hygiene</li> <li>Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools</li> </ul>
To increase access to school feeding services in all the schools by 100%	The MoE to mobilise resources through various stakeholders and roll out school feeding in all the schools	School feeding program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create awareness in communities on school feeding</li> <li>- Roll out production Units in all the schools to supplement resources for school feeding</li> </ul>

## Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase access to Tertiary Education by 100% establishment of Tertiary Education facilities in the district by 2033	The LA with The Ministry of Education to increase the access to Tertiary Education	TEVET Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage the private sector on the need to invest in Tertiary education in the district</li> <li>- Identify land for the establishment of Tertiary Education</li> <li>- Establish Tertiary Education centres in the district</li> </ul>

## Goal 3: Improved Health Food and Nutrition

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To Improve access to health facilities by 90% by the year 2033.	<p>The LA with The Ministry of Health (MoH) in collaboration with stakeholders to upgrade health centres into mini hospitals</p> <p>The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to Construct new health facilities</p>	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upgrade 3 clinics to mini hospitals</li> <li>- Lobby for appropriate staff establishment to man the upgraded facilities</li> <li>- Construct new Health Facilities with accompanying staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity</li> </ul>

	The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to construct required annexes Rehabilitation of Health Facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construct annexes such as Maternity Wings, Mother's shelters, Admission facilities, and build immunization posts, water toilets, Incinerators and water tanks</li> <li>- Provide equipment in the newly constructed health facilities</li> <li>- Rehabilitate existing health centres</li> </ul>
To Improve motorized referral system	The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to procure ambulances	Human Resource Development	Procure four (4) ambulances
To Improve Community Health Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to procure bicycles</li> <li>- Strengthen existing community programs</li> </ul>	Community Health Promotion	Provide free bicycles to Community Health Volunteers
- To provide needed technical and financial support to the Port of Entry	The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to improve health provision and management at Port of Entry	Procurement of Essential drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employ a CE</li> <li>- Procurement of seals</li> <li>- Procurement of vaccines and cards for yellow fever</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of a container for other health services, e.g., emergency holding room</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To increase human resource availability in health centers from 67% to 100% by 2033</li> <li>- To reduce the Doctor to patient ratio from 1:78 in 2022 to 1:4 per 1000 population in 2033 and the nurse-to-patient ratio from 1:17.8 in 2022 to 1:5 per 1000 Population in 2033.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The LA with the MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of qualified health providers to 90% of the required establishment by 2033</li> <li>- The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to increase by 90% Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers by 2033</li> <li>- Government and other stakeholder to provide more incentives to health workers and other volunteers</li> </ul>	Human Resource Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lobby to central government the recruitment of qualified health workers and deploy them in areas of need</li> <li>- Create community awareness on the need for Community Health workers and Community Health Volunteers</li> <li>- Recruit more Community Health workers and Community Health Volunteers</li> <li>- Government to Increase Rural Hardship allowance and offer lower interest loans to health workers in the rural areas</li> </ul>
To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres to 100% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put in place a drug management system so that drugs are delivered on time from the Regional Medical Stores</li> <li>- Put in place a drug management monitoring system to prevent mismanagement of drugs at facility level</li> </ul>	Procurement of Essential drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put in place appropriate systems to prevent drug pilferage</li> <li>- Procure vehicles and motor bikes for drug distribution</li> <li>- Ensure staff take responsibility and be accountable for the drugs</li> </ul>
Reduce HIV incidences in the district from 0.31% in 2021 to 0.01% in 2033	The DATF to Enhance HIV/AIDS activities in the District are intensified in all the zones	HIV/AIDS Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish Youth Friendly Corners in all the facilities</li> <li>- Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns</li> </ul>

## Goal 4: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for the eligible households from 60% in 2021 to 100% in 2033	The LA with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to create awareness on the SCT and mobilize resources to pay the funds to eligible households	Social Cash Transfer	Create community awareness on SCT Scale up Social Cash Transfer from 8,317 beneficiaries in 2022 to 14,000 by 2033
To Develop comprehensive child protection services, including prevention and response mechanisms for child abuse, child labor, and child trafficking. Strengthen foster care and adoption systems to provide safe and nurturing environments for orphaned and abandoned children by the year 2033.	The MDCSS to collaborate with stakeholders and Construct Places of Child Safety in at least 3 areas by 2033	Child Protection	Construct Place of Child Safety at Shem, Mukoma and Nteko
To Implement sustainable poverty reduction strategies, including skills training, income generation projects, and access to microfinance, to uplift individuals and families out of poverty.	The MDCSS in collaboration with stakeholders to roll out village banking groups to all the zones in the district by 2033	Village Banking	Establish Village Banking groups in all the wards
Promote gender equality and women's empowerment through targeted programs that address gender-based violence, promote economic opportunities for women, and provide access to education and healthcare services	Enhance and Strengthening Women empowerment programs in a period of ten years.	Strengthening Women Empowerment	Formation of Women Groups and Saving groups
Increase access to safety nets for the vulnerable and homeless groups in the districts	The MCDSS to work in collaboration with other stakeholder and mobilize resources for the construction of a Safety Home in the district by the year 2033.	Infrastructure Development	- Create awareness on the need for a safety Home in the district - Construct a Safety Home for the vulnerable

Reduce house accommodation deficit in the district from 0 housing units in 2023 to 3 housing units in 2033	The LA in collaboration with stakeholders to look for private home developers to Increase access to decent and affordable housing Units through various schemes and models such as built –rent and own	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construct 5 housing units for Local Authority Workers at Wulongo</li> <li>- Construct 3 housing units for Civil Servants</li> </ul>
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## Goal 5: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY PROJECTS
Improve access to urban water supply from 13.42 % in 2023 to 60 % in 2033	The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and connect 46.58% of the households in the urban and peri-urban areas by 2033	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Connect all the households in the urban and peri-urban areas.</li> <li>- Rehabilitation and enlargement of the Old Dam</li> <li>- Construction of 10 Dams for water supply</li> <li>- Construction of 10 Commercial boreholes for water supply.</li> <li>- Develop water pipe network plan</li> <li>- District Situation Analysis document formulation.</li> <li>- Procurement of mobile water testing kits.</li> <li>- 60 Tool kits for Indian Mark II procurement.</li> </ul>
To increase access to rural water supply from 50 % in 2022 to 75 % in 2033	The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rural water supply	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitate 200 boreholes across the district.</li> <li>- Drill 500 boreholes across the district.</li> <li>- Construct water reticulation systems in urban and peri-urban areas at the following growth Nodes Katozi, Mukoma, July, Madwa, Ntindi, Site and Service, Muzabwela and other peri urban areas in the district.</li> <li>- Upgrading of 50 hand pump equipped water points to mechanized solar powered.</li> <li>- Construction of 100 protected hand dug wells.</li> </ul>
To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 16% in 2022 to 100% in 2033	The LA in collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities	Capacity Building Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revamp the V-WASHE committees and train 386 V-WASHE committees.</li> <li>- Carry out awareness on the need to have improved sanitation facilities in the rural areas</li> <li>- Construct water borne communal ablution facilities at the following sites in all markets, schools and bus stations.</li> <li>- Training of 60 APMs (4 per ward)</li> <li>- Training of masons in alternative latrine options and Sanitation marketing.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Orientation of stakeholders on the transition from MDGs to SDGs.</li> <li>- Train traditional leaders to support sanitation &amp; Hygiene intervention at community and school levels.</li> <li>- Re- engagement &amp; re-training of trained sub- district service providers (EHTs, CHAs, CCs) to support sanitation and hygiene interventions at village and ward level.</li> <li>- Conduct awareness meetings with Civic Leaders, Traditional leaders, communities and schools.</li> </ul>
Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 34% in 2023 to 95% in 2033.	The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and connect 100 % of the households in the urban and peri-urban areas to the sewer network by 2033	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of a sewer line for the urban and peri-urban parts of the district.</li> <li>- Construct an Urban Sewer Plant complete with the Network</li> </ul>
Improve Solid Waste Management	The LA to ensure that it enforces the laws on solid waste management	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engineer the current a Solid Waste Damp Site at Wulongo.</li> <li>- Procurement of 36 Wheel bins</li> <li>- Procurement of 10 Skip bins</li> <li>- Procurement of 2 skip trucks</li> <li>- Procurement of 1 Tractor</li> <li>- Construction of a Wall fence at the Dumpsite, Ablution block, Installation of a submersible pump.</li> <li>- Construction of incinerator, calibration of weigh bridge, vehicle for waste management supervision</li> </ul>

### 4.3 Strategy Development Area 3: Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for Sustainable Development

The District will also promote sustainable land, forest and water management, consumption and production of forest products, smart technology, weather and climate observation infrastructure expansion, early warning systems enhancement.

Further, community based natural resources management will be promoted leading to sustainable environmental and natural resources management. This will be complimented by routine water quality assessment, pollution prevention and control, water catchment protection and conservation, improved solid and chemical waste management

## Goal number 1: Managed and Protected Natural Resources

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To reduce the rate of deforestation in the district to 10 %by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The LA and the Department of Forest and other stakeholders to engage community Forest Guards (45) to help monitor the exploitation of natural resources</li> <li>- Involve the traditional leadership in the protection and management of natural resources</li> </ul>	Forest protection and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create community awareness on forest protection and management</li> <li>- Raise 86000 seedlings across the district</li> </ul>
To manage and monitor disposal of industrial and domestic waste and reduce unlawful disposal of waste by 80% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The LA to intensify the monitoring of disposal of industrial and domestic waste</li> <li>- The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies to prosecute offenders disposing off waste unlawfully</li> </ul>	Environmental protection and management	Intensify community awareness on the need to dispose-off waste in a proper manner
To increase Forests under Community Management to 400 Hectares by 2033	The Department of Forest in collaboration with the Traditional Leaders will place 300 Hectares under community Forest Management	Community Forest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct Community Sensitization on Community Forests</li> <li>- Map and beacon the areas earmarked for community Forest</li> <li>- Get Consent from the Forest Department Headquarters regarding the creation of community forests</li> <li>- Form and train Committees to manage the community Forests</li> </ul>
To reduce levels of encroachments in protected areas by 1% by 2033	The Forest Department in Collaboration with the DNPW and law enforcement agencies will intensify patrols and reduce encroachments	Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct Community awareness on need to avoid encroachments</li> <li>- Assess the areas encroached</li> <li>- Issue enforcement notices</li> <li>- Evict the squatters</li> <li>- Relocate squatters in resettlement schemes</li> </ul>

## Goal number 2: Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
Increase Hectare of areas under Smart Climate agriculture to 250 Ha in 2033	The MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners will increase Climate Change	Climate Smart Agriculture	- Create awareness on Climate Smart Agriculture in the district.

	adaptation measures and cover all the agriculture camps in the district		- Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos in all the 11 agriculture camps
Create a framework on disaster risk and preparedness by 2033 to cover the entire district	The DMMU in collaboration with the LA will Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation measures by preparing Disaster preparedness plans in all the 15 Wards of the district	Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Prepare Disaster Preparedness Plans
Promote sustainable utilization of natural resources by increasing the annual tonnage of honey in the district	Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation	Bee Keeping	Promote bee keeping projects in the 15 wards

## 4.4 Strategic Development Area 4: Good Governance Environment

Good governance is measured by the eight factors of Participation, rule of law, consensus oriented, equity and inclusiveness, effectiveness and efficiency and accountability.

### Goal 1: To improve security and justice system in the District by 2033

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To have 100% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2033	The LA and the Provincial Devolution Task Force will ensure that all Public Sector functions earmarked for devolution and devolved in the LA by 2033	Sector Devolution	- Implement devolution of the following functions to Local Authorities: Livestock development and disease control, Sports Development, Culture and Museum, Public Health
To improve revenue collection for the Local Authority by 100% by 2033	The LA to intensify revenue collection measure and improve revenue collection	Financial Management	- Create the Valuation Roll - Stakeholder sensitization
To reduce crime rate in the district from 70% in 2023 to 5 % in 2033	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law	Infrastructure Development	- Construct 10 Police Houses at Ntatumbila, Nakonde central - Construct Police Posts at Shem, Chilolwa and Waitwika - Rehabilitate Police Posts at Tazara and Chiyanga
To increase access to the Justice System to 100% in the entire district by 2033	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law	Infrastructure Development	- Construct Local Courts at Shem and Nakonde Central
To Construct status of Correctional Facilities.	The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the construction of correctional Facility in the district	Infrastructure Development	- Construct a Correctional Facility at Mwinechanka - Construct 10 Houses for Correctional Facility
To Improve Office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 90 % by the year 2033	The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the construction of office accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district	Infrastructure Development	- Construct Office Block for the Drug Enforcement Commission at Wulongo - Construct Office Block for the Immigration Department - Construct Office Block for the Zambia National Service at Ibrahim - Construct Office Block for the Zambia Air Force at Mwenzo
To Improve house accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and	The LA in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home	Infrastructure Development	- Construct Houses for the Drug Enforcement Commission at Mwenzo

<p>other Government Agencies by 90% by the year 2033</p>	<p>Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the construction of houses accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construct Houses for the Immigration Department</li> <li>- Construct Houses for the Zambia National Service at Ibrahim</li> <li>- Construct Houses for the Zambia Air Force at Mwenzo</li> </ul>
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## 4.5 Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

Arising from the analysis of the sectors discussed in the planning survey and issues report the development framework seeks to define goals, strategies and activities in order to help achieve the targets.

### GOAL 1: Goal: Improved and well managed Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure development, sector for enhanced socio-economic development and poverty reduction by 2033.

This goal will address challenges in crop and livestock production and infrastructure development it will further strive to attain social investment and human development as well as economic growth.

Objective	<b>To increase livestock population for the main four types of livestock (Cattle, pigs, Goats, Chickens) by 60. % by 2033.</b>										
Strategies	<b>The LA with the MoLF to increase access to livestock health services by 60% and increase access to livestock extension services by 80%</b>										
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of verification/ Freq.	
Livestock Development	Community Sensitization on the livestock production and productivity	Ilola, Chanka, Ndingindi, Katongo, Shem, Mwenzo Ntatumbila, Old fife, Nteko, Katwachi Camps	Number of sensitization meetings held	10	-	11	11	11	11	Field Reports/ Annual	
	Recruit 15 veterinary extension officers	All the 15 wards	Number of staff recruited	4		3	3	4	5	Establishment registers/ Annually	
	Enhance vaccination of Livestock in areas between Tanzania and Zambia	Ikumbi, Old fife, Musyani,	Number of vaccinations carried out	3	1	4	4	4	4	Activity reports/ Quarterly	
	Construct 15 dip tanks in all the 15 wards	All the 15 Wards	Number of dip tanks constructed	0	-	2	3	5	5	Completion report/ Yearly	
	Conduct disease surveillance surveys	Ilola, Chanka, Ndingindi, Katongo, Shem, Mwenzo Ntatumbila, Old Fife, Nteko, Katwachi Camps	Number of disease surveillance conducted	12	9	11	11	11	11	Field reports/ quarterly	
Objective	<b>To increase Crop Production and productivity through Smart Agricultural methods by 40% by 2033</b>										
Strategy	<b>The LA and the MoA to collaborate with Cooperating Partners and increase support to small holder farmers from input supply, extension services to market linkages</b>										
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of verification/Freq.	
Conservation Farming	Conduct Training for small holder farmers in Smart agriculture	Ilola, Chanka, Ndingindi, Katongo, Shem, Mwenzo	Number of trainings conducted	12	-	11	11	11	11	Field reports/ Monthly	

		Ntatumbila, Old Fife, Nteko, Katwachi Camps									
	Identify the private sector and other cooperating partners to offer disease resistant seed varieties to small holder farmers at lower prices	Nteko, old fife, Katongo and Shem	Number of private sectors identified	0	-	1	1	1	-	Field reports/ Yearly	
	Establish Agriculture Mechanisation Centres and establish more satellite depots	Nteko, old fife, Katongo and Shem Mwanzo	Number of Agriculture mechanisation Centres established	0	-	1	1	1	2	Field report/ Annually	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to agriculture camp officer ratio from 2024 farmers to 1 officer in 2022 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>The LA and MoA to mobilise financial and human resources for the rehabilitation and construction of houses for extension staff</b>										
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of verification/Freq.	
Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate	in Ilola, Chanka, Ndingindi and Kantongo.	Number of agriculture Camp houses rehabilitated	0	0	1	1		0	completion report/ Annually	
	Construct Camp staff houses	Katukauchu, Shem Mwanzo, Ntatumbila, Kazembe, Chitamawe	Number of agriculture camp houses constructed	0	0	2	2	2	2	Completion report/ Annual	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase the land under irrigation farming from 10 Ha in 2022 to 500 Ha by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA and the MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to promote irrigation farming.</b>										
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of verification/Freq.	
Irrigation Development	Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers	(Nteko, old fife, Katongo and Shem)	Number of Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers conducted		-	11	11	11	11	Field reports/ Annual	
	Development of irrigation facilities such as weirs in places (Nteko, Old Fife, Katongo and Shem)	(Nteko, old fife, Katongo and Shem)	Number of irrigation facilities such as weirs developed	2	-	1	1	1	1	Field reports/ Annual	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase household income by 50% by the year 2033 from the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector through value addition</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise to create awareness among the Cooperatives so that they embark on value addition for their produce</b>										
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq.	

Agribusiness Development	Create awareness among the small holder farmers on value addition	Nteko, Old Fife, Katongo and Shem	Number of awareness among the small holder farmers on value addition conducted	0	-	11	11	11	11	11	Reports/ Annual
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA, the MoA, MoLF with the Cooperating partners will promote value addition in the agriculture, fisheries and Livestock Sectors</b>										
	Construct 11 storage facilities	Ilola, Chanka, Ndingindi, Katongo, Shem, Mwenzo Ntatumbila, Old fife, Nteko, Katwachi Camps	Number of storage facilities constructed	2	-	2	2	3	4		Completion Reports/ Bi-annual
	Construct Markets to Link Farmers	Kantongo, Nteko, Old Fife and Shem	Number of markets constructed	2	-	1	1	1	1		Completion reports / Bi-annually
	Train farmers in appropriate Post Harvest Loss technologies	Kantongo, Nteko, Old Fife and Shem	Number of farmers trained in appropriate harvest technologies	0	-	1	1	1	1		Reports/ Annually
	Conduct Field Days and market linkages for livestock	Kantongo, Nteko, Old Fife and Shem	Number of field market linkages conducted	2	-	1	1	1	1		Reports/ Annually
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase annual fish production from 2 MT in 2021 to 20 MT by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MoFL and other stakeholders such as CEEC to increase awareness on fish farming, intensify enforcements during fish ban period and provide more loan facilities to Fish Farmers for the promotion of the fisheries subsectors</b>										
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027		Means of verification/Frequency
Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Conduct awareness Campaigns on fish farming in the 11 agricultural camps	All the camps	Number of awareness campaigns conducted in fish farming	0	-	11	11	11	11		Field reports/annually
	Set up Community managed Fish Hatcheries for fingerlings at Ward level to increase access to fingerlings	All the wards	Community hatcheries established	0	-	15	-	15	-		Field reports/annually
	Conduct training on fish farming in all the wards targeting women and the youths.	All the wards	number of trainings conducted in fish farming.	0	-	15	-	15	-		

## Goal Number 2: Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade for enhanced socio-economic development and poverty reduction by 2033.

Objectives	To create direct formal jobs in the Trade and Commerce Sector from 20% in 2023 to 50 % by 2033.									
Strategy	The LA in collaboration with the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) to create a conducive environment for the growth of the Trade and commerce Sector in the district									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/ Freq.
Inter and intra-Country Trade Centre Establishment for Small-Scale trade Development	Formulate an Investment and International Trade Strategy	Nakonde District	Investment and trade strategy formulated	-	-	1	-	-	-	Strategy in place
	Expand the One Stop Border Post and improve its effectiveness and efficiency	Ikumbi	One boarder post expanded	-	1	-	-	-	-	Completion Report/ Once
	Identify land for the construction of a shopping mall	Wulongo	Land for shopping mall identified	-	1	-	-	-	-	Activity Reports/ Annually
	Support SMEs and link them to larger local and international businesses	Nakonde district	Number of SMEs linked to international business	0	-	2	2	2	2	Reports/ Quarterly
	Digitize processes and regulatory requirements concerning trade facilitation and market information services.	Nakonde District	Number of trade regulatory processes digitized	-	1	-	-	-	-	Activity Reports/ Annual
Strategy	The LA with the MSME to partner with the private sector to establish a Multi-Facility Economic Zone in the IDP area									
	Identify 200 Ha of land for the establishment of a Multifacility Economic Zone (MFEZ)	Mwenzu	Land for MFEZ Identified	-	-	1	-	-	-	Activity Reports/ Annually

### Goal Number 3: Improved Local and International Transport linkages and Logistics for social and economic development by 2033

Objectives	Improve Local and International transport linkages and logistics by 2033									
Strategies	The LA and RDA to ensure road network within the district, to other districts and those to the neighbouring countries are accessible throughout the year by 2033									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq.
Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate a total of 300 km of feeder roads	Nakonde District (All Wards – refer to appendix 3)	Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	10	83	50	80	50	37	Completion Certificates, Field Reports/ Annual
Infrastructure Development	Upgrade a total of 27 km of township roads to bituminous standards	Nakonde District (All Wards - refer to appendix 4)	Kms of Township roads upgraded to bituminous standard	0	2	5	8	8	4	Completion Certificates, Field Reports/ Annual
Infrastructure Development	Construction of 15 bridges	Nakonde District (All Wards - refer to appendix 5)	Number of bridges constructed	4	1	3	5	5	1	Completion Certificates, Field Reports/ Annual
Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of 75 culverts	All the 15 wards	Number culverts rehabilitated		15	15	15	15	15	Completion Certificates, Field Reports/ Annual
Infrastructure Development	Engage stakeholders on the establishment of an intra-district transport system and routes	All the 15 wards	Number of stakeholder engagements	0	-	1	1	1	1	Minutes/ Annual

Objectives	To improve Air Transport Infrastructure in the district by 2033									
Strategies	The LA with the National Airport Cooperation to source for the expansion and improvement air transport in the district									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq.
Infrastructure Development	Expand the existing airstrip and improve the runway to bituminous standards with modern auxiliary facilities	Mwenzu Airstrip	Percentage of runways improved to bituminous standards	30%	-	40%	60%	80%	95%	Completion Certificates, Field Reports/ Annual

Objectives	Enhanced road safety and security									
Strategies	The LA and RATSA to ensure harmonised movement of vehicles, motorcycles and pedestrians									

Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means verification/Freq.
Road Safety and awareness	Create awareness on road safety among motorists and pedestrians	Nakonde District	Number of awareness on road safety conducted	3	-	5	5	5	5	Reports/ Quarterly
Create appropriate packing places for motor vehicles	Install traffic lights at appropriate places within the CBD	Nakonde CBD	Number of traffic roads conducted	0	-	3	-	-	-	Completion Certificates, Field Reports/ Annual
	Identify land for parking vehicles and motorcycles	Wulongo	Land for parking identified	0	1	-	1	-	-	Site Layout Plans/ Annual

#### Goal 4: Improved access to Electricity and other Forms of Renewable and Petroleum Products by 2033

Objectives	To increase access to electricity to 90 % in the district by the year 2033									
Strategies	- ZESCO and REA to increase electricity distribution networks in the district by 50% by the year 2023 - The LA with other stakeholders to identify areas that can be connected to the National grid through CDF and lobby for funding through the CDF Committees									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means Verification/Freq.
Electricity Transmission and distribution	Conduct community awareness on electricity connections	Mulalo, Ng'umba, Musele	Number of community awareness meetings conducted	0	0	3	-	3	-	Field Reports / Annually
	Installation of electricity distribution network	Nakonde District (All Wards - refer to appendix 6)	Electrical distribution network Installed	1	1	2	1	2	1	Completion Certificates, Field Reports/ Annual
Objectives	To promote the use of alternative sources of energy in the district from 5% in 2023 to 30% by 2033									
Strategies	The LA and other stakeholders create a conducive environment for the use of alternative sources of Energy									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means Verification/Freq.
Green and Renewable Energy	Create awareness on renewable	All Wards	Number of awareness meetings on renewable	3	-	15	15	15	15	Field reports/ Annually

	sources of energy		sources of energy created							
	Sign MoUs and Partnership agreements with Traditional Leaders on the promotion and use of renewable energy	Popomozi Ward	Number of MoUs and Partnership agreements with Traditional Leaders signed	1	-	1	-	-	-	MoU/Once
	Build demonstration sites for Biogas digesters in the areas that have high number of livestock	Musyani, Mpande, Chiwanza	Number of biogas digesters established	0	-	-	4	-	-	Field reports/Annually
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>To ensure continuous availability of petroleum products in the district</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>The LA to plan and create areas for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities</b>									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq.
Petroleum Supply Management	Construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities	Wulongo, Mwenzo	Number of Service stations constructed	4	-	1	1	-	-	Completion certificates/Annual

## Goal 5: Enhanced ICT Services in the District for Socio-Economic Development by the year 2033

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>To increase Mobile network coverage from 70% in 2023 to 100% by 2033</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>The LA to collaborate with ZICTA and other stakeholders and ensure that communication towers are constructed in all the zones that do not have network by 2033</b>									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq.
ICT Infrastructure Development	Construct communication towers in the zones	- Mukulika - Ng'umba - Mulalo - Chiwanza,	Number Communication towers constructed	4	-	1	1	1	1	Field reports/Annually

	without network	mobile	- Ntatumbila - Mbita - Ibrahim - Kantopwezi - Mukuti - Katozi - Fresh Air - Ilendela School - Iwula - Shem - Mwanga - Chinsambwe								
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Increase radio and TV coverage from 80% in 2023 to 100% in the entire district by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>The LA to partner with the existing public Radio Station and procure radio equipment that will boost the radio signal to cover the entire district</b>										
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/ Freq.	
ICT Infrastructure Development	Procurement of TV network equipment	Mukulika, Ng'umba, Mulalo, Chiwanza,	TV equipment network procured.	0	-	1	1	1		Field reports/ Annually	

## Costing for Capital Expenditure for Economic Transformation

<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase livestock population for the main four types of livestock (Cattle, pigs, Goats, Chickens) by 60% by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity Output</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) in Thousand</b>					<b>Total cost</b>
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA with the MoLF to increase access to livestock health services by 60%  The LA and the MoLF to increase access to livestock extension services by 80%	Livestock Development	Community Sensitisation on the livestock production and productivity	Community sensitisation conducted	MoLF/LA	MoLF/LA	-	550	550	550	550	2200
		Recruit 15 veterinary extension officers	Extension veterinary extension officers recruited	MoLF/LA	MoLF/LA	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Enhance vaccination of Livestock in areas between Tanzania and Zambia	Vaccination exercise conducted	MoLF/LA	MoLF/LA	180	740	760	780	800	3260

		Construct 15 dip tanks in all the 15 wards	Dip Tanks Constructed	MoLF/LA	MoLF/LA	-	300	450	750	750	2250
		Conduct disease surveillance surveys	Disease Surveillance Surveys Conducted	MoLF/LA	MoLF/LA	-	30	35	30	30	125
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase Crop Production and productivity through Smart Agricultural methods by 40% by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity Output</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) in Thousands</b>					<b>Total Cost</b>
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA and the MoA to collaborate with Cooperating Partners and increase support to small holder farmers from input supply, extension services to market linkages	Conservation Farming	Conduct Training for small holder farmers in Smart agriculture	Trainings Conducted	MOA	MOA	-	715	770	825	935	3245
		Identify the private sector and other cooperating partners to offer disease resistant seed varieties to small holder farmers at lower prices	Private and Cooperating partners Identified	MOA/LA	MOA/LA	120	40	45	50	55	310
		Establish Agriculture mechanisation centres at the following strategic places (Nteko, old fife, Katongo and Shem)	Agriculture mechanization centres Established	MOA/LA	MOA/LA	0	900	1100	1300	1400	4700
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to agriculture camp officer ratio from 2024 farmers to 1 officer in 2022 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Activity output</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of Fund</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) In Thousands</b>					<b>Total Cost</b>
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA and MoA to mobilise financial and human resources for the rehabilitation and construction of houses for extension staff	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate agriculture Camp houses in Ilola, Chanka, Ndingindi and Kantongo.	Houses rehabilitated	MOA/LA	MOA/LA/GRZ	-	125	135	145	155	560
		Construct Camp agriculture camp houses at	Agriculture camp houses constructed	MOA/LA	MOA/LA/GRZ	-	1200	1240	1260	1280	4980

		Katukauchu, Shem Mwenzo and Ntatumbila									
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase the land under irrigation farming from 10 Ha in 2022 to 500 Ha by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Activity Output</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) In Thousand</b>					<b>Total cost</b>
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA and the MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to promote irrigation farming.	Irrigation Development	Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers	Awareness Conducted	MOA/LA	GRZ/MOA/LA	-	220	275	330	385	1210
		Development of irrigation facilities such as weirs in places (Nteko, old fife, Katongo and Shem)	Irrigation facilities Developed	MOA/LA	GRZ/MOA/LA	-	600	650	700	750	2700
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase household income by 50% by the year 2033 from the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector through value addition</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Activity Output</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) in Thousand</b>					<b>Total cost</b>
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA, the MoA, MoLF with the Cooperating partners will promote value addition in the agriculture, fisheries and Livestock Sectors. The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise to create awareness among the Cooperatives so that they embark on value addition for their produce. The Ministry of Small and Medium	Agribusiness Development	Create awareness among the small holder farmers on value addition	Awareness created	MOA/MoLF/LA	MOA/MoLF/LA	-	220	275	330	385	1210
		Construct 11 storage facilities	Storage facilities Constructed	MOA/MoLF/LA	MOA/MoLF/LA	-	1600	1640	2520	3400	9160
		Construct markets at Kantongo, Nteko, Old Fife and Shem	Markets Constructed	MOA/MoLF/LA	MOA/MoLF/LA	-	850	900	950	1000	3700
		Train farmers in appropriate Post Harvest Loss technologies	Farmers Trained	MOA	MOA	-	30	35	40	45	150
		Conduct Field Days and market linkages for livestock	Field Days Conducted	MOA	MOA	-	10	15	20	25	70
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase annual fish production from 0 MT in 2023 to 20 MT by 2033</b>										

Strategy	Programme	Activity	Activity Output	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Cost Per Year (ZMW) in Thousand					Total Cost
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The MoFL and other stakeholders such as CEEC to increase awareness on fish farming as a business Intensify enforcements during fish ban period. CEEC to and the LA through CDF to provide more loan facilities to Fish Farmers for the promotion of the fisheries subsector	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Conduct awareness Campaigns on fish farming in the 11 agricultural camps	Awareness Campaigns Conducted	MoFL	MoFL/GRZ	-	242	275	308	341	1166
		Set up Community managed Fish Hatcheries for fingerlings at Ward level to increase access to fingerlings	Community managed Fish Hatcheries Set up	MoFL	MoFL/GRZ	-	975	0	1050	0	2025
		Conduct training on fish farming in all the wards targeting women and the youths.	Trainings Conducted	MoFL	MoFL/GRZ	-	450	0	600	0	1050

Objective											
To create direct formal jobs in the Trade and Commerce Sector from 20% in 2023 to 50 % by 2033.											
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Activity Output	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Cost Per Year (ZMW) In Thousands					Total cost
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA in collaboration with the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) to create a conducive environment for the growth of the Trade and commerce Sector in the district The LA with the MSME to partner with the private sector to establish a Multi-Facility	Inter and intra-Country Trade Centre Establishment for Small-Scale trade Development	Formulate an Investment and International Trade Strategy	Investment and International Trade Strategy Formulated	COMESA/LA	LA	-	50	-	-	-	50
		Expand the One Stop Border Post and improve its effectiveness and efficiency	On stop Boarder Post Expanded	ZRA/LA	ZRA	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Identify 200 Ha of land for the establishment of a Multifacility Economic Zone (MFEZ)	Land Identified	LA	LA	-	2000	-	-	-	2000

Economic Zone in the IDP area	Identify land for the construction of a Shopping Mall	Land Identified	LA	LA	500	-	-	-	-	500
	Support SMEs and link them to larger local and international businesses	SMEs Supported and linked	COMESA /LA	GRZ/COMESA/LA	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Digitize processes and regulatory requirements concerning trade facilitation and market information services.	Regulatory requirements Digitized	ZRA/LA	GRZ/ZRA/LA	-	-	-	-	-	-

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve local and International transport linkages and logistics by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity output</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) In Thousand</b>					<b>Total Cost</b>
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA and RDA to ensure road network within the district, to other districts and those to the neighbouring countries are accessible throughout the year by 2033	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate a total of 300 km of feeder roads.	Feeder Roads Rehabilitated	RDA/NRFA/LA	GRZ Funding and Local generated Income	2500	2600	4960	3600	3034	16694
		Upgrade a total of 27 km of township roads to bituminous standards complete with concrete drains and walkways	Township Roads upgraded to Bituminous Standard	RDA/NRFA/LA	GRZ Funding and Local generated Income	6720	17000	27600	28000	14200	93520
		Construction of 7 bridges	Bridges Constructed	RDA/NRFA/LA	GRZ Funding and Local generated Income	350	1100	1200	1300	1400	5350
		Rehabilitation of 75 culverts	Culverts Rehabilitated	RDA/NRFA/LA	GRZ Funding and Local generated Income	180	225	270	315	360	1350
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve Air Transport Infrastructure in the district by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity output</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) In Thousands</b>					<b>Total cost</b>
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	

The LA with the National Airport Cooperation to source for financial for the expansion and improvement air transport in the district	Infrastructure development	Expand the existing airstrip and improve the runway to bituminous standards with modern auxiliary facilities	Airstrip Improved	Civil Aviation/LA	GRZ/Civil Aviation/LA	-	2000	2500	3000	3500	11000
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Enhanced road safety and security</b>										
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Activity output</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) In Thousands</b>					<b>Total Cost</b>
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA and RATSA to ensure harmonised movement of vehicles, motorcycles and pedestrians	Road Safety and awareness Create appropriate packing places for motor vehicles	Create awareness on road safety among motorists and pedestrians	Awareness created	RATSA/LA	GRZ/RATSA/LA	-	100	125	150	175	550
		Install traffic lights at appropriate places within the CBD	Traffic lights Installed	RATSA/LA	GRZ/RDA/LA	-	750		-	-	750
		Create appropriate parking places for vehicles and motorcycles	Parking Places Created	RATSA/LA	GRZ/RATSA/ LA	-	400		500		900
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to electricity to 90 % in the district by the year 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity output</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) in Thousands</b>					<b>Total Cost</b>
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
ZESCO and REA to increase electricity distribution networks in the district by 50% by the year 2023 The LA with other stakeholders to identify areas that can be connected to the National grid through CDF and lobby for	Electricity Transmission and distribution	Conduct community awareness on electricity connections	Awareness Conducted	ZESCO/REA/LA	GRZ/REA/LA/ Donors	-	60		90		150
		Installation of electrical Distribution Network	Areas Connected to ZESCO national Grid	ZESCO/REA/LA	GRZ/REA/LA/ Donors	1000	1200	1300	1400	1500	6400

funding through the CDF Committees												
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To promote the use of alternative sources of energy in the district from 5% in 2023 to 30% by 2033</b>											
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity output</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) in Thousands</b>					<b>Total Cost</b>	
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
The LA and other stakeholders create a conducive environment for the use of alternative sources of Energy	Green and Renewable Energy	Create awareness on renewable sources of energy	Awareness Created	LA/MoGE	MoGE/REA/ZESCO/LA	-	30	75	-	-	105	
		Sign MoUs and Partnership agreements with Traditional Leaders on the promotion and use of renewable energy	MOU Signed	LA/MoGE	MoGE/REA/ZESCO/LA	-	50	-	-	-	50	
		Build demonstration sites for Biogas digesters in the areas that have high number of livestock	Biogas Digester Established	LA/MoGE	MoGE/REA/ZESCO/LA	-	300	375	450	525	1650	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To ensure continuous availability of petroleum products in the district</b>											
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Activity Output</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) in Thousand</b>					<b>Total Cost</b>	
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
The LA to plan and create areas for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities	Petroleum Supply Management	Provision of land for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities	Land Provided	LA	On Source Revenue	-	500	550	-	-	1050	

<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase Mobile network coverage from 70% in 2023 to 100% by 2033</b>											
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity output</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) in 000'</b>					<b>Total Cost</b>	
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		

The LA to collaborate with ZICTA and other stakeholders and ensure that communication towers are constructed in all the zones that do not have network by 2033	ICT Infrastructure Development	Construct communication towers in the zones without mobile network	Communication Towers Constructed	ZICTA/ Airtel /MTN/ Zamtel	ZICTA/ Airtel /MTN/ Zamtel	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Increase radio and TV coverage from 80% in 2023 to 100% in the entire district by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	Programme	Activities	Activity output	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Cost Per Year (ZMW) in Thousand					Total Cost
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	<b>000'</b>
The LA to partner with the existing public Radio Station and procure radio equipment that will boost the radio signal to cover the entire district  The LA to create land for the Local TV Station	ICT Infrastructure Development	Procurement of TV network equipment	TV Network Equipment Procured	ZNBC/LA	ZNBC/ GRZ/LA	-	500	500	500	-	1,500

## HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

### GOAL 1: Enhanced Access to Quality, Equitable and Inclusive Education

This goal seeks to address issues arising from the stakeholder's consultations, such as inadequacy of infrastructure, learning materials, equipment, and human resource in both education and skills development in the district. Through implementation of the objectives, strategies and activities laid out under this goal, the outcome will be to achieve Social Investment and Human Development by the year 2033.

<b>Objective</b>										
<b>To increase access to quality Education in all the Zones of the District by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>										
<b>The MoE in collaboration with other stakeholder to ensure that all the schools have adequate learning and teaching materials in all the schools</b>										
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Means of Verification/Freq.
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	
Capacity Building	Create community awareness in areas in need of school infrastructure	Nakonde District	Number of awareness meetings held	1	10	10	10	10	10	Field Reports/ Annual
	Mobilise community participation in terms of upfront contribution	Nakonde District	Number of meetings held.	1	17	17	17	17	17	Field Reports/ Annual
<b>Strategy</b>										
<b>To construct Appropriate infrastructure meeting all educational levels and learners needs constructed to climate-smart standards</b>										
Infrastructure Development	Construct the ECE Centres in 15 Primary Schools and 2 Secondary Schools	Nakonde District	Number of secondary schools and ECE constructed	29	0	4	2	5	4	Completion Reports/ Annual
	Construct Classroom Blocks (CRBs) in the 15 wards of the District	Nakonde District (all wards – refer to annex 7)	Number of Classroom Blocks constructed	3	8	10	12	15	20	Completion Certificates/ Annual
Infrastructure Development	Community Sensitisation on the need to upgrade community schools and lobby to the Ministry through the area MP to upgrade	Nakonde District	Number of sensitization meetings Held.	0	15	20	20	20	20	Completion Report / Annual

	the Community Schools									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>To construct Water points and water-borne latrines to improve health and sanitation in learning institutions</b>									
Water and Sanitation	Construct 40 water points	Nakonde District	Number of Water points constructed	73	10	5	10	5	10	Completion Reports/ Annual
	Construct 22 number water borne toilets in schools	Nakonde District	Number of Water borne toilets	0	4	5	4	5	4	Completion Report / Annual
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and establish Children Play parks and other recreation facilities in 3 number schools</b>									
Recreation Promotion	Establish recreation facilities in 3 schools	Nakonde district	Number of recreation facilities	1	0	1	1	0	1	Completion Report / Annual
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MoE to mobilise resources to supplement grants that come from government for the management of schools</b>									
Resource Mobilisation	Revamp School production Units in all the schools in the district	Nakonde District (All schools)	Number of production units revamped	10	21	21	21	21	21	Crop Produce, Field Reports/ Annual
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MoE in collaboration with other stakeholder to ensure that all the schools have adequate learning and teaching materials in all the schools</b>									
Provision of Learning Materials	Procurement and distribution of textbooks, supplies, and teaching aids to schools	Nakonde District (All schools)	Percentage of schools with adequate learning and teaching materials	-	75	80	85	90	95	Annual reports, school surveys, Inventory records / Annual
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce the teacher pupil ration to 1:40 in primary, 1: 20 in ECE and 1: 35 in secondary schools by 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MoE to recruit additional members of staff in ECE centres in primary schools and secondary schools by 60%</b>									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq.
Human Resource Development	Lobby for more teachers in the schools and deploy them in areas with deficit	Nakonde district	Number of teachers deployed in Schools	-	5	0	10	10	10	Pupil teacher ratio
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve teachers' accommodation in order to reduce the housing deficit in schools by 70% by the year 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MoE in conjunction with other stakeholders to mobilise resources for the construction of teachers' houses in all schools</b>									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq.
Infrastructure development	Create community awareness in areas in need of school infrastructure.	Nakonde district	Number meetings of	1	0	5	5	5	5	Feld Report

	Mobilise community participation in terms of upfront contribution	Nakonde district	Number of mobilization meetings	0	0	17	17	17	17	Field Report
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve access to special education to all by 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The Ministry of Education to establish Special Education in the district so as to leave no one behind</b>									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Frequency
Infrastructure development	Establish Special Education Centres in Nakonde	Nakonde District	Number of Special Education Centers	2		0	1	1	1	Completion Certificates/ Annual
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to adult literacy to 100% by 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The Ministry of Community Development to introduce other adult literacy centres in areas not covered.</b>									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Frequency
Adult Literacy	Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy.	Nakonde District	Number of awareness meetings Conducted	0	0	5	5	5	5	Field Reports/ Annual
	Establish adult literacy centres in all wards.	Nakonde District	Number of centers established	0	0	1	1	1	1	Field Reports/ Annual
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To ensure that all girls complete free equitable and quality education by reducing absenteeism during menstruation from 3-5 days to 0 by 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The Ministry of Education to in collaboration with stakeholders to procure sanitary towels and distribute freely to all school going girls</b>									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Frequency
Menstrual hygiene Promotion	Create awareness on menstrual hygiene.	Nakonde	Number of awareness meetings		20	20	20	20	14	Field Reports/ Quarterly
	Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools	Nakonde	Number of Sanitary towels procured and distributed	-	33,708	34708	35708	36708	37708	Field Reports/ Quarterly
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to school feeding services in all the schools by 100%</b>									

<b>Strategy</b>										
<b>The MoE to mobilise resources through various stakeholders and roll out school feeding in all the schools</b>										
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Frequency
School feeding program	Create awareness in communities on school feeding	Nakonde District	Number of awareness meetings conducted	0	0	30	30	30	30	Field Reports/Quarterly
	Roll out production Units in all the schools to supplement resources for school feeding	Nakonde District	Production units Programme Rolled out	-	15	30	30	15	15	Reports, Crop Produce/ Annual

## Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

<b>Objectives</b>										
<b>To increase access to Tertiary Education by 100% establishment of Tertiary Education facilities in the district by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>										
<b>The LA with The Ministry of Education to increase the access to Tertiary Education</b>										
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Means of Verification/Freq.
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	
TEVET Training	Engage the private sector on the need to invest in Tertiary education in the district.	Nakonde District	Number of engagements meetings	0	0	1	1	1	1	Field Reports/annual
	Identify land for the establishment of Tertiary Education	Nakonde	Land identification	1	0	1	1	1	1	Field Report
	Establish Tertiary Education centres in the district.	Nakonde	Number of tertiary centers	0	0	1	1	1	1	Activity reports/quarterly

### Goal 3: Improved Health Food and Nutrition

Objectives	To improve access to health facilities by 90% by the year 2033.									
Strategy	The LA with the The Ministry of Health (MoH) in collaboration with stakeholders to upgrade health centres into Mini Hospitals									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Means of Verification/Freq
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	
Infrastructure development	Upgrade 3 clinics to level I hospitals	Urban Clinic, Mwenzo RHC, Nteko	Number Clinics Upgraded	0	0	1		1	1	Completion reports
	Lobby for appropriate staff establishment to man the upgraded facilities.	Nakonde	Number of staff according to the establishment	-	0	0	1	1	1	Staff Returns/ Quarterly
Strategy	The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to Construct new health facilities									
	Construct new Health Facilities with accompanying staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity	Chiwanza, Mukulika, Popomozi, Ng'umba, Mwanga Wards, Mbita, Chapomwa, Ndanji, Mayembe, Chiwale, Mulizye, Chilolo (Nkambaku), Nakonde Central Ward, Madwa, Muzabwela, Muli, Mutakwa, Katukauchu, Chapanya, Yolo, Chiyanga, Maloni, Kantopwezi, Kazembe, Chitamawe	Number of health facilities and staff houses constructed	-	0	1	1	1	1	Completion Reports/ Annual
Strategy	The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to construct required annexes									

	Construct annexes such as Maternity Wings, Mother's shelters, Admission facilities, and build immunization posts, water toilets, Incinerators and water tanks, Mortuary	Katozi hp, Ntatumbila RHC, Chozi RHC, Madwa, Mayembe RHC, Shem RHC, Chilolwa, Chanka, Mwenzo RHC, Mikuwa, Mukalizi, Ntolondo, Mwanga, Kantongo, Chilolwa, Upukwe, Ncholo, Waitwika, Chitamba, Nakawale, Kawele, Kandalala, Mukumbe, Mpumba, Ituntu, Kaombwe, Chitambi,	Number of annexes Such as maternity mother shelter	2	0	1	1	1	1	Completion Report/ Annual
	Provide equipment in the newly constructed health facilities	Katozi HP, Ntatumbila RHC, Chozi RHC, Mayembe RHC, Shem RHC	Number of equipment provided	-	0	1	1	1	1	Purchase orders, / Annual
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Rehabilitation of Health Facilities</b>									
	Rehabilitate existing health centres	Chozi, Ntatumbila, Chitamba, Waitwika, Mwenzo, Urban Clinic, Katozi, Mayembe, Kaombwe, Nyela, Chanka, Chilolwa, Ilola,	Number of health centers rehabilitated	2	0	2	2	2	2	Completion Reports/ Annual

		Kantongo, Mukulika									
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>To improve motorised referral system</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to procure bicycles</b>										
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq	
Human Resource Development	Procure four (4) ambulances	Nakonde	Number of ambulances	-	0	1	1	1	1	White Books/ Annual	
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>To improve community health systems</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to procure bicycles to strengthen existing community programs</b>										
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq	
Human Resource Development	Provide free bicycles to Community Health Volunteers	Nakonde	Number of Bicycle	0	0	30	30	30	30	Purchase Orders/ Signed Acquittal Sheet / Annual	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To provide needed technical and financial support to the Port Of Entry</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to improve health provision and management at Port of Entry</b>										
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq	
Human Resource Development	Procurement of seals	Nakonde District	Number of seals procured	-	0	10	10	10	10	Purchase orders/ quarterly	
Drug Management	-Procurement of vaccines and cards for yellow fever	Nakonde District	Number of Vaccines Procured	-	0	100	100	100	100	Quarterly Reports	
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>To increase human resource availability in health centers to 100% by 2023.</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA with the MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of qualified health providers to 90 % of the required establishment by 2033</b>										
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq	
Human Resource Development	Lobby to central government the recruitment of qualified health workers and deploy them in areas of need.	Nakonde District	Number of health workers deployed	-	0	40	40	40	40	Staff Returns/ Annual	
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to increase by 90% Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers by 2033, as well as providing more incentives to health workers and other volunteers</b>										

Human Resource Development	Recruit more Community Health workers and Community Health Volunteers.	Nakonde District	Number of community health workers recruited	-	0	65	0	65	0	Staff Returns/ Annual
	Create community awareness on the need for Community Health workers and Community Health Volunteers	Nakonde District	Number of awareness meetings	-	0	4	4	4	4	Field reports
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres to 100% by 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Put in place a drug management system so that drugs are delivered on time from the Regional Medical Stores</b>									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq
Human Development	Put in place appropriate systems to prevent drug pilferage.	Nakonde district	Number of systems put in place to prevent drug pilferage	-	0	1	1	1	1	Reports/ Annual
	Procure vehicles and motor bikes for drug distribution	Nakonde district	Number of motor vehicles/bikes procured	-	0	4	4	5	4	Purchase Orders/ White Books/ Annual
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Put in place a drug management monitoring system to prevent mismanagement of drugs at facility level</b>									
Drug Management	Ensure stock taking of drugs	Nakonde district	Number of stock takings	-	4	4	4	4	4	Acquittal Sheets
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Reduce HIV incidences in the district from 0.31% in 2023 to 0.01% in 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The DATF to Enhance HIV/AIDS activities in the District are intensified in all the zones</b>									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq
HIV/AIDS Stigma Reduction and new infections	Establish Youth Friendly Corners in all the facilities.	Nakonde district	Number of youth friendly corners	1	0	4	3	4	5	Reports/ Minutes/ Annual
	Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns	Nakonde district	Number of Campaigns	-	3	5	5	5	5	Field report/ Quarterly

#### Goal 4: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for the eligible households from 60% in 2021 to 100% in 2033.</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to create awareness on the SCT and mobilize resources to pay the funds to eligible households</b>									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target/Years					

					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq	
Social Transfer	Cash	Create community awareness on SCT	Nakonde District	Number of awareness meetings	-	4	4	4	4	4	Field Report/Quarterly
		Scale up Social Cash Transfer from 8,317 beneficiaries in 2023 to 14,000 by 2033	Nakonde District	Number of Beneficiaries accessing SCT	84	8317	10417	12417	14000	14000	Field Report/Annual
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>- To Develop comprehensive child protection services, including prevention and response mechanisms for child abuse, child labor, and child trafficking - Strengthen foster care and adoption systems to provide safe and nurturing environments for orphaned and abandoned children by the year 2033.</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MDCSS to collaborate with stakeholders and Construct Places of Child Safety in at least 3.areas by 2033</b>										
Child Protection		Construct Place of Child Safety at Shem, Mukoma and Nteko	Nakonde District	Number of safe houses	0	0	1	0	1	1	Completion Certificates/Annual
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>To Implement sustainable poverty reduction strategies, including skills training, income generation projects, and access to microfinance, to uplift individuals and families out of poverty.</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MDCSS in collaboration with stakeholders to roll out village banking groups to all the zones in the district by 2033</b>										
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target/Years</b>					<b>Means of Verification/Freq</b>	
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027		
Village Banking	Establish Village Banking groups in all the wards	Nakonde District	Number of banking groups	0	0	25	30	30	35	Field Reports	
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Increase access to safety nets for the vulnerable and homeless groups in the districts</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MCDSS to work in collaboration with stakeholders to mobilize resources for the construction of a Safety Home in the District by the year 2033</b>										
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target/Years</b>					<b>Means of Verification/ Freq</b>	
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027		
Infrastructure Development	Create awareness on the need for a safety Home in the district.	Nakonde District	Number of awareness meetings	-	15	15	15	15	15	Field reports/Quarterly	
	Construct Safety Homes for the vulnerable	Nakonde District	Number of safe homes	-	0	2	1	2	2	Completion Certificates/Annual	

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Reduce house accommodation deficit in the district from 0 housing units in 2023 to 3 housing units in 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA in collaboration with stakeholders to look for private home developers to increase access to decent and affordable housing units through various schemes and models such as built –rent and own</b>									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target/Years					Means of Verification/Freq
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	
Infrastructure Development	Construct 10 houses for Civil Servants	Nakonde (Mwanzo)	Number of Houses Constructed	0	0	0	5	0	5	Completion reports/ Annually

### Goal 5: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Improve access to urban water supply from 13.42 % in 2023 to 60 % in 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and connect 46.58% of the households in the urban and peri-urban areas by 2033</b>									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target/Years					Means of Verification/Freq
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	
Infrastructure Development	Connect all the households in the urban and peri urban areas.	Nakonde	Number of houses connected to the water utility company	-	5000	1000	1000	2000	3000	Water Bills/ Annual
	Rehabilitation and enlargement of the Old Dam	Nakonde	No. of Dam Rehabilitated and enlarged	-	0	0	1	0	0	MOU/ Completion Certificate/ Once
	Construction of 2 Dams for water supply	Nakonde	Number of Dams Constructed	-	0	1	0	1	0	Completion Reports/ Annual
	Construction of 10 Commercial boreholes for water supply.	Nakonde	Numbers of Commercial bore holes	1	0	4	1	3	2	Completion Reports/ Annual
	Develop water pipe network plan	Nakonde	Number of Households Connected	1	0	0	1	0	0	Completion Certificate/ Annual
	District Situation Analysis (DSA) document formulation.	Nakonde	No. of DSA formulated	0	0	1	1	1	1	DSA/ Annual

	Procurement of mobile water testing kits.	Nakonde	Number of mobile testing kits procured	0	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	Purchase Orders/ Annual
	Procurement 60 Tool kits for Indian Mark II	Nakonde	Number of Indian Mark II kits procured	0	0	0	20	30	10	Purchase Orders/ Annual
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>To increase access to rural water supply from 16% in 2023 to 80% in 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rural water supply</b>									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target/Years					Means of Verification/Freq
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	
Water and Sanitation	Rehabilitate 200 boreholes across the district.	Nakonde	Numbers of bore holes rehabilitated	-	0	50	50	50	50	Completion Report/ Annual
Water and Sanitation	Drill 200 boreholes across the district.	- 2 bore holes at Nakawale. -1 bore hole at Kandalala community school. - 2 bore holes in Mikongolo village -2 bore holes in Isalala village -2 bore holes in Muleuke Village - Makunga Village - Kamwambe UC - Kamwambe - Nakasangati Sch - Chapanya Sch - Nachisanga Sch - Kamiminusi Sch - Mutakwa Sch - Ndingindi - Mwendankusu Sch - Mukumbe - Mpumba	Number of bore holes drilled	5	0	50	50	50	50	Completion Reports/ Annual

		- Musani - Lyuchi - Lyumba - Musundano								
	Construct 80 Ablution Blocks	- All schools in the District - refer to appendix 14	Number of ablution blocks constructed	2	0	20	20	20	20	Completion certificates/ Annually
Water and Sanitation	Construct water reticulation systems in urban and peri-urban areas at the following growth Nodes Katozi, Mukoma, July, Madwa, Ntindi, Site and Service, Muzabwela and other peri urban areas in the district.	Katozi, Mukoma, July, Madwa, Ntindi, Site and Service, Muzabwela	Number of water connections made		0	2	2	2	2	Completion certificates/ Water Bills/ Annually
Water and Sanitation	Upgrading of 50 hand pump equipped water points to mechanized solar powered	Nakonde District (all wards – refer to annex 8)	Number of hand pumps up graded mechanized solar		0	10	10	10		Completion Reports/ Annual
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 16% in 2022 to 100% in 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA in collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities</b>									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Targets Years					Means of Verification/Freq
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	
Capacity Building	Revamp the VWASHE committees and train 386 V-WASHE committees.	Nakonde	Number of Capacity Building meetings	-	0	50	50	50	50	Field Reports
	Carry out awareness on the need to have improved sanitation facilities in the rural areas	Nakonde	Number of awareness meetings	-	0	30	30	30	30	Field Reports/ quarterly

Infrastructure Development	Construct water borne communal ablation facilities at the following sites in all markets, schools and bus stations.	Nakonde	Number of Water borne ablation blocks	-	0	10	10	10	10	Completion Report/ annually
Capacity Building	Training of 60 APMs (4 per ward)	Nakonde	Trainings per ward	-	0	15	15	15	15	Field Reports quarterly
	Training of masons in alternative	Nakonde	Number of masons trained	-	0	15	15	20	20	Certificates
	Latrine options and Sanitation marketing.	Nakonde	Number of meetings	-	0	30	30	30	30	Field Reports
	Orientation of stakeholders on the transition from MDGs to SDGs.	Nakonde	Number of Orientation meetings	-	0	4	4	4	4	Field Report/ Annually
	Train traditional leaders to support sanitation & Hygiene intervention at community and school levels.	Nakonde	Number of Trainings	-	0	4	4	4	4	Field Report/ Annually
	Re- engagement & re-training of trained sub-district service providers (EHTs, CHAs, CCs) to support sanitation and hygiene interventions at village and ward level.	Nakonde	Number of engagements	-	0	56		56		Field Reports/ annually
	Conduct awareness meetings with Civic Leaders, Traditional leaders, communities and schools.	Nakonde	Number of awareness meetings	-	0	4	4	4	4	Minutes/ Annually
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 34% in 2023 to 95% in 2033.</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and connect 100 % of the households in the urban and peri-urban areas to the sewer network by 2033</b>									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target/Years</b>					

		Location (by priority)			Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq
Infrastructure Development	Construction of a sewer line for the urban and Peri-urban parts of the district	Nakonde	Sewer lines	0	0	1	1	1	1	Completion Reports/ Annual
	Construct an Urban Sewer Plant complete with the Network	Nakonde		0	0	0	1	1	0	Completion Reports/ Annual
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Improve Solid Waste Management</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA to ensure that it enforces the laws on solid waste management</b>									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Means of Verification/Freq
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	
Infrastructure Development	Engineer the current Solid Waste Damp Site at Wulongo.	Nakonde	Number of engineered Damp sites	1	0	0	1	0	0	Completed Reports/ quarterly
	Procurement of 36 Wheel bins	Nakonde	Number of wheel Bins	10	0	13	13	13	0	Quotation/ Receipts/ quarterly
	Procurement of 10 Skip bins	Nakonde	Number of Skip Bins	2	0	5	0	5	0	Quotations & receipts. quarterly
	Procurement of 2 skip trucks	Nakonde	Number of Skip Trucks	1	0	1	0	1	0	Quotations & receipts. Quarterly
	Procurement of 1 Tractor	Nakonde	Number of Tractors procured	0	0	0	1	0	0	Quotations & receipts. Quarterly
	Construction of a Wall fence at the Dumpsite	Wulongo	Wall fence Constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	Completion reports
	Construction of a Ablution block	Wulongo	Ablution block constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Completion reports/Annual
	Installation of a submersible pump.	Wulongo	Submersible pump Installed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Completion reports/Annual
	Construction of incinerator	Wulongo	Number of incinerators constructed	0	0	0	1	1	0	Completion reports/Annual
	Calibration of Weigh Bridge	Wulongo	Number of Weigh Bridge Calibrated	0	0	0	0	1	0	Completion reports/Annual

	Procurement of Vehicle for Waste Management Supervision	Wulongo	Number of vehicles procured	0	0	0	0	1	0	Completion reports/Annual
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Objective	To increase livestock population for the main four types of livestock (Cattle, pigs, Goats, Chickens) by 60% by 2033										
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Activity Output	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Cost Per Year (ZMW) in Thousand					Total cost
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA with the MoLF to increase access to livestock health services by 60% The LA and the MoLF to increase access to livestock extension services by 80%	Livestock Development	Community Sensitisation on the livestock production and productivity	Community sensitisation conducted	MoLF/LA	MoLF/LA	-	550	550	550	550	2200
		Recruit 15 veterinary extension officers	Extension veterinary extension officers recruited	MoLF/LA	MoLF/LA	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Enhance vaccination of Livestock in areas between Tanzania and Zambia	Vaccination exercise conducted	MoLF/LA	MoLF/LA	180	740	760	780	800	3260
		Construct 15 dip tanks in all the 15 wards	Dip Tanks Constructed	MoLF/LA	MoLF/LA	-	300	450	750	750	2250
		Conduct disease surveillance surveys	Disease Surveillance Surveys Conducted	MoLF/LA	MoLF/LA	-	30	35	30	30	125
Objective	To increase Crop Production and productivity through Smart Agricultural methods by 40% by 2033										
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Activity Output	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Cost Per Year (ZMW) in Thousands					Total Cost
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA and the MoA to collaborate with Cooperating Partners and increase support to small holder farmers from input supply,	Conservation Farming	Conduct Training for small holder farmers in Smart agriculture	Trainings Conducted	MOA	MOA	-	715	770	825	935	3245
		Identify the private sector and other cooperating partners to offer	Private and Cooperating partners Identified	MOA/LA	MOA/LA	120	40	45	50	55	310

extension services to market linkages		disease resistant seed varieties to small holder farmers at lower prices										
		Establish Agriculture mechanisation centres at the following strategic places (Nteko, old fife, Katongo and Shem)	Agriculture mechanization centres Established	MOA/LA	MOA/LA	0	900	1100	1300	1400	4700	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to agriculture camp officer ratio from 2024 farmers to 1 officer in 2022 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2033</b>											
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Activity output</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of Fund</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) In Thousands</b>					<b>Total Cost</b>	
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
The LA and MoA to mobilise financial and human resources for the rehabilitation and construction of houses for extension staff	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate agriculture Camp houses in Ilola, Chanka, Ndingindi and Kantongo.	Houses rehabilitated	MOA/LA	MOA/LA/G RZ	-	125	135	145	155	560	
		Construct Camp agriculture houses at Katukauchu, Shem Mwenzo and Ntatumbila	Agriculture camp houses constructed	MOA/LA	MOA/LA/G RZ	-	1200	1240	1260	1280	4980	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase the land under irrigation farming from 10 Ha in 2022 to 500 Ha by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies</b>											
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Activity Output</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) In Thousand</b>					<b>Total cost</b>	
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
The LA and the MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to promote irrigation farming.	Irrigation Development	Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers	Awareness Conducted	MOA/LA	GRZ/MOA/L A	-	220	275	330	385	1210	
		Development of irrigation facilities such as weirs in places (Nteko, old fife, Katongo and Shem)	Irrigation facilities Developed	MOA/LA	GRZ/MOA/L A	-	600	650	700	750	2700	

<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase household income by 50% by the year 2033 from the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector through value addition</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Activity Output</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) in Thousand</b>					<b>Total cost</b>
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA, the MoA, MoLF with the Cooperating partners will promote value addition in the agriculture, fisheries and Livestock Sectors The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise to create awareness among the Cooperatives so that they embark on value addition for their produce The Ministry of Small and Medium	Agribusiness Development	Create awareness among the small holder farmers on value addition	Awareness created	MOA/MoLF/LA	MOA/MoLF/LA	-	220	275	330	385	1210
		Construct 11 storage facilities	Storage facilities Constructed	MOA/MoLF/LA	MOA/MoLF/LA	-	1600	1640	2520	3400	9160
		Construct markets at Kantongo, Nteko, Old Fife and Shem	Markets Constructed	MOA/MoLF/LA	MOA/MoLF/LA	-	850	900	950	1000	3700
		Train farmers in appropriate Post Harvest Loss technologies	Farmers Trained	MOA	MOA	-	30	35	40	45	150
		Conduct Field Days and market linkages for livestock	Field Days Conducted	MOA	MOA	-	10	15	20	25	70
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase annual fish production from 0 MT in 2023 to 20 MT by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Activity Output</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>Cost Per Year (ZMW) in Thousand</b>					<b>Total Cost</b>
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The MoFL and other stakeholders such as CEEC to increase awareness on fish farming as a business Intensify enforcements during fish ban period. CEEC to and the LA through CDF to provide more loan facilities to Fish Farmers for the	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Conduct awareness Campaigns on fish farming in the 11 agricultural camps	Awareness Campaigns Conducted	MoFL	MoFL/GRZ	-	242	275	308	341	1166
		Set up Community managed Fish Hatcheries for fingerlings at Ward level to increase access to fingerlings	Community managed Fish Hatcheries Set up	MoFL	MoFL/GRZ	-	975	0	1050	0	2025
		Conduct training on fish farming in all the wards targeting women and the youths.	Trainings Conducted	MoFL	MoFL/GRZ	-	450	0	600	0	1050

promotion of the fisheries subsector											
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## COSTING Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

Objective	To increase access to quality Education in all the Zones of the District by 2033											
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Activity Output	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	COST PER YEAR (ZMW) '000					TOTAL COST IN ('000)
							2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
To raise awareness on the importance of education	Awareness campaigns	Create community awareness in areas in need of school infrastructure	Community awareness ensured	MOE	- MOE - CP	-	40	40	40	40	160	
The MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and establish Children Play parks and other recreation facilities in 5 number schools	Infrastructure development	Establish recreation facilities in 3 schools	Recreation Facilities in schools established	- MOE - LA	- CDF - MOE - CP	-	350	350	-	350	1,050	
The MoE in collaboration with other stakeholder to ensure that all the schools have adequate learning and teaching materials	Provision of learning and teaching materials	Procure learning and teaching materials	Learning & Teaching Materials Procured	- MOE - CP	- MOE - CP	-	-	-	-	-	-	
The MoE to mobilise resources to supplement grants that come	Resource Mobilization	Revamp School production Units in all the schools in the district	School Production Units revamped	- MOE	- MOE	-	20	20	20	20	80	

from government for the management of schools											
To construct Appropriate infrastructure meeting all educational levels and learners needs constructed to climate-smart standards	Infrastructure development	Construct ECE Centres in 15 Primary Schools and 2 Secondary Schools	ECE Centres Constructed	- MOE - LA	- CDF - MOE - CP	-	2,000	1,000	2,500	2,000	7,500
		Mobilise community participation in terms of upfront contribution	Community upfront contribution Mobilised	- MOE	- MOE	-	85	85	85	85	340
		Community Sensitisation on the need to upgrade community schools and lobby to the Ministry through the area MP to upgrade the Community Schools	Communities Sensitised	- MOE	- MOE	-	40	40	40	20	140
		Construct 40 Water Points	Water Points Constructed	- LA	- CDF - MOE - CP	-	300	600	300	600	1,800
To construct and water-borne latrines to improve health and sanitation in learning institutions	Infrastructure development	Construct 22 Number Water Borne Toilets in Schools	Water Borne Toilets in Schools Constructed	- MOE - LA	- CDF - MOE - CP	-	2,000	1,600	2,000	1,600	7,200
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce the teacher pupil ration to 1:40 in primary, 1: 20 in ECE and 1: 35 in secondary schools by 2033</b>										
The MoE to recruit additional	Human Resource Development	Lobby for more teachers in the	Teachers deployed in	- MOE - LA	- CDF - MOE	-	0	10	0	10	20

members of staff in ECE centres in primary schools and secondary schools by 60%		schools and deploy them in areas with deficit	schools with deficit		- CP						
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve teachers' accommodation in order to reduce the housing deficit in schools by 70% by the year 2033</b>										
The MoE in conjunction with other stakeholders to mobilise resources for the construction of teachers' houses in all schools	Infrastructure development	Create community awareness in areas in need of school infrastructure	Community Awareness Created	- MOE	- MOE - CP	0	15	15	15	15	60
		Mobilise community participation in terms of upfront contribution	Community Participation in upfront contribution Mobilised	- MOE - LA	- CDF - MOE - CP	0	35	35	35	35	140
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve access to special education to all by 2033</b>										
The Ministry of Education to establish Special Education in the district so as to leave no one behind	Infrastructure development	Establish Special Education Centres	Special Education Centres Established	- MOE - LA	- CDF - MOE - CP	0	400	400	400	400	1,600
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to adult literacy to 100% by 2033</b>										
The Ministry of Community Development to introduce other adult literacy centres in areas not covered.	Adult Literacy	Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy.	Community awareness created	- COMDEV - MOE	- COMDEV - MOE - CP	0	25	25	25	25	100
		Establish adult literacy centres in all wards.	Adult literacy centres established	- MOE - COMDEV	- CDF - MOE - CP	0	30	30	30	30	120
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To ensure that all girls complete free equitable and quality education by reducing absenteeism during menstruation from 3-5 days to 0 by 2033</b>										
The Ministry of Education to in collaboration with stakeholders to	Menstrual hygiene Promotion	Create awareness on menstrual hygiene.	Menstrual hygiene awareness created	MOE/CP	Govt/CP	0	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	202

procure sanitary towels and distribute freely to all school going girls		Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools	Procurement and distribution of sanitary towels done	MOE/CP	Govt/CP	0	694.16	714.16	734.16	754.16	2896.64
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to school feeding services in all the schools by 100%</b>										
The MoE to mobilise resources through various stakeholders and roll out school feeding in all the schools	School feeding program	Create awareness in communities on school feeding	Community awareness on school feeding created	- MOE	- MOE - CP	0	80	80	80	80	320
		Roll out production Units in all the schools to supplement resources for school feeding	Production units rolled out in various schools	- MOE	- MOE - CP	0	150	150	100	100	500

## COSTING: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to Tertiary Education by 100% establishment of Tertiary Education facilities in the district by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity Output</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source Of Funding</b>	<b>COST PER YEAR (ZWM) '000</b>					<b>TOTAL COST</b>
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA with The Ministry of Education to increase the access to Tertiary Education	TEVET Training	Engage the private sector on the need to invest in Tertiary education in the district.	Private sector engaged	- MOE	- MOE - CP	0	10	10	10	10	40
		Identify land for the establishment of Tertiary Education		- MOE - LA	- MOE - CP	0	20	20	20	20	80

		Establish Tertiary Education centres in the district	Tertiary Education centres in the district established	MOE/ CP	- CDF - MOE - CP	0	0	0	6,000	0	6,000
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## COSTING: Improved Health Food and Nutrition

Objective	To improve access to health facilities by 90% by the year 2033.											
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Activity Output	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funding	COST PER YEAR (ZMW) '000					TOTAL COST
							2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA with the Ministry of Health (MoH) in collaboration with stakeholders to upgrade health centres into mini hospitals	Infrastructure development	Upgrade 3 clinics to level I hospitals	Clinics upgraded to Level I hospitals	- MoH	- CDF - MoH - CPs	0	0	1,500	2,000	1,500	5,000	
		Lobby for appropriate staff establishment to man the upgraded facilities.	Appropriate staff establishment for upgraded facilities established.	MOH/LA/Partners	Government/ Donors	0	0	20	20	20	60	
The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to Construct new health facilities	Infrastructure development	Construct new Health Facilities with accompanying staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity	New Health Facilities and staff houses constructed.	MOH/LA/ Partners	- CDF - MoH - CPs	0	1,200	2,000	1,000	3,000	7,200	
	Infrastructure development	Provide equipment in the newly constructed health facilities	Equipment for new constructed health facilities provided	MOH/LA/ Partners	- CDF - MoH - Donors	0	1,000	900	1,500	1,000	4,400	
The MoH in collaboration with	Infrastructure development	Construct annexes such as Maternity	Annexes constructed at various health	MOH/LA/ Partners, RHC	- CDF - MoH - Donors	0	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	

the Cooperating Partners to construct required annexes		Wings, Mother's shelters, Admission facilities, and build immunization posts, water toilets, Incinerators and water tanks	facilities in the district.								
Rehabilitation of Health Facilities	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitate existing health centres	Existing Health centres rehabilitated	MOH/LA/ Partners	- CDF - MoH - Donors	0	2,000	2,000	800	1,000	5,800
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve motorised referral system</b>										
The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to procure ambulances	Human Resource Development	Procure four (4) ambulances	Ambulances procured	MOH/LA/ Partners	- CDF - MoH - Donors	0	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	4,800
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve community health systems</b>										
The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to procure bicycles and strengthen existing community programs	Human Resource Development	Provide free bicycles to Community Health Volunteers	Bicycles to community health volunteers provided.	MOH/LA/ Partners	Govt/ Donors	0	150	150	150	150	600
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To provide needed technical and financial support to the Port of Entry</b>										
The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to improve health provision and management at Port of Entry	Human Resource Development	-Employ a CE -Procurement of seals -Procurement of vaccines and cards for yellow fever	Procurement of seals, vaccines and yellow fever cards done	MoH/ Partners	MoH/ Partners	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Rehabilitation of a container for	Container for other health	MoH/LA/ Partners	- CDF - MoH	0	100	100	50	0	250

		other health services, e.g., emergency holding room	services rehabilitated.		- Donors						
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase human resource availability in health centers to 100% by 2033</b>										
The LA with the MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of qualified health providers to 90% of the required establishment by 2033	Human Resource Development	Lobby to central government the recruitment of qualified health workers and deploy them in areas of need.	Health workers recruited and deployed.	MoH	Government	0	40	40	40	40	160
The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to increase by 90% Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers by 2033		Recruit more Community Health workers and Community Health Volunteers.	Community Health workers and Community Health Volunteers recruited	MoH	Govt/ Donors	0	95	0	100	0	195
Government and other stakeholder to provide more incentives to health workers and other volunteers		Create community awareness on the need for Community Health workers and Community Health Volunteers	Community health workers and health volunteers needs awareness created.	MOH/LA	Govt/ Donors	0	60	60	60	60	240
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres to 100% by 2033</b>										
Put in place a drug management system so that	Human Development	Put in place appropriate systems to	Appropriate systems to prevent drug	MoH	Govt/ Donors	0	500	0	0	500	1,000

drugs are delivered on time from the Regional Medical Stores		prevent drug pilferage.	pilferage put in place								
		Procure vehicles and motor bikes for drug distribution	Vehicles and motor bikes for drug distribution procured	MoH/LA	LA/MoH/ Govt./ Partners	0	200	200	100	200	700
Put in place a drug management monitoring system to prevent mismanagement of drugs at facility level	Staff Development	Ensure staff take responsibility and be accountable for the drugs	Responsibility and accountability for the drugs by staff ensured	MoH	LA/MoH/ Govt./ Partners	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Reduce HIV incidences in the district from 0.31% in 2023 to 0.01% in 2033</b>										
The DATF to Enhance HIV/AIDS activities in the District are intensified in all the zones	HIV/AIDs Stigma Reduction and new infections	Establish Youth Friendly Corners in all the facilities	Youth friendly corners in all health facilities established	MoH/ NGOs/LA	LA/MoH/ Govt./ Partners	0	70	50	70	90	280
		Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns	HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns intensified.	MOH/ LA / NGOs	LA/MoH/ Govt./ Partners	150	500	500	50	50	1,250

## COSTING: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033

Objective	Increase Access to Social Cash Transfer (SCT) for the Eligible Households from 60% In 2021 To 100% In 2033										
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Activity Output	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Cost Per Year (ZMW) '000					Total Cost '000
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA With the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services	Social Cash Transfer	Create Community Awareness On SCT	Community awareness on SCT created	SW/LA/ Partners	Govt./ Partners	0	20	20	20	20	80

(MCDSS) To Create Awareness on The SCT And Mobilize Resources to Pay the Funds to Eligible Households		Scale Up Social Cash Transfer From 8,317 Beneficiaries In 2023 To 14,000 By 2033	Social Cash Transfer Scaled up	SW/LA/ Partners	Govt./ Partners	65	83.54	105.97	124	147.45	525.96
<b>Objective</b>	<b>- To Develop Comprehensive Child Protection Services, Including Prevention and Response Mechanisms for Child Abuse, Child Labor, and Child Trafficking</b>										
The MDCSS To Collaborate with Stakeholders and Construct Places of Child Safety In At Least 3 Areas by 2033	Child Protection	Construct Place of Child Safety at Shem, Mukoma and Nteko	Place of Child Safety at Shem, Mukoma and Nteko constructed	SW/LA/ Partners	Govt./ Partners	0	350	0	0	0	350
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To Implement Sustainable Poverty Reduction Strategies, Including Skills Training, Income Generation Projects, And Access to Microfinance, To Uplift Individuals And Families Out Of Poverty</b>										
The MDCSS In Collaboration with Stakeholders to Roll Out Village Banking Groups to All the Zones in The District By 2033	Village Banking	Establish Village Banking Groups in All the Wards	Village Banking groups in all the wards established	SW/LA/ Partners	Govt./ Partners	0	80	110	0	110	300
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Increase Access to Safety Nets for the Vulnerable and Homeless Groups in the Districts</b>										
The MCDSS To Work in Collaboration with Other Stakeholder and Mobilize Resources for The Construction of a Safety Home in The District by The Year 2033	Infrastructure Development	Create Awareness on The Need for A Safety Home in The District	awareness on the need for a safety Home in the district created	LA/SW/Partners	Govt./ Partners	0	33.5	0	0	0	33.5
		Construct A Safety Home for The Vulnerable	Safety Home for the vulnerable constructed	LA/SW/ Partners	Govt./ Partners/	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Reduce House Accommodation Deficit in The District by constructing 10 Housing Units by 2023</b>										
The LA In Collaboration with Stakeholders to Look	Infrastructure Development	Construct 10 Houses for Civil Servants	Houses for Civil Servants Constructed	LA/SW/ Partners	LA /Govt./ Partners/	0	0	1,500	1,500	3,000	<b>6,000</b>

for Private Home Developers to Increase Access to Decent and Affordable Housing Units Through Various Schemes and Models Such as Built –Rent and Own					Equalization Fund						
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### Costing: Water and Sanitation

Objective	Improve access to urban water supply from 13.42 % in 2023 to 60 % in 2033										
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Activity Output	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funding	COST PER YEAR (ZMW) '000					TOTAL COST
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and connect 46.58% of the households in the urban and peri-urban areas by 2033	Infrastructure Development	Connect households in the urban and peri urban areas	Households in the urban and peri urban areas connected	LA/ ChWSSC	LA /Govt./ Partners	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	10,500
		Rehabilitation and enlargement of the Old Dam	Rehabilitation and enlargement of the Old Dam done	ChWSSC/ DWRD	LA /Govt./ Partners	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500
		Construction of 2 Dams for water supply	10 Dams for water supply constructed	DWRD/ Partners	LA /Govt./ Partners	0	5,800	0	9,200	0	15,000
		Construction of 10 Commercial boreholes for water supply	10 Commercial boreholes for water supply sunk.	DWRD/ ChWSSC/ Partners	LA /Govt./ Partners	0	1,000	250	750	500	2,500
		Develop water pipe network plan	water pipe network plan developed	ChWSSC/ Partners	LA /Govt./ Partners	0	100	100	0	0	200
		District Situation Analysis	District Situation Analysis	LA/DA/ DWRD/ ChWSSC	LA /Govt./ Partners	0	200	0	0	0	200

		document formulation	document formulated.								
		Procurement of mobile water testing kits.	Mobile water testing kits procured	LA/MOH/ChWSSC	LA /Govt./ Partners	0	500	0	0	0	500
		60 Tool kits for Indian Mark II procurement	60 Tool kits for Indian Mark II procured	LA/DWRD/ Partners	LA /Govt./ Partners	0	300	-	400	100	800
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to rural water supply from 16% in 2023 to 80% in 2033</b>										
The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rural water supply	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate 200 boreholes across the district	200 boreholes across the district rehabilitated	LA/DWRD/ Partners	LA /Govt./ Partners	0	150	150	150	150	600
		Drill 500 boreholes across the district	500 boreholes across the district constructed	LA/DWRD/ Partners	LA /Govt./ Partners	0	600	600	600	600	2,400
		Construct water reticulation systems in urban and peri-urban areas at the following growth Nodes Katozi, Mukoma, July, Madwa, Ntindi, Site and Service, Muzabwela and other peri urban areas in the district	Water reticulation systems in urban and peri-urban areas of the district constructed	LA/DWRD/ ChWSSC/ Partners	LA /Govt./ Partners	0	6,000	4,000	5,000	20,000	35,000
		Upgrading of 50 hand pump equipped water points to	50 hand pump equipped water points upgraded	LA/DWRD/ NGOs	LA /Govt./ Partners	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000

		mechanized solar powered	to mechanized solar powered								
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 16% in 2022 to 100% in 2033</b>										
The LA in collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities	Capacity Building Infrastructure Development	Revamp the VWASHE committees and train 386 V-WASHE committees	VWASHE committees revamped	LA/MOH/ DWRD/ ChWSSC/ Partners	LA / Partners	0	150	150	150	150	<b>600</b>
		Carry out awareness on the need to have improved sanitation facilities in the rural areas	Awareness on the need to have improved sanitation facilities in the rural areas carried out	LA/ MOH/ DWRD/ ChWSSC/ Partners	LA / Partners	0	60	60	60	60	<b>140</b>
		Construct water borne communal ablution facilities at the following sites in all markets, schools and bus stations	Water borne communal ablution facilities in all markets, schools and bus stations constructed	LA/MOH/ DWRD/ ChWSSC/ Partners	LA / Partners	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	<b>16,000</b>
		Training of 60 APMs (4 per ward)	Training of 60 APMs (4 per ward) carried out	LA/ DWRD/ ChWSSC/ Partners	LA / Partners	0	60	60	60	60	<b>240</b>
		Training of masons in alternative Latrine options and Sanitation marketing	Training of masons in alternative Latrine options and Sanitation marketing conducted	LA/MOH/ DWRD/ ChWSSC/ Partners	LA / Partners	0	68	68	68	68	<b>272</b>
		Orientation of stakeholders on the transition from	Orientation of stakeholders on the transition from MDGs to SDGs conducted	LA/MOH/ DWRD/ ChWSSC/ Partners	LA/Govt. / Partners	0	60	60	60	60	<b>240</b>

		MDGs to SDGs									
		Train traditional leaders to support sanitation & Hygiene intervention at community and school levels	Training of traditional leaders to support sanitation & Hygiene intervention at community and school levels conducted	LA/MOH/ DWRD/ ChWSSC/ Partners	LA / Partners	0	60	60	60	60	<b>240</b>
		Re-engagement & re-training of trained sub-district service providers (EHTs, CHAs, CCs) to support sanitation and hygiene interventions at village and ward level	Re- engagement & re-training of trained sub-district service providers at village and ward level Conducted	LA/ DWRD/ ChWSSC/ Community Development/ Partners	LA / Partners	0	80	0	80	0	<b>160</b>
		Conduct awareness meetings with Civic Leaders, Traditional leaders, communities and schools	Awareness meetings with Civic Leaders, Traditional leaders, communities and schools conducted	LA/DWRD/ ChWSSC/ Community Development/ Partners	LA/DWRD/ ChWSSC/ Community Dev./ Partners	0	65	65	65	65	<b>260</b>
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 34% in 2023 to 95% in 2033.</b>										
The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and connect 100 % of	Infrastructure Development	Construction of a sewer line for the urban and peri-urban	Sewer line for the urban and peri-urban parts of the district constructed	ChWSSC/ Partners	Govt. / Partners	0	500	500	500	500	<b>2,000</b>

the households in the urban and Peri-urban areas to the sewer network by 2033	parts of the district										
	Construct an Urban Sewer Plant complete with the Network	Urban Sewer Plant complete with the Network constructed	ChWSSC/ Partners	Govt. / Partners	0	0	1,000	2,500	0	<b>3,500</b>	

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve Solid Waste Management</b>											
The LA to ensure that it enforces the laws on solid waste management	Infrastructure Development	Engineer the current Solid Waste Damp Site at Wulongo	Current Solid Waste Damp Site at Wulongo engineered	LA/ Partners	LA/Govt. / Partners	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	
		Procurement of 36 Wheel bins.	36 Wheel bins procured	LA/ Partners	LA/ Partners	0	30	30	30	30	120	
		Procurement of 10 Skip bins	10 Skip bins procured	LA/ Partners	LA/ Partners	0	500	0	500	0	1,000	
		Procurement of 2 skip trucks	2 skip trucks procured	LA/ Partners	LA/Govt. / Partners	0	600	0	600	0	1,200	
		Procurement of 1 Tractor	1 Tractor procured	LA/ Partners	LA/Govt. / Partners	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	
		Construction of a Wall fence, Ablution block, Installation of a submersible pump at the Dumpsite	Wall fence at the Dumpsite, Ablution block, Installation of a submersible pump constructed and installed	LA/ Partners	LA/Govt. / Partners	0	300	200	0	0	0	500
		Construction of incinerator, calibration of weigh bridge	Incinerator, calibration of weigh bridge constructed	LA/ Partners	LA / Partners	0	0	0	700	0	0	700
	Waste Management	Procurement of vehicle for waste	Vehicle for waste management supervision procured	LA/ Partners	LA / Partners	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	

		management supervision									
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## Goal 6: Managed and Protected Natural Resources

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>To reduce the rate of deforestation in the district to 10 %by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA and the Department of Forest and other stakeholders to engage community Forest Guards (45) to help monitor the exploitation of natural resources, and Involve the traditional leadership in the protection and management of natural resources</b>										
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target/Years					Means of Verification/Freq	
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027		
Forest protection and Management	Create community awareness on forest protection and management	Nakonde District	Number of awareness meetings	0	4	4	4	4	4	Field reports/ Quarterly	
	Raise 86000 seedlings at the across the district	Nakonde District	Number of seedlings grown	0	12000	14000	16000	20000	25000	Field reports/ Annually	
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>To manage and monitor disposal of industrial and domestic waste and reduce unlawful disposal of waste by 80% by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA to intensify the monitoring of disposal of industrial and domestic waste</b>										
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Means of Verification/ Freq	
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027		
Environmental protection and management	Intensify community awareness on the need to dispose off waste in a proper manner	Nakonde District	Number of awareness meetings	0	0	20	20	20	20	Field Reports/ Annually	
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies to prosecute offenders disposing off waste unlawfully</b>										
Waste Disposal Enforcement	Prosecute individuals caught disposing waste unlawfully	Nakonde District	No. of successful prosecutions conducted annually	0	5	5	5	5	5	Records of investigations and prosecutions/ Annual	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase Forests under Community Management to 400 Hectares by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The Department of Forest in collaboration with the Traditional Leaders will place 300 Hectares under community Forest Management</b>										
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Targets/Years					Means of Verification/Freq	
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027		

Community Forest Management	Conduct Community Sensitisation on Community Forests	Nakonde District	Number of community Sensitizations conducted	0	0	4	4	4	4	Field Reports/ Annually
	Map and beacon the areas earmarked for community Forest facilities in the rural areas	Nakonde District	Number of areas mapped and beacons as community forests	0	0	1	1	1	1	Maps/ Annual
	Get Consent from the Forest Department Headquarters regarding the creation of community forests bus stations.	Nakonde District	No. of Consents acquired	0	1	1	1	1	-	Consent Letter/ Annually
	Form and train Committees to manage the community Forests	Nakonde District	Number of committees Formed	0	1	1	1	1	-	Field Reports/ Annually
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce levels of encroachments in protected areas by 1% by 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The Forest Department in Collaboration with the DNPW and law enforcement agencies will intensify patrols and reduce encroachments</b>									
					Target Years					
program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq
Natural Resource Management	Conduct Community awareness on need to avoid encroachments	Nakonde	Number of awareness meetings	0	4	4	4	4	4	Field Reports/ quarterly
	Assess the areas encroached	Nakonde	No. of Assessments conducted	0	0	1	1	1	1	Field Reports/ quarterly
	Issue enforcement notices	Nakonde	Number of enforcements notices	0	3	4	10	10	10	Field Reports/ quarterly
	Evict the squatters Relocate squatters in resettlement schemes	Nakonde	Number of evictions		0	1	1	1	1	Field Reports/ Quarterly

## COSTING: Managed and Protected Natural Resources

Objective	To Reduce the Rate of Deforestation in the District to 10 % By 2033										
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Activity Output	Implementin g Agency	Source of Funds	COST PER YEAR (ZMW) '000					TOTAL COST
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
-The LA and the Department of Forest and other stakeholders to engage community Forest Guards (45) to help monitor the exploitation of natural resources and Involve the traditional leadership in the protection and management of natural resources	Forest Protection and Management	Create community awareness on forest protection and management	Community awareness on forest protection and management Created	LA/FD/CPs	FD/ CPs	0	30	30	30	30	120
		Raise 86000 seedlings at the across the district	86000 seedlings at the across the district raised	LA/FD/CPs	FD/CPs	0	70	80	100	125	375
Objective	To manage and monitor disposal of industrial and domestic waste and reduce unlawful disposal of waste by 80% by 2033										
-The LA to intensify the monitoring of disposal of industrial and domestic waste	Environmental protection and management	Intensify community awareness on the need to dispose off waste in a proper manner	Community Awareness on proper waste disposal Intensified	LA/FD/DA	LA/FD/DA/CPs	0	100	100	100	100	400
The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies to prosecute offenders disposing off waste unlawfully	Environmental protection and management	Prosecute offenders disposing off waste unlawfully	Offenders disposing off waste unlawfully Prosecuted	LA/ NPA/ Magistrate	LA/	0	0	0	0	0	0
Objective	To increase Forests under Community Management to 400 Hectares by 2033										
The Department of Forest in collaboration with	Community Forest Management	Conduct Community Sensitisation on	Community Sensitisation on Community	FD	FD	0	20	20	20	20	80

the Traditional Leaders will place 300 Hectares under community Forest Management		Community Forests	Forests Conducted								
		Map and beacon the areas earmarked for community Forest	Areas earmarked for community Forest Mapped and beacons	FD/DA/LA/PP U/SD	FD/DA/LA/PP U/SD	0	100	100	100	100	400
		Get Consent from the Forest Department Headquarters regarding the creation of community forests	Consent of creation of community forests acquired	FD	FD	0	15	15	15	15	60
		Form and train Committees to manage the community Forests	Committees to manage community Forests Formed and trained	LA/FD	FD/ CPs	0	20	20	20	20	80
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce levels of encroachments in protected areas by 1% by 2033</b>										
The Forest Department in Collaboration with the DNPW and law enforcement agencies will intensify patrols and reduce encroachments	Natural Resource Management	Conduct Community awareness on need to avoid encroachments	Community awareness on need to avoid encroachments Conducted	LA/FD	FD	0	60	60	80	80	280
		Assess the areas encroached	Areas encroached Assessed	FD/DA/LA	FD/DA	0	10	10	10	10	40
		Issue enforcement notices	Enforcement notices Issued	FD/ZP	FD	0	100	200	200	200	700
		Evict the squatters Relocate squatters in resettlement schemes	Squatters evicted and relocated in resettlement schemes	LA/ FD/ Land Resettlement	LA/ FD/ Land Resettleme nt/ CPs	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	3,500

## Goal 7: Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033

Objective	<b>Increase Hectare of areas under Smart Climate agriculture to 250 Ha in 2033</b>									
Strategy	<b>The MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners will increase Climate Change adaptation measures and cover all the agriculture camps in the District</b>									
					Targets/Years					
program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq
Climate Smart Agriculture	Create awareness on Climate Smart Agriculture in the district.	Nakonde	Number of awareness meetings held	0	15	30	30	30	-	Field Reports/ Annually
	Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos in all the 11 agriculture camps	Nakonde (All Agric. Camps)	No. of Climate Smart Agriculture Demos Established	0	-	3	4	2	2	Field Reports/ Annually
Objective	<b>Create a framework on disaster risk and preparedness by 2033 to cover the entire district</b>									
Strategy	<b>The DMMU in collaboration with the LA will Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation measures by preparing Disaster preparedness plans in all the 15 Wards of the district</b>									
					Target/Years					
program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq
Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Prepare Disaster Preparedness Plans	Nakonde	Number of Disaster meetings	0	-	1	-	-	-	Field Reports/ Annual
Objectives	<b>Promote sustainable utilization of natural resources by increasing the annual tonnage of honey in the district</b>									
Strategy	<b>Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation</b>									
					Target Years					
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification/Freq
Bee Keeping	Promote bee keeping projects in the 15 wards	Nakonde	Number of Bee Keepers	0	-	10	20	25	-	Field Reports/ Annual

## COSTING Goal 7: Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033

Objective	<b>Increase Hectare of areas under Smart Climate agriculture to 250 Ha in 2033</b>							
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Activity Output					<b>COST PER YEAR (ZMW) '000</b>

				Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	TOTAL COST
The MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners will increase Climate Change adaptation measures and cover all the agriculture camps in the district	Climate Smart Agriculture	Create awareness on Climate Smart Agriculture in the district	Awareness on Climate Smart Agriculture Created	LA/FD/MA/ DA	LA/FD/MA/ DA/ CPs	75	150	150	150	150	675
		Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos in all the 11 agriculture camps	Climate Smart Agriculture Demos in all the 11 agriculture camps Established	LA/DMMU/ DWRD/MA	LA/DMMU/D WRD/MA/ CPs	0	110	110	110	110	440
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Create a framework on disaster risk and preparedness by 2033 to cover the entire district</b>										
The DMMU in collaboration with the LA will Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation measures by preparing Disaster preparedness plans in all the 15 Wards of the district	Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Prepare Disaster Preparedness Plans	Disaster Preparedness Plans Prepared	LA/DA/ DMMU	LA/DA/DMMU/	0	160	160	160	160	640
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>Promote sustainable utilization of natural resources by increasing the annual tonnage of honey in the district</b>										
Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation	Bee Keeping	Promote bee keeping projects in the 15 wards	Bee keeping projects Promoted	LA/DA/ FD /DWRD	LA/DA/ FD /DWRD/ CPs	0	210	210	210	210	840

## Development Outcome 4: Good Governance Environment

Good governance is measured by the eight factors of Participation, rule of law, consensus oriented, equity and inclusiveness, effectiveness and efficiency and accountability.

### Goal 1: To Improve Security and Justice System in the District by 2033

<b>Objective</b>	<b>To have 100% targeted Public Sector Functions decentralized in the Local Authority by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA and the Provincial Devolution Task Force will ensure that all Public Sector functions earmarked for devolution and devolved in the LA by 2033</b>										
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2022)</b>	<b>Target 2023</b>	<b>Target 2024</b>	<b>Target 2025</b>	<b>Target 2026</b>	<b>Target 2027</b>	<b>Means of Verifications/ Freq.</b>	
Sector Devolution	Implement devolution of the following functions to the Local Authority: Livestock Development and Disease Control, Sports Development, Culture and Museum, Public Health	Nakonde District	No. of functions fully devolved and implemented	0	-	3	1	-	-	DDCC Reports and Devolved Functions sitting on Council Budget/ Annually	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve revenue collection for the Local Authority by 100% by 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA to intensify revenue collection measure and improve revenue collection</b>										
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2022)</b>	<b>Target 2023</b>	<b>Target 2024</b>	<b>Target 2025</b>	<b>Target 2026</b>	<b>Target 2027</b>	<b>Means of Verifications/ Freq.</b>	
Financial Management	Stakeholder Sensitization Meetings	Nakonde District	No. of Sensitization Meetings	4	2	4	4	4	4	Reports/ Quarterly	
	Create the Valuation Roll	Nakonde District	No. of Valuation Roll in place	0	-	1	-	-	-	Approved Valuation Roll/ After 5 years	
	Digitize and automate all 15 revenue collection points	Nakonde District	No. of Revenue Collection Points Digitized and Automated	0	2	8	5	-	-	Field Reports/ Quarterly	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce crime rate in the district from 70% in 2023 to 5 % in 2033</b>										
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The Zambia Police working with Community and other security wings to enhance security operations</b>										
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2022)</b>	<b>Target 2023</b>	<b>Target 2024</b>	<b>Target 2025</b>	<b>Target 2026</b>	<b>Target 2027</b>	<b>Means of Verifications/ Freq.</b>	

Infrastructure Development	Construct 10 no. Police Houses at Ntumbila and 50no. Police Houses at the Main Police Camp Nakonde Central	Ntumbila	No. of Housing Units Constructed	5	-	-	30	30	30	Completion Certification/ Annually /
	Construct Police Posts at Shemu, Chilolwa, Chiyanga and Waitwika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shemu</li> <li>- Chilolwa</li> <li>- Waitwika</li> <li>- Chiyanga</li> <li>- Mwenzo police post</li> <li>- Mwanga Village</li> <li>- Ntolondo</li> <li>- Kantongo</li> <li>Mayembe</li> <li>- Sub C police station - Wulongo</li> <li>- Madwa police post</li> <li>- Makunga village,</li> <li>- Ndingindi</li> <li>- Katukauchu</li> <li>- Maloni police post</li> <li>- Chiyanga police post</li> <li>- Yolo police post</li> <li>- Ntindi police post</li> <li>- Katozi Police Post</li> <li>- Ibrahim Check Point Police Post</li> <li>- Chimuzombo Police Post</li> <li>- Kantopwezi Police Post</li> <li>- Katete Community</li> <li>- Mutowe Police Post</li> <li>- Ilendela</li> <li>- Iwula</li> </ul>	No. of Police Posts Constructed	1	-	-	1	1	2	Completion Certification/ Police Posts Constructed/ Annually

	Rehabilitate TAZARA Police Post and Nakonde Main Police Station	- TAZARA - ZESCO Area	No. of Police Posts/Stations rehabilitated	0	-	1	1	-	-	Completion Certifications/ / Annually
Mobilisation of Transport	Procure 2 operational vehicles	Nakonde District	No. of Police Vehicles Procured	0	1	1	-	-	-	Purchase Orders, White books/ Annually
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To Increase access to the Justice System to 100% in the entire district by 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2022)</b>	<b>Target 2023</b>	<b>Target 2024</b>	<b>Target 2025</b>	<b>Target 2026</b>	<b>Target 2027</b>	<b>Means of Verifications/ Freq.</b>
Infrastructure Development	Construct Local Courts at Shemu and Nakonde Central	- Shemu - Nakonde Central	No. of Local Courts Constructed	0	-	-	1	1	-	Completion Certifications/ / Annually
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To Construct 1 Correctional Facility and 10 Housing Units for the Zambia Correction Service by year 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the construction of correctional Facility in the district</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2022)</b>	<b>Target 2023</b>	<b>Target 2024</b>	<b>Target 2025</b>	<b>Target 2026</b>	<b>Target 2027</b>	<b>Means of Verifications/ Freq.</b>
Infrastructure Development	Construct a Correctional Facility at Mwenzo	Musyani Ward	No. of Correctional Facilities Constructed	0	-	-	-	1	-	Completion Certifications/ / Annually
	Construct 10 Houses for Correctional Facility	Musyani Ward	No. of Houses Constructed	0	-	-	-	10	-	Completion Certifications/ / Annually
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To Improve office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 90 % by the year 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the constriction of office accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2022)</b>	<b>Target 2023</b>	<b>Target 2024</b>	<b>Target 2025</b>	<b>Target 2026</b>	<b>Target 2027</b>	<b>Means of Verifications/ Freq.</b>
Infrastructure Development	Construct Office Block for the Drug Enforcement Commission at Wulongo	Wulongo	No. of Office Blocks Constructed	0	-	-	-	-	1	Completion Certification/ / Annually
	Upgrading of Office Block for the Immigration Department	Ntindi	No. of Office Blocks Upgraded	0	-	1	-	-	-	Completion Certification/ / Annually
	Construct Office Block for the Zambia National Service at Ibrahim	Ibrahim	No. of Office Blocks Constructed	0	-	-	-	-	1	Completion Certification/ Office Block Constructed/ Annually

	Construct Office Block for the Zambia Air Force at Mwenzo	Mwenzo	No. of Office Blocks Constructed	0	-	-	-	1	-	Completion Certification/ Annually /
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To Improve house accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 90% by the year 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The LA in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the construction of houses</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2022)</b>	<b>Target 2023</b>	<b>Target 2024</b>	<b>Target 2025</b>	<b>Target 2026</b>	<b>Target 2027</b>	<b>Means of Verifications/ Freq.</b>
Infrastructure Development	Construct 10 Houses for the Drug Enforcement Commission in Ibrahim	Ibrahim	No. of Houses Constructed	2	-	-	5	-	5	Completion Certification/ Annually /
	Construct 15 Houses for the Immigration Department in Ibrahim	Ibrahim	No. of Houses Constructed	5	-	-	5	5	5	Completion Certification/ Annually /
<b>Objective</b>	<b>The Local Authority working with cooperating partners to Enhance operations of the 15 WDCs by constructing 15 office blocks in all Wards by 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The Local Authority working with cooperating partners to Enhance operations of the 15 WDCs by constructing 15 office blocks in all Wards by 2033</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2022)</b>	<b>Target 2023</b>	<b>Target 2024</b>	<b>Target 2025</b>	<b>Target 2026</b>	<b>Target 2027</b>	<b>Means of Verifications/ Freq.</b>
Infrastructure Development	Construction of 15 WDC Office blocks	All 15 Wards	No. of WDC Offices Blocks Constructed	0	-	5	5	5	-	Completion Certifications/ Annually /
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Central Government working with cooperating partners to Enhance operations at the Border by upgrading the existing border post to an ultra-modern one stop border post by 2027</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Central Government working with cooperating partners to Enhance operations at the Border by upgrading the existing border post to an ultra-modern one border post by 2027</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2022)</b>	<b>Target 2023</b>	<b>Target 2024</b>	<b>Target 2025</b>	<b>Target 2026</b>	<b>Target 2027</b>	<b>Means of Verifications/ Freq.</b>
Infrastructure Development	Upgrading of existing border post to an ultra-modern one stop border post	Ntindi	No. of Border Posts Upgraded	0	-	-	-	-	1	Completion Certification/ Annually /

## COSTING FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE: To Improve Security and Justice System in the District by 2033

Objective											
To have 100% targeted Public Sector Functions decentralized in the Local Authority by 2033											
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Activity Output	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Cost Per Year (ZMW) in '000					Total (ZMW) in '000
						2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
The LA and the Provincial Devolution Task Force will ensure that all Public Sector functions earmarked for devolution and devolved in the LA by 2033	Sector Devolution	Implement devolution of the following functions to the Local Authority: Livestock Development and Disease Control, Sports Development, Culture and Museum, Public Health	Sector devolution Implemented	- Devolved Depts. - LA	- Central Govt. - LA	-	300	100	-	-	400
Objective											
To Improve Revenue Collection for the Local Authority by 100% by 2033											
The LA to intensify revenue collection measure and improve revenue collection	Financial Management	Conduct Stakeholder Sensitization Meetings	Stakeholder Sensitization Meetings Conducted	- LA - CP	- LA - CP	160	320	320	320	320	1,440
		Create the Valuation Roll	Valuation Roll created	- LA - CP	- LA - CP	-	500	-	-	-	500
		Digitize and automate all 15 revenue collection points	Revenue collection points Digitized & automated	- LA - CP	- LA - CP	300	800	500	-	-	1,600
Objective											
To Reduce Crime rate in the District from 70% in 2023 to 5 % in 2033											
The Zambia Police working with Community and other security wings to enhance security operations	Infrastructure Development	Construct 10no. Police Houses at Ntatumbila and 50no. Police Houses at the Main Police Camp Nakonde Central	Police Houses at Ntatumbila and Main Police Camp Constructed	- Central Govt - CP	- Central Govt - CP	-	-	19,500	19,500	19,500	58,500

		Construct Police Posts at Shemu, Chilolwa, Chiyanga and Waitwika	Police Posts Constructed	- Central Govt - CP	- Central Govt - CP	-	-	550	550	1,100	2,100
		Rehabilitate TAZARA Police Post and Main Station	Police Posts and Main Police Station Rehabilitated	- Central Govt - CP	- Central Govt - CP	-	1,000	50	-	-	1,050
	Mobilisation of Transport	Procure 2 operational vehicles	Operational vehicles Procured	- Central Govt - CP	- CP - CDF	800	1,200	-	-	-	2,000
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to the Justice System to 100% in the entire district by 2033</b>										
The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law	Infrastructure Development	Construct Local Courts at Shemu and Central Nakonde	Local Courts at Shemu and Nakonde Central Constructed	- Central Govt - CP	- CDF - CP	-	-	500	500	-	1,000
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To Construct 1 Correctional Facility and 10 Housing Units for the Zambia Correction Service by year 2033</b>										
The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the construction of correctional Facility in the district	Infrastructure Development	Construct a Correctional Facility at Mwenzo	Correctional Facility at Mwenzo Constructed	- Central Govt - CP	- Central Govt - CP	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
		Construct 10 Houses for Correctional Facility	10 Houses for Correctional Facility Constructed	- Central Govt - CP	- Central Govt - CP	-	-	-	6,500	-	6,500
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To Improve office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 90 % by the year 2033</b>										
The LA with the Provincial	Infrastructure Development	Construct Office Block for the Drug	Office Block for the Drug	- Central Govt	- Central Govt	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000

Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the construction of office accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district		Enforcement Commission at Wulongo	Enforcement Commission at Wulongo Constructed	- CP	- CP						
		Upgrading of Office Block for the Immigration Department	Office Block for the Immigration Department Upgraded	- Central Govt - CP	- Central Govt - CP	-	400	-	-	-	400
		Construct Office Block for the Zambia National Service at Ibrahim	Office Block for the Zambia National Service at Ibrahim Constructed	- Central Govt - CP	- Central Govt - CP	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
		Construct Office Block for the Zambia Air Force at Mwenzo	Office Block for the Zambia Air Force at Mwenzo Constructed	- Central Govt - CP	- Central Govt - CP	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000
Objective	To Improve house accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 90% by the year 2033										
The LA in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the construction of houses	Infrastructure Development	Construct 10 Houses for the Drug Enforcement Commission in Ibrahim	10 Houses for the Drug Enforcement Commission in Ibrahim Constructed	- Central Govt - CP	- Central Govt - CP	-	-	3,250	-	3,250	6,500
		Construct 15 Houses for the Immigration Department in Ibrahim		- Central Govt - CP	- Central Govt - CP	-	-	3,250	3,250	3,250	9,750
Objective	The Local Authority working with cooperating partners to Enhance operations of the 15 WDCs by constructing 15 office blocks in all Wards by 2033.										
The Local Authority working with cooperating partners to Enhance	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 15 WDC Office blocks	15 WDC Office blocks Constructed	- LA	- LA	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	12,000

operations of the 15 WDCs by constructing 15 office blocks in all Wards by 2033												
Objective	Central Government working with cooperating partners to Enhance operations at the Border by upgrading the existing border post to an ultra-modern one stop border post by 2027.											
Central Government working with CPs to Enhance operations at the Border by upgrading the existing border post to an ultra-modern one border post by 2027	Infrastructure Development	Upgrading of existing border post to an ultra-modern one stop border post	Border post Upgraded to an ultra-modern one stop border post	- Central Govt - CP	- Central Govt - CP	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	

## SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

### 5.0 Selection of Scenarios

The purpose of designing a spatial development strategy is to be a guiding tool for spatial or land use management. Nakonde district is predominantly agriculture based therefore, a provision of agriculture corridors will help stimulate economic growth. Furthermore, with the promotion of the investment potential initiative by the Provincial Administration, the development scenarios will focus on how to open these investment areas in order to promote development. The Spatial Development Strategy will guide decisions in the IDP area that involve the use and development of land or planning for future use and development of land. The focus will be:

- Creating order in the settlement areas within the planning boundary.
- Creation of the commercial trade corridor i.e. from the Nakonde border to Waitwika palace Junction at Katongo area. Furthermore, the commercial corridor will be from junction of Great North Road (T2) to the junction of Mbala –Kasama road and Chitamba Katongo Road 310 R
- Land use management decisions opening investment potential areas.
- Promotion of afforestation in the deforested areas and promotion of green fields and open spaces.

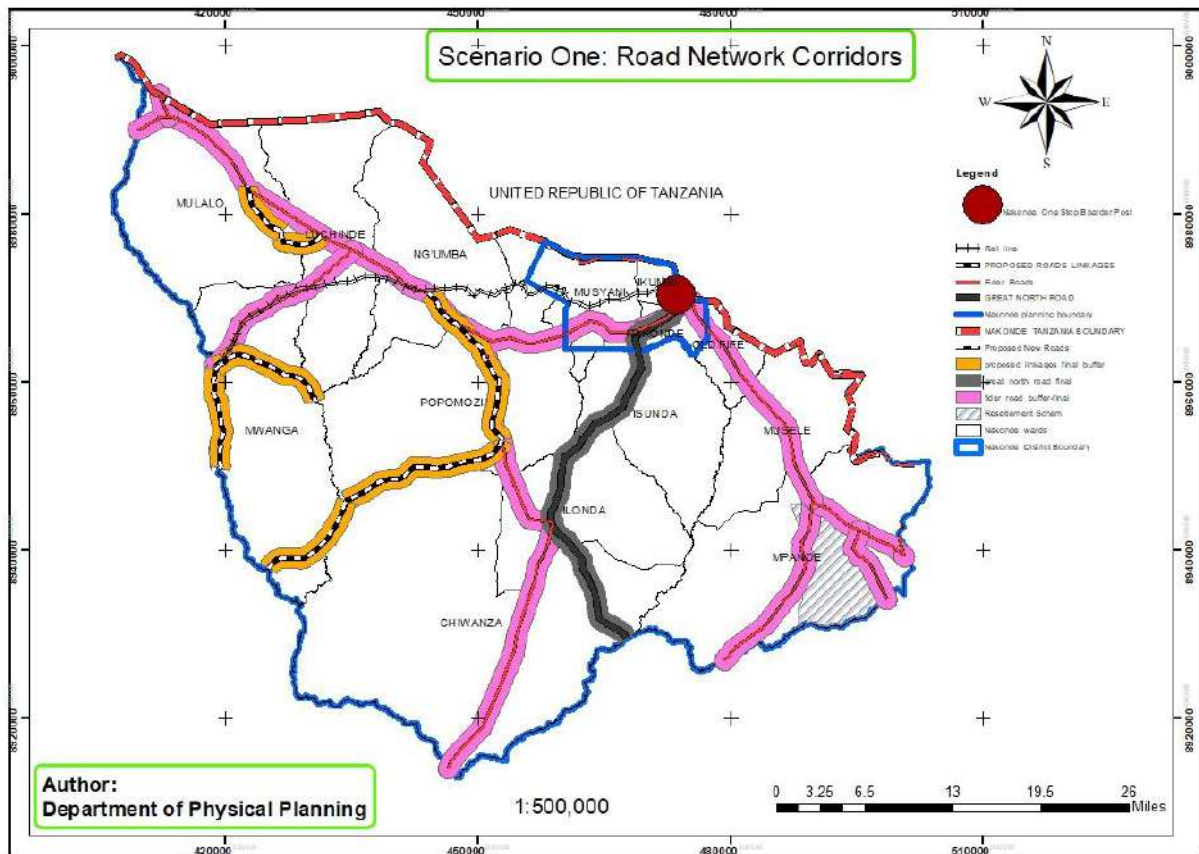
#### 5.1 Scenario 1: Road Network Corridor

The District is geographically positioned as a major gateway to the ports of Dar-es Salaam and Mombasa as the only reliable and shortest route to the Far East of Africa, The Copperbelt, Northern and Lusaka Provinces. Its position makes it the most preferred destination for trade, settlement. This in turn stimulates income revenue for the development of the area.

Furthermore, the District needs to develop more areas within the wards that have potential for development but are hard to reach because of poor accessibility. These areas include the rice-growing areas of Nteko, Nalulenga, Chilolwa, Chiwanza and Ilendela. Under this scenario, the main and feeder roads will be identified and proposed, which will be instrumental in providing access to growth nodes, agricultural areas, and to other amenities such as rural health centers and schools. The proposed new linkages are as given below.

1. Stevenson to Mwenzo Road - This road when developed will link and provide access to the newly planned areas in Mwenzo Mission area. The area has the main FRA sheds and the small holding farms. The road will also connect to the proposed Multi-Facility Economic Zone area (MFEZ).
2. Kasala – Waitwika Road: This proposed road would provide access to agriculture capos and schools which are usually cut off especially during rainy seasons.
3. Nteko – Kapwila - Road: The proposed road would connect agriculture areas, schools and others.
4. Nalulenga Road: This proposed road would provide access to agriculture capos and schools which are usually cut off especially during rainy seasons.
5. Chapomwa Road: This proposed road would provide access to agriculture capos and schools which are usually cut off especially during rainy seasons.

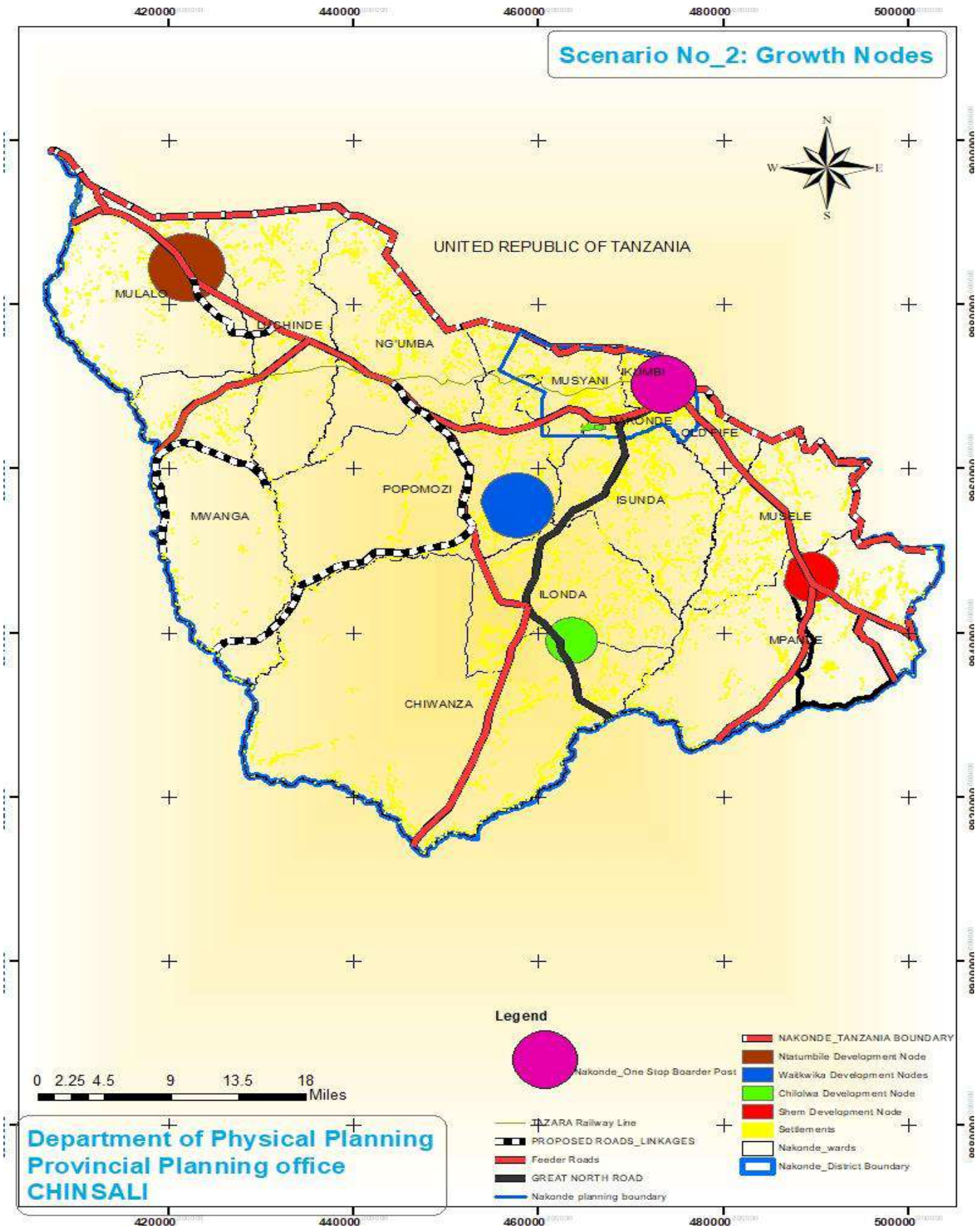
Map 9: Scenario One: Road Network Corridors



## 5.2 Scenario 2: Growth Centres

The second scenario further depicts development through promotion of growth areas. Under this scenario the focus is on the identification and improvement of all identified business centres or growth nodes. These will promote mixed use development, and agglomeration of commercial activities for maximum use for the proposed upcoming Central Business Districts (CBD) in the Ward. Quality Municipal services and infrastructures, including solid waste management, water and sanitation and roads will be provided in the growth nodes.

Since the District consist of mainly unplanned settlements, the plan will focus on ensuring that all settlements especially those falling within the growth nodes are upgraded. This will be done by ensuring that Local Authority enters into a memorandum of understanding to have the villages planned as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015.



Map 10: Scenario 2 - Growth Nodes

## 5.3 Selection Criteria for Growth Nodes

### 5.3.1 Multiplicity of the CBDs

Due to the presence of socio-economic infrastructure, namely the FRA maize satellite depot and the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) projects, the following areas have been identified as growth nodes for The District: Waitwika, Chilolwa, Ntatumbila and Shemu. The existence of these will bring services closer to communities and avoid the un-clustered type of development that characterizes most of the villages in The District.

#### **Relocation of people**

The selection criteria considered the number/percentage of people that would be most affected by the location of the CBDs. The most preferred development strategy would be the one with the least number of people to be displaced.

#### **Accessibility and interconnectivity to Socio- infrastructure**

The CBD's need to be easily accessible from all sections of the ward.

#### **Existence of Basic Infrastructure in the CBDs**

The development strategy whose location of the CBD falls in an area that currently has some basic infrastructure would be the most preferred. Proximity of the CBDs to reliable water sources, such as the presence of perennial rivers.

#### **Terrain of the area**

The appropriate terrain (i.e., flat and rocky) for development is important.

#### **Advantages of the scenario No. 2**

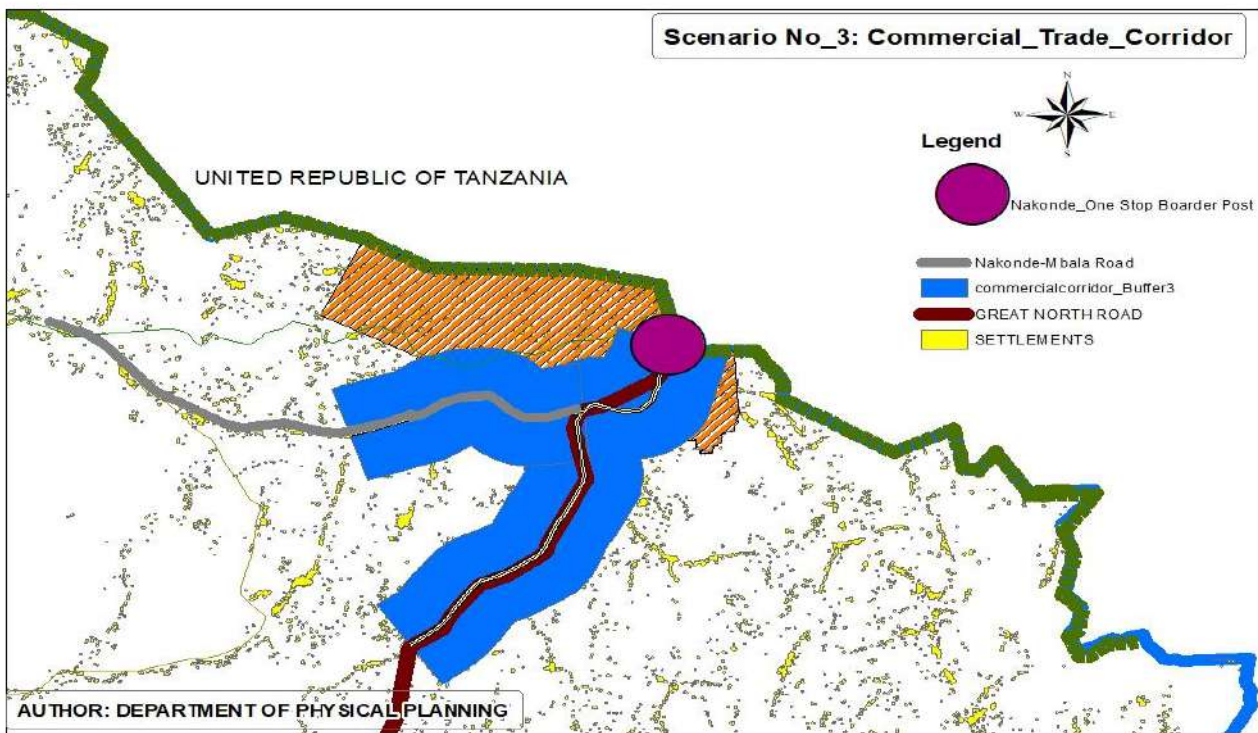
- Easy Transportation of products to the market.
- It will be easier for Rural Electrification Authority (REA) to connect solar energy to all growth node.
- Well linked farming and other identified investment areas will promote business linkages and value addition thereby enhancing social and economic development of the people.
- Telecommunication services will be improved as most farmers will have access to information, which include (information about supplier's produce).
- Will enhance easy access to social facilities such as schools and hospitals etc.

### 5.3.2 Scenario 3: Commercial Trade Corridor

This area stretches from the Nakonde Border post land to Waitwika junction at Kantongo of the Great North Road. This is the already existing commercial area but it has been extending towards the southern part of the district. Some of the already existing land uses along this stretch are the Truck parking areas for both government and private, main lodges and service stations. There has also been increase of change of land use submission where most residential areas along this stretch are converted into commercial land uses.

Furthermore, under African Development Bank (ADB) project the from the Nakonde One Stop Border post to Kasama –Mbala Junction (Approx. 8Km) will be upgraded to a dual carriage way. This will boost a lot of commercial activities long this stretch.

The commercial corridor will also stretch from Mbala – Kasama road junction to Chitamba on the Chitamaba - Waitwika road (R 310). Along this corridor the district has the area proposed to be the main CBD, main FRA shed and the Nakonde airstrip.

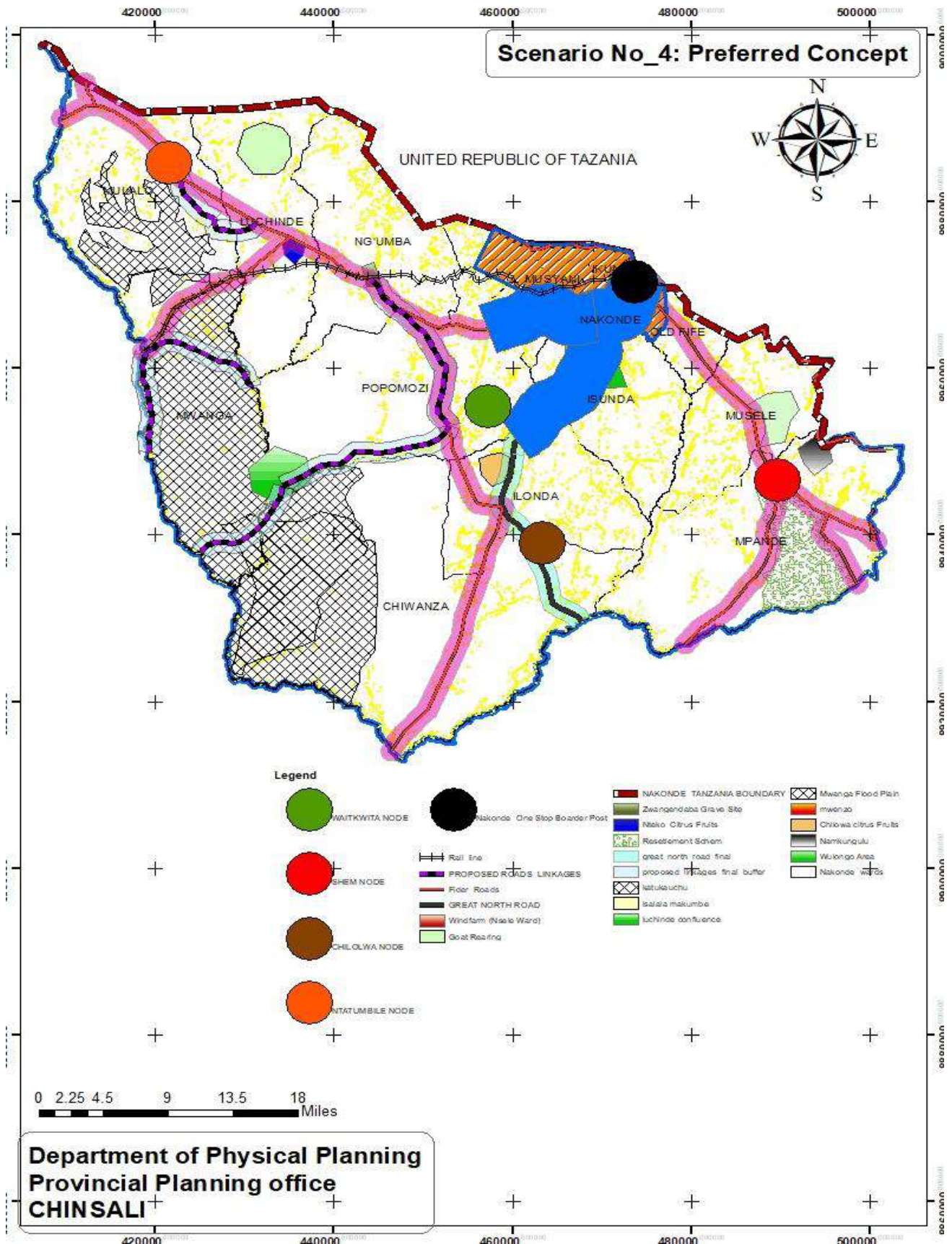


Map 11: Scenario no. 3 - Commercial Trade Corridor

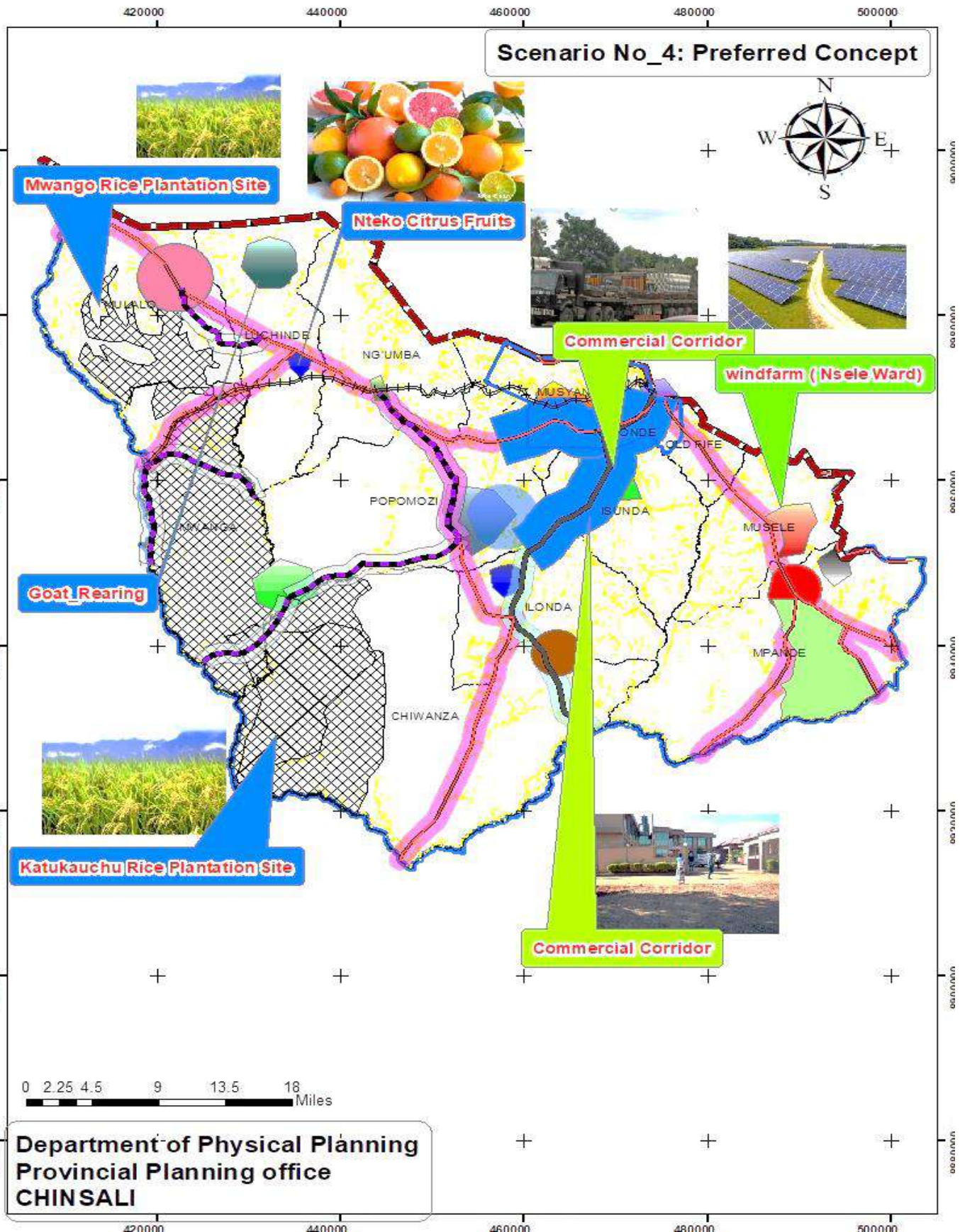
## 5.4 Scenario 4: Preferred Scenario

The Selected scenario is the use Investment areas, growth nodes and road network scenario., In order to achieve the set objectives and development goals set out in the Development framework and the objective of the Muchinga Expo, the District Team in consultation with other stakeholders opted to settle for development scenario that combines all proposals:

- Provision of commercial Corridors will help in inspiring economic growth.
- Opening up of the new proposed roads will result into easy transportation of agriculture products to the market places and further promote business linkages within and outside the district.
- Developing of the growth nodes will assist in the provision of municipal services to the areas in the rural areas and also ensure that the areas are connected to solar power and communication facilities.
- Farming areas and Ewa/ Mweniphanza Resettlement Scheme
- Community Forests
- Cattle Ranching Area
- MFEZ in Mwenzo area
- Solar plants in the growth nodes (Ntatumbila and Shemu)
- Zwangendaba Graveyard and old Fife area which are national monuments and historical sites
- Community forests Salala and Nyambala - The adaptation of Community Forest Management will promote bee keeping, mushroom farming, and controlled charcoal burning that can attract carbon credits which can translate in improved livelihoods.



Map 12: Scenario no. 4 – Preferred Concept



Map 13: Scenario no. 4 – Preferred Concept

## 5.5 PLANNING NEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT

The following sub-sections contain the assessed and estimated planning needs for the major sectors in Nakonde District based on the likely population projections and 2010 planning standards in units and Hectarage wherever applicable. The needs under consideration include both the existing and the estimated ones. The base year used in this regard is 2010, which constitutes the year for determining the existing needs.

**TABLE 24: STANDARDS OF EDUCATION SERVICE PROVISION FOR NAKONDE BY THE YEAR 2022-2032-EDUCATION SECTOR**

Health Facilities	MLGH Standards/Catchments	Popn. Served	No	Plot Size ha	Total No. of Sch. Required	Total No. of Streams Required	Existing No. of Schools	Additional No. sch. Required	Total Site Area
Preschool	0.5ha; with GEP 200pupils/4000 population average 25 pupils/school	4,000	1	0.5	45	NA	29	45	22.5
Primary School	1 stream: 280 pupils (1500 pop): 1.2ha 2 stream: 560 pupils (3000 pop): 1.8ha 3 stream: 840 pupils (5400 pop): 2.4ha 4 stream: 1120 pupils (6000 pop): 3.0ha	6,000	1	3	30	120	66	30	90.0
Day Secondary	4/2 streams (4xGrades 1,2,3; 2xGrades 4,5) for 20,000 pop. Building required when 3-4% of pop = 620-810 pupils with 520 min	20,000	1	5	9	36	17	9	45.0
Boarding Secondary	4/2 streams (4xGrades 1,2,3; 2xGrades 4,5) for 20,000 pop. Building required when 3-4% of pop = 620-810 pupils with 520 min	20,000	1	5	9	36	1	9	45.0
<b>Total (ha)</b>					<b>93</b>				<b>202.5</b>

**Table 25: Standards of service provision for Nakonde by the year 2022- 2032-Health Sector**

Health Facilities	MLGH Standards/Catchments	Population Served	No.	Plot Size ha (Min)	Plot Size ha (Max)	Total No. Required	Existing No. Provided	Additional No. Required	Total Site Area (Min)	Total Site Area (Max)
Urban Health Centres/ Clinics	1 per 30,000 to 50,000 pop. Size is based on 600-800 sq m per 1,000 pop or 1.8 ha- 2.4 ha per 30,000 pop.	30,000	1	1.8	2.4	6	1	5	10.8	14.4
Rural Health Centres	2,500	TBA	1	TBA	TBA	TBA	7	0	TBA	TBA

Urban Health Post	1 per 5,000 pop. Size is based on 600-800 sq m per 1,000 pop or 1.8 ha- 2.4 ha per 30,000 pop.	5,000	1	0.3	0.4	36	2	34	10.8	14.4
District Hospital	TBA	TBA	1	TBA	TBA	1	1	0	TBA	TBA
<b>Total (ha)</b>									<b>21.60</b>	<b>28.80</b>

## 5.6 FUTURE HOUSING NEEDS

Based on the projections of population for the town of Nakonde, it is anticipated that there will be a need for an additional 123,569 plots to be created by the 2035, which would require between 1,273 and 2,657 hectares of residentially zoned land. Within the first five years of the plan period, it will be necessary to create 758 plots with an annual allocation of a minimum of 379 high cost, 284 medium and cost 95 Low-cost plots respectively.

## 5.7 HOUSING NEED FOR NAKONDE TOWN COUNCIL 2022 TO 2032

Plot Description	Description of residential area	Total Of Plots Required 2022 to 2032		
		Total Of Plots Required (Min)	Land Required to Accommodate Plots ha (Min)	Land Required to Accommodate Plots ha (Max)
High Density	Low density	12,357	355.88	666.04
Medium cost	Medium density	9,267	500.45	1,250.21
Low Cost	High Density	3,089	417.04	741.41
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,714</b>	<b>1,273.38</b>	<b>2,657.67</b>

*Table 26: Housing Need - Source: Nakonde IDP Technical Committee Team*

## 5.8 Housing Need for Nakonde Town 2022 to 2026

Plot Description	Description of residential area	Total Of Plots Required 2015 to 2035			
		Total Of Plots Required (Min)	Phasing (No. plots to be allocated annually)	Land Required to Accommodate Plots ha (Min)	Land Required to Accommodate Plots ha (Max)
High Density	Low density	1,894	379	54.54	102.66
Medium cost	Medium density	1,420	284	76.69	191.58
Low Cost	High Density	473	95	63.91	113.62
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,787</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>195.13</b>	<b>407.26</b>

*Table 27: Housing Needs - Source: Nakonde IDP Technical Committee Team*

## 5.9 OTHER AREAS THAT NEED LAND

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS FOR NAKONDE DISTRICT BY 2032				
LAND USE	MLGH STANDARDS/ CATCHMENTS	HECTARAGE OF RESERVED (HA)	LOCATION	COMMENT
Council Cemetery	1Ha/1000(site should be away from residential areas)	4.5	Isunda Ward	Land acquired, but yet to be planned.
Dump Site		5.8	Musyani Ward	
Electricity		1		Expansion of power supply to new planned area in Mwenzu and Ibrahim.
Stadium		3.67	Wulongo	
Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities		2		
Intercity Bus Terminus		0.682	Wulongo	This will require Engagement of the Ministry of Local Government or explore the possibility of a PPP
Airstrip		64.4	Mwenzu	
Open market (Munada)		2	Mukalizi /Mulalo Ward	This will require engaging communities to identify and release land.
Police Post	400m <sup>2</sup> /10,000 Population	0.2	Shemu, Chilolwa, Waitwika and Chiyanga	This will require engaging communities to identify and release land.

**Table 28: Other Land Use Needs - Source: IDP Technical Team 2022**

## PART FOUR: FINANCING THE IDP

The Nakonde IDP will be financed through a multisectoral approach with resources coming from both the public and private sectors: The main sources of funds for the IDP will include but not limited to the following:

### 6.0 Government Allocations Funding

- i) Yellow Book - The Yellow Book provides a comprehensive overview of the government's projected revenue and planned expenditure for a specific period, typically a fiscal year. It outlines how funds will be allocated to different sectors, ministries, departments, and agencies.
- ii) Constituency Development Fund – It is a government-led initiative, that aims to allocate funds specifically for development projects and programs at the constituency level. The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) plays a crucial role in fostering local development, empowering communities, improving infrastructure and services, reducing poverty, promoting economic growth, and advancing equity and social inclusion within constituencies. The enhanced CDF which now stands at K28,300,000 promises a lot in terms of the development agenda.
- iii) Local Government Equalization Fund – The main purpose of the Local Government Equalization Fund is to provide financial support to local governments, particularly those with limited fiscal capacity, to undertake infrastructure development projects and improve service delivery.

### 6.1 Own Source Revenue generated by the Local Authority through Taxes and Levies

Nakonde Town Council collects its revenues as mandated in the LGA No. 2 of 2019. The revenue sources, as tabulated in table 29 below include; Local Taxes, Fees and Charges, Licenses, Trading Permits and Grants from Central Government.

### 6.2 Public Private Partnership Funds from the private Sector

A PPP is a contractual arrangement between a government authority or public sector entity and a private sector company or consortium. It involves a long-term collaboration to provide public infrastructure or services, where the risks, responsibilities, and rewards are shared between the public and private sectors.

### 6.3 Other Alternative Funding Sources

- a) Venture Capital - a type of financing that investors provide to startup companies and small businesses that are believed to have high growth potential.
- b) Municipal Bonds - are debt securities issued by state and local governments, municipalities, or other government entities. They are a way for these entities to raise funds to finance public infrastructure projects, such as schools, hospitals, water treatment facilities, and other public works.
- c) Grants and Subsidies - Grants are non-repayable funds provided by governments, foundations, or other entities to support specific activities or projects. Subsidies on the

other hand are financial assistance provided by governments or organizations to reduce the cost of goods, services, or activities for specific groups or industries.

- d) Loans from Commercial Banks – Loans are a financial arrangement where the bank lends money to institutions/individuals, who agree to repay the loan amount along with interest over a specified period.

## 6.4 Nakonde Town Council Revenue Collection for a Period of Three Years

YEARS DETAILS	2020			2021			2022		
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%
	K	K		K	K		K	K	
Local taxes	49,200	32,246	66	34,710	49,135	109	35,000	10,783	30
Fees and Licenses	29,537,567	16,588,179	56	25,145,266	15,029,884	61	24,434,866	26,331,583.60	108
Levies	248,700	109,567	44	133,000	16,897	27	161,950	59,181.00	37
Permits	345,696	204,768	59	141,362	784,499	704	896,612	863,097.00	96
Charges	222,863	119,521	54	606,673	281,272	46	1,453,143	667,913.80	46
National Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant in Lieu Rates	8703,598	8,703,598	99	8703,598	8,343,426	55	8,703,598	8,074,256.40	93
CDF	66,600	2,715,140	407		460,000	2	460,000	64,360.90	14
Rentals	1,600,000	1,600,00	100	1,600,000	1,602,400	100.5	25,700,000	23,739,910.90	93
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>40,840,224</b>	<b>28,539,019</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>36,430,609</b>	<b>26,633,513</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61,911,169</b>	<b>59,877,087</b>	<b>97</b>

**Table 29: Revenue Collection for the period 2020 - 2022**

The collection efficiency of most of the sources of income for Nakonde in the years 2020 and 2021 was affected by the Corona virus pandemic, as there was a lockdown until the situation normalized, and the political situation as we got to the 2021 polls.

For 2022, the collection efficiency drop on some income sources was due to an overage on the budget estimates that were made.

To rectify this situation, budgets will now be based on an updated data base of customers in The District, so that it is able to perform realistically.

## 6.5 Projected Revenue over the Five-Year Implementation Plan Period

Source of Funds	Implementation Period				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Local Authority Local Revenue	28,579,157	31,437,072.70	34,580,779.97	38,038,857.97	41,842,743.36
CDF	28,300,000	28,583,000	31,441,300	34,585,430	38,043,973
Equalization fund	8,703,598	8,790,633.98	9,669,697.38	10,636,667.12	11,700,333.83
Government Support to line Ministries	12,257,136.00	15,282,850.00	18,311,135.00	21,342,249.00	24,376,494.00
Funds from Cooperating Partners	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA

Public Private Partnership	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Loans	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA

**Table 30: Revenue Projection for the years 2023 to 2027**

## 6.6 Expenditure

The expenditure mechanism for the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) will involve judicious allocation and management of various revenue streams to achieve Nakonde’s development goals. Local Authority Local Revenue, generated from local taxes and fees, will be used to support a broad array of IDP projects/services, aligning with community needs.

The Constituency Development Fund (CDF), earmarked for constituencies, complements local efforts, directing resources to projects in line with the constituency's priorities. Similarly, the Equalization Fund addresses disparities, with expenditures targeting capital projects.

Government support to Line Ministries offers resources for projects aligning with IDP objectives, necessitating cooperation with relevant agencies. Funds from Cooperating Partners, such as donors, extend financial reach, with Nakonde Council identifying compatible projects and complying with partner guidelines.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) enable private sector collaboration, sharing costs and risks to implement IDP projects. Loans, though requiring prudent financial management, can finance capital-intensive endeavors outside other revenue sources.

Efficient expenditure mechanisms involve careful planning, stakeholder collaboration, regulatory adherence, transparent financial management, and ongoing monitoring. This ensures funds are used efficiently, delivering tangible development outcomes over the IDP's five-year horizon.

## 6.7 Summary of Projected Expenditure for Key Programs and Projects

Development Outcome	Implementation Year (in '000)				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
<b>Economic Diversification and Job Creation</b>	11,550	37,612	47,555	50,793	36,430
<b>Human Development</b>	5,261	43,422.7	41,388.63	53,368.66	51,064.11
<b>Environmental Sustainability</b>	75	2,155	2,265	2,305	1,830
<b>Good Governance</b>	1,260	11,020	34,520	63,620	22,920

**Table 31: Summary of Projected Expenditure for Key Programs and Projects**

## 6.8 Strategies for Resource Mobilisation

### 6.8.1 Enhance Economic Activities in the District

The Local Authority has embarked on developing partnerships in fostering Local Economic Development Programs with support from Cooperating Partners. One Partnership is with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) with a project of constructing an ultra-modern market facility in Wulongo area to enhance cross border traders’ activities in the District.

Local Economic Development Programs aim at coming up with strategies aimed at improving capacities for economic development by the local community. Further, the LA is encouraging public private partnership in areas such as agriculture, aqua culture, tourism etc.

### **6.8.2 Resource Mapping**

This will mainly involve conducting a comprehensive assessment of available resources, both financial and non-financial, within the IDP area. This will help identify potential sources of funding and other resources that can be utilized for the IDP.

### **6.8.3 Property Taxes**

Property taxes are a major source of revenue for many municipalities. They can be used to fund a wide range of IDP initiatives, such as infrastructure development, social services, and economic development. The Council has commenced preparation of the valuation roll.

### **6.8.4 Partnership Development**

The Local Authority will continue to build partnerships with government agencies, non-profit organizations, and private sector entities to leverage their resources and expertise. Collaborative efforts can help mobilize additional funding and support for the IDP.

### **6.8.5 Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)**

The Local Authority has continued to explore opportunities for PPPs, where the public and private sectors collaborate to finance and implement development projects. PPPs can provide access to private sector funding and expertise.

### **6.8.6 Grant Applications**

The Local Authority will further consider conducting research and apply for grants from government agencies, international organizations, and foundations that support development initiatives. Grants can provide significant financial support for the IDP. The Council usually budgets and receives grants in lieu of rates from the MLGRD.

### **6.8.7 Capacity Building**

The Local Authority has also planned continued investment in capacity building initiatives to enhance the skills and knowledge of local stakeholders involved in resource mobilization. This will improve their ability to attract funding and effectively manage resources for the IDP.

## **6.9 STRATEGIES FOR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT**

Revenue enhancement strategies for Nakonde Council, like for any local government entity, should focus on optimizing existing revenue sources, exploring new income streams, and improving financial management. Here are some of the specific strategies for revenue enhancement the Council will employ:

a) **Formulation of a Valuation Roll and Property Rates Optimization**

In a bid to improve its revenue streams, The Council has embarked on the formulation of the valuation roll. Furthermore, The Local Authority will conduct periodic reviews and update property assessments to ensure accurate valuations as well as implement regular property revaluations to capture increases in property values. The Local Authority also plans to encourage prompt payment through incentives and discounts for early payments.

b) **Business Licensing and Permits**

The Local Authority will streamline the process for obtaining business licenses and permits through enforcing compliance with licensing regulations and impose penalties for non-compliance. The Local Authority will enhance tiered fee structures based on the type and size of businesses.

c) **Market Municipal Services**

The Council will promote franchising of municipal services such as waste collection and recycling, and environmental services and further explore partnerships with private sector entities to jointly deliver services such as building and running of bus stations/markets and share revenue.

d) **Local Economic Development**

The Council will support local businesses and entrepreneurship to stimulate economic growth in Trade/Commerce and Agriculture through the Constituency Development Fund empowerment funds (grants and soft loans). The Local Authority with stakeholders will also continue devising marketing strategies (Expos/Investment Forums) to attract investments and encourage the establishment of new businesses within The Council's jurisdiction.

e) **Tourism Promotion**

The local authority with relevant stakeholders will develop and promote tourism attractions within Nakonde to increase tourism-related revenue, and invest in infrastructure improvements and marketing campaigns to attract tourists. The District boasts of undeveloped tourist attractions such as the Old fife, Donald Siwale and Zwangendaba graves, and Mwenzo Mission.

f) **User Fees and Charges**

The Council has initiated implementation of an electronic payment systems to enhance fee collections and seal revenue leakages. The authority will periodically review and adjust user fees and charges for services like parking, market fees, billboards, and land sales/building permits. The Council will further consider leasing underutilized or vacant Council-owned land and properties.

g) **Fiscal Transparency and Accountability**

The Local Authority will endeavour to maintain transparent financial reporting practices to build trust with residents and investors, as well as conducting regular financial audits to identify areas for improvement and ensure proper fund utilization.

#### h) **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)**

The Local Authority has commenced and will continue exploring opportunities for PPPs to deliver public services more efficiently and generate revenue, by partnering with private entities to develop and manage infrastructure projects. Authority has already been sought to construct a shopping mall at the current location where the motel and bus station are sitting through a PPP.

#### i) **Local Revenue Mobilization Campaigns**

The Council will launch awareness campaigns to educate residents and businesses about the importance of local revenue collection, and use community engagement and outreach programs to garner support for the purpose of increasing compliance levels.

#### j) **Technology Adoption**

The Council has commenced upgrading financial management systems to improve revenue tracking and collection. The authority further plans to implement online payment platforms to facilitate transactions and reduce administrative costs.

#### k) **Capacity Building**

The Council will continue to invest in training and development for Council staff to enhance their revenue management skills and engage revenue collection professionals to optimize collection processes through partners such USAID Local Impact Governance project.

These strategies should be part of a comprehensive revenue enhancement plan tailored to Nakonde Council's specific needs and circumstances. Regular monitoring, evaluation, and adjustment of these strategies will be crucial to their success in increasing revenue for The Council.

## 6.10 STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) can be a valuable tool for The Council to improve its infrastructure and services for the purposes of enhancing its revenue. Here are some of the strategies The Council will embark on for PPPs:

- a. **Build and operate infrastructure:** The Council will facilitate for partnerships with the private sector to build and operate infrastructure for revenue generation, such as markets, bus stations (in Wulongu), shopping mall and a hotel. This will allow the council to leverage the private sector's expertise and resources to deliver these essential services.
- b. **Provision of Municipal Services:** The Council will partner with the private sector to provide services, such as garbage collection, waste disposal, and waste recycling. This will allow The Council to focus on its core functions and let the private sector deliver these services more efficiently.
- c. **Land Development:** The Council will engage in partnerships with the private sector to develop land, for industrial parks or commercial developments. This will allow The Council to generate revenue and create jobs.

When considering PPPs, The Council will carefully evaluate the risks and benefits of each partnership. The Council will also ensure that the terms of the partnership are fair and equitable to

both parties. By carefully planning and executing PPPs, The Council has the ability to improve its infrastructure and services and achieve its goals.

Here are some additional issues The Council will have to consider when developing PPP strategies for the district:

- a. The Council's goals and priorities.
- b. The private sector's capabilities and expertise.
- c. The risks and benefits of PPPs.
- d. The legal and regulatory environment.
- e. The political environment.

By carefully considering all of these factors, The Council will be able to develop PPP strategies that are likely to be successful.

## 6.11 STRATEGIES FOR INVESTMENT PROMOTION

Promoting investment in The District will involve creating an attractive environment for businesses and investors. Here are strategies for investment promotion The District will undertake:

- a. Create a favorable investment climate by:
  - o Lobbying for a one-stop shop for investors to obtain the necessary permits and licenses.
  - o Streamlining the approval process for new businesses.
  - o Facilitating for tax breaks and other incentives to investors.
  - o Offering land grants to businesses that create jobs.
- b. Target specific industries by:
  - o Developing a marketing plan for each industry (e.g., rice value chain production).
  - o Attending/participating in Expos, trade shows and conferences to promote the Council's investment opportunities.
  - o Partnering with industry associations to attract investment.
- c. Simplify the investment process by:
  - o Creating an online portal for investors to apply for permits and licenses.
  - o Streamlining the application process.
  - o Providing clear and concise information about the investment process.
- d. Promote Nakonde to potential investors by:
  - o Creating a website that highlights the council's investment opportunities.
  - o Producing brochures and other marketing materials.
  - o Participating in trade shows and conferences.
  - o Attending investment summits and forums.
- e. Partner with other organizations by:
  - o Partnering with the private sector to create investment opportunities.
  - o Collaborating with other Councils to promote the region as an investment destination.

By implementing these strategies, the Council is more likely to create a more favorable investment climate and attract investment that will create jobs and boost the local economy.

## 6.12 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Sound financial management is critical for the sustainability and effectiveness of District development. Here are strategies for financial management tailored to the Council's needs:

- a. **Budgetary Discipline:**
  - Developing a realistic annual budget that aligns with the council's strategic priorities.
  - Ensure that the budgeting process is transparent, participatory, and includes input from key stakeholders.
- b. **Revenue Enhancement:**
  - Implement strategies to increase revenue collection, including optimizing property taxes, fees, and charges.
  - Explore new revenue streams, such as property rates, user fees for services and public-private partnerships.
- c. **Expenditure Control:**
  - Monitor and control expenditures to ensure they are within budgeted limits.
  - Implement cost-saving measures, such as bulk purchasing.
- d. **Financial Reporting and Transparency:**
  - Maintain accurate and up-to-date financial records and produce regular financial statements.
  - Make financial information accessible to the public through reports, websites, and public meetings.
- e. **Internal Controls:**
  - Strengthen internal controls to prevent fraud, misappropriation, and financial mismanagement.
  - Implement segregation of duties and clear approval processes.
- f. **Debt Management:**
  - Develop a debt management strategy to prudently handle borrowing for capital projects.
  - Monitor debt levels and debt service obligations to ensure sustainability.
- g. **Cash Flow Management:**
  - Manage cash flow effectively to meet financial obligations, such as payroll and debt service.
  - Implement cash flow forecasting to plan for funding needs.
- h. **Reserve Funds:**
  - Establish and maintain reserve funds for contingencies, emergencies, and capital investments.
  - Contribute to these funds regularly to ensure financial stability.
- i. **Investment Policy:**
  - Develop an investment policy that outlines guidelines for the safe and productive investment of surplus funds.
  - Diversify investments to mitigate risk while optimizing returns.
- j. **Cost-Benefit Analysis:**
  - Conduct cost-benefit analyses for major projects to assess their financial feasibility.
  - Ensure that investments yield positive returns over their lifecycle.
- k. **Performance Metrics:**
  - Define key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure financial performance and monitor progress.
  - Use KPIs to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of financial management.
- l. **Capacity Building:**
  - Continue investment in training and development for finance staff to enhance their skills and keep them updated on best practices.
  - Encourage continuous professional development.

- m. **Audit and Compliance:**
  - Conduct regular internal audits to identify weaknesses and improve financial processes.
  - Ensure compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements.
- n. **Long-Term Financial Sustainability:**
  - Consider the long-term financial sustainability of projects and initiatives, including their ongoing operating and maintenance costs.
  - Avoid overcommitting resources to short-term gains at the expense of long-term financial health.
- o. **Technology Adoption:**
  - Implement modern financial management systems and accounting software for efficiency and accuracy.
  - Enable online payments and electronic record-keeping.
- p. **Contingency Planning:**
  - Develop contingency plans for unforeseen financial crises or emergencies.
  - Identify potential sources of financial support during crises.
- q. **Public Engagement:**
  - Engage with the public and stakeholders to solicit input on budget priorities and financial decisions.
  - Foster a culture of fiscal responsibility and transparency.
- r. **Feedback and Improvement:**
  - Continuously gather feedback from Council members, staff, and the public to identify areas for improvement in financial management.
  - Act on recommendations and lessons learned.

Effective financial management is a continuous process that requires commitment, diligence, and adaptability. By implementing these strategies, the Council will ensure fiscal responsibility, achieve its development objectives, and provide quality services to its community while maintaining long-term financial sustainability.

## 6.13 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Nakonde District requires careful financial planning to ensure its successful implementation. Here are some general recommendations for financing the IDP:

- a. **Diversify Funding Sources:**
  - The Council will endeavor to explore a mix of funding sources, including government grants, donor funding, public-private partnerships, local revenue generation, and loans.
  - Reducing dependence on a single source (border revenue) of funding mitigates financial risks.
- b. **Prioritize Key Projects:**
  - Identify and prioritize projects within the IDP area based on their potential impact and feasibility.
  - Allocate resources to projects that align with the development goals and objectives.
- c. **Cost-Sharing and Partnerships:**
  - Seek opportunities for cost-sharing with other government entities, neighboring Councils, or private sector partners.

- Collaborative funding arrangements can reduce the financial burden on Nakonde Council.
- d. **Grant Applications:**
  - Actively apply for grants and funding opportunities from national and international development agencies, foundations, and NGOs.
  - Develop strong grant proposals and project concepts tailored to the specific needs outlined in the IDP.
- e. **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):**
  - Explore PPPs to finance and implement certain IDP projects, particularly those with revenue-generation potential.
  - Engage the private sector in infrastructure development, service provision, or joint ventures.
- f. **Local Revenue Generation:**
  - Enhance local revenue collection through property taxes, business licenses, and user fees.
  - Invest in improving tax administration and compliance to boost revenue.
- g. **Community Contributions:**
  - Engage the local community in funding and participating in development projects.
  - Encourage voluntary contributions, community labor, and in-kind support.
- h. **Long-Term Planning:**
  - Develop a long-term financial plan that aligns with the IDP's timeline.
  - Ensure that financial resources are available for the entire duration of the plan.
- i. **Financial Management Efficiency:**
  - Improve financial management practices to reduce wastage, minimize inefficiencies, and optimize resource utilization.
  - Conduct regular financial audits and reviews.
- j. **Transparent Budgeting:**
  - Ensure that budgeting processes are transparent, participatory, and well-documented.
  - Engage stakeholders in the budgeting and resource allocation decisions.
- k. **Monitoring and Evaluation:**
  - Establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track the progress of IDP projects.
  - Use performance metrics to assess the impact of investments and make necessary adjustments.
- l. **Sustainability Considerations:**
  - Prioritize sustainable projects that generate long-term benefits and revenue streams.
  - Incorporate environmental and social sustainability into project planning.
- m. **Financial Capacity Building:**
  - Invest in training and capacity building for Council staff responsible for financial management and grant writing.
  - Foster a culture of financial responsibility and accountability.
- n. **Contingency Planning:**
  - Develop contingency plans to address unforeseen financial challenges or economic downturns that may affect IDP financing.
- o. **Public Awareness:**

- Educate the public about the importance of the IDP and its financing needs.
  - Garner support from residents and stakeholders for funding initiatives.
- p. **Regular Review and Adaptation:**
- Continuously review the financing strategies and adapt them as needed based on changing circumstances and plan progress.

Effective financing of the IDP requires a strategic and adaptable approach. District stakeholders implementing the plan will have to regularly assess its financial performance, seek new funding opportunities, and ensure that resources are allocated efficiently to achieve the desired development outcomes.

## 6.14 CONCLUSION

Financing the IDP for the District is a complex task that requires careful consideration of The Council's goals, resources, and risks. The Council will consider a variety of financing strategies, including increasing revenue, reducing expenditure, borrowing money, seeking grants and donations, or partnering with the private sector. The best financing strategy for The Council will depend on its specific circumstances.

The Council will also carefully consider the legal and regulatory environment, as well as the political climate, when developing financing strategies. By carefully considering all of these factors, The Council will be able to develop financing strategies that are most likely to be successful and help it achieve its development goals.

Additional matters that will be employed for the successful financing of the IDP include:

- a. The Council will consider involving all stakeholders in the financing process, such as the community, businesses, and government.
- b. The Council will regularly monitor its finances and make adjustments as needed.
- c. The Council will communicate its financing plans to the public and keep them updated on its progress.

By following the above, The Council will ensure that the financing of the IDP is transparent, accountable, and sustainable.

APPENDICES  
ANNEX 1: ADVERTS – Formulation of Nakonde IDP

FEATURES TIMES OF ZAMBIA, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 2022 9

# Last salute for Gen Nobby Simbeye

**By SAM PHIRI**  
THE last salute for late former Zambia Army Commander General Nobby Simbeye took place yesterday when his casket lay in state in Lusaka.

But his footsteps of excellence among distinguished men in uniform remain indelible to and beyond the borders of Zambia.

General Simbeye was a national and leadership figure who was nationally revered with respect to his country. Gen Nobby Simbeye passed away on August 27, 2022.

It was a day when a dark cloud hung over the city of Lusaka, but the country as a whole, a land of hope and progress, was celebrating the 77th anniversary of its independence.

It was on September 23, 1946, in India, when a baby boy was born in the town of Bangalore to General Nobby Simbeye and Elizabeth Simbeye.

The boy was named Nobby Simbeye Simbeye. Through up with other military officers, Nobby Simbeye was a soldier at a tender age.

He completed school at a small mission, a year after Zambia's independence in 1964. In 1965, Nobby Simbeye joined the Zambia Army as an officer cadet.

In 1963, he was posted to Chikanda Primary School where he taught the likes of John Chibwe and others. His father was a teacher at the school.

He later transferred to Chikanda Primary School where he taught the likes of John Chibwe and others. His father was a teacher at the school.

Things the only black pupil at the time, he could not contain the anger, but the country as a whole, a land of hope and progress, was celebrating the 77th anniversary of its independence.

Consequently, he transferred to Chikanda Boys Secondary in Ndaba. He joined the ranks of the Zambia Army as an officer cadet.

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School of Zambia in India. Upon his return, in October 1976, he was promoted to Major. He was then posted to the Zambia Army as an officer cadet.

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all 17 contingents to undertake the possibility of Zambia being part in UN peacekeeping operations. The troop was accepted and a team of inspectors from New York travelled to Lusaka to inspect equipment and capabilities.

Today, world leaders and the UN in particular have hailed Zambia Army's professionalism and integrity in meeting the UN's mandate of protecting the civilians (CIVIC) in areas where the army is deployed.

During his tenure as Chief of Staff, Gen Simbeye led various operations and appointments. He was then posted to Lusaka as a military training establishment of Zambia (MUTSA).

Things the only black pupil at the time, he could not contain the anger, but the country as a whole, a land of hope and progress, was celebrating the 77th anniversary of its independence.

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**\*GENERAL Simbeye in his younger days.**



**\*SIMBEEYE**

**NAKONDE TOWN COUNCIL**  
**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
PREPARATION OF AN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) FOR NAKONDE DISTRICT

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to section 35 of the Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Act No. 1 of 2015, Nakonde Town Council passed a resolution on 6th month after (27<sup>th</sup> August 2022) General Election, at its 2<sup>nd</sup> Urban Council Meeting held on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2021, resolved to commence the formulation of an Integrated Development Plan.

Henceforth Nakonde Planning Authority in Collaboration with Mbereshi Province Planning Authority will proceed with the preparation of the Nakonde District IDP. The Local Authority will also continue to engage Stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of the IDP.

Kunde is intended

**NAKONDE TOWN COUNCIL**

**Government of the Republic of Zambia**  
**ZAMMSA**

**Invitation for Bids (IFB)**  
IFB No: 32830/2/3/2022

**32830/2/3/2022: TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF DENTAL COMMODITIES.**

- Zambia Medicine and Medical Supplies Agency (ZAMMSA) has received funds to procure Medicines and medical Supplies and intends to apply part of the proceeds to payments under the contract for supply and delivery of Dental Commodities.
- The Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies Agency now invites bids for the supply and delivery of Dental Commodities.
- Bidding will be conducted through the Open National Bidding (ONB) Method of Procurement in the e-GP system as outlined under Section 39(2) of the Public Procurement Act No. 8 of 2020, participation under this Tender is Limited to Citizen Bidders and in the absence of successful citizen bids to local bidders.
- Bidding documents in English are available for purchase at a fee of ZMW 1,000.00 to be paid through the e-GP system.
- Bidders may obtain further information and request clarification from 08:00 hours to 12:00 hours and from 14:00 hours to 15:00 hours on the e-GP system.
- The deadline for clarifications shall be **Friday 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2022 (Ten days)** before bid submission date.
- The bids should be indicated "Tender for the supply and delivery of Dental Commodities" and must be submitted online through the e-GP system on or before **10:00 hours local time on Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2022**. Late bids will be rejected.
- Bids will be opened at **10:30 hours local time online through the e-GP system on Wednesday, 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2022**. All bids must be accompanied by a Bid Securing Declaration.

**Director Procurement**  
**ZAMBIA MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES AGENCY**

# Relationship with tennis will continue – Serena

**NEW YORK** - SERENA Williams is leaving tennis but her love affair with the sport will continue assured the 23-times Grand Slam winner on Monday, after reaching the second round of the US Open which could be her competitive swansong.

Having signalled her intention to retire in a regular article in early August, saying the next year would be her last, Williams has not quite been able to bring herself to any decision about whether she will take her final bow. "I've been pretty vague about it, right," she said. Williams' career has spanned 17 years, with 13 Grand Slam titles and 141 other titles. "I've been pretty vague about it, right," she said. Williams' career has spanned 17 years, with 13 Grand Slam titles and 141 other titles.

When Williams leaves the stage she will not be walking away from the sport she says she grew up loving. "I love the sport and I feel like it's given me an outlet," she said. Williams' career has spanned 17 years, with 13 Grand Slam titles and 141 other titles.



**SERENA Williams of the US, celebrates winning her first round match against Montenegro's Danica Kovinic at the US Open, Flushing Meadows, New York. Pictures by REUTERS/Mike Segal**

"I don't think I've even taken a moment to realize she's retired," she said.

"I understand it, but I don't really appreciate retiring about it."

## Hayler quits Vuelta taking COVID tally to 13 withdrawals

**VUELTA** - THE COVID-19 cases on the Vuelta dominated the news yesterday, as many associations, including the British Cycling Federation, have quit the race after a positive COVID-19 test. The British Cycling Federation has quit the race after a positive COVID-19 test. The British Cycling Federation has quit the race after a positive COVID-19 test.

The spread of the virus through peloton appears to have accelerated, with ten cases detected between Friday and Sunday. On Monday's rest day, Dutch Mathias Norpoth of Movistar and Australian James Fotheringham of Lotto-Soudal quit after positive tests. The virus is still circulating in the peloton, but you have to get past that. It's not just you're not going to race any day. I think that's about the right, but I don't know. I think that's about the right, but I don't know.

## Kitshoff sidesteps Aussie 'gamesmanship' posers

**SYDNEY** - Victoria prep Steven Kitshoff did his best to sidestep questions as to how he would go about winning the World Cup. "I'm going to be a part of it, but I'm not going to be a part of it," he said. "I'm going to be a part of it, but I'm not going to be a part of it," he said.

"I don't think I've even taken a moment to realize she's retired," she said. "I understand it, but I don't really appreciate retiring about it."

"I don't think I've even taken a moment to realize she's retired," she said. "I understand it, but I don't really appreciate retiring about it."

## Memorable season earns Lawrence a debut in 'Africa's Major'

**STP CITY** - THIRDS'ON Lawrence, who this past weekend won the 10th DP World Tour title, will make his debut in the Africa's Major. "I'm going to be a part of it, but I'm not going to be a part of it," he said. "I'm going to be a part of it, but I'm not going to be a part of it," he said.

"I don't think I've even taken a moment to realize she's retired," she said. "I understand it, but I don't really appreciate retiring about it."

"I don't think I've even taken a moment to realize she's retired," she said. "I understand it, but I don't really appreciate retiring about it."

**NDOLA CITY COUNCIL**  
CITY OF NDOLA PLANNING AUTHORITY

**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
IN RELATION TO CHANGE OF LAND USE

An application with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 1 of 2011, Chapter 15:01, for the purpose of changing the use of land from Residential to Light Industry where the developer intends to construct a Block Making Factory on Stand No. 18, 1000001577/181/181/181, Block 10, Hill.

These this application may have significant impacts on the environment, social or otherwise of the adjoining properties, the Public is invited to make comments on the proposed development.

The application may be viewed at City of Ndola City Council, Office of the Public Relations Manager (Room 17, Independence Avenue), and submissions or observations on the application may be made to the Planning Authority without charge. Submissions or observations may be in writing and made within the period of 30 days from the date of this notice being issued.

NDOLA CITY COUNCIL  
31st August 2022  
AG, TOWN CLERK  
City of Ndola Planning Authority  
3274226-1

**NAKONDE TOWN COUNCIL**

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

PREPARATION OF AN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) FOR NAKONDE DISTRICT

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to section 35 of the Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Act No 3 of 2015, NAKONDE Town Council prepared a resolution within 6 months after (12<sup>th</sup> August 2021) General Elections, at its 2<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Council Meeting held on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2021, resolved to commence the formulation of an Integrated Development Plan.

Henceforth Nakonde Planning Authority in Collaboration with Machingira Province Planning Authority will proceed with the preparation of the Nakonde District IDP. The Local Authority will also continue to engage Stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of the IDP.

Kafula is informed

NAKONDE TOWN COUNCIL

Government of the Republic of Zambia

European Union

Contract Title:  
Technical Assistance to an inclusive regulatory environment conducive to business and investment in Zambia

Publication Reference:  
INTPA/LUN/2022/EA-RP/0132

The Government of Zambia intends to award a service contract for Technical Assistance to an inclusive regulatory environment conducive to business and investment in Zambia with financial assistance from the European Development Fund (EDF). The contract notice and additional information about the contract notice are available are published on the supplement to the Official Journal of the EU (TED) and on the Funding & tender opportunities (F&T Portal):

<https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/home>

The deadline for submission of applications is 16:00 Local time on 30/09/2022.

**ANNEX 2: REHABILITATION OF 300 KM OF FEEDER ROADS**

S/N	NAME OF ROAD	KM	WARD
1	Mwenzu – Musanza – Mikuwa		MUSYANI
2	Mwenzu – Mukwela		MUSYANI
3	Musanza - Muzumira		MUSYANI
4	Muzumira - Mikuwa		MUSYANI
5	Linking Mwenzu Rural Health Center and District Hospital via Matipa Village.		MUSYANI
6	Musyani to Chizumbi	5KM	LUCHINDE
7	Mipulya to Ntatumbila	10KM	LUCHINDE
8	Chawa to Chifula	15KM	LUCHINDE
9	Mipulya to Kanyimbo	5KM	LUCHINDE
10	Mushyani to Nalulenga	5KM	LUCHINDE
11	Mipulya to Chankiwe	5KM	LUCHINDE
12	Mukalizi - Mukalamba	23KM	MULALO
13	Mbala Via Chikoti-Pupwa	16km	MULALO
14	Chilundu Rd.	6km	MULALO
15	Ntatumbila - Nalulenga	15km	MULALO
16	Ntolondo – Nsonde		MWANGA
17	Ndanji – Ntolondo		MWANGA
18	Ndanji - Mbala Rd.		MWANGA
19	Kantongo – Kambaku - Chilolwa Rd.		MWANGA
20	Ntembo – Mulizye		ILONDA
21	Mayembe – Chiwale - Chilolwa Rd.		ISUNDA
22	Chilowa - Mupula - Chombo – Mutwilo Rd.		ILONDA
23	Chilolwa - Pampa – Mulizye		ILONDA
24	Chitamba - Chilonga		ILONDA
25	Chilonga – Kantongo		POPOMOZI
26	Chilonga – Nchenga		POPOMOZI
27	Chitamba – Mongoloke		POPOMOZI
28	Chilonga – Kandalala		POPOMOZI
29	GNR - Nchelenje - Vyonga Muwamba Bridge		ISUNDA
30	Stevenson Rd. - Tenga (12.6 km)		IKUMBI
31	Iwula - Chitambi Bridge		ISUNDA
32	Iwula – Ilonda (12Km)		ISUNDA
33	Nchelenje - Nantimbwa - Vilaule (15km)		ISUNDA
34	Ilendela - Matipa (8km)		ILONDA
35	Ilendela School - Iwula School	(5 km)	ILONDA
36	Isasa Rd (8Km – Open up)	(8 km)	LUCHINDE
37	Shem – Ilenga	(13 Km)	MPANDE
38	Kazembe – Mwita	(9 km)	MUSELE
39	Kazembe – Iyala	(8 Km)	MUKULIKA
40	Chitamawe - Kalungu Bridge	(18 km)	MUSELE
41	Mafwa – Chinsambwe	(6 km)	MUSELE
42	Nankungulu		MPANDE
43	Chitambi		MPANDE
44	Mafwa		MUSELE
45	Nyela - Isondwa		MUSELE

### ANNEX 3: CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNICATION TOWERS

S/N	LOCATION		WARD
1	Chawa Village		MUSYANI
2	Uzinji Village	1	MULALO
3	Kanyimbo Village	1	MULALO
4	Chisimbwa Village		MPANDE
5	Musyani Village		LUCHINDE
6	Ilendela Sch		ISUNDA
7	Iwula Sch		ISUNDA
8	Ntatumbila	1	MULALO
9	Chikoti	1	MULALO

### ANNEX 4: SOLAR PANEL INSTALLATION

S/N	FACILITY		WARD
1	Chawa school		LUCHINDE
2	Uzinji school		LUCHINDE
3	Kanyimbo school		LUCHINDE
4	Chisimbwa school		LUCHINDE
5	Musyani school		LUCHINDE
6	Nalulenga		LUCHINDE
7	Isansa		LUCHINDE
8	Mipulya School		LUCHINDE
9	Vyonga school		ISUNDA
10	Kapokolo school		ISUNDA
11	Ntatumbila		MULALO
12	Chikoti		MULALO

### ANNEX 5: UPGRADE A TOTAL OF 27 KM OF TOWNSHIP ROADS TO BITUMINOUS STANDARDS

S/N	NAME OF ROAD	KMs	WARD
1	Stevenson Bridge - Old Nakonde Rd (3.9 km)		NAKONDE CENTRAL
2	Madwa off Stevenson Rd - Nakonde District Hospital (6.4 km)		NAKONDE CENTRAL
3	Bridge Hospital - Madwa		NAKONDE CENTRAL
4	District Hospital to Mwenzo (6.7km)		MUSYANI
5	District Hospital Bridge - Mwenzo		MUSYANI
6	Madwa Bridge		NAKONDE CENTRAL
7	Muzabwela - Madwa Bridge		NAKONDE CENTRAL
8	Mukoma - Madwa Bridge		NAKONDE CENTRAL
9	Muzabwela - Geska - Stevenson Rd. (3.2km)		NAKONDE CENTRAL
10	Lalela School – Madwa - Stevenson Rd (3.1km)		NAKONDE CENTRAL
11	Chimuzombo - Police Rd. (1.2km)		NAKONDE CENTRAL
12	July - GNR. (1.6km)		NAKONDE CENTRAL
13	Police Station - Comfort - GNR (3.7km)		NAKONDE CENTRAL
14	ZESCO Market - GNR (1.6km)		NAKONDE CENTRAL
15	ZESCO Station down Mukoma (3.9 km)		NAKONDE CENTRAL
16	Rambo Shops - Eagle - Nakonde Council (2.7km)		NAKONDE CENTRAL
17	MPUMBA Mukumbe - Iyumba (20km)		MUKULIKA
18	Yolo to Mwaka Mungoma - Isuku		IKUMBI

19	Stevenson – Yolo		NAKONDE CENTRAL
20	Ntindi Rd		IKUMBI
21	Kadansa - Yolo (bridge)		IKUMBI
22	Black mamba - Chachacha – Tolatola		NAKONDE CENTRAL
23	All Chiyanga Rds.		IKUMBI
24	Maloni		IKUMBI
25	Stephenson - New Kanyala (10km)		NAKONDE CENTRAL
26	Ibrahim - Customs Compound - Namwai (16 Km)		OLD FIFE
27	Namwai - Kantopwezi (8km)		OLD FIFE
28	Wanabees - Katozi (4km)		OLD FIFE
29	Katozi Area / Village Road Network (20km)		OLD FIFE
30	Ilendela – Iwula (5km)		ISUNDA
31	Ilendela – Matipa (8km)		ISUNDA
32	Iwula – Ilonda (12km)		ISUNDA

## ANNEX 6: CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES

S/N	NAME OF BRIDGE	DISTANCE	WARD
1	Namwai - Kantopwezi (2 Bridges)		OLD FIFE
2	Wanabees - Katozi (1 Bridge)		OLD FIFE
3	Chipoma Bridge		MWANGA
4	Mwenzu-District Hospital		MUSYANI
5	Musesengoma to Mbala Road via New Secondary Sch		MUSYANI
6	Malinga to musyani		LUCHINDE
7	Nalupata Bridge to isasa village		LUCHINDE
8	Ninga Bridge to Mipulya		LUCHINDE
9	Michembo Bridge		LUCHINDE
10	Lusindo to Chawa		LUCHINDE
13	Stevenson Bridge		NAKONDE CENTRAL
14	District Hospital - Mwenzu Bridge		MUSYANI
15	Muzabwela- Madwa Bridge		N NAKONDE CENTRAL
16	Madwa Bridge		NAKONDE CENTRAL
17	Namaipo Bridge		MULALO
18	Ikomba Bridge		MULALO
19	Old Nakonde Bridge		NAKONDE CENTRAL
20	Iwula - Chitambi (3 Bridges)		ISUNDA
21	Nantimbwa (Bridge)		ISUNDA
22	Nachisenga Bridge		ISUNDA
23	Musunche Bridge		ISUNDA
24	Itopola Bridge		ISUNDA
25	Itukutu Bridge		ISUNDA
26	Wulongo Bridge		ISUNDA

27	Mikuwa C1 Bridge	25km	MUSYANI
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## ANNEX 7: INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

S/N	TARGETED AREA FOR INSTALLATION	WARD
1	Extension line from Mwenzu to Musanza and Mikuwa Schools	MUSYANI
2	Mwenzu to Nega school	MUSYANI
3	Musanza	MUSYANI
4	Mikuwa	MUSYANI
5	Nega	MUSYANI
6	Muzumira	MUSYANI
7	Musanza to Muzumira	MUSYANI
8	Mwanga School	MWANGA
9	Ndingindi Health Center - Kamwambe UCI	CHIWANZA
10	Katukauchu	CHIWANZA
11	Chanka	MUKULIKA
12	Mukumbe	MUKULIKA
13	Musundano	MUKULIKA
14	Musani	MUKULIKA
15	Mpumba School	MUKULIKA
16	Yolo Village	IKUMBI
17	Ilola - Matuwi	NG'UMBA
18	Cilombelo Movu Mutowe	NG'UMBA
19	Katete	NG'UMBA
20	Nachipeta - Yalamanga	NG'UMBA
21	Mutowe - Zyozyo	NG'UMBA
22	Namulinda Tewele	NG'UMBA
23	Ilendela	ILONDA
24	Mbita	MULALO
25	Chokoti	MULALO
26	Ikomba Area	MULALO
27	Mukalamba Area	MULALO
28	Mukalizi Area	MULALO
30	Wulongo	MULALO
31	Iwula	ISUNDA
32	Vyonga	ISUNDA
33	Kapokolo	ISUNDA
34	Kaombwe	MUSELE
35	Mbuko	MUSELE
36	Chitambi	MUSELE
37	Mafwa	MUSELE
38	Kaombwe	MUSELE
39	Nyela	MUSELE
40	Chamba	MUSELE

41	Mbukwa	MUSELE
42	Isondwa	MUSELE
43	Ilendela	ILONDA
45	Iwula	ISUNDA
46	Wulonga	ISUNDA
47	New Nakonde Secondary Boarding school	ISUNDA

**ANNEX 8: CONSTRUCTION OF CLASSROOM BLOCKS (CRBS) IN THE 15 WARDS OF THE DISTRICT**

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	WARD
1	Sukwa	MUSYANI
2	Mwenzu Sec School (Expansion)	MUSYANI
3	Mikuwa	MUSYANI
4	Tenga	MUSYANI
5	Muzumira Primary sch	MUSYANI
6	Matipa Primary Sch	MUSYANI
7	Musyani secondary	MUSYANI
8	Ntatumbila Pri/Sec	MULALO
9	Mukalamba	MULALO
10	Mukalizi Basic	MULALO
11	Itikita	MULALO
12	Mbita P Sch	MULALO
13	Chikoti	MULALO
14	Ikomba	MULALO
15	Chikoti	MULALO
16	Kantongo Sec.	ILONDA
17	Chilolwa Sec.	ILONDA
18	Nchenga Primary Sch.	POPOMOZI
19	Upukwe Primary Sch	POPOMOZI
20	Kandalala	POPOMOZI
21	Chitamba	POPOMOZI
22	Kawele	POPOMOZI
21	Waitwika Pri/Sec	POPOMOZI
22	Musyani 1X3 CRB	LUCHINDE
23	Kanyimbo 1X3 CRB	LUCHINDE
24	Nalulenga 1X3 CRB	LUCHINDE
25	Chisimbwa 1X3 CRB	LUCHINDE
26	Isansa 1X3 CRB	LUCHINDE
27	Nakonde Primary 1x2 for Special Needs	NAKONDE CENTRAL
28	Madwa Sec	NAKONDE CENTRAL
29	Mulenda Comm	NAKONDE CENTRAL
30	Muli Comm	NAKONDE CENTRAL
31	Nakonde Pri/Sec 1 X3	NAKONDE CENTRAL
32	Kamwambe Pri	CHIWANZA
33	Ndingindi Pri/Sec	CHIWANZA
34	Katukauchu Sec & Nachisanga Pri	CHIWANZA
35	Kamiminusi Pri & Chapanya Pri	CHIWANZA
36	Mwendakusu Primary Sch	CHIWANZA
37	Nakasangati Primary Sch	CHIWANZA
38	Chanka Sec	MUKULIKA
39	Mpumba Pri	MUKULIKA
40	Fuchi Comm. Sch	MUKULIKA



41	Musundano Primary Sch	MUKULIKA
42	Maloni Primary Sch	IKUMBI
43	Ntindi Sec	IKUMBI
44	Yolo Sec	IKUMBI
45	Chiyanga Primary Sch	NAKONDE CENTRAL
46	Maloni Community Sch	IKUMBI
47	Ikawa Pri/Sec	OLD FIFE
48	Katozi Pri/Sec	OLD FIFE
49	Nakawale Primary Sch	OLD FIFE
50	Kapwila Comm	NGU'MBA
51	Nteko Pri/Sec	NGU'MBA
52	Katete Comm	NGU'MBA
53	Ilola Primary Sch	NGU'MBA
54	Vyonga Primary Sch	ISUNDA
55	Kapokolo Primary Sch	ISUNDA
56	Iwula Primary Sch	ISUNDA
57	Ntembo	ILONDA
58	Ilendela Primary Sch	ILONDA
59	Wulongo Primary Sch	ISUNDA
60	Nakonde Boarding Sec	ISUNDA
61	Miwanga	MPANDE
60	Chinsambwe Primary Sch	MPANDE
61	Twanche Comm	ISUNDA
62	Ituntu Comm	MPANDE
63	Chitamawe Primary Sch	MPANDE
64	Twanche Comm	MPANDE
65	Shem Pri/Sec	MPANDE
66	Kazembe Primary Sch	MPANDE
67	Ituntu Community Sch	MPANDE
68	Mutachi	MPANDE
69	Mafwa	MUSELE
70	Isondwa Primary Sch	MUSELE
71	Kaombwe	MUSELE
72	Izongolo	MUSELE
73	Nyela Primary Sch	MUSELE
74	Nankungulu Primary Sch	MUSELE
75	Kapokolo Primary Sch	ISUNDA
76	Ilendela Primary Sch	ISUNDA
77	Wulongo Primary Sch	ISUNDA
78	New Nakonde Boarding School	ISUNDA
79	Iwula Primary Sch	ISUNDA
80	New Nakonde Boarding School	ISUNDA
81	Early childhood Community School	NTEMBO VILLAGE

## ANNEX 9: REHABILITATION OF CLASS ROOM BLOCK (CRB) IN ALL THE 15 WARDS IN THE DISTRICT

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	DISTANCE	WARD
1	Chawa School		LUCHINDE
2	Mipulya School		LUCHINDE
3	Nalulenga School		LUCHINDE
4	Musyani School		LUCHINDE
5	Uzinji School		LUCHINDE
6	Nakonde Primary School		NAKONDE CENTRAL
7	Madwa Primary School		NAKONDE CENTRAL

8	Vyonga Primary School		ISUNDA
9	Iwula Primary School		ISUNDA
10	Ilendela Primary School		ISUNDA
11	Wulongo Primary School		ISUNDA
12	Mukalize Primary School		MULALO
13	Ntatumbila Primary School		MULALO
14	Mbita Primary School		MULALO

**ANNEX 10: CONSTRUCTION OF NEW STAFF HOUSE IN ALL THE 15 WARDS IN THE DISTRICT**

S/N	FACILITY	NUMBER	WARD
1	Chawa School	3	LUCHINDE
2	Mipulya School	4	LUCHINDE
3	Nalulenga School	2	LUCHINDE
4	Musyani School	4	LUCHINDE
5	Uzinji School	4	LUCHINDE
6	Kanyimbo School	4	LUCHINDE
7	Chisimbwa Comm. School	2	LUCHINDE
8	Nakonde Primary School		NAKONDE CENTRAL
9	Vyonga Primary School		ISUNDA
10	Kapokolo Primary School		ISUNDA
11	Iwula Primary School		ISUNDA
12	Ilendela Primary School		ISUNDA
13	Wulongo Primary School		ISUNDA
10	Staff Houses (Iwula Health Post)		ISUNDA
11	Staff Houses (Agri; Iwula Zone)		ISUNDA
12	Staff Houses (Agri; Ilendela Zone)		ISUNDA
13	Staff Houses (Ilendela Health Post)		ISUNDA
14	Staff Houses (Iwula Health Post)		ISUNDA
15	Staff Houses (Agri; Iwula Zone)		ISUNDA
16	Staff Houses (Agri; Ilendela Zone)		ISUNDA
17	Staff Houses (Ilendela Health Post)		ISUNDA
18	Staff House Police (Ntatumbila)	6	MULALO
15	Staff House - Education	20	MULALO
16	Staff Houses - Health	15	Various Wards

**ANNEX 11: CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH POST AND MATERNITY ANNEXES IN THE 15 WARDS OF THE DISTRICT**

S/N	NAME OF FACILITY	DISTANCE	WARD
1	Mikuwa Health post	15 km	MUSYANI
2	Nega Health Post		MUSYANI
3	Maternity Wing		LUCHINDE
4	Musyani		LUCHINDE
5	Uzinji		LUCHINDE
6	Madwa Health Post		NAKONDE CENTRAL
7	Muzabwela Univseral Child (UCI)		NAKONDE CENTRAL
8	Muli Universal Child Immunisation (UCI)		NAKONDE CENTRAL
9	Mini Hospital in - Shem		MPANDE
10	Mini Hospital- Ntatumbila		MULALO
11	Mini Hospital – Chilolwa		ILONDA
12	Maternity Wing (Iwula)		ISUNDA

13	UCI (Vyonga)		ISUNDA
14	Health post (Ilendela Sch)		ISUNDA
15	UCI (Isasa Village)		ISUNDA
16	UCI (Ntantimbwa Village)		ISUNDA
17	UCI (kapokolo Village)		ISUNDA
18	UCI (Ntembo Village)		ISUNDA
19	Health post –Mbita		MULALO
20	Maternity Annex - Mukalizi		MULALO

**ANNEX 12: CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE POST**

S/N	NAME	DISTANCE	WARD
1	Completion of Police post in Mwenzo		MUSYANI
2	Uzinji Village		LUCHINDE
3	Chisimbwa		LUCHINDE
4	Kanyimbo Village		LUCHINDE
5	Madwa Police Post		NAKONDE CENTRAL
6	Sub C Police Station - Wulongo		Nakonde Central
7	Nakonde local Court - Old Nakonde		NAKONDE CENTAL
8	Ilendela Police Post		ISUNDA
9	Iwula Police Post		ISUNDA

**ANNEX 13: HAND PUMP EQUIPPED WATER POINTS WITH MECHANIZED SOLAR POWERED**

S/N	LOCATION	NUMBER	WARD
1	Nchenga Health Post		POPOMOZI
2	Madwa	2	NAKONDE CENTRAL
3	Muli	2	NAKONDE CENTRAL
4	Mulenda	2	NAKONDE CENTRAL
5	Mukoma		NAKONDE CENTRAL
6	Muzabwela		NAKONDE CENTRAL
7	Mwakwanda		
8	Luswepo		
9	Mukumbe Pri.		MUKUMBE
10	Mpumba Pri		MUKULIKA
11	Chanka Clinic		MUKULIKA
12	Maloni		IKUMBI
13	Ntindi		IKUMBI
14	Chiyanga		IKUMBI
15	Mukuti Village		OLD FIFE
16	Katozi		OLD FIFE
17	Chimuzombo		OLD FIFE
18	Ibrahim		OLD FIFE
19	Ntatumbila	2	MULALO
20	Kwacha Section Misala Section	1	MULALO
21	Namiwanga	1	MULALO
22	Lwambo Section	1	MULALO
23	Kaundime	1	MULALO
24	Mpanda	1	MULALO



25	Miwanga	1	MULALO
26	Mbita	1	MULALO
27	Pumwa	1	MULALO
28	Kasongwa	1	MULALO
29	Mukalamba	1	MULALO
30	Mukalizi	1	MULALO
31	Itikita	1	MULALO
32	Mukalizi	1	MULALO
33	Izuwa	1	MULALO
34	Ntengu Section	1	MULALO
35	Nakatendo	1	MULALO
36	Ikomba Sch	1	MULALO
37	Chikoti	1	MULALO
38	Maloni		IKUMBI
39	Vyonga Sch		ISUNDA
40	Kapokolo Sch		ISUNDA
41	Iwula		ISUNDA
42	Ilendela		ISUNDA
43	Wulongo		ISUNDA
44	Nakonde Boarding Sec		ISUNDA
45	Shem		MPANDE
46	Kazembe		MUSELE
47	Chitamawe		MPANDE
48	Miwanga		MPANDE
49	Ituntu		MPANDE
50	Chinsambwe		MPANDE
51	Iyala		MPANDE
52	Mwita		MPANDE
53	Twanche		MPANDE
54	Vyonga		ISUNDA
55	Kapokolo		ISUNDA
56	Iwula		ISUNDA
57	Ilendela		ISUNDA
58	Wulongo		ISUNDA
59	New Nakonde Boarding Sch		ISUNDA
60	Ntatumbila Health Post		MULALO
61	Mukalizi Health Post		MULALO
62	Ikomba Primary Sch		MULALO

## ANNEX 14: CONSTRUCTION OF MORDEN FLUSHABLE ABLUTION BLOCKS IN ALL THE SCHOOL IN 15 WARDS

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	NUMBER	WARD
1	Chawa School	4	LUCHINDE
2	Mipulya school	4	LUCHINDE
3	Nalulenga school	6	LUCHINDE
4	Musyani school	4	LUCHINDE
5	Uzinji School	6	LUCHINDE
6	Kanyimbo School	5	LUCHINDE
7	Chisimbwa com School	4	LUCHINDE
8	Isansa		ISUNDA

9	Nakonde Primary	1	NAKONDE CENTRAL
10	Nakonde Secondary	1	NAKONDE CENTRAL
11	Madwa primary/Sec		NAKONDE CENTRAL
12	Chimuzombo Market		NAKONDE CENTRAL
13	Old Nakonde Market		NAKONDE CENTRAL
14	Mulenda Comm Sch		Nakonde Central
15	Muli Comm Sch		Nakonde Central
16	Wulongo		ISUNDA
17	Ilendela		ISUNDA
18	Vyonga Pri School		ISUNDA
19	Iwula Pri School		ISUNDA
20	Ilendela Pri School		ISUNDA
21	Kapokolo Primary School		ISUNDA
22	UCI health post (Vyonga)		ISUNDA
19	Health post (Ilendela Sch)		ISUNDA
20	Ntatumbila Health Post		MULALO
21	Mukalizi Health Post		MULALO
22	Ikomba Primary School		MULALO

#### ANNEX 15: CONSTRUCTION OF MARKETS

S/N	LOCATION	NUMBER	WARD
1	Chawa Village		LUCHINDE
2	Mipulya Village		LUCHINDE
3	Musyani Village		LUCHINDE
4	Uzinji Village		LUCHINDE
5	Chisimbwa Village		LUCHINDE
6	Wulongo		ISUNDA
7	Ilendela		ISUNDA

#### ANNEX 16: CONSTRUCTION OF DIP TANKS

S/N	LOCATION	NUMBER	WARD
1	Chawa Villages		LUCHINDE
2	Isansa Village		LUCHINDE

#### ANNEX 17: CONSTRUCTION OF SKILLS CENTRES, RECREATION CENTERS & INDUSTRIES

S/N	PROJECT	NUMBER	WARD
1	Construction of Stadium		Musyani
2	Establishment of Industrial Yard		Musyani
3	Golf Ground		Musyani
4	Construction of Recreation Centre		Nakonde Central
5	Construction of Skills Trade Centre		Nakonde Central
6	Construction of Inland Bus Station		Nakonde Central

## **Nakonde District Integrated Development Plan (2023 - 2033)**

**Introducing the Nakonde Integrated Development Plan (IDP) - a Visionary roadmap spanning from 2023 to 2033, dedicated to transforming Nakonde into a thriving international trade hub by 2033.**

**Envisioned with the goal of prosperity at its core, this comprehensive plan is poised to leverage Nakonde's strategic location as the gateway to East Africa, and its untapped potential transforming it into a vital transit center and pivotal player for national and regional commerce.**

**Through strategic investments in infrastructure, streamlined trade processes, and economic diversification, the Nakonde IDP aims to unlock fresh opportunities, nurture sustainable growth, and enhance the quality of life for its residents.**

**Grounded in a commitment to innovation, collaboration, and inclusive progress, the Nakonde IDP charts a course towards a prosperous future where Nakonde shines as a symbol of economic vitality within the nation and beyond.**