



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA  
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



**ISOKA DISTRICT INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
(2023-2033)  
NOVEMBER, 2023**



# ISOKA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

ISOKA TOWN COUNCIL

P.O Box 440010

Isoka - Zambia


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The development of this Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Isoka 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.

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## Foreword



The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Isoka District is an important policy document that will provide the developmental framework for the district from 2023 to 2033 mainly with a view to implement of developmental programmes outlined in Volume 1 of the 8NDP through the District Implementation Plan at the district level.

The initiation of the IDP process has been necessitated in accordance with Section 35 of the Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Act No. 3 of 2015 which stipulates that within six months of its election, a Local Authority must adopt or review an existing IDP or initiate the process for the preparation of the IDP where it does not exist.

In the line with government's decentralization agenda, this document will streamline efforts of various players in development by prudently managing of resources such as the Constituency Development Funds as Ward Development Committees will be using the IDP to address various developmental issues in their respective wards.

As we move forward, the implementation of programmes and resource mobilization and allocation will be guided by the IDP. Therefore, this document ensure that Government institutions, the private sector, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Development Partners in Isoka District collaborate efforts in providing development without duplicating resources.

I am wishing you all the best as you implement programmes and activities as re-aligned and prioritized in the Integrated Development Plan for Isoka District 2023 – 2033.

**Arredy Silwimba  
Council Chairperson  
ISOKA TOWN COUNCIL**

## Acknowledgements



The preparation process of the IDP has been well aligned to the 8NDP through the combined efforts of various stakeholders among them being Government, the private sector, civil society organizations, Cooperating Partners such as USAID through the Local Impact Governance Project and other interest groups. Special thanks goes to His Excellency Mr. Hakainde Hichilema, the President, of Republic of Zambia for his stewardship throughout the process of coming up with this document as he has placed emphasis on coordinated development through such policy documents.

The IDP was formulated premised on district Vision that reads: ***“A resilient productive agrarian district by the year 2050”***.

This implies that Isoka District will mainly be anchored on agriculture as the economic base of the district. This is because the district has been the highest producer of maize in Muchinga Province due to its favourable soil and climatic conditions.

The District Administration for Isoka recognizes and appreciates the valuable contribution from stakeholders during the consultative process. Special gratitude goes to the Isoka Town Council and the entire IDP team for their valuable contributions during the formulation process.

Finally, I wish to thank the Provincial planner and the Team who were key providing backstopping during the whole process. Let me also thank the 14 wards through their Ward Development Committees, the District Development Coordinating Committee, the line Ministries and other stakeholders for their valuable expertise.

Jairo Simbeye  
District Commissioner  
ISOKA DISTRICT

## Executive Summary



The Isoka District Integrated Development Plan 2023 – 2033 has outlined the Local Authority’s pivotal role facilitating socio-economic development of the district. It cannot be overemphasised that this has been done by aligning all programmes, projects and activities to government’s development agenda through the Eighth National Development Plan 2022 – 2026 and the long term vision in the Vision 2030 policy document. It is worth noting that the ultimate goal is to ensure that people have a sustainable life without compromising that of our future generation.

We are hopeful that Isoka District will develop sustainably as outlined in the document as it is strategically positioned geographically near Tunduma Border and Kanyala Border.

Local government is the sphere of government closest to the people; this is where the need for service delivery is both visible and immediately expected by the citizens. It is therefore important that if we are to address the challenges facing our society, we must assist in creating an enabling environment wherein local government is able to deliver on its mandate. It is with pleasure that we table the Isoka IDP which is principal planning instrument at district level sets priorities for the next ten years.

Finally, to realize relevance, the IDP was not formulated in isolation with global and national plans considering buzz goals spearheaded in the sustainable development goals (SDGs),

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Vision 2030 and Eighth National Development plan respectively. To that fact, we hope that the achievements of the IDP will be directly related to Strategic Development Areas i.e.: Economic Transformation and Job Creation; Human and Social Development; Environmental Sustainability and Conducive Governance Environment. It is hoped that the involvement of key stakeholders in the District will result in partnership-building, information-sharing and networking in the provision of public services for the next ten years from 2023-2033.

Brian Musonda  
**Council Secretary**  
**ISOKA TOWN COUNCIL**

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## Acronyms

CDF	Constituency Development Funds
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LAP	Local Area Plan
LED	Local Economic Development
LGEF	Local Government Equalization Fund
MFEZ	Multi Facility Economic Zone
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
OSR	Own Source Revenue
PSIR	Planning Surveys and Issues Report
URP	Urban and Regional Planning
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WDF	Ward Development Fund
ZAMSTAT	Zambia Statistical Agency
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency



## PART ONE - INTRODUCTION

### INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

#### 1.0 Background

The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 under Section nineteen (19) under Part Three stipulates that a Planning Authority shall prepare an Integrated Development Plan for its area. This implies that it is a legislative requirement for all Local Authorities in Zambia to formulate an Integrated Development Plans (IDP) as it is the principal strategic planning instrument which gives an overall framework for development within the IDP area which will guide and inform planning (i.e. socio-economic and spatial planning), budgeting, management and decision-making in the IDP area by all levels of government and by all actors.

The IDP has the legal status to supersede all other existing plans that guide development in a district as it is linked to the National Development Plan in this case the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP). Furthermore, the IDP will guide development planning and management for a period of ten (10) years subjected to review every five (5) years.

The planning survey and issues report provides a comprehensive examination of the planning issues in the IDP area. This will be done through a systematic process comprising review of data and information obtained from public consultations as well as desk reviews. Furthermore, empirical data, spatial data, plans, policies, strategies and laws that might determine the successful preparation and implementation of the IDP are highlighted and possible mitigation measures impediments are incorporated in the document.

#### 1.1 Methodology

The methodology used for collecting data and formulating the Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR) for the IDP Area is as stipulated in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 under Section seventeen (17) and through the Integrated Development Plan Guidelines of 2019.

The steps for formulating the Planning Issues and Survey Report include: Review of existing plans, policies and strategies; Review of empirical and spatial data for sectors and cross cutting thematic areas; Demographic analysis; Population projections; Consultation with stakeholder organizations; Community consultations; Collection of missing spatial data and new data; Assessment of future demand for services; Assessment of the quality of service provision; Spatial Analysis; Cross cutting analysis - Climate Change vulnerability assessment; and Drafting of the PSIR.

The main sources of data from the communities were the Ward Development Communities (WDCs), District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs), Traditional leaders, sector ministries, Isoka Chamber of Commerce (Business Association) as well as Civil Society Organizations.

## 1.2 Overview of the Integrated Development Plan Area (Location)

The Isoka IDP shall encompass the entire district which is the district boundary. Isoka is one of the eight (8) districts found in Muchinga Province of Zambia. Isoka is located at the far Eastern corner of the country between longitude 32° 29' 0" and 33° 50' 0" East and latitude 9° 45' 0" and 10° 49' 2" South. It covers an area of 4,665.91km<sup>2</sup> (466,591 Hectares) of which approximately 0.1 percent accounts for land under leasehold tenure while 99.9 percent is under customary tenure. The district shares international boundaries in the East with Malawi and also shares its administrative district boundary in the North with Nakonde, in the South with Chinsali and East with Mafinga and in the South-East with Chama District of Eastern Province. Isoka District is approximately 950km from Lusaka the Capital of Zambia, about 106 Km from Chinsali the Provincial headquarters and slightly over 110km from the nearest Tanzanian town of Tunduma.

### Location of the IDP Area

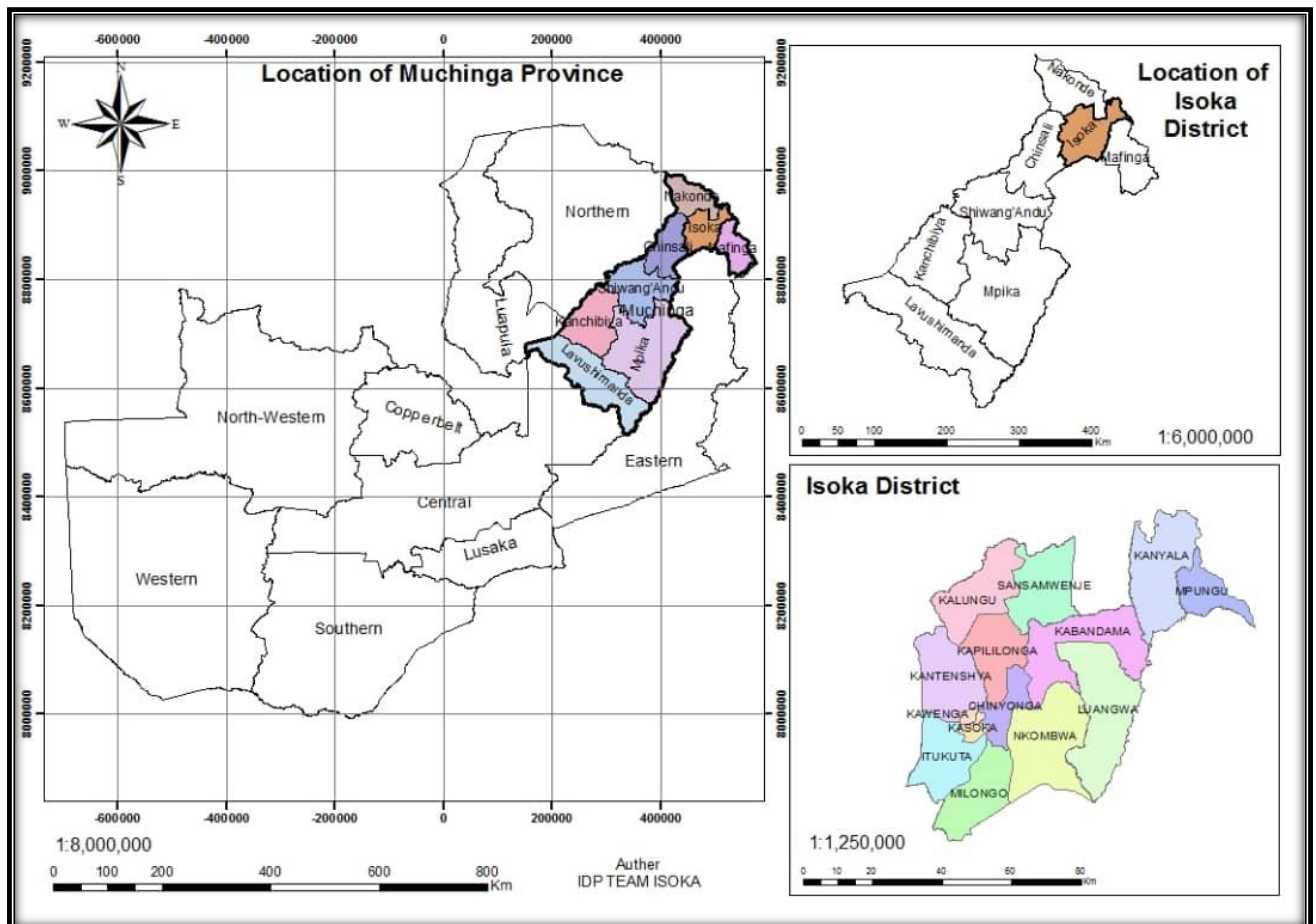


Figure 1: Location of IDP Area (IDP Team, 2022)

## 1.3 Climate

Isoka District lies mostly in the high rainfall region (Agro-Ecological Zone Region III) of Zambia with average annual rainfall of up to 800mm to 1100mm. The district

receives an average of 1092mm of seasonal rainfall which is favourable for agricultural activities. The rainy season begins in November and ends in April. According to Metrological Department- Isoka and World Weather Online 2020, from 2009 to 2020 the average range of seasonal rainfall has been between 883mm to 974mm with rainy days ranging between 64 and 85. The reduced rainfall pattern that the district received between 2009 and 2020 was mainly due to human activities such as agriculture and deforestation which is mainly carried out in Kapililonga, Luangwa, Kasoka, Nkombwa, Itukuta, Sansamwenje and Kalungu wards. Furthermore, the rainfall pattern has been affected by the prevailing winds which are generally south - easterly. Temperature ranges from 6.5°C in the coolest month of July to 35.9°C in the hottest month of October/November. Most of the floods are experienced in Luangwa ward which lies in the valley of the Luangwa River while flash floods occur in some parts of district.

#### 1.4 Relief and Drainage System (Hydrology, Soils and Topography)

The District is mainly mountainous and is divided into three geographical zones namely: the Luangwa Valley; Hilly and flat land; and the plateau East of Muchinga Escarpment. Isoka District is at an altitude of 1450 meters above sea level. The soils are derived from complex plateau rocks and range from red, sandy loamy to sand clay loamy whilst the Luangwa valley basin is rich in alluvial soils.

The Luangwa River is the biggest river in the district but in recent years from 2010 there has been a noticeable reduction in the width and water discharge due to the occurrence of siltation and sedimentation caused by human activities such cultivation and growing of crops along the river. There are other perennial rivers like Kalungu, Songole, Nansala, Lualizi, Bemba and some smaller streams that are reliably used for animal grazing and off seasonal gardening.

On the North-eastern part of the district there are flood plains known as Lwanga that start at Manyika up to Mweninkasi on the border with Chinsali district.

#### 1.5 Vegetation

The district is covered by various types of vegetation ranging from woodlands to grasslands. The rich loam soils in almost all areas, especially in the valley provide thick woodlands and mixed grassland characterized with Mukwa, Mopani and Miombo trees, which support the timber production. Along most streams in the valley, bamboos are a common feature while in grasslands; there is a mixture of bamboos, tall (elephant) and short grasses.

##### *Physical Features in the IDP Area*

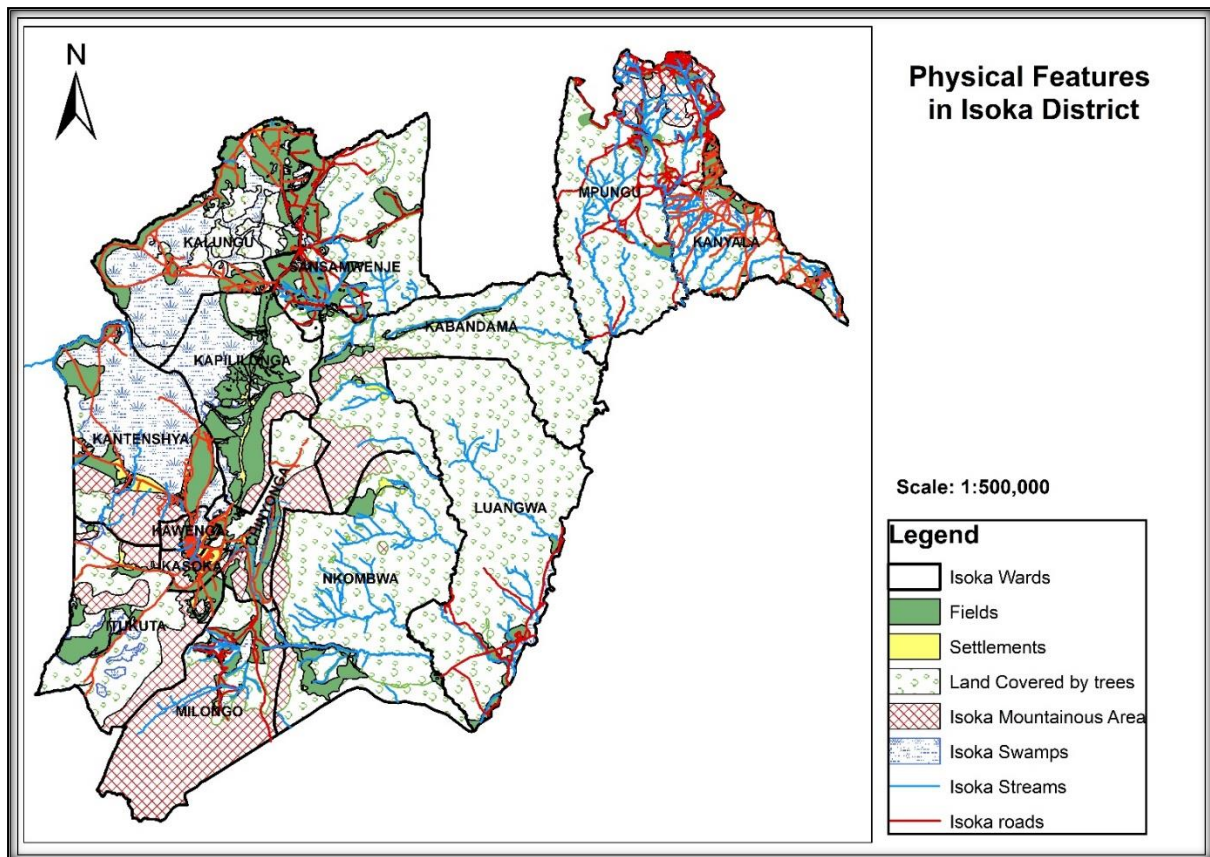


Figure 2: Physical Features in Isoka District (IDP Team, 2022)

## 1.6 Governance and General Administration

Isoka district has three tier governance systems namely; Traditional, Local Government and Central Government (District Administration) which all coordinate and propagate district development and general welfare of the people in the district.

### 1.6.1 Local Government System and District Administration

Isoka district has one (1) Parliamentary Constituency- *Isoka Constituency* constituting of fourteen (14) political wards. These are: *Luangwa; Kantenshya; Sansamwenje; Kapililonga; Itukuta; Milongo; Nkombwa; Kabandama; Mpungu; Kanyala; Chinyonga; Kalungu; Kawenga; and Kasoka* Wards.

The district administration of Isoka is coordinated by Office of the District Commissioner who coordinates all line Ministry departments while the Council Chairperson and the fourteen (14) Councillors with the help of the Council Secretary and management of Isoka Town Council coordinates the Local Government Administration.

The District Commissioner and the Council Chairperson performs Civil and Civic functions respectively. The district also has in existence the District

Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) which is chaired by the District Commissioner and deputised by the Council Secretary. Furthermore, the District Planning Unit is the Secretariat to the DDCC. The lower governance sub structure are the Ward Development Committee (WDCs) established in all the wards.

### 1.6.2 Traditional Leadership System

Traditionally, the district has two (2) main Chiefdoms namely: *Chief Kafwimbi* and; Chief Katyetye. The Chiefs play an important role in the mobilization of their subordinates for developmental projects. The main tribes in the district are *Namwanga, Tumbuka, Nyika, Mfungwe, Lambya, Iwa, Tambo* among others. The township for the district falls within the Kafwimbi Chiefdom whose major tribe is Iwa headed by Chief Kafwimbi whilst the Tambo is the major tribe in Katyetye Chiefdom. The villages presided over by sub chiefs and headmen for Kafwimbi and Katyetye Chiefdoms.

**Established Villages in the IDP Area**

No.	Name of Chiefdom	Chief	Tribe	No. of Villages
1	Kafwimbi	Kafwimbi	Iwa	129
2	Katyetye	Katyetye	Tambo	103
<b>Total</b>				<b>232</b>

*Table 1: Village in the IDP Area (DSA: 2014-2015)*

The district hosts mainly two traditional ceremonies i.e. the *Ng'ondo* Ceremony of the Iwa people under Chief Kafwimbi's Chiefdom and the *Chizumba Nsonje* of the *Tambo* people under Chief Katyetye.

## PART TWO – PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

### 2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

#### 2.1 Historic Population Levels and Historic Population Growth Rates

According to the Zambia Statistical Agency 2022 Report (ZamStat), the total population of Isoka stood at **111,599** from **72,189** inhabitants in 2010. The sex ratio for the district is at 49.3% males to 50.7% females which represents 55, 054 males and 56, 545 females compared to 48.9% are males and 51.1% are females, representing 35, 314 males and 36,875 females in 2010. The total population of those that were 18 years and below was at 38,440 (i.e. 19,489 Males and 18,951 Females) while this has increased over time.

The figures in the table indicate the population for fourteen (14) wards before and

after the creation of five (5) other wards (i.e. Chinyonga, Kanyala, Kalungu, Kawenga and Kabandama).

### *Population Size by Ward and Sex*

SN	Ward	2010 Population				Households	Total
		Households	Males	Females	Total		
1.	Chinyonga	Unavailable (Ward created after 2010)	Unavailable (Ward created after 2010)	Unavailable (Ward created after 2010)	Unavailable (Ward created after 2010)	1,558	7,326
2.	Itukuta	956	2,792	2,864	5,656	1,074	5,047
3.	Kasoka	2,274	8,394	8,901	17,295	3,327	15,636
4.	Kantenshya	247	3,638	3,811	7,449	2,157	10,138
5.	Kawenga	Unavailable (Ward created in 2021)	Unavailable (Ward created in 2021)	Unavailable (Ward created in 2021)	Unavailable (Ward created in 2021)	3,356	15,775
6.	Kalungu	Unavailable (Ward created after 2010)	Unavailable (Ward created after 2010)	Unavailable (Ward created after 2010)	Unavailable (Ward created after 2010)	1,839	8,644
7.	Kanyala	Unavailable (Ward created after 2010)	Unavailable (Ward created after 2010)	Unavailable (Ward created after 2010)	Unavailable (Ward created after 2010)	1,588	7,465
8.	Kapililonga	2,030	4,250	4,373	8,623	2,048	9,627
9.	Kabandama	Unavailable (Ward created in 2021)	Unavailable (Ward created in 2021)	Unavailable (Ward created in 2021)	Unavailable (Ward created in 2021)	325	1,527
10.	Luangwa	2,387	1,824	1,878	3,702	1,253	5,891
11.	Milongo	2,360	1,020	1,069	2,089	775	3,644
12.	Mpungu	3,364	3,895	4,079	7,974	840	3,948
13.	Nkombwa	458	3,210	3,293	6,503	1,239	5,825
14.	Sansamwenje	2,050	6,291	6,607	12,898	1,885	8,861
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>19,218</b>	<b>35,314</b>	<b>36,875</b>	<b>72,189</b>	<b>23,264</b>	<b>111,599</b>

*Table 2: Historic Population of Wards (Zamstat 2010, 2022)*

According to the Sub National Poverty Analysis of 2019, the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Head Count of Isoka District was at 76.5 percent (making it the fifth poorest district in the province with Kanchibiya being the poorest at 85.4% and Mpika being the least poorest in the region at 55.4%) while the provincial average poverty head count was 79.96 percent.

## **2.2 Population Density at Ward Level**

According to the 2010 Zamstat report, the district population density stood at 17.8 persons per square kilometre. The population density for Isoka currently stands at 23.2 persons per square kilometre (Zamstat, 2022). From the table it is evident that the central ward and those surrounding it had a high population density. This could be due to the proximity of social amenities and good accessibility to the area.

SN	Ward Name	Population Density
----	-----------	--------------------

		Area of Ward	2010	2020
1.	Kasoka	61.70364	280.3	269.2
2.	Kantenshya	372.8924	20.0	22.5
3.	Sansamwenje	370.809	34.8	49.7
4.	Kapililonga	297.9912	28.9	42.9
5.	Itukuta	321.7304	17.6	22.7
6.	Milongo	876.264	2.4	6.0
7.	Nkombwa	1056.996	6.2	15.7
8.	Luangwa	607.5865	6.1	12.0
9.	Mpungu	699.9374	11.4	18.3
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.05</b>

Table 3 Population density for 2010 and 2020

SN	Ward Name	Area of Ward	Population Density 2022
1	Kasoka	41.7666	374.37
2	Kantenshya	372.892	27.19
3	Sansamwenje	370.809	23.90
4	Kapililonga	297.9912	32.31
5	Itukuta	321.7304	15.69
6	Milongo	341.464	10.67
7	Nkombwa	556.776	10.46
8	Luangwa	607.5865	9.70
9	Mpungu	501.1979	7.88
10	Chinyonga	160.096	45.76
11	Kawenga	19.937	791.24
12	Kanyala	19873.95	0.38
13	Kalungu	37470.33	0.23
14	Kabandama	50021.96	0.03
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1.01</b>

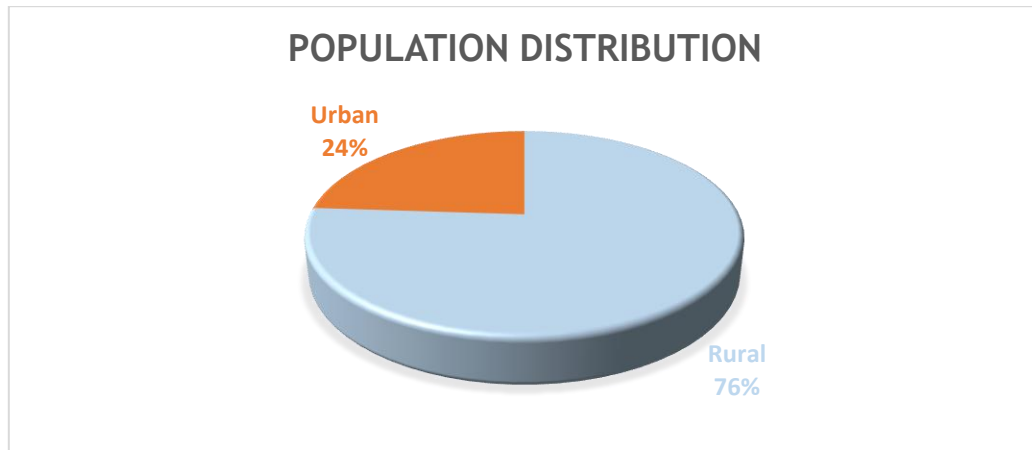
Table 4 Population density for 2022

### 2.3 Population and Population Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Areas

The district's average population growth rate in 2010 stood at 5.2 percent per annum with that for males and female being 4.9 and 5.4 percent per annum respectively (Zamstat, 2010). This reduced to 3.7 percent per annum in 2022 which represents 3.8 and 3.6 for males and females respectively (Zamstat, 2022).

The 2010 census recorded about 17,295 residents of Isoka urban while by 2020 the number had exceeded 30,000 urban inhabitants. The population of Isoka District stands was estimated at 102,360 and 105,487 for the years 2020 and 2021 respectively and now stands at 111,599 inhabitants which denotes a steady increase.

The distribution of the population depicts that 24 percent of the inhabitants are located in the urban area while 76 percent live within the rural areas. In the planned area, Isoka Town has over 795 residential houses while the unplanned areas that form part of the district has about 18,600 households.



**Population Distribution in the IDP Area**

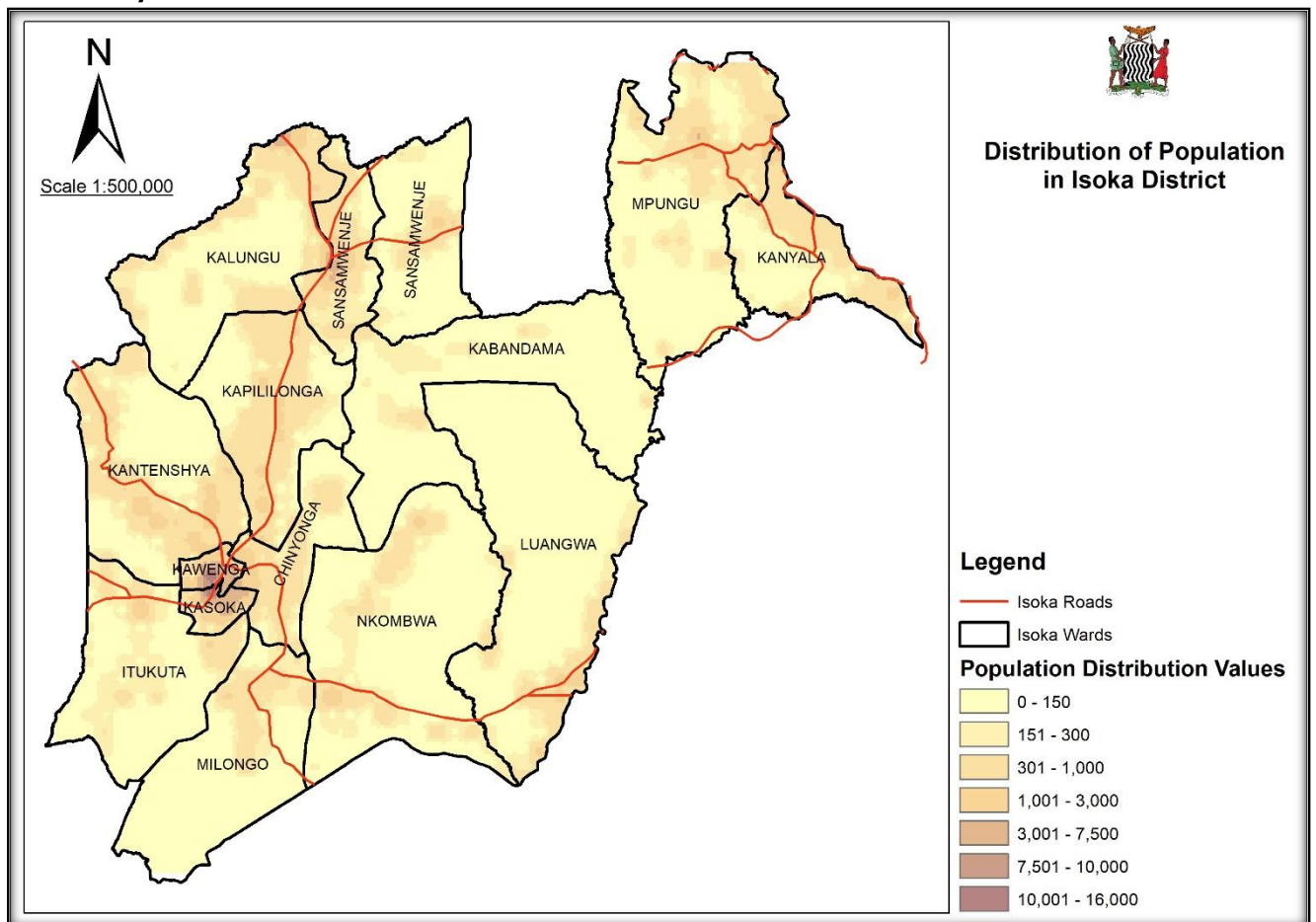


Figure 3: Population Distribution in Isoka District (IDP Team, 2022)

## 2.4 Population at Base Year

The population base year is based on the 2022 stands at 111,599 inhabitants (Zamstat, 2022).

## 2.5 Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Base

The population age and sex structure is high in children below the age of 5 years. This could be due to effect of fertility and mortality levels and patterns prevailing during the period. The broad base shows the effect of continued high fertility, while the narrowing in older ages, the continued effect of high adult mortality.

SEX	Total	AGE GROUP (COHORTS)																
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 -74	75 -79	80+
<b>Male</b>	<b>49,736</b>	9,037	7,355	6,177	5,690	5,194	3,521	2,243	2,243	1,965	1,675	1,297	1,023	673	483	376	319	465
<b>Female</b>	<b>52,624</b>	8,968	7,436	6,413	5,918	4,874	3,776	3,102	2,956	2,067	1,843	1,377	1,165	803	546	527	316	537
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,360</b>	<b>18,005</b>	<b>14,791</b>	<b>12,590</b>	<b>11,608</b>	<b>10,068</b>	<b>7,297</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>5,199</b>	<b>4,032</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>1,002</b>



## 2.6 Population Projections

### 2.6.1 Estimate of the future population of the IDP area in 5, 10 and 20 years

<b>Projection Year</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>2,035</b>
<i>Male</i>	49,736	55,054	57,317	65,112	72,957
<i>Female</i>	52,624	56,545	60,982	69,712	78,670
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,360</b>	<b>111,599</b>	<b>118,299</b>	<b>134,824</b>	<b>151,627</b>

### 2.7 Assessment of the Existing Land Use and Settlement Pattern in the District

The IDP area covers a surface of *4,665.91km<sup>2</sup> (466,591 Hectares)* of which only 0.04 percent accounts for land under leasehold tenure while 99.96 percent is under customary tenure. The local people usually possessive of their land which makes it unfavourable for the expansion of the township which only covers an area of two (2) square kilometres. The well-distributed dambos along riverbeds provide pasture for animal husbandry. Most of the land has fertile soils that are suitable for cultivation of crops such as maize, rice, groundnuts, and others. Soils are also suitable for production of citrus fruits such as oranges and others.

<b>SN.</b>	<b>Land Use (Zoning)</b>	<b>Land Size (Hectares)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Forestry	334,007.03	71.58
2.	Agricultural	63,295.11	13.57
3.	Settlements	7,779.01	1.67
4.	Undetermined Land	61,509.85	13.18
<b>Total</b>		<b>466,591</b>	<b>100</b>

### Land Use Coverage in the IDP Area

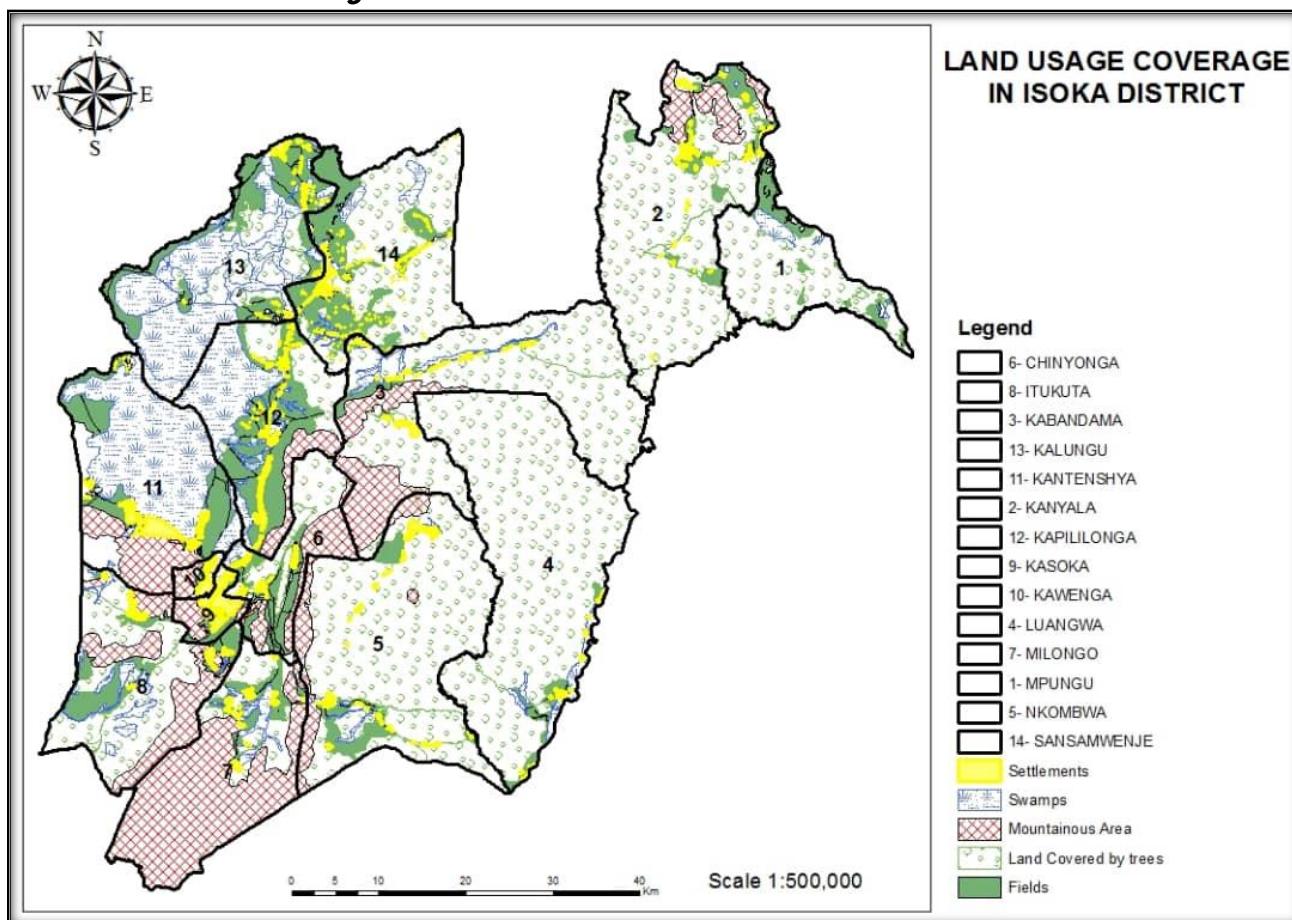


Figure 4: Land Use Coverage in Isoka District (IDP Team, 2022)

Generally, the settlement patterns in the IDP area are linear as well as nuclear in nature. The settlements are mainly along physical features such as roads, mountainous areas, Luangwa Valley and growth centres such as Sansamwenje, Kanyala, Luangwa, Kafwimbi and Kapililonga. Most of the Central Business District (CDB) is located under customary land with economic activities among them being retail and wholesale trading, transport, and consumer services. The main forms of land use characterised in the urban centre is commercial, residential, institutional, roads and open spaces.

### 2.8 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

The population growth in the IDP area entails that the need to provide more social amenities or expand the existing ones which ultimately will exert pressure on the

land resource especially in the urban areas. Furthermore, there will be increased demand for land to provide for housing units.

The demand for food will equally increase for the population in the IDP area which will require expansion of agricultural land which is mostly under customary tenure. However, there is need to encourage intensive agriculture technologies so as to increase production and productivity with minimal exploitation of land for agriculture. Agriculture and trade being the major economic activities in the IDP area has greatly influenced the spatial dynamics as settlements are also evidenced around these areas. The continued growth in population will also affect the environment negatively through unsustainable use of natural resources such as charcoal and firewood for energy especially in urban and rural areas respectively.

## SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

### 3.1 Health

#### 3.1.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

The priority policies, plans and strategies being implemented under Health Sector at local level in the IDP area will be aligned with those at National level. These are:

- Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) whose key elements are: to improve health and nutrition; strengthen public health; increase access to quality health care; promote the participation of non-state actors in health care delivery; strengthen integrated health systems and enhance food security and nutrition.
- Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number three (3) which seeks to ensure good health and well-being of citizens.
- National Health Strategic Plan 2017- 2024 whose key elements are: to reduce maternal and child illnesses and deaths; to eliminate malaria; address substance abuse; to reduce non-communicable disease incidences; to implement the National Health Insurance Scheme, increase coverage, ensure HIV epidemic control and reduce on new infections.

#### 3.1.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

#### 3.1.3 Overall Performance of the District

Currently, the IDP Area has only one (1) Level One Hospital. Furthermore, the district has a total of seventeen (17) health facilities which includes four (04) Rural Health Centres and twelve (12) Health Posts dotted across the area. Other health posts are under construction namely Chaswata, Nalutete, Kanyala and Milongo.

The hospital also serves as referral hospital for the health facilities in the area. Comparing the available number of health facilities and the population in the IDP area, it is evident that they are inadequate to provide required level of quality health services closer to the people as envisioned by the Ministry of Health Policy and the 8NDP.

The table below shows the staffing levels of health facilities in the IDP Area.

The District has 3 Doctors against the establishment of 5 with doctor to population ratio of 1 doctor to 31,550 population against a standard of 1 doctor to a population of 10,000. However, most of the categories of existing staff are more than or equal to the establishment such as Nursing staff, Clinical officers, Medical licentiates, Environmental staff and Paramedical. In additional, the District received 52 new health workers from the 11,200 which were recruited in 2022.

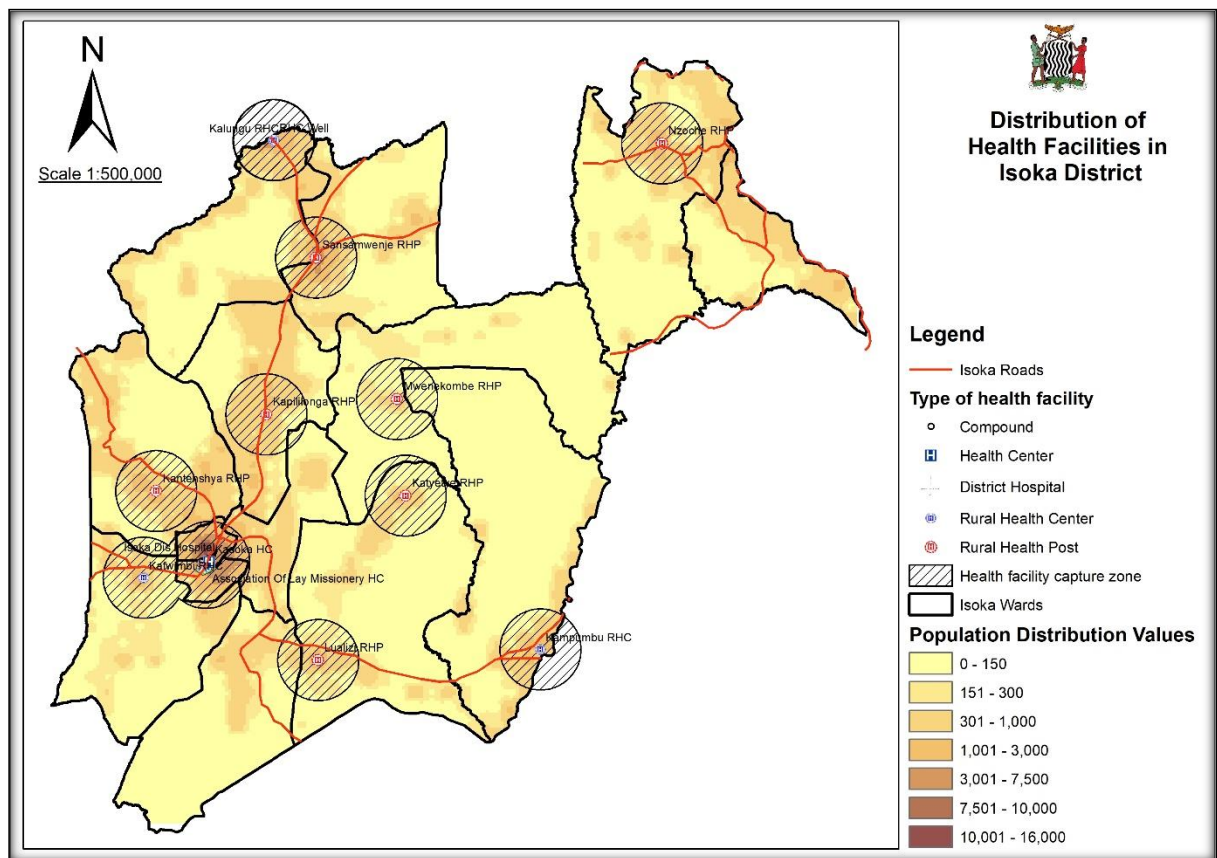
***Staffing Levels by Category of Staff***

Category of Staff	Establishment			Existing		
	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs
Medical Doctors	1	4	-	1	2	-
Nursing Staff	1	88	17	3	91	38
Clinical Officers	1	14	3	0	16	6
Medical Licentiates	-	2	-	-	2	-
Environmental Staff	3	1	10	4	1	12
Physiotherapist	0	1	0	0	2	0
Physiotherapy Technologists	0	4	0	0	5	0
Radiography Technologists	0	5	0	0	6	0
Science Laboratory Technologists	0	5	0	0	5	0
Medical Laboratory Technologists	0	12	0	0	12	0
Biomedical Scientist	0	1	0	0	1	0
Microbiologist	0	1	0	0	1	0
Pharmacist	1	1	0	1	0	0
Malaria Elimination Officer	0	1	0	1	0	0
Pharmacy Technologists	0	3	0	0	2	0
Dental Therapists	0	3	0	0	4	0
Dental Technologists	0	1	0	0	0	0
Non-medical professional staff	6	5	-	7	2	-
Other	6	27	12	4	38	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>70</b>

*Table 5: Human Resource in Health Facilities (Isoka DHO, 2022)*

The map below indicates the distribution of health facilities in the district. The map highlights that health facilities in most parts of the IDP area are not located within the accessibility standard of 5 kilometre catchment radius. This makes it difficult for people especially those in the rural areas to access basic health services. In case of referrals some parts of Isoka District like Nkasi, Chaswata, Nalutete and Ndade require people to access a health post or Rural Health Centre which are 40 kilometres away. Therefore, there is need to construct of new health facilities and upgrading of existing ones to meet the demands of the growing population.

***Distribution of Health Facilities in relation to population distribution***



*Figure 5: Distribution of Health Facilities in Isoka District (IDP Team, 2022)*

**3.1.4 Quality of services including key indicators of performance**

All the emergencies and critical cases from existing sixteen (16) health facilities are referred to the only first level hospital in the district. Furthermore, the spatial distribution of these health facilities possess inaccessibility challenges due to poor road network. For instance, Nzoche, Mwenikombe, Mpandwa, Figolo, Muyeleka and Katyetye health facilities are difficult to reach especially during the

rainy season. There is need to allocate financial resources towards improving the road network leading to these health facilities.

According to health standards of service provision (one district hospital per 50,000 people) and the projected population of 141,438 of 2032, the district should have an additional hospital which can be located in Sansamwenje to cater for the residents on the eastern part of the district.

There are 74 beds at the District Hospital (1<sup>st</sup> level) against an ideal number of 75 bed spaces, 28 beds in the health centres against an ideal number of 40 bed spaces and 29 beds in health posts against an ideal number of 60 bed spaces giving a total of 121 beds against an ideal total of 175 bed spaces . All facilities are owned by the government except one which is under Mission (Home Based Care).

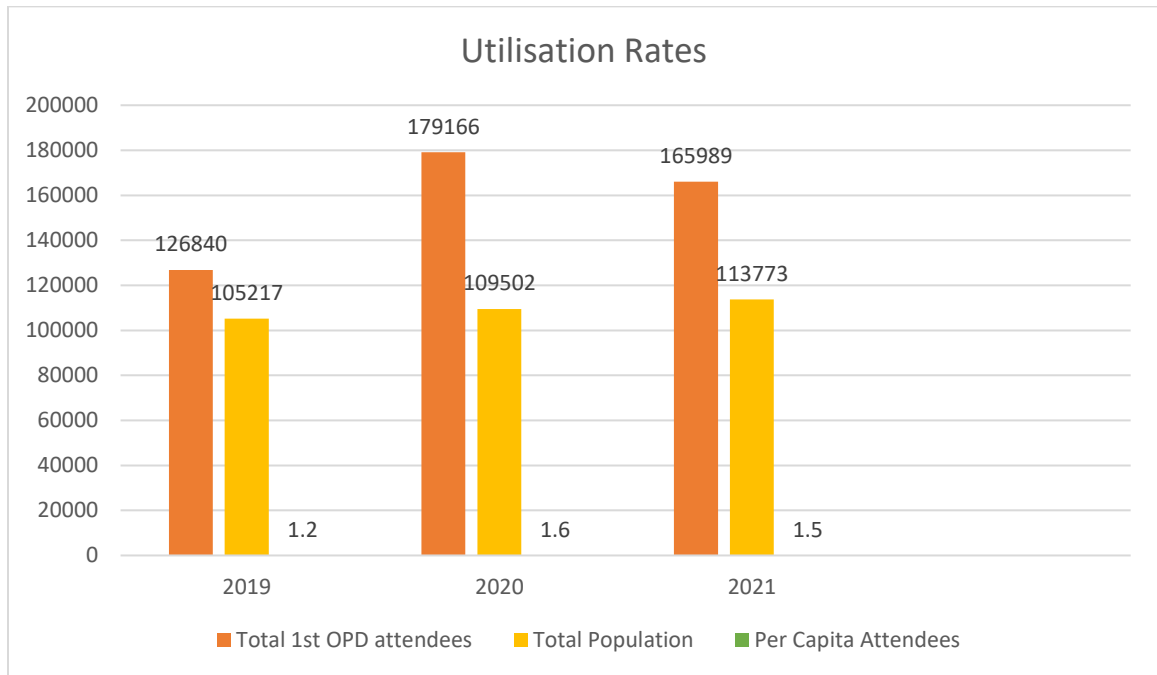
***Isoka district- facilities with standalone maternity wings***

SN	NAME OF THE FACILITY	MATERNITY WING AVAILABILITY (YES/NO)	FUNCTIONAL (YES/NO)	Power supply (HEP)
1.	Nzoche Health Post	NO	NO	No
2.	Lualizi Health Post	NO	NO	No
3.	Nachisungu Health Post	NO	NO	No
4.	Katyetye Health Post	NO	NO	No
5.	Mwenikombe Health Post	NO	NO	No
6.	Kampumbu Rural Health Centre	NO	NO	No
7.	Kalungu Rural Health Centre	NO	NO	HEP
8.	Sansamwenje Health Post	YES	YES	HEP
9.	Figolo Health Post	NO	NO	HEP
10.	Kantenshya Health Post	YES	YES	Solar
11.	Kapililonga Health Post	NO	NO	HEP
12.	Mpandwa Health Post	NO	NO	NO
13.	Muyeleka Health Post	NO	NO	NO
14.	Kasoka Rural Health Centre	NO	NO	HEP
15.	Isoka District Hospital	YES	YES	HEP
16.	Kafwimbi Rural Health Centre	NO	NO	HEP
17.	Chinyonga Health Post	NO	NO	Solar

*Table 6...: Human Resource in Health Facilities (Isoka DHO, 2022)*

According to the presidential pronouncement of having a maternity facility at each health centre made during the official opening of parliament on 9<sup>th</sup> September,

2022 only 3 health facilities in the district have standalone maternity wings(Hospital, Kantenshya and Sansamwenje) out of 17 Health Facilities.



Source of Data: DHO, HMIS, 2022

Per capita attendances for diseases and infections such as Malaria and Respiratory Infection (non-pneumonia) increased from 1.2 in 2019 to 1.6 in 2020 per capita. Per capita attendances reduced from 1.6 in 2020 to 1.5 in 2021. This may also be attributed to improved health seeking behaviour as well as attendances from other districts such as Mafinga, Chama and Nakonde.

The availability of health facilities in the IDP area does not entail quality of services to the people due to a number of factors such as: inadequate health personnel (human resource); inadequate essential medical supplies and equipment; remote proximity of nearest health facilities; poor road network to some health facilities; inadequate staff houses in most health facilities; inadequate or no transport in most health facilities; and poor infrastructure at most health facilities.

### 3.1.5 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

From the public consultations which were made the following were the issues:

- Long distances to health facilities (Mpungu, Kabandama and Kanyala)

- Inadequate accommodation for health personnel (Chinyonga, Mpungu, Kanyala, Nkombwa, Itukuta, Luangwa and Sansamwenje)
- Lack of mother's shelter and maternity annex (Chinyonga, Itukuta, Milongo, Mpungu, and Kanyala).

### 3.1.6 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years

There are changes that will occur and impact on the health sector in as the population increases with time. This upward change in population will demand the following: increase in the provision of health services and in all 17 health facilities ;increase in demand for health personnel and capacity development such as trainings and onsite technical support; demand for more health infrastructure; demand for medical supplies and equipment; and demand for land for health infrastructure.

The growth in population is likely to occur at growth nodes along the main roads and will require expanding the existing or construction new health facilities. For instance, at Kafwimbi, Sansamwenje, Kalungu, Kapililonga, Kampumbu, Lualizi, Nzoche and Kanyala.

The continuation of the existing trends will demand more land for the health infrastructure and displacement of unplanned settlements. Furthermore, there may be loss of forestry cover to pave way for new constructions.

### 3.1.7 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

With the increased demand for health infrastructure it is anticipated that there may be negative impacts on the environment and climate change through the increased demand for land which implies opening up of virgin land for construction. The construction will also require some local raw materials such as timber and clay soil for bricks which may lead to deforestation. Eventually, when done on a larger scale the environment may be degraded leading to excessive emissions of greenhouse gases and ultimately global warming and other climatic conditions. Furthermore, medical waste may have an effect on the environment due to improper disposal of waste and usage of incinerators. There is therefore, need to explore environmentally friendly methods of disposing medical waste and expired drugs.

However, if proper environmental safeguards are put in place the negative impacts on the environment may be minimum.

Climate change has also affected the health of vulnerable populations in the area. Climate changes are predicted to increase morbidity and mortality levels associated with climate-sensitive diseases such as malaria in flood prone areas. The areas mostly affected due flash floods are those in the valley parts such as those in

Kampumbu, Figolo and Muyeleka as well as in swampy areas like the Lwanga dambo area in Kantenshya as these are breeding area for mosquitoes.

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

There some issues that may arise in the Health Sector in relation to Gender and vulnerable Groups in district. According to Isoka District Health Office 2022, the vulnerable populations such as the elderly, differently abled, children and women walk long distances to access health services which leads to use of alternative medicines such as herbs which may not be effective for some infections and diseases.

Infant mortality is also slightly high in rural areas which are not in close proximity with health facilities. Expectant mothers usually have a preference when giving birth as to which gender can attend to them.

Limited or no family planning services reduces options on the control of births especially in rural areas. Family planning services are also offered through trained volunteers such as Safe motherhood action groups and Community Family Planning Distributor (SMAGS and CFPD).

The non-availability of a one stop centre to address gender based violence (GBV) makes it difficult for reporting and dealing with such cases.

### **3.1.9 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue Existing and proposed investment programs**

The following are the proposed programmes, projects and activities based on the identified issues:

- Infrastructure development (Construction of health posts, health centres and district hospital).
- Medicines and medical supply chain management
- Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance
- Human resource development
- Disease prevention and control
- Maternal healthcare
- Family planning promotion

## 3.2 Education Sector

### 3.2.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

A variety of policies relevant to the education sector's contribution to the development of the Isoka IDP will be used and will include the following:

- **District Education Board's Strategic Plan (2018-2021):**  
Some key elements of the document include: Improvement of quality of learner performance at all levels in the district i.e Literacy and numeracy from grade 1-4, Grade 7, 9 and 12 national examinations; Strengthening of lesson delivery through teacher preparedness and accountability of learners progressing from one level to another (Learners must be able to read and write) and; Having an enhanced assessment system/s in the place of learning in all schools for strengthened tracking and accountability of learner performance.
- **Education and Skills Sector Plan (2017 – 2021);**  
The plan specifically aims to improve the quality of education by targeting improved learning outcomes through better leadership, oversight and accountability at all levels as well as overcoming system inefficiencies, in order to achieve the vision of *'Quality and relevant lifelong education and skills training for all'*.
- **8NDP (2022 – 2026);**  
The plan for the sector during this period will be to enhance access to equitable and inclusive education through the construction of infrastructure necessary and adequate for ECE, Primary and Secondary level. This document will guide as an overarching tool guide for the implementation of the education programs in order to improve the provision of quality education in the district.
- **Free Education Policy**  
The sector will make reference to the free education policy in order to increase access to both primary and secondary education provision in the district. In order to enhance the quality of education and increase girl child education, different players will have an enabling environment to participate in this aspect. Already some organisations are making strides by supporting the wellbeing of the girl child such as CAMFED, KGS to mention but a few.
- **Re-entry Policy;**  
The Re-entry policy mandates schools to allow girls back into the school system who previously left due to pregnancy. The ministry has taken this move because

education is a right, regardless of a girl's situation. Other like-minded non-governmental organizations are also championing this cause.

### 3.2.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

In order to describe the existing state of development, the following overarching parameters will be looked at: The distance to the nearest education facility; the status of existing school infrastructure; staffing levels in the district; and, the provision of quality water and sanitation facilities. These parameters have a bearing on the provision of quality education services being offered in the district.

The map below shows the spatial distribution of Schools in relation to population distribution in the District.

#### *Distribution of Education Facilities*

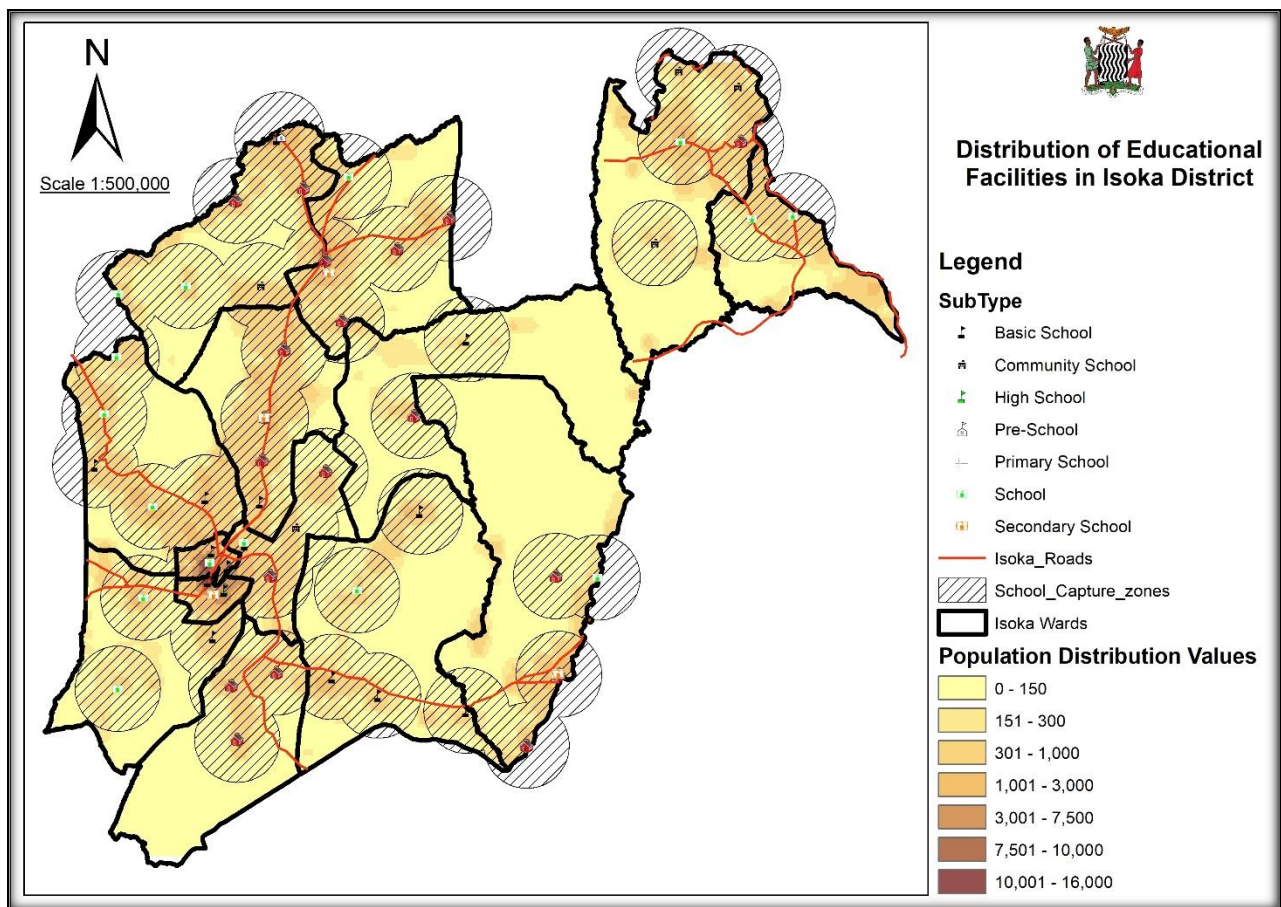


Figure 5: Distribution of Education Facilities in Isoka District (IDP Team, 2022)

To adequately attempt to describe the existing state of education in the district. The focus will be on the above stipulated constraints:

- Distance to the nearest school;** the district has a total of **93** schools out of which 11 are secondary, 63 Primary Schools with 39 having ECE, 7 private primary schools & 12 community schools. In terms of accessing primary school education, most learners have to cover slightly above the standard distance of 5kms due to different household settlement. The set- up of 65% primary schools in the district meets the 5km standard between schools. However, it must be noted that in terms of secondary education access, distances of more than 25km are covered by learners with only 3 secondary schools being within the 5km standard distance (this one only applies to primary schools) and the remaining 8 are sparsely located.
- Status of Infrastructure;** Not all primary schools have ECE centres. By 2022 only 42 % of the schools had ECE centres with trained teachers and could only absorb 52 % of potential grade 1 entrants with ECE experience. This puts pressure on the grade 1 entrants without ECE in terms of breaking through in literacy as compared to those with ECE experience. Furthermore, few classroom space has hindered the creation of ECE centres in the rest of the schools. Therefore, there is need to construct standalone classrooms. Taking into account the projected increase in population and demand for secondary education, there is need to construct secondary schools at Nkombwa/ Milongo. The existing secondary schools also require rehabilitation and expansion in order to meet the current and projected demand for secondary education.

In terms of staff housing, the total number required is 400 but only 308 are available of which 251 are in a deteriorated condition as most of them were built by the community using substandard materials. The district also has one tertiary institution i.e. Isoka Trades Training Institute which also accommodates Evelyn Hone College Isoka Campus which is not enough to cater for the growing population.
- Staffing Levels in Schools;** the total workforce of teachers in the district as in 2022 stood at 678 teachers against 34,725 pupils. This gives a ratio of 1 teacher to 51 pupils at primary school level against the standard of 1 teacher to 40 learners. However, the situation is different in rural schools where the pupil-teacher ratio is 1-95. On the other hand the district has 250 secondary school teachers giving a ratio of 1 teacher to 48 pupils. About 60% percent of primary and community schools are not adequately staffed with trained teachers and this affects the quality of learning. It must be noted that as good as the secondary teacher-pupil ratio may look, the pertinent subject teachers are lacking such as mathematics and sciences.

- **Water and Sanitation at schools;** In terms of water and sanitation about 84 percent of the schools have a water point. Unfortunately, some of the water points do not give quality water for consumption due to the high iron content in areas such as Kampumbu, Muyeleka and others along the Luangwa Valley. This causes a critical water crisis because the learners cannot consume the water but use it for other things and resort to unsafe water which is exposed to potential disease outbreak. Regarding sanitation, 98 percent of the schools in particular those located in the rural parts do not have adequate sanitation as they use pit latrines (VIPs) as opposed to water borne toilets only about 2% of the schools are using waterborne toilets which are mainly in the township area). Furthermore, looking at the toilet pupil ratio (which is 1:25), the district requires -230 toilets for girls and 190 toilets for boys.
- **Power and Telecommunication;** 88 % of the schools are not connected to the national grid and only rely on solar as a source of power supply. This situation greatly affects education service delivery for both learners and teachers. Furthermore, telecommunication towers are limited in the district and present serious challenges in terms of access to e for education purposes as research.
- **Analysis of School Drop-Out;** this has been identified as one of the challenges affecting the education sector especially in rural areas. The table indicates that the dropout rate about one out of ten tends to increase for grades 4, 5 and 6 and this has been attributed mainly to economic hardships, bad cultural practices, early pregnancies among others. Initiatives such as feeding program is one of the mitigation measures have been put in place in order to help the learners showing signs of dropping out of school. The district experiences season absenteeism from school due to learner being involved in social economical activities such as caterpillar harvesting (Itukuta ward) and rice harvesting and fishing (Katenshya ward).

### 3.2.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

From the public consultations which were made the following were the issues raised by the communities and stakeholders:

- Long distances to education facilities (i.e. in Mpungu, Kabandama and Kanyala wards)
- Inadequate accommodation for staff at schools personnel in all the wards especially the rural ones.

- Limited education infrastructure for learners such as classroom blocks, laboratories and ablution blocks in almost all the wards.
- Limited furniture for both teachers and learners i.e. tables, chairs and desks.
- Inadequate human resource

#### **3.2.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years.**

The impact on the continuation of existing trends on land use and population distribution patterns by the year 2032 will entail that learners may increase to approximately 40,000 which will demand increase in provision of the school services. Therefore, there will be need to construct more school infrastructure to meet the increased demand as well as need for more land to establish or expand production units.

#### **3.2.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

With the increased demand for education infrastructure it is anticipated that there may be negative impacts on the environment and climate change through the increased demand for land which implies opening up of virgin land for construction. The construction will also require some local raw materials such as timber and clay soil for bricks which may lead to deforestation. Eventually, when done on a larger scale the environment may be degraded leading to excessive emissions of greenhouse gases and ultimately global warming and other climatic conditions.

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

Most of the learners walk long distances to access schools in wards such as Mpungu, Kanyala, Milongo and Nkombwa. In addition, the inadequate provision of sanitary towels affects girl learners as they have to stay away from school during certain periods in the month. The sector has recorded improvements in the number of girls attending school with the help of policies such as the re-entry policy, free education policy and support from projects such as CAMFED and the GEWEL project has helped to keep many girls in school. Culturally, parents prefer taking male children to school as opposed to female children. As a result, female children are married off at a tender age.

#### **3.2.7 Issues statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issue existing and proposed investment programmes.**

The financing of school projects to meet the population increase in the district that should lead to the increase in the enrolment levels has been highly affected due to inadequate resources directed to the sector thereby reducing on the access to ECE, primary and secondary education. 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. Furthermore, due to inadequate secondary schools in the district, areas without secondary schools and cannot afford access boarding schools, tend to rent in nearby villages as weekly boarders and live without supervision thereby putting girls at the risk of abuse.

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

- (i) **Production Units (PUs);** Out of 75 schools in the district only 37 are involved in production units which only provide extra income to the school but also helps the learners some life skills.
- (ii) **School Health and Nutrition (SHN);** all the 75 schools are implementing health nutrition program which improves the health and nutrition status of learners.
- (iii) **Guidance and Counselling;** this programme is meant to assist learners with social and psychological issues which would affect their school performance. According to education standards each school is supposed to have a trained counselling and guidance teacher. However, Isoka District has no trained counselling and guidance teachers.
- (iv) **Infrastructure Development-** As of 2022 a number of infrastructure are being constructed among them being classroom clocks and staff houses in almost all the wards.
- (v) **Human Resource Development-** Isoka District also received about 272 teachers from the 30,000 teacher recruitment in 2022.

The following are the proposed programmes, projects and activities based on the identified issues:

- Early childhood education
- Primary education
- Inclusive education
- Adult literacy
- Secondary education
- Human resource development
- Infrastructure development
- ICT promotion
- Science, technology, engineering and mathematics
- Private sector participation promotion.

### 3.3 Forestry Sector

#### 3.3.1 Review of key Forestry Policies and Plans

The Forestry sector is guided by the National Forestry Policy of 2014 which encourages participatory forest management anchored on the active participation of local communities, traditional institutions, private sector and other stakeholders in the management and utilization of forest resources at all levels of decision making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The policy also encourages the definition of stakeholder roles, resource tenure, costs and benefit sharing mechanism related to forest resources management, investments and forest industries development. Thus, the policy is aligned within the framework of the national decentralization policy, Zambia's Vision 2030. Furthermore, the Policy recognizes regional and international opportunities and obligations or frameworks. Isoka district under forestry sector provides service as guided by the policy. The available services include; forest extension services, technical service, and research services.

#### 3.3.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

The district has two (2) gazetted national forests i.e. Isoka Plantation and Mpando Hills. Isoka plantation supplies timber and poles to the local community. It has 5 hectares stocked with Pine and Eucalyptus trees aged between 5 and 10 years. The trees are ready for harvesting to relieve shortage of local timber supply. The IDP area has more than 50 hectares land meant for expansion of the plantation.

Mpando Hills forest reserve is a protected forestry reserve area with Miombo woodlands on Plateau with a wide range of trees species. The principle economic forest species are: *Brachystegia* spp, *Julbernardia* spp, *Pterocarpus angolensis*, *Azelia quanzensis*, *Albizia* spp, *Brachstegia* spp, *Erythrophleum africanum*, *Faurea salinga*, *Khaya nyasica*, *Pterocarpus angolensis*, *Mitragyna stipulosa*, *Ptericopsis angolensis*. The best quality of the famous Mukulu tree *Pterocarpus chrsothrixin* (Forestry Department, 2022)-in Zambia is found in Milongo in Chief Kafwimbi's Chiefdom. These tree species are found from both in gazetted and non gazetted forest estates.

The total area under forest is 2,988 hectares which translates to 29.88km squares out of total land area for Isoka district as tabulated in the table below;

NO	FOREST NAME	P. NO	S. G. MAP NO.	AREA IN HECRARES	GAZETTE NO	STATUS
1	Mpando hills Forest	P.264	337	2,894	51118/72	Deforestation through illegal settlements and timber exploitation

2	Isoka Plantation	P.348	407	94	51.64/79	Illegal charcoal burning and cutting of indigenous trees for poles
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The district has one area reserved for plantation known as Isoka Plantation with a total area of 94 hectares. From the 94 hectares, only 6 hectares were stocked (as in 2022) with Eucalyptus and Pine species. The Plantation is near Chuwi Village and is approximately 10 km from Isoka Town.

The threats on forests in the planning area range from deforestation, unsustainable charcoal production, unsustainable farming practices, illegal timber harvesting and encroachment in the protected areas. Government expectations are to enhance efforts in coordinating sustainable environmental management programmes in mitigating negative environmental impacts and thus respond to climate change resilience

Under Integrated Land Use Assessment (ILUA) II program which was conducted in 2014, the planning area was also covered with biophysical and socio-economic data collected. The ILUA II revealed cardinal biophysical and socio-economic findings from the assessments done between 2008 and 2015 that included: forest cover for the whole planning area, carbon from standing trees, species abundance, regeneration, biomass in standing trees, growing stock, forests and livelihood, and deforestation.

The study revealed that increasing population and growing demand for forest, goods and services as well as demand for agriculture and settlement land will continue to put more pressure on forests therefore, the formulation of forest management plans from ILUA II data will be fundamental to sustainable forest management at the district level which will eventually lead to effective management of forests in the planning area.

Between 2000 and 2014, the total national forest cover changed from 47,054,148 hectares in 2000 to 45,943,316 hectares in 2014, indicating a decrease of 1,110,832 hectares or 2.4%. Of the total forest loss, 32.2% occurred in the last 4 years (2010-2014) compared to 67.3% in 10 years (2000-2010). Forest loss varied across provinces, with the highest rate of forest loss recorded in Central (38%) and North-western (25%), while the lowest rate of forest loss occurred in Lusaka (1%) and Eastern (1%). Forest cover in all the provinces decreased in varying proportions except for Eastern province which recorded an increase in the 2010-2014 interval. Overall, forest cover loss was higher in the 2010 - 2015 interval than in the 2000 to 2010 interval. In the same period, the area under grassland decreased sharply from 2000 to 2010.

The major environmental issues in Isoka District include deforestation, soil degradation, wildlife and natural resources depletion. There is a need to integrate environmental management into the development planning process, to educate the communities, to

provide education and training and to promote the sustainable utilization of natural resources. According to Global Forest Watch 2021 report, Muchinga Province in 2010 had 1.97Mha of forest cover extending over 23 percent of its land area but has lost 12.0kha of forest cover which is equivalent to 4.19Mt of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. On the other hand, Isoka District had 246kha of forest cover in 2010 extending over 30 percent of its land area but in 2021, it lost 1.67kha of forest cover which is equivalent to 644kt of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.

### **3.3.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

A number of issues in the Forestry sector were identified and these include;

- The inadequate extension officers and extension services. The District has two (2) trained technical officers (Technologists) against the required number of (4) Furthermore, the district has one Forest Ranger .The existing staffing levels at the district has made it impossible for forestry officers to offer effective forestry extension services.
- Increased rate of illegal forestry activities such as timber harvesting of Mukula and Mopane.

### **3.3.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years.**

Due to population increase, land carrying capacity will diminish resulting in social conflicts and migration.The growth in population will result in the increase in the future demand for fuel wood, expansion of agriculture fields and construction materials such as timber which will have a negative impact on the ecosystem.

### **3.3.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

With increasing demand for forestry resources the following are some of the impacts of human activities and climate change on forestry:

- The extreme temperatures provide suitable environment for insects to multiply and hence cause damage to forestry crops
- When trees are cut down as a result of expansion of farms, it leads to storms damaging crops.
- Change in rainfall patterns and rising temperatures in Kampumbu, Mpandwa and Lualizi areas which experience flash floods and dry spell in Luangwa and Nkombwa Wards respectively.
- Depletion of tree species especially those that are not able to adapt to harsh climatic conditions.

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

With the continued depletion of forestry cover around the rural areas which usually depend on firewood for cooking, it entails that people especially women have to travel to far areas to fetch firewood. In addition, the nearby sources of water may dry up due to extensive deforestation.

Eventually, will result in low turnout in schools for the female learners as they will have little time to prepare for school.

### **3.3.7 Issues statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issue existing and proposed investment programmes.**

Some of the underlying factors contributing to depletion of forestry cover include:

- Inadequate funding and sensitizations to both women and men in forestry management.
- Inadequate technical officers and logistical support for operations.

The proposed investments include:-

- Sustainable consumption and production e.g. Construction of honey processing centre.
- Sustainable land management
- Pollution prevention and control
- Sustainable agriculture promotion
- Sustainable forest management e.g. Expansion of the Plantation and community forests and establishment of woodlots
- Green and renewable energy

### **3.4.0 Fisheries and Livestock**

The main objective of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (Livestock sector) in the IDP area (Isoka district) is to facilitate and support the development of sustainable, diversified and competitive fisheries, aquaculture and livestock sector that assures food and nutrition security and contributes to job creation through delivering of extension services and technical advice to farmers and players in the respective value chain.

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

Government's vision for 2030 in growing the economy is to have "a nation with efficient fisheries and livestock sectors that enhance socio economic development, national food and nutritional security and increase income by 2030". Its strategy is to;

- Increase Fish and livestock productivity by 2030;

- Increase exports of fish and livestock by 2030;
- Preserve the fish and livestock resource base by 2030;
- Increase livestock population by 2030;
- Increase fish population by 2030.

The **8th National Development Plan**; The Government will aim to increase production and productivity in the agriculture (livestock) sector. This plan aims to achieve its objectives by addressing the following key elements;

- Infrastructure development
- Agribusiness development
- Fisheries and aquaculture development

The National Animal Health Policy 2022; Overall objective of this policy is to coordinate, regulate and improve animal health services in Zambia.

National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy 2022; Overall objective of this Policy is to transform the fisheries and aquaculture subsector in order to enhance sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development.

### 3.4.2 Assessment of the Existing State of development

The ministry has three departments namely Fisheries, Livestock Development and Veterinary Services. The table indicates the establishment and the vacancies.

Substantive. Position	Unit	Establishment	Number Filled	Variance	Comment
District Fisheries & Livestock Coordinator	Administration	1	1	0	
Assistant Accountant	Administration	1	0	1	Currently using the services of accountant from Department of Agriculture
Executive Officer	Administration	1	1	0	
Registry Clerk	Administration	1	1	0	
Typist	Administration	1	0	1	
Clerical Officer	Administration	1	0	1	
Office Orderly	Administration	4	0	4	4 office orderlies proposed
Watchmen	Administration	2	0	2	Two watchmen proposed
Driver	Administration	1	0	1	
Sanitary Orderly	Administration	1	0	1	
Veterinary Officer	Department of Veterinary Services	1	1	0	
Tsetse Control Biologist	Department of Veterinary Services	1	0	1	
Livestock Officer	Department of Veterinary Services	1	1	0	

Tsetse Control Assistants	Department of Veterinary Services	1	1	0	
Veterinary Assistant	Department of Veterinary Services	6	3	3	
Livestock Production Extension Officer	Department of Livestock Development	1	1	0	
Livestock Technician	Department of Livestock Development	1	1	0	
Livestock Assistant	Department of Livestock Development	6	1	5	
Laboratory technician	Department of Veterinary Services (Research)	1	1	0	
Assistant Laboratory Technician	Department of Veterinary Services (Research)	2	0	2	

The ministry has six (6) veterinary camps; Isoka Central; Nzoche; Kalungu; Mukwavi; Ntipo and Kampumbu veterinary camps

Camp	Ward/s	Status	Position
Isoka Central	Itukuta, Kawenga, Kasoka and Kantenshya	Filled	Veterinary Assistant
Ntipo	Chinyonga and Milongo	Filled	Livestock Assistant
Kalungu	Kalungu and Sansamwenje	Filled	Veterinary Assistant
Kampumbu	Luangwa and Nkombwa	Filled	Veterinary Assistant
Nzoche	kanyala and Mpungu	Vacant	Vacant
Mukwavi	Kawandama and Kapillonga	vacant	Vacant

The major stakeholders/ projects supporting agricultural activities in the district include the following:

**a. CITIZENS ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT COMMISSION (CEEC)/ Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project (ZAEDP)**

This has helped the community interms of the Aquaculture Seed Fund which had the following beneficiaries in Isoka

- Processing- 6 beneficiaries
- Fish farming- 33 beneficiaries
- Cold chain solutions- 1 beneficiaries
- Marketing- 6 beneficiaries

**b. Transforming Landscapes For Resilience and Development (TRALARD)**

This is a climate change project with one component being Promotion of diversified, resilient and sustainable livelihoods. The concept is to ensure that rural economies and livelihoods that depend almost entirely on renewable natural resources such as biodiversity, forests, wetlands, fisheries, and water are well equipped with knowledge to manage these resources. This is done by deterring them from exploitative ways of using resources and giving them an alternative livelihood. As of 2022 the district has about 34 sub projects under the project some of which are: landanji, Luanga , Isumo Hope foundation, Progress and Kantembe in Kapililonga ward involved in goat rearing and vegetable gardening; Lulambe, Njavwa, Lenganji, Mulilawatu and Chitampa involved in chicken rearing and vegetable gardening; and Manthunga, Kalunda and Tusekele involved in pig rearing.

**c. SCALING-UP NUTRITION II (SUN II)**

The concept of scaling up nutrition project is to improve nutrition levels among the communities of Isoka District. As of 2022 farmers were trained and empowered in groups. For instance, poultry in Luangwa (Muyeleka Village), Kabandama, Sansamwenje, Kantenshya, Itukuta, Chinyonga, Kalungu, Kanyala (Nzoche Village), Nkombwa, Kapililonga and Kasoka wards. About 34 households were empowered with 5 birds per household and 2 poultry incubator set distributed to the community.

**d. ENHANCED SMALLHOLDER LIVESTOCK INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (ESLIP)**

This programme is meant to sustainably improve the production and productivity of smallholder producers in the livestock sector. In the year 2022, the following was achieved: 31 Community Livestock Facilitators (CLF) trained (Isoka, Nakonde, Mafinga, Chinsali and Shiwangandu); 4 CLF empowered with bicycles; and 2 Poultry Incubator sets distributed to 2 groups i.e. Kolelawaka women’s club and Sansamwenje dip tank livestock co-operative.

Isoka District has 13,620 livestock farmers out of a total district population of 111,599 in habitants. The table below indicates the livestock farmers in Isoka categorized by camp and ward.

CAMP	WARD	No. OF REGISTERED FARMERS	Male	Female
ISOKA CENTRAL	Itukuta, Kantenshya, Milongo, Kasoka and Kawenga	2,029	1480	549

NTIPO	Kapililonga, Chinyonga, Kasoka and Milongo	1,672	1072	600
KALUNGU	Kalungu and Sansamwenje	1,113	637	476
KAMPUMBU	Nkombwa, Luangwa and Kabandama	1,701	943	758
NZOCHÉ	Kanyala and Mpungu	4,299	3710	589
MUKWAVI	Kapililonga Sansamwenje and Kabandama	2,805	2049	756
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13,620</b>	<b>9891</b>	<b>3729</b>

*Source: (Department of Fisheries-Isoka, 2021)*

The table below depicts the livestock population by type and by camp in the district for 2021. (The figures may change after the completion of the 2022 livestock survey being undertaken by Zamstats.)

Camp Species	Isoka Central	Ntipo	Mukwavi	Kalungu	Kampumbu	Nzoche	TOTAL
Cattle	3122	1,018	1,899	1,280	1,837	1,954	<b>11,110</b>
Pigs	920	505	795	277	821	803	<b>4,121</b>
Goats	1,852	845	1,162	1,048	1,071	926	<b>6,904</b>
Sheep	76	4	6	15	Nil	109	<b>210</b>
Chickens	23,366	11,858	14,544	4,851	8,185	3,954	<b>67,258</b>
Ducks	1,732	207	403	365	189	438	<b>3,334</b>
G/fowls	643	168	490	202	119	438	<b>2,060</b>
Turkeys	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>30</b>
Rabbits	200	49	18	5	11	201	<b>484</b>
Dogs	892	533	789	280	530	715	<b>3,739</b>
Cats	49	83	134	69	197	188	<b>720</b>

From the table it is evident that the stocks for the livestock are not adequate to meet the growing population of Isoka which is at 111,599 as of 2022. However, it is worth noting that a number of farmers in the IDP area have ventured into the non-traditional livestock such as fish and poultry such as turkeys and quails. In addition, value addition is also being done, albeit on a small scale with products such as fresh and sour milk in Luangwa Ward; Meat processing (mincemeat, beef and Hungarian sausages and polony) by Chimbunguya and Jupiterite in Kasoka Ward.

Isoka District also has a total of 155 fish farmers against 13,620 farmers of which 68 are active farmers while the 87 farmers are inactive. The number of ponds is 302 with 100 of these fully stocked and functional. In addition, in the year 2022, about 195 ponds were stocked, however, these do not follow the correct management and are classified as inactive.

The table below indicates the fish farmers and fish ponds categorized by ward and camp.

S/N	WARD	TOTAL NUMBER	SEX		CAMP	NUMBER OF FISH PONDS
			F	M		
1.	Chinyonga	63	43	20	Ntipo	101
2.	Itukuta	41	34	7	Isoka Central	35
3.	Kantenshya	14	6	8	Isoka central	38
4.	Kasoka	17	5	12	Isoka Central	115
5.	Milongo	20	9	11	Ntipo	
6.	Kanyala				Nzoche	2
7.	Kapililonga				Mukwavi	6
8.	Kalungu				Kalungu	5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>155</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>58</b>		<b>302</b>

(Department of Fisheries Isoka, 2021)

From the number of fish farmers it is worth noting that the production of fish in Isoka is not yet sufficient to meet the growing demand. The table

#### Aquaculture production

Farmers	No. of Ponds	Surface area/volume (m <sup>2</sup> )/m <sup>3</sup>	production (Kgs)	Comment
2(ZAEDP)	2	1200m <sup>2</sup>	838	2 farmers for ZAEDP project harvested however most farmers have been observed to be producing less than expected and this could be attributed to less number of fingerlings supplied
Individual Farmers	3	1350m <sup>2</sup>	440	Farmers have less inputs and poor management
Individual Farmers	8	2550m <sup>2</sup>	1278	Farmers have less inputs and poor management

The figures indicated may not reflect the true picture due to lack of reporting owing to few extension officers

#### Capture Production

The major natural water bodies which take up capture fisheries activities in Isoka IDP area are mainly 2;

- Luangwa river

- Lwanga swamp which is a tributary of Chambeshi River.

Fishery	Number of fishers	production (Kgs)	Comment (explain the status quo or variation)
Luangwa river	Population not known	- approximately 300kgs per six months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial River shared with Mafinga district.</li> <li>• Narrow and deep such that fast running water makes it difficult for fishers to fish.</li> <li>• Unverified reports indicate use of explosives to fish</li> <li>• Fishing is done far from Isoka boundaries.</li> </ul>
Luanga swamp	Population not known	Approximately 2 tonnes per year	This is a swamp stretching to about 40km radius distance.

(Department of Fisheries, 2021)

The system even though quite productive, lacks several things, among them:-

- Fishermen /Women lack adequate training in latest technologies in improved fishing craft.
- Fishing gear and designs for different fishing areas.
- Monitoring of the fishing activities is not adequately done due to dependence on Central Government, just to mention a few.
- Fishermen lack financial support from donors/ NGOs.

The production from natural fisheries is quite small because it is under exploited due to inadequate fishing facilities by fishermen.

### **Livestock/ Disease Control Infrastructure**

Isoka district has one GRZ Fish farm consisting of 7 fish ponds of dimensions 15 x 5m. The main objectives of this farm are: To provide fingerlings to farmers in the district and province; Training facility for farmers in aquaculture; and to provide table fish to the community. However, there is urgent need to fund the farm in order to address the challenges of feeding the fish and maintaining the ponds. In addition, the facility needs auxillary staff to be employed to maintain the facility.

The district is also privileged to have a Regional Laboratory which serves as a livestock disease diagnosis with sections such as: Bacteriology; Pathology; Parasitology; and Virology. The laboratory serves as a Referral Centre for district laboratories in Chinsali, Mpika, Nakonde and is expected to provide services to the Northern Region (i.e. Muchinga, Luapula and Northern Provinces). Furthermore, it is a conduit for onward transmission of samples to the Central Veterinary Research Institute for more specialized tests such as PCR and toxicology and is expected to serve as Research facility. However, the current state is that: the building is complete but lacks laboratory equipment and office furniture; the roof/ ceiling is leaking; facility lacks an incinerator; facility is not fenced off; and the facility has inadequate laboratory staff.

The district also has Diptanks in some veterinary camps among them being: Ntipo; Mutonda; Mpatamato (Lualizi); and Nzoche all situated in Ntipo, Isoka Central, Kampumbu and Nzoche camps respectively. All the dip tanks are GRZ owned some installed with boreholes, however, a few are being constructed under TRALARD in some places (such as Kapililonga and Kampumbu Wards) with solar powered boreholes.

#### **Disease Profile (Main Diseases, cause of diseases)**

The major livestock diseases that are prevalent in all the wards of the district are listed below in order of their prevalence in the district;

- Tick Borne Diseases: Anaplasmosis (Gall sickness) in cattle, goats; Babesiosis (Red water) in cattle, goats; Cowdriosis (Heart water) in cattle, goats; and Theileriosis (East Coast Fever) in cattle
- Newcastle Disease (ND) in poultry
- Black Quarter (BQ) in cattle
- Lumpy Skin Disease in cattle
- African Swine Fever in pigs

These diseases are mainly attributed to:

- The porous border between Isoka district and Malawi in the eastern part of the district. There are no strong livestock movement controls
- The border with Nakonde district which neighbours with Tanzania and has a porous border.
- The good markets and pricing for livestock, livestock products and by-products in other districts of the province e.g. Chinsali, Mspika and beyond.

The major disease control measures in place in the district are:

- Disease surveillance, both active and passive
- Movement controls (including complete movement bans)
- Quarantine; all animals entering and exiting the district must be quarantined at the quarantine station.
- Vaccination
- Treatment

The table below indicates the prevalent diseases and their control or preventive measures

S/N	DISEASE	CAUSE	CONTROL / PREVENTION
1	Anaplasmosis	Through infected ticks	Dipping/spraying in all vet camps
2	East Coast Fever	Through infected ticks	Dipping/spraying conducted
3	Gumboro	Virus	Vaccinations in all camps not done
4	Newcastle Disease	Virus	Vaccinations
5	African Swine Fever	Virus	Restrict movements of Pigs /pock products Hygiene in management of pigs
6	Babesiosis	Through infected ticks	Dipping/Spraying
7	Lumpy Skin Disease	Virus	Dipping/Spraying/Vaccinations not done
8	Rabies	Virus	Vaccinations
9	Black Quarter	Bacterial	Vaccinations not done

(Department of Fisheries, 2021)

### 3.4.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

From the public consultations which were made the following were the issues raised by the communities and stakeholders:

Service	Quality of service	Issues arising from public participation
Livestock Service Centre	Poor	The community members in the IDP area expressed concern on the fact that most of the service centres do not have the adequate infrastructure or personnel to attend to their livestock
Dip Tanks	Poor	Inadequacy of dip tanks and non-functional tanks leads to most of the livestock dying from disease
Farmer Extension services	Poor	Inadequate farmer extension services
Market	Poor	Absence of organized marketing system for livestock and fish Poor state of feeder roads for transportation to organized markets
Ponds	Poor	Most of the ponds in the IDP area have dried out making it difficult to do fish farming as well as non-availability of water for livestock.

#### **3.4.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years.**

The change in population has had an effect on livestock and fish production as well as supply. Due to the increased population in the IDP area, most of the land is used for cultivation as it is the cheaper form of farming for the local people. However, the increase in the population in the area has also led to higher demand on the products of the sector. The rapidly increasing demand for the sector's products pushes against a traditional resource base for livestock and fish production that cannot expand at the same pace. This is also due to the fact that the local livestock and fish farmers use traditional feeds which produce a lower yield than modern feeds. The increase in the population depicts the need for increase or rehabilitation in the fisheries and livestock services and facilities available in the area. Production can only be increased or promoted by making the necessary facilities and services available, this means an increase in research as well as technology.

#### **3.4.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

The increase in population is likely going to exert pressure on the availability of fisheries and livestock. Some of the anticipated impacts on environment are:

- i. Uncontrolled livestock grazing which can cause land degradation
- ii. Livestock slaughters which releases large amounts of waste and greenhouse gases (methane) into the environment, polluting land and surface waters which poses a serious threat to human health.
- iii. Land clearing for fish farming which can lead to deforestation
- iv. Unverified use of explosives in fishing on the Luangwa river which can have effects on water quality

Other impacts of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector are floods and high temperatures which are likely to increase the disease burden in livestock and also reduce the water levels affecting fish farming adversely.

#### **3.4.6 Issues statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issue existing and proposed investment programmes.**

Some of the underlying factors contributing to depletion of forestry cover include:

- Inadequate livestock dipping tanks
- Inadequate veterinary services for animal treatment,
- Inadequate pastures for feeding livestock
- Inadequate knowledge and education on livestock and fish farming.
- Inadequate dams for fish farming
- Diseases that annually decimate animal population in all the wards
- Inadequate farmer extension services.

- Fisheries Infrastructure and technology. Fish and fish products utilization have been negatively affected by inadequate infrastructure such as; Landing sites, storage and freezing facilities, and fish processing plants amongst the artisanal fishers.

The Eighth National Development Plan proposes for economic transformation and job creation with the following being the priority programmes:

- Infrastructure development
- Agricultural mechanisation
- Agribusiness development
- Fisheries and aquaculture development
- Research and Development
- Livestock development
- Extension services support
- Early warning and surveillance systems
- Farm block and Resettlement Schemes development

### 3.5 Agriculture

Agriculture and small business in enterprises (trading) are the major economic activities. The district has 42,523 farmers out of the projected population for 2022 of 108,648. With rapid increase in population, there is need to intensify the use of already existing agriculture land in order to maximize productivity and production and further encourage the use of surface water (rivers) for irrigation.

#### 3.5.1 Key Government Priorities Being Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Government's vision for 2030 in growing the economy is to have an efficient, competitive, sustainable and export-led agriculture sector that assures food security and increased income. Its strategy is to;

- Increase agricultural productivity and land under cultivation by 2030;
- Increase exports of agricultural and agro-processed products by 2030;
- Preserve the agricultural resource base by 2030;
- Increase land under cultivation to 900,000 hectares by 2030;
- Increasing land under irrigation to 400,000 hectares by 2030;
- Increase agricultural machinery, 2 tractors per 100 hectares by 2030;

Based on the above national strategies, the strategy of the district is to attain the following targets by 2032:

- Increase land under cultivation from 24,426 hectares in 2022 to 25,647 hectares by 2032.
- Increase land under irrigation from 18 hectares in 2022 to 30 hectares by 2032.

- Increase agricultural machinery from 1 tractor per 30 hectares in 2022 to 4 tractors per 50 hectares by 2032.

### 3.5.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

Agriculture is the backbone of Isoka District economic sector. It is identified as a core sector that enhances economic growth and job creation in the district and it is regarded as the contributor to the economy. The district is endowed with abundant arable land and climatic conditions for production of a variety of crops. The district has an average of 42,523 farmers (about 39 percent of the population) dominated by small scale farmers. Urban Agriculture comprises mainly of vegetable production in backyards and swampy areas within the township. The most common field crops grown in the district are: Maize, cassava, Groundnuts, rice, millet, and beans. Common horticultural crops grown include Rape, Onion, Tomato, Cabbage, Green pepper, Carrots and Egg plants. The district generally has a comparative advantage in fruit production due to its suitable weather conditions. Fruits commonly grown include Mandarin, Bananas, Oranges, Mangoes and Lemons are grown mainly Chinyonga, Luangwa and Sansamwenje.

The tables shows production of some of the selected crops grown in Isoka between 2019 and 2021 while table shows the production and productivity of some selected crops as in 2021.

#### Productivity Ratios

SN	CROP	2020/2021 PRODUCTIVITY RATIO (Tonnes per hectare)	IDEAL PRODUCTIVITY RATIO (Tonnes per hectare)
1	Maize	3.8	5.2
2	Rice	2.6	3.5
3	Millet	0.8	1.6
4	Groundnuts	0.7	1.5

#### CROP TREND

NO.	CROP NAME	YIELDS (By 50 KG Bags)		
		2019	2020	2021
1	Maize	571,100	871,660	538,597.2
2	Rice	14,520	21,340	12,600
3	Mixed Beans	17,460	14,500	43,274
5	Ground Nuts	20,966	29,257.8	15,774.8
6	Millet	3,680	17,100	11,728
7	Soya Beans	-	-	7718

(Crop Forecast Survey: Zamstat, 2021)

The major stakeholders/ projects supporting agricultural activities in the district include the following:

- “Strengthening Coordination, Scaling Up and Governance of Conservation Agriculture in Southern Africa” (SSUGCASA) with the focus on promoting Climate Smart Agriculture and operating in four (4) wards (Kalungu, Sansamwenje, Luangwa and Lualizi).
- The Enhanced Smallholder Agribusiness Promotion Programme (E-SAPP), whose goal is to increase the income levels of poor rural households involved in production, value addition and trade of agricultural commodities. The programme is implemented in Kalungu, Sansamwenje, Kapililonga, Kantenshya, Lualizi, Katyetye and Mpandwa and by 2022, 3,358 direct out of targeted 6,716 farmers and 2690 indirect out of 5380 beneficiaries were supported.
- JICA implementing an irrigation program in the district (E-COBSI) operating in katenshya, Kombwa, Itukuta, Kasoka, Chinyanga and Milonga wards has helped to set up 18 hectares under irrigation by 2022 out of the targeted 30 hectares. In addition, the district has 9 weirs out which are three permanent weirs (Kombwa, Kantenshya and Kasoka ward) and 4 are temporal weirs (Milonga, Kasoka Kombwa and Itukuta ward)
- Include agriculture supported activities under TRALARD. TRALARD is also supporting agriculture activities such as, vegetable production, goat and chicken rearing, construction of improved rearing structures for farmers.

The IDP area has 4 motorbikes and 1 limping vehicle against 14 extension officers and 6 District Subject Matter Specialists (Crop husbandry officer, Farm management officer, Food and nutrition officer, Technical officer, Marketing officer and District agriculture information office).

- The IDP area has inadequate accommodation and office space for extension officers. Five (5) camps (Longwe, Kafwimbi, Lualizi, Ntipo and kalungu camps) have no camp houses. Nine (9) camps (Kampumbu, Nzoche, Kapililonga, Sansamwenje, Katyetye, katenshya Isoka central) have poor state camp houses. Mpandwa and Nasala Camp house need to be demolished and reconstructed.
- Need to increase supply of farming inputs (29% of the farmers in the IDP area are on FISP)
- Establishment of more agriculture camps due to increased number of farmers in camps. Camps that can be created include Kaumba, Londamaka, Ndeke, Chisote, Nachisungu, Kanyala and Chaswata, due to the vastness and an increase in number of farmers in the camps.
- Inadequate of agricultural credit facilities.
- Inadequate extension officers- currently officer to farmer ratio is high (1:2024) against the standard (1:400)

### **3.5.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

From the public consultations which were made the following were the issues raised by the communities and stakeholders:

- Inadequate extension services
- Marketing strategies and linkages
- Poor Road networks
- Delay in payments by FRA

### **3.5.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years.**

From the population analysis it is anticipated that the population of Isoka will greatly increase to **141,438** inhabitants by 2032 and this will in turn increase the demand for agriculture services because it is among the major main livelihood in the district. The anticipated changes will exert pressure on agricultural land as well as infrastructure development. Therefore, it is important with anticipated changes there is need to plan for;

- Market for agricultural produce. The district has two market centres (Kampumbu, Kantenshya) against 14 camps. Additional two market centres for agriculture produce can be constructed in Sansamwenje block and Nzoche block.
- Introduction of large scale climate smart agriculture in the valley areas like Kampumbu and Nzoche.
- Developing farm blocks in Lupandizi – 1180 Ha and Longwe - 1190Ha
- Development of irrigation facilities such as weirs in Kantenshya, Lualizi, Nansala, Katyetye, Isoka central and Kafwimbi camps.
- Establishment of seven (7) more agriculture camps in Kaumba, Londamaka, Ndeke, Chisote, Nachisungu, Kanyala and Chaswata.

### **3.5.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

Generally, land has been degraded due to unsustainable agriculture practices such Chitemene system and conventional farming. In 2022, 41% of farmers are practicing conventional farming only, 47 % of conventional with crop rotation, 7% of farmer's conservation and 5% of agro-forest. The district targets to increase to 30% of the farmers to adopting conservation farming and 15% farmers to agro forest by 2032.

Agriculture activities have greatly been affected by changing climatic patterns such as late on set of rains, reduced amount of rainfall, floods and dry spells. These changes have also contributed to increase prevalence of crop pests such as fall army worms in Maize and Tuta absoluta in Tomato amongst other pests.

The planning area falls under agro ecological zone III with annual rainfall 1200mm, in 2000 and 2021 amounts reduced from 1283.8 mm to 860 mm respectively. There has been a reduction in crop production in Luangwa and Nkombwa wards due to dry spells. The table below shows the rainfall figures from 2017 to 2021

Table ... Five Year Rainfall Figures

S/No	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average
Rainfall (mm)	1421.5	1316.1	1236.3	1276.	860	1221.98
Rain Days	92	85	94	100	64	87

Source: Isoka Meteorology Depart (2022)

### 3.5.6 Issues statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issue existing and proposed investment programmes.

In order to assure food and nutrition security and income at both household and national, agriculture sector has striven in promoting agriculture production, productivity and efficiently management of agriculture produce. Appropriate agriculture information, knowledge and skills will be promoted in order to create awareness to farmers on the current agricultural development that will improve productivity. Gender equity will be promoted in resource allocation and access to agricultural services. More promotion on the use of appropriate farming practices will be done in order to improve and sustain the agriculture base and develop appropriate legislation, policies, programs and coordinate and monitor their implementation in order to guide the development of the agricultural sector and improve its performance.

In terms of existing investment and development programmes, there are:

- Three weirs systems constructed in Chief Katyetye, Chief Kafwimbi with 18 hectors of land under irrigation and the area has potential irrigable area of 180 hectors. With the projected increase in irrigation activities in the district additional weir systems can be established in the following areas Chimbala Kafwimbi camp, Lualizi camp and Nansala camp respectively, this is due to abundant of water the seriousness of the famers in these areas.
- Other development programme being implemented is the training of 75 lead farmers in (Luangwa, Milongo and Kombwa ward) against 42,372 farmers in

practicing climate smart agriculture in order to improve production and productivity from 3.8 tonnes per hectare to 5.2 tonnes per hectare.

- The district has no farm block and has two resettlements schemes (Milongo and Longwe) which under are developed with poor road networks. However, Longwe Resettlement can be upgraded to a farm block and create Lupandizi and Chisote as resettlement schemes. The district is doing an out-grower scheme of rice in Kentenshya and Luangwa wards. There are also proposals for the establishment of out grower schemes in various crops especially fruits in Milongo Lupandizi Chisote and longwe. This is because the farmers are already in production of growing field crops and fruits such as oranges, Mandarines, lemons, beans, groundnuts, and tomatoes.
- Under value addition, the E-SAPP programme procured a rice milling for Niza which processes rice within the CDB covering kentenshya, kumpumbu camp (Isoka) chibale camp (Chama) and Chunga Camp (Chinsali District). With the projected increase in demand for rice milling services due to increase in population and productivity, additional rice milling plants may need to be established at Mwaseni and one maize milling plant at kasoka ward.
- Two rice bulking centres have been constructed in Lwangwa, Kantenshya ward and other two bulking centres are being constructed in Sansemwenje and Kumpumbu. These bulking centres will provide market for small scale farmers.

The Eighth National Development Plan proposes for economic transformation and job creation with the following being the priority programmes:

1. Irrigation development
2. Agricultural Mechanization
3. Farm block and resettlement development
4. Enhance extension delivery
5. Farmer input support
6. Infrastructure development
7. Agro-business development

### 3.6 Water and Sanitation

Chambeshi Water Supply and Sanitation Company Limited is a commercial Water and Sanitation Utility Company who's mandated is providing safe, clean and affordable water supply services and quality sanitation services on commercial basis in Northern and Muchinga Provinces of Zambia. It was incorporated on April 2003 under the Water and Sanitation Act No. 28 of November 1997.

#### 3.6.1 Key Government Priorities Being 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. The Local Authority as a shareholder in Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company plans to commercialise water supply in the district. The following are some of the key government policies that have been reviewed:

##### **National Development Plan**

To improve water supply and sanitation, the Government according to the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plans 2022 – 2026 has embarked on promoting investment in the water sector in order to enhance access to clean and safe water supply and access to improved sanitation. Further, the Government also plans to establish a sustainable financing mechanism for the sector that will facilitate mobilisation of local and international financing for water supply and sanitation programmes including through public-private partnerships.

At the local level, with guidance from the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, the utility has also embarked on different programs that have been established in 2021 -2025 strategic plans that can ensure that the water supply and sanitation services are improved in our service areas. Some of the plans include;

- i. Innovation: The utility has embraced innovation by the introduction of prepaid meters in our areas of operation to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness in our water service provision. This program has seen the utility improving in both billing and collection efficiency that can lead to the utility to run its programs smoothly.
- ii. Stakeholder and investor relations improvement: The utility is also intensifying its relationships with key stakeholders and investor relations to improve on the investor confidence so that more underlined projects in our service areas can be sponsored and help in improving the delivery of the water and sanitation services in our service areas.
- iii. Improved customer complaints handling: Customer satisfaction and confidence is also another dimension that the utility is also improving on by the introduction of a robust customer complaints handling systems that allows customers to call any member of the utility whenever they is a concern and customers can directly call head office to report any form of complaint.

### **Stake Holders**

The following are the stakeholders working with Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company:

1. Ministry of water development
2. Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development
3. National Water Supply and Sanitation Council
4. Water Resources Management Authority
5. Zambia Environmental Management Agency

### **3.6.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

Chambeshi Water Supply and Sanitation Company has been supplying an average weighted hours of 18 Hours in Isoka service area and the situation is expected to improve to 20 hours by the end of 2022. The infrastructure for the utility company in Isoka needs upgrading to the latest available technology by putting up a modular plant that can help in improving the quality of water being supplied in the district as the treatment plant allows chlorination as the only treatment that is done to the water supplied throughout the district. Plans are underway to revamp the boreholes in order to improve the availability of raw water for treatment and also extend water provision to Chiwanda, Chuwi and Mwaiseni areas. As of 2022, 2,685 households were serviced with piped water out of 5,000 households who live in the urban and peri-urban areas of the district. In regards to sanitation services the utility company only services 786 households out of the 5,000 households in need of the sanitation services. However, there is a vaccum tanker that does help in providing sanitation services in the district so as to be line with policy direction for NWASCO of improving sanitation services. Most households rely on septic tank and soakaways in disposing sewage thereby posing a threat to contaminate the ground water system. The sewer ponds are existing but require rehabilitation and expansion.

According to the Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Strategic Plan (2022), the implementation of these measures will lead to an increase in access to safe water to 67 percent by 2026 from 58 percent in 2018 for rural areas and to 98 percent by 2026 from 91.8 percent in 2018 for urban areas.

Further, access to sanitation will increase to 55 percent by 2026 from 37.2 percent in 2018 and to 90 percent by 2026 from 77.7 percent in 2018 for rural and urban areas, respectively.

SN.	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENT AREA	CURRENT STATUS	BENEFICIARIES	ISSUES AFFECTING PEOPLE
1.	Water Supply	Rural and Peri-urban	50%	2100 people have access to clean and safe water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Access to water supply</li> <li>ii. breakdown the water points</li> <li>iii. Disease outbreak due to lack of clean water</li> <li>iv. Reduced socio-economic productivity</li> <li>v. Reduced conflicts</li> </ul>
		Urban	50%	2,685 households in the urban area have access to clean and safe water out of 5300 possible connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Access to water supply</li> <li>ii. Reduced socio-economic productivity</li> <li>iii. Reduced conflicts</li> <li>iv. Gender inequality</li> </ul>
2.	Sanitation Services	Rural and Peri-urban	7.14%	300 households have access for adequate sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Disease outbreak</li> <li>ii. Reduced socio-economic productivity</li> <li>iii. Waste management</li> <li>iv. Poor sanitation contributes to malnutrition</li> </ul>
		Urban	5.67%	300 household have access to adequate sanitation (total urban households is .....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Disease outbreak</li> <li>ii. Productivity</li> <li>iii. Waste management</li> <li>iv. Poor sanitation contributes to malnutrition</li> </ul>

The table below shows that the number of protected water sources in the IDP area is 855 while the current number of functional water sources stands at 300 while the current number of non-functional water sources is 73 giving a total shortfall of 565 water points

Table 23: Showing water point functionality

S/n	Name of ward	Ideal no of APM	Actual no of APM	Short fall no of APM	Exp no of protected water sources	Current no of functional water sources	Current no of non-functional water sources	Short fall no. Of water points
1	Kasoka	4	0	4	25	12	3	13
2	Kawenga	4	0	4	30	12	3	18
3	Kantenshya	6	4	2	60	44	8	16
4	Kalungu	6	3	3	60	34	6	26
5	Kanyala	7	2	5	80	13	1	67
6	Kapililonga	6	2	4	60	27	2	43
7	Chinyonga	4	2	2	50	16	15	34
8	Nkombwa	4	2	2	50	19	5	31
9	Itukuta	6	2	4	70	22	5	48
10	Mpungu	8	1	7	120	9	1	111
11	Milongo	3	2	1	30	8	2	22
12	Luangwa	12	8	4	120	21	3	99
13	Sansamwenje	6	5	1	80	61	17	19
14	Kabandama	3	0	3	20	2	2	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>79</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>565</b>

(Source: DWASH Isoka, 2022)

However, there are stakeholders who have been helping in the provision of water and sanitation services. These include World Vision who have constructed water schemes and sanitation facilities in Sansamwenje, Kalungu and Kapililonga Wards. The other cooperating partner helping in supplying water is the TRALARD project even though it is not the primary intervention but comes as a sub activity in livelihood sub projects of communities as they try to improve in natural resource management.

### 3.6.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

From the public consultations which were made the following were the issues raised by the communities and stakeholders:

- Inadequate boreholes
- Limited sanitation services (sewerage system)

- Limited capacity by Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to supply water.
- Drying up of natural sources of water

#### **3.6.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years.**

From the population analysis it is anticipated that the population of Isoka will greatly increase to **141,438** inhabitants by 2032 and the population for the IDP area in 2022 is 111,599 of which the urban and peri-urban population is estimated at 26,774. Therefore, the total number of people living in the rural parts of the district is estimated to be 84,785 needing rural water and sanitation services. The national rural water supply and sanitation program stipulates that one (1) standard community water supply facility should serve 250 community members or 50 households within a radius of 500m if water as an essential community is to be made accessible to all. The government equally has placed emphasis on the need to provide water and sanitation facilities especially in rural areas. Therefore, the proposed programmes and investments will include:

- climate resilient water supply infrastructure development and maintenance,
- Water quality monitoring and protection of aquifers and protected water sources.

The key programmes to enhance access to improved sanitation will include:

- sanitation infrastructure development and maintenance,
- sanitation and personal hygiene promotion,
- capacity development in provision of water the utility company and other stakeholders
- Solid waste management and health and hygiene education.

#### **3.6.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

The effects of climate change have already been observed and its impact on the water levels from our two intakes which are massively reducing especially in the hot season (September – November) and to curb this challenge the utility has embarked on revamping the 4 boreholes and equipping them fully to facilitate the provision of raw water. Furthermore, streams which were perennial have become seasonal.

With few households connected to the sewer system most households in the peri-urban and urban areas use soak aways and this overtime will contaminate the ground water thereby posing a danger to households relying on ground water.

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

The long distances to access water points in the rural parts of the district has contributed to over burden women and the girls moving long distances to access clean and safe water to drink. The long distances to access water points has huge bearing on the vulnerable in accessing quality and safe drinking water while on the other absence of

clean water has compromised hygiene practices in both men and women, especially the girl child about menstrual hygiene.

### **3.7 HOUSING SECTOR**

Housing sector is a least developed sector in the district. This is a sector that may be developed by a number of stakeholders such as the government, organizations and individuals. However, a large portion of houses in the district are owned by individuals and a few by some organizations and government institutions.

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

The housing sector development in the district will be based on the following national policies;

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

To increase access to decent affordable for all the, the government will facilitate the provision of the affordable housing finance, provide incentives for private sector participation and promote investments in research on alternative building materials and technologies.

##### **2. National Housing Policy, 1996**

To provide an outline for sustainable housing development and provides a mechanism for ensuring that limited resources are utilized efficiently, thereby addressing poverty alleviation.

##### **3. Public Health Act Chapter 295 Part (IX) (Buildings Regulations)**

It provides a general framework for building standards of all types of habitable structures

##### **4. Urban and Regional Act No. 3 of 2015**

It provides for development planning and administration principles, standards and requirements of urban and regional planning, process and systems. Provides for a participatory and an inclusive process for urban and regional planning that allows the involvement if communities and other relevant stakeholder in the planning and implementation and operations of human settlement development.

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

Isoka is predominantly rural and most of the settlements are informal in natural The District has two Chiefdoms and most settlements are concentrated the chiefs palaces.

Most of the settlements are unplanned but they have services such as electricity piped water by the Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company, water schemes as well as boreholes. The Central Business District (CBD) is surrounded by villages such Kawenga, Katonga, Chiwanda and Lolani.

### **3.7.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

- Inadequate planning boundary for the council as most of the land in the district and growth centres is under customary tenure and this contributes to increase of unplanned settlements
- Low rates of procession for land titling
- Lack of planning authority for the local authority and this has lengthened the process for some planning decisions which may not be made locally.
- Long time taken to approve planning permissions and building plans
- High rise in the number of unplanned settlements in the urban areas and the growth centres
- Not enough recreation facilities found in both urban district
- Institutional houses are dilapidated

### **3.7.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years**

The population of Isoka district has recorded a drastic increase for a period of 12 years. In the year 2010 the population size of the district was 72,189 and increased to 111, 599 in the year 2022 for both female and male. With the aforementioned growth rate, the population of the district is anticipated to increase to 151,627 by the year 2035. Therefore this will have had an impact on land use and spatial development patterns negatively in that there will be high demand to create more human settlements, increase street vending and solid waste generation.

It's further reviewed that much more land is opened up and used for agriculture, livestock grazing, housing and fuel wood that tends to contribute to emissions, deforestation and degradation of the natural habitat. Therefore, with this continued growth it is expected that more planned land is needed for various land usage.

### **3.7.5 Summary**

The district is struggling with the shortage of accommodation in urban Peri-urban and rural areas where the those in the formal employment sector do not have houses to rent. There is need to for the local authority, traditional leaders and other cooperating partners to work together in addressing this issue in the district.

### **3.8 Energy**

Isoka district has two energy resources which are renewable and non-renewable where the large proportion uses non renewable source such as wood fuels and charcoal.

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

The revised National Energy Policy (NEP) of 2019 provides for sustainable exploitation of Biomass and alternative energy to wood fuel resources in order to increase socio-economic development and for the diversification of the country's energy mix through use of renewable energy and the creation of conditions that ensure availability of adequate supply of energy from various sources, which are dependable at lowest economic, financial, social and environmental costs consistent with national development goals.

The policy's key strategy is to focus on the promotion of modern use of Biomass for electricity generation and expansion of generation and transmission capacity of power. Others include increased access to electricity to about 66% national wide level: 91% in urban and 51% in rural areas by 2030, which is in line with the Vision 2030. Additionally, the policy is aimed at the provision of adequate, reliable and affordable supply of petroleum products at competitive and fair prices and also the reduction in import costs. Further, by exploring other forms of energy such as solar, it is envisaged that such a move would increase access to affordable energy in rural areas so as to reduce poverty and promote economic growth.

### **3.10 Review progress achieved to date under energy sector**

Kanchibiya district has not reached a very impressive degree in terms implementing the revised NEP (2019) in the promotion of efficient and sustainable exploitation of Biomass for household and the utilization in most households adapting to the use of renewable energy. Not much has been achieved with the revised NEP (2019) in the promotion of efficient and sustainable exploitation of Bio mass for household utilization in most households. The rural areas and some growth centres use mostly fossil fuels (firewood, charcoal) as they are not connected to National Grid for several reasons such as accessibility of the service and none availability of the service in some places like Nzoche, Kanyala, Kantenshya and mwinekombe.

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

A larger population in the district is in the rural areas and it uses charcoal and firewood for cooking. In addition to the use of charcoal and firewood in these rural areas, the number of

individual solar powered structures for lighting and communication. A very little representation of government, individuals and private institutions use alternative power such as solar as main source of energy and these may include some schools at Lualizi, Kantenshya and Kanyala primary. The district only has one petroleum filling station in the CBD and mostly it runs out of fuels. Further, there are also some unregistered businesses of selling petroleum fuels by the locals caused by the demand as in most cases these service stations does not have the products. This trend has contributed to a number of illegal petroleum fuel traders in the district.

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

To improve on the quality-of-service provision, a reservation of resources from CDF has been made in order to facilitate the rural electrification program on public institutions in the district such as schools and health facilities and this will be done in partnership with Rural Electrification Authority (REA) for the year 2023 and 2024

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

Among other prominent issues that came out during public submission included the following:

1. The district has inadequate filling stations and this leads to shortage of fuel in the and illegal fuel venders in the district
2. High rate of deforestation due to heavy dependent on wood fire and charcoal in the district
3. Inadequate knowledge about renewable energy sources such as solar
4. High cost of solar system
5. Length time for ZESCO to connect customers to power

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

The population increase anticipated in the next ten (10) years, will increase the demand for the supply of energy to support the increased social and economic activities of the district as the district keeps growing economically and expanding spatially.

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

The following are the proposed investment and development programmes

Mount Meru filling station has started processing the construction of an additional filling station along the Great North Road and ZESCO to continue with the connection of large scale projects

and households to the national grid. The local authority will continue collaborating with REA to expand coverage of the electricity connectivity network in the rural areas of the district.

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

The current population growth has continuously increased the demand for more energy supply in the district and outside the districts through the charcoal producers along the Great North Road. This trend has contributed towards deforestation in the district and ravaging of the already depleted forest resources. This is mainly due to the inadequate availability to electricity and unsustainable power cut in the district.

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

The increased demand for energy by both commercial and domestic users as well as in the district and in other neighboring districts has a significant impact on the environment. This increase in demand can be seen through the ever-growing population in the district and the increase in economic activities. This has also led to environmental degradation due to indiscriminate cutting down of trees for firewood, charcoal production which puts forests and forest reserves in danger of destruction.

### **3.18 Issues Arising from Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

Most if not all vulnerable groups in the district have had problems in accessing hydro-electricity energy from the utility company due to poverty, staying in houses that cannot be connected to hydro-electric power and no access to electricity services in some areas. This has led them to unsustainable harvesting of forest products like firewood and charcoal which has a negative impact on the environment.

### **3.19 Summary for Energy Sector**

Isoka district having both urban and rural setups, it needs a sustainable supply of hydro-electric power connectivity and with additional filling stations. The high rate of deforestation has been as a result of unsustainable supply of electricity. The district needs its own mini hydro-electric power supply to be constructed at Nansala water falls of Milongo ward. There is a great need for REA to expand its coverage so that even the remote parts of the district can access power supply.

### **3.20 Social protection**

This is one of the most critical sectors in the district as core objective is improve the living standards of women, youth and the vulnerable/ marginalized groups within the IDP area. It highlights on policies, plans and strategies that govern the performance of the social protection sector for the district and highlights some of the core issues affecting the sector's development.

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

#### **3.22 National Gender Policy**

The National Gender Policy was revised in 2014 to ensure the attainment of gender equality in the development processes by redressing the existing gender imbalances. The Policy further provides for equal opportunities for both women and men to actively participate and contribute to national development. The policy seeks to mainstream gender in all national policies (National Gender Policy, 2014).

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

The National Policy on Disability aims to make sure that persons with disabilities can live decent and productive lives without any barriers. It ensures the development and promotion of programmes that prevent and reduce incidences of disability. It facilitates the provision of habilitation and rehabilitation services and facilities to persons with disabilities and ensures their full participation into the mainstream of society (National Policy on Disability, 2012)

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

The policy seeks to help eliminate hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity. Specific objectives in the social assistance sector include;

- To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households;
- To enhance food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations.

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).

### 3.25 Eighth National Development Plan

The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) sets out Zambia's strategic direction in terms of the development priorities and implementation strategies for the period 2022 to 2026. This Plan is a successor to the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) that was implemented over the period 2017 to 2021. The Plan is a critical vehicle to support the attainment of Zambia's international and regional commitments under various frameworks, including the last decade of action towards the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The current state of development indicates persisting socio-economic challenges which include low diversification of the economy, high youth unemployment, high incidences of poverty and inequality, slow pace of decentralization, as well as low education outcomes, coupled with inadequate access to other social services (Eighth National Development Plan, 2022).

### 3.26 Description of the existing State of Development

Government has devoted to reduction of poverty and vulnerability among its population in general, Isoka district, has been implementing the programs and projects as one of the implementing districts in the province. The social sector in this IDP refers to the Department of Community Development, Department of Social Services, and Constituency Development Fund (CDF) under the Local Authority, the Victim Support Unit of Zambia Police Service, the World Vision and other cooperating partners such as Tralard.

The district has a total number of 18 CWAC groups which benefit from the Food Security Programme (FSP), 700 beneficiaries under traditional wetland. The district is also supporting the vulnerable groups by supporting the students on skills development and empowering women and youths with grants and loans under CDF sector.

### 3.27 Issues arising from the Public Participation Process Availability of Service

The major issues that arose during the public participation process included;

1. Inadequate social protection programs for the communities planned to alleviate hunger and poverty resulting from crop failure and drought.
2. The same grouping/people continue over and over to benefit on all social protection programmes
3. Delay in the implementation of CDF projects
4. Lack of a safety homes in the district
5. Allocations are politically distributed.

6. Inadequate village banking groups in the district
7. Inadequate knowledge on CDF by the communities in the district.
8. Limited coverage of CDF
9. Inadequate officers in the departments responsible for the implementation of the programmes and projects.

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

The population increase of the district is anticipated in the next ten (10) years is that with the growth rate at 5% the districts population by 2033 will be at 151, 627 and through the various social protection programmes that government is implementing through various departments and NGO's. Therefore, the anticipated increase in population will demand for increase in the funding and enhanced monitoring of beneficiaries coupled with initiatives such as Single Window Entry system more vulnerable groupings shall benefit from social protection programmes and as this in turn will reduce poverty and hunger levels in households and communities in the IDP area.

### **3.29 Tourism, Arts and Culture**

#### **3.29.1 Key Government Priorities Being Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

Culture is one of the fundamental dimensions of development. Cultural development constitutes one of the essential instruments of general development and the improvement of quality of life. It includes not only the arts and letters, but also the modes of life, fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs (Mexico City declaration on cultural policies, UNESCO 1982).

The National Tourism Policy foresees the development of the tourism industry that meets the needs of the tourists. In addition, it seeks to promote development in areas with tourism potential to create forward and backward linkages with other sectors (National Tourism Policy, 2015). The 8NDP also spells out that tourism is one of the major

drivers of the economy but has not been fully exploited. Therefore, there is need to revive the sector by encouraging domestic tourism as well as addressing the challenges of low product diversification, low investment, poor infrastructure and the high cost of doing business.

The Government Gazette Notice No. 836 of 2016 on Statutory Functions and Composition of Government Portfolios assigns MOCTA with the responsibility to formulate policy and implement programmes on Administration of Chiefs' Affairs, Folklore and Preservation of Oral Traditions, Indigenous Knowledge, Promotion of Traditional Crafts, Registration of Villages, Research in Culture, and Traditional ceremonies. This however, has been assigned to department of Arts and Culture under the Ministry of Community Development.

### 3.29.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

The notable cultural activities in the district includes traditional ceremonies, cultural dancers, music artists as well as individuals involved in crafts. However, the district only has two (2) cultural groups registered under the National Arts Council due to inadequate sensitization of those involved in art.

The main traditional ceremonies we have in Isoka are as follows;

S/N	CHIEFDOM	TRADITIONAL CEREMONY	TRIBE	PERIOD CEREBRATED
1	Kafwimbi	Ng'ondo	Namwanga	November
2	Katyetye	Chizumba nsonje	Tambo	July

These are the main traditional ceremonies celebrated in Isoka district every year, the Ng'ondo ceremony of Kafwimbi is cerebrated in November and mainly to ask the ancestral spirits for blessings for the bumper harvest for the coming season and evoke the ancestors to bless them in their planting and yield of crops. The Chizumba Nsonje is celebrated mainly in July of chief Katyetye as a way of thanking God for the good harvests and crop yield that they have been provided by their ancestors.

These ceremonies bring people of different diversity and ethnics groups. Artists sell their products as well. This shows how culture acts as a unifying factor and brings people together.

As regards tourism the notable tourism sites includes Nansala waterfalls, Nkombwa Hills, Luangwa River and Muchinga Escarpment.

1. Nansala Falls: Located in Milongo Ward and accessible via a gravel road off Isoka Muyombe Road. Currently, no investment has been made to date except a community member who one tried to put up a mini hydro power plant for the community.



2. Nkombwa Hills: These are located in Nkombwa Ward part of the Muchinga Escarpments but stand tall with a dome like shape. It is known to have 15 rare earth elements used to manufacture a wide range of items such as florescent tubes, TV screens among others. The place can be accessed via a gravel road off Isoka Muyombe Road.
3. Luangwa River: This is the largest River in Isoka with a good scenic view. It is depended upon by the Communities for fishing, farming and a source of river sand for construction. It is located in Luangwa Ward and on it sit the unique Luangwa Bridge constructed in the Kaunda Era.



4. Muchinga Escarpment: This is a range of mountainous hilly areas spanning across Muchinga Province. The views of the escarpments are breath taking for those involved in site seeing.

The district has the Department of Arts and Culture that offers technical services on culture, arts and tourism but is inadequately staffed. Currently the Arts and Culture department have made progressive efforts in terms of music industry, craft works, designs, sign writing, traditional dances etc.

There is lack cultural infrastructures like theatre Halls, galleries and arenas where our artists and members can perform as well as storage facilities which can accommodate collected artifacts for posterity.

The district has 23 lodges and guest houses located mostly in the Kasoka Ward but these are no enough to meet the growing demand.

### **3.29.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

From the public consultations which were made the following were the issues raised by the communities and stakeholders:

- Limited employment opportunities to those involved in art and culture.
- Poor road network leading to tourism sites.
- Limited and no social amenities to promote tourism, art and culture.
- Indiscriminate cutting of trees there by limiting source for raw materials for artifacts and crafts.

### **3.30 Transport and Telecommunication Sector**

#### **3.30.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level**

The mandate of the Ministry of Transport and Logistics is to coordinate the development and regulation of the transport, communications and meteorology.

The Transport and telecommunications sector is guided by a various pieces of legislations 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.

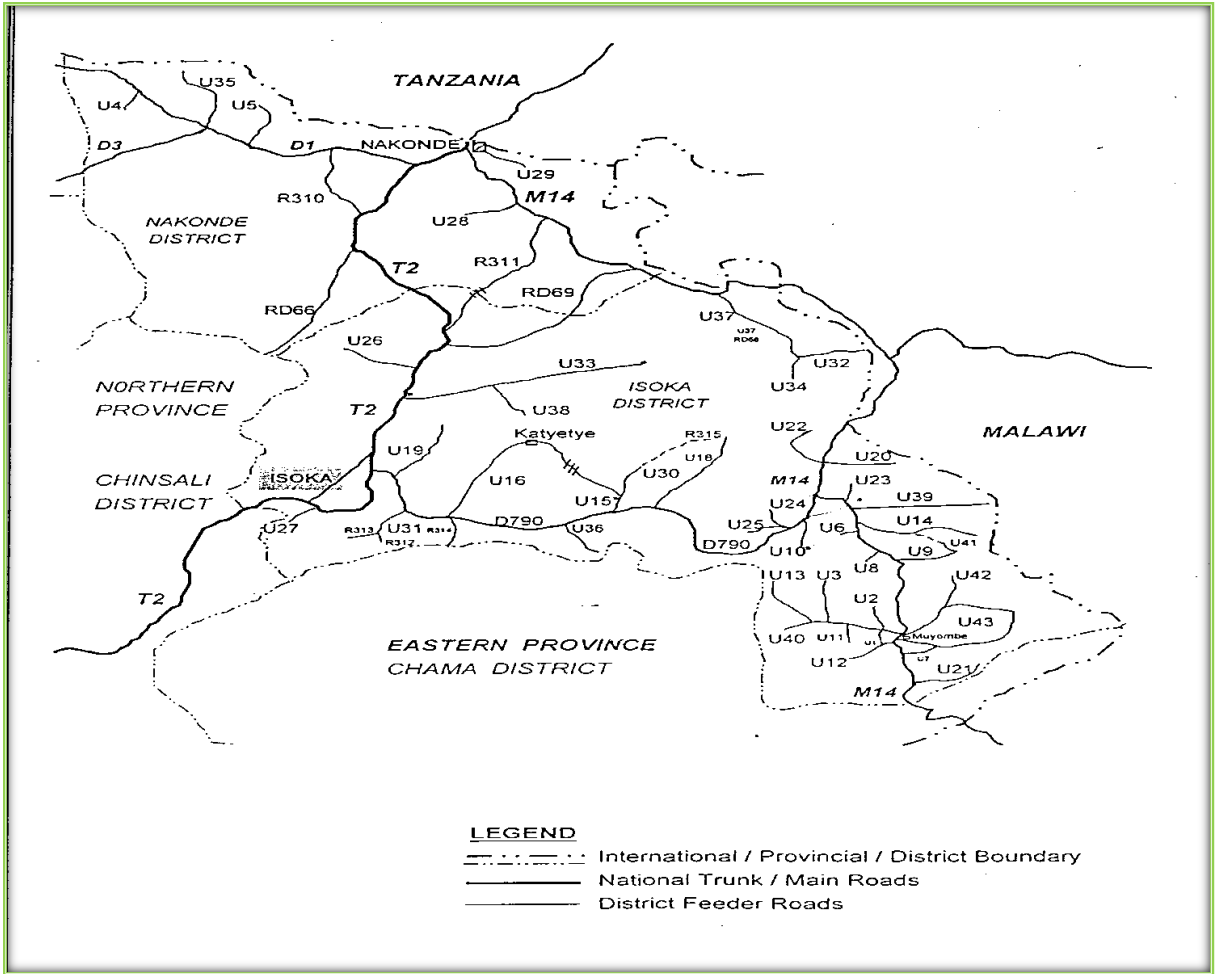
On the other hand is the Public Roads Act No. 12 of 2002 establishes the Road Development Agency and defines its functions; to provide for the care, maintenance and construction of public roads in Zambia; to regulate maximum weights permissible for transmission on the roads; and to provide for matters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

#### **3.30.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

#### **3.30.3 Overall Performance of the District**

The Kanyala border post is a key facility for international movement of goods and people, however the facility is under utilized and under developed due to the following reasons

- **Security:**  
Security at the boarder is quite porous, the only permanent security wing that is the Immigration Department. The Zambia police service secluded from Isoka Police Station. There is no infrastructure for the Zambia Police Service, currently the security officers are accommodated in a borrowed immigration house which is old and dilapidated.
- **Inadequate or lack of supporting services**  
There is little to no supporting services for the staff operating at the border post, therefor offices are forced to access services such as health or markers in Chitipa located in Malawi.



Below are the names of the existing feeder roads, their identity reference number, lengths and status:-  
 Volume of transport

Condition of feeder roads					
Name of road	Identity No.	Total Km	KMs in good condition	KMs in poor condition	%in poor condition
		ROAD LENGTH - (KM)			
Sansamwenje (T2) - Nakonde Boundary	RD69	17.3	4.8	12.5	70
Isoka - Kanteshya Mission (RD439)	RD73	12	0	12	100
Kanteshya Mission (RD73)-RD66	RD439	19.6	17.6	2	0
T2 - Sangwa	R311	9	0	9	100
R312 - Nansala	R313	3.2	0	3.2	100
D790 - Mpandwa	R314	12.8	0	12.8	100
D790 - Katyetye (West)	U16	26.9	6.9	0	0
D790 - Malale	U19	15.3	0	15.3	100
Chipokoso School Road	U26	16.5	0	16.5	100
Longwe School - T2	U27	14.5	4.5	0	0
Katyetye Road - Muyeleka School	U30	9.8		9.8	100
D790 - Milongo	U31	7.2		7.2	55
Mpangala - Chaswata	U32	10	0	10	100
T2 - Ndande School - Kakowa	U33	30.4	30.4	0	0
Mpangala - Nachisitu	U34	7.7	0	7.7	100
Mpandwa School Road	U36	8.4	0	8.4	100
Kanyala (M14) - Mwinimpangala	U37	27.4	26.3	0	0
Kakowa Road - Mwenikombe	U38	9	0	9	100
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>257</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>46.6</b>

### Condition of trunk roads (update)

Condition of trunk roads					
Name of road	Identity No.	Total Km	KMs in good condition	KMs in poor condition	%in poor condition
Isoka to Chambeshi Road	D 18	59.7	0	59.7	100

Great North Road T2, Isoka to Nakonde	T 2	133.7	0	133.7	100
Isoka (T2) to Muyombe (M14)	D 790	176	130	40	40
T 2 to Isoka Town centre	D 816	4.1	4.1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>604.5</b>	<b>134.1</b>	<b>464.4</b>	<b>340</b>

### Condition of township roads

With the help of Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Isoka Town Council embarked on the Urban Road Project in the 2012 year .However, only 10 percent of the total network has so far been tarred.

Name of road	Total Km	KMs in good condition	KMs in poor condition	%in poor condition
Muyeleka Street	0.124	0.124	nil	nil
Katumbo Street	0.160	0.160	nil	nil
Katyetye Street	0.192	0.192	nil	nil
Mafinga Street	0.351	0.351	nil	nil
Bwisi Street	0.122	0.122	nil	nil
Fungwe Street	0.250	0.250		
Chimbamilonga Street	1.500	1.5	50m	2
Muyombe Street	0.400	0.0	0.400	100
Kanyala Street	0.25	0.0	0.250	100
Kalungu Curve	0.300	0.300	0.300	Nil
Pwazi Street	0.600	0.600	0.600	Nil
Milongo Street	0.230	0.230	0.230	Nil
Shakapanga Street	0.392	0.392	0.392	Nil
Thendere Street	0.800	-	0.800	100
Longwe Street	0.400	0.200	0.200	50
Mutende Street	0.300	0.240	0.60	20
Kafwimbi Street	0.540	-	0.540	100
Nyengo Street	0.250	0.188	0.63	25
Kasoka Street	1.300	0.650	0.650	50
Chiwanda Street	0.800	0.800	-	Nil
Sungwe Street	0.900	0.900	-	Nil
Muchinga Street	0.630	0.630	-	Nil
Nansala Street	0.200	0.200	-	Nil
Nkombwa Street	1	0.900	0.100	10
Air Strip Street	3	2.100	900	45

Secondary School Road	3.1	-	3.0	100
Old Great Hell Run	2.7	2.025	0.675	25
Vinkaka Street	0.700	0.700	-	Nil
Malaiti Street	0.300	0.300	-	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21.791</b>	<b>14.054</b>	<b>10.767</b>	

### Condition of community and Un-gazetted roads (What are community roads)

Name of road	Total Km	Kms in Good Condition	Kms in Poor Condition	% in poor Condition
Ntipo	6	2	4	66.7
Mandala	3.1	1	2.1	67.7
Kaumba East	17	3	14	82.3
Chuwi	3	0	3	100
Ntumbi	5	0	5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>416.7</b>

### Condition of bridges on Feeder Roads

(Description on bridges before the table)

The condition of the structures in general is in a poor state and in most cases, culverts are not in place.

Therefore, this has created a negative impact on the service delivery of goods and services. The following roads require replacement of crossing points as they are the main areas of agricultural production.

Indicate Status of crossing points, number of crossing points that require attention

Number of Crossing Points	Total Km
R312 - Nansala	3.2
D790 - Malale	15.3
Chipokoso School Road	16.5
Longwe School - T2	14.5
Katyetye Road - Muyeleka	9.8
Mpangala - Chaswata	10.0
T2 - Ndande - Kakowa	30.4
Mpangala - Nachisitu	7.7
Mpandwa School Road	8.4
Kanyala (M14) - Mwinipangla	27.4

Kakowa Road – Mwenikombe	9.0
TOTAL	152.2

### Communication

Under communication, in terms of mobile connectivity, all the 14 wards in the district are connected with either Zamtel, Airtel or MTN mobile network providers. However, some areas within the wards such as Luenda, Mpalakata, Robert Village, which fall out of the communication mast coverage do not have access to mobile network communication.

(With regards to television and radio signals, the district is connected with ZNBC TV while at local level, the district has a Community Radio Station called ISO FM Community Radio Station whose signal coverage covers most parts of the district. However, the district does not have access to either Radio one or Radio two of ZNBC.

Indicate modes of transport, Truck Park, postal services, bus station

#### **3.30.4 Quality of services including key indicators of performance**

During stakeholder consultations, it was observed and reviewed that the Transport and communication Sector is generally poor in terms of road network system and connectivity in areas such as Kanyala, Mpungu, Kantenshya, Itukuta, Kalungu, Nkombwa and Luangwa wards. 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 most parts the district while the MTN and Airtel mobile networks covered some areas such as Kasoka, Kawenga and Kantenshya 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.

#### **3.30.5 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

From the public consultations which were made the following were the issues:

#### **3.30.6 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years**

There are changes that will occur and impact on the health sector in as the population increases with time. This upward change in population will demand the following:

As a result of population growth and strategic location of the district in the promotion and facilitation of trade with adjacent neighbouring districts in the region, there is need to upgrade the Isoka-Kasama Road, Isoka-Muyombe Road and Isoka-Kanyala Road to bituminous standard as well as rehabilitate the network of local feeder roads as most of which are in a deplorable state. This will improve and ease the movement of people, goods and services from one point to another thereby spurring economic development in the wards and Isoka District.

Furthermore, installation of communication masts for mobile network and broadcasting are required in the majority of communities to enhance access to information which negatively affects their effective participation in district development and this exacerbate the rural- urban imbalances.

### **3.30.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue Existing and proposed investment programmes**

The following are the proposed programmes, projects and activities based on the identified issues:

- Infrastructure development (Construction of health posts, health centres and district hospital).
- Isoka Kanyala Road, boarder post (Rehabilitaion of Kanyala-Nakonde Road and Musundano- Sansamwenje Road).
- The Establishment of Zambia Revenue Authority and Health agencies at Kanyala Border post.
- The planning of a township near Kanyala Boarder post to curb mushrooming of unplanned settlements near the boarder post.

## **3.31 Commerce & Trade Sector**

### **3.31.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level**

The Commerce and Trade sector in the district shares the vision of the ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry which is “A Smart and Value Centered Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry“. This Vision statement serves as the guiding principle in promoting the growth and competitiveness of businesses and in providing efficient and effective services.

- A variety of policies relevant to the sector’s contribution to the development of the Isoka IDP will be used and will include the following:
  - The Companies Act No 10 of 2017
  - Registration of Business Names Act No 16 of 2011
  - The Corporate Insolvency Act No 9 of 2017
  - Moveable Property (Security Interest) Act No 3 of 2016
  - Trade Marks Act Chapter 401 of The Laws of Zambia
  - Compulsory Standards Act No 3 of 2017
  - Metrology Act No 6 of 2017
  - Zambia Development Act No 11 of 2006
  - Citizens Economic Empowerment Act No 9 of 2006

### **3.31.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

Marketing and trade in Isoka District has potential for expansion due to its strategic location to the border with Malawi which is also a member of South African Development Committee SADC and COMESA. In addition, Malawi has free trade relations with Zambia hence the District is able to trade freely through the Kanyala border through Trade bodies such as Cross Border Traders Association.

The District Chamber of Commerce is not very active while the non-presence of business registration bodies such as PACRA have contributed to limited registration of businesses in the district. However, these services are provided in Chinsali the Provincial Capital. This entails that most of the matters pertaining registration and regulation of businesses can only be accessed from Chinsali. Some of them include:

- Business Names
- Business Registration
- Companies Registration
- Competition and Consumer Protection
- Copyright
- E-Commerce
- Standardisation, Standards Quality Assurance
- Weights and Measures.

### **3.31.3 Overall Performance of the District**

According to the Zambia Sub National Analysis of 2019 Isoka District has a total of about 26,019 (i.e. 13,110 male and 12,909 female) labour force out of which 24,422 (i.e. 12,152 male and 12,270 female) are employed while 1,597 (i.e. 958 males and 639 females) are unemployed. The unemployment rate currently stands at 6.1. The proportion of non-agricultural employment is at 20.1 percent while the participation of labour force is at 63.7 percent. From these figures it can be noted that the majority of those employed are those in agriculture related activities. Furthermore, the majority of those employed are females.

Isoka District is an agrarian district with more than 80 percent of the residents being small scale farmers who mainly depend on agriculture as main source of livelihood with the economic dependency ratio being 92.4 percent (this entails that 92 people depends on 1 economically active person). According to the Sub National Poverty Analysis of 2019, the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Head Count of Isoka District was at 76.5 percent (making it the fifth poorest district in the province with Kanchibiya being the poorest at 85.4% and Mpika being the least poorest in the region at 55.4%) while the provincial average poverty head count was 79.96 percent. According to the 2019 ZamStats Projections, Muchinga Province was the least (at 2.9%) in terms of national contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with Lusaka Province being the highest contributor at 30.7%. This scenario can be attributed to the low industrialization of the province in general and Isoka District in particular which only have small scale light

industries employing not more than 20 people.

### 3.31.4 Availability of Commerce and Trade Activities

The commerce and trade activities that are available in the district are limited to: Markets (Formal and informal e.g. Munada); Shops (retail and wholesale); Input Suppliers/ Agro Dealers, Bars and restaurants, Storage facilities/ sheds (Individuals, FRA); Transportation and Light industries

As of 2022 Isoka District had a total of 820 Co-operatives registered categorized in terms of functioning as 21 successful, 320 Emerging, 479 not active

#### CATEGORY OF COOPERATIVES BY TYPE OF VENTURE

SN	Types of Co-operatives	Number
1.	Agricultural	760
2.	Financial	20
3.	Marketing	0
4.	Mining	1
5.	Livestock	14
6.	Milling	20
7.	Bee-keeping	1
8.	Agro-forestry	1
9.	Fishing	1
10.	Wood processing	0
11.	Construction	0
12.	Transport	0
13.	Engineering	1
14.	Art	1
15.	Producer	0
16.	Others	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>820</b>

The cooperatives have a total membership of 22,059 out of which 9,195 were females, 3,465 were the youths while 9,401 were males. This entails that most of the membership of cooperatives is males excluding those for the youths.

#### GENDER MEMBERSHIP IN COOPERATIVES

No. of Co-operatives	No. of women Co-operatives	Membership	Women Membership	No. of Youths	No. of Cooperative led by Women	No. of Youth Co-operatives
820	142	22,059	9,195	3,463	96	16

### Quality of services including key indicators of performance

The low income generation activities have made it difficult for the district to attract chain stores such as Shoprite. The District has great potential for agricultural production in Maize, Rice, Beans, Groundnuts, Finger millet, Coffee, Citrus, Bananas, Beef, etc. Some of these commodities are exported illegally to either Tanzania or Malawi.

The majority of the cooperatives and entrepreneurs lack market linkages for their produce as they are mostly sold locally at low prices. In addition, crops such as rice and beans are sold to traders from the Copperbelt and Lusaka. On the other hand the Isoka rice is sometimes sold in Nakonde and Tanzania while maize usually produced in huge quantities is mainly sold to Food Reserve Agency and brief case businesspersons.

The majority of the entrepreneurs lack business skills such as competitive pricing, hence, their commodities outlive their shelf life, leading to heavy losses.

a) **Markets**

The district has both the formal and informal markets. The functional formal markets which are under the Local Authorities Jurisdiction include: are Isoka New Market; Isoka Old Market; Muzezi Market; New market; and Tusunkane Market. On the other hand there are growth centres which act as markets in rural wards these include: Chuwi in Kasoka Ward; Kalungu; Kapililonga; Sansamwenje; and Kampumbu in Luangwa Ward; Kafwimbi in Itukuta Ward; Nzoche in Kanyala Ward. However, these are not enough to cater for both the traders and the growing population of the district. Furthermore, most of these lack support infrastructure such as water and sanitation facilities.

On the other hand, the district also has the informal markets also known as Munadas. These are open markets with no infrastructure that operate on a once a week basis and maybe restricted to a locality but may also be mobile. These Munadas are mostly organised in areas such as: Nzoche; Ndeke; Kapililonga; Chilanga; Tuta; Chiwili Muzima; Kafwimbi; Malale; Mutukumbi and Sansamwenje.

The advantages of open air markets are:

- Valuable commodities can be obtained at lower prices compared to those in formal markets.
- Commodities can be bought at a discounted prices (if you negotiate) or through barter system.
- Sellers share experiences on various commodities bought.

- Agricultural commodities are usually fresh at open air markets compared to formal markets.

Some of the disadvantages of open markets are:

- Accessibility of commodities is on a daily basis.
- Trading is dependent on the weather and can be difficult especially during rainy season.
- No guarantee on items procured.
- Lack of sanitary facilities for traders.
- The level of business at most of the markets is very low due to low purchasing power by potential customers.

Most of these informal markets on the outlying areas of the district are created by traders from outside the district for purposes of sourcing agricultural products such as; rice, beans, groundnuts, maize, cassava chips, beef cattle, beef hides etc. The means of exchange is not only on cash basis but also barter system. The traders from outside Isoka District also includes those from neighbouring countries like Malawi and Tanzania. In some cases, traders from Tanzania buy cattle hides in large quantities.

A greater proportion of the farmers and traders lack skills in Business Management, Financial Management, Marketing & Trade and most of all Market Information to link the markets within and outside the District. However, some courses on financial management have been offered by the Department of Community Development.

b) **Commercial Shops**

The District has 581 shops mostly owned by Small Scale Entrepreneur dealing in groceries, hardware, foodstuffs, clothes and beverages. Some of the prominent shops include Jupiterite, Teya, Yotam and Libuti.

c) **Agricultural Input Suppliers and Agro Dealers**

The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is the main source of agricultural inputs in the district. There are, however, private agricultural input suppliers or agro-dealers that are sub-contracted by MOA. The district has about 17 private agro dealers mainly located within the CBD of Kasoka Ward. There is need to have agro dealers in the remaining wards to ensure easy access to agricultural inputs.

d) **Bars and Restaurants**

There are 14 bars and 45 restaurants in the district which offer catering services mainly located in the CBD. Most of these are not up to the required health standards as they lack standard sanitary facilities in line with public health guidelines.

e) **Storage Facilities or Sheds**

Currently the District storage capacity is 11,392 Metric tonnes against the required 31,392 Metric tonnes. The District has one [1] major storage facility under the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) located within Isoka Town Area (Location Compound). The District also has three (3) slabs and storage sheds while another storage facility is under construction in Mweembe Village.

The District also has Smaller sheds that belong to Cooperative Societies as follows:-

- i. 1 Shed at Mwika Co-operative Society
- ii. 1 Shed at Tuta Co-operative Society (Update list)

In addition, Isoka District has benefited from the TRALARD Project where three (3) Bulking Centres are being constructed in Sansamwenje, Kampumbu and Mpandwa villages. However, there is still more that are needed in areas such as Milongo, Kanyala and Mpungu Wards.

f) **Transportation of agricultural inputs and products**

The District has inadequate transporters (registered transporters numbers from transporters Association) in the district with size of trucks ranging from 1 – 10 tonnes. However, the number of transporters increased from 7 in 2019 to 10 in 2022 and this helped reduce the monopoly by a few that used to charge high prices in terms of transportation costs. The risks to transporters are mainly associated to the bad state of some roads especially during rainy season.

In addition, there are also limited transporters with trucks and trained to handle perishable agricultural produce.

g) **Processing Industries**

Isoka District has a few light industries mainly processing in cooking oil, stock feed, meat and rice polishing. Some of the notable light industries are: 24 hammer mills which are mostly owned by private entrepreneurs and others donated by government to cooperatives, (three (3) of which run on a large scale); rice processing mills (such as Niza Rice mills); Chibunguya Sausages and Swensi Butchery involved in processing beef.

Other small scale industries are involved in metal fabrication, block making, carpentry, sand and quarry mining. All these are mostly located within Kasoka and Kawenga wards. In addition, there are some more industries being established such those involved in timber processing.

h) **Financial Institutions**

Isoka District has one commercial bank (Atlasmara Zambia Limited Bank) while other banks such as Zambia National Commercial Bank (ZANACO) and First National Bank (FNB) operate through agent outlets. The existence of inadequate banks has exerted pressure on Atlasmara Zambia Limited Bank not only from Isoka residents but also from Mafinga District which has no Commercial Bank.

However, mobile money transactions are supported by 49 mobile money booth operators for Airtel, MTN, ZAMTEL and Tenga mostly found in the CBD and others dotted across the district. In addition, the district also has Zambia Postal Services (ZamPost) who offer postal services as well as mobile money transactions through Swift Cash, Western Union and Money Gram. Other financial institutions are micro finance institutions such as Totten gram, GS Cash Advance Limited and Izwe Zambia who offer short term loans all these located within the CBD.

**3.31.5 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

The major issues that were captured from the public consultations included: inadequate market shelters; poor accessibility to storage facilities; limited financial institutions such as banks; and poor sanitation facilities in markets.

**3.31.6 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years**

With increase in population there will be demand for commercial services which may exert pressure on the available financial institutions in the district. Furthermore, the demand for services manufacturing industries and food processing industries in the District due to an anticipated population upsurge. Furthermore, the demand for land to put up commercial entities will grow as most developments are centred along the Old Great North Road thus putting pressure on land. The limited township boundary has not helped in addressing the situation of providing space for more commercial activities. In addition,

Commerce and trade provides a platform for economic development as a result in the near future there shall be high demand for skilled workers to be employed in the same sector to contribute to the economic growth.

### **3.31.7 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

Agriculture (mainly rain fed) forms the backbone or mainstay of the economy in the IDP area as it is the main source of employment. The rain fed nature of agriculture, therefore, exposes the sector to climate shocks and makes the households especially those in rural areas vulnerable to climate change.

The environment is also threatened by the economic activities of industries such as; Rice meals, Charcoal burning, Timber harvesting (e.g. mukula and miombo) and Firewood selling

Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste from commercial activities increases the emission of greenhouse gases which causes climate change. The increase in commercial structures brings demand for bricks which leads to indiscriminate digging of clay for moulding bricks which has left gullies which pose a danger to residents in Malango in Kawenga Ward, Chipote in Kantenshya and Ntipo in Chinyonga Ward.

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

#### **3.31.9 Gender Role**

Land ownership is biased towards men which disadvantages the women with women taking the leading role in formal trade at most levels. However, it has become evident that the disparity comes in at the point of financial management in business entities and at household level.

#### **3.31.10 Impact of HIV/AIDS on District As A Result Of Trade**

Trade brings to the District different characters with different backgrounds and motives. Likewise traders from the district visit other areas outside the district. In both incidences some women take advantage of traders as a source of funds, and traders take advantage of being in a new place, to make associates, all this ends up in spreading HIV/AIDS. In both cases the vulnerable groups of society (youth, differently abled etc) becomes the victims of trade and trade expansion. According Isoka District Health Office (2022), the HIV prevalence for Isoka District stood at 5.4% for adults and 1.9% for Children and adolescents. This if remained unchecked may result in the loss of the much needed labour force.

### **3.31.11 Child Marriages**

With an influx in trade and commerce in the district there is a tendency by businessmen to take advantage of the girls. Additionally, some parents often marry off their teenage girls in a bid to have some income. According to the Zambia Sub National Report of 2019, Isoka stood at 3.8% in terms of child marriages i.e. those between twelve and seventeen years old.

### **3.31.12 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue**

Isoka District is remote from cities such as Lusaka the Capital City and those on the Copperbelt Province which are the sources of most of the commodities. This has resulted in obtaining commodities at a high cost twice or thrice as much due to high transportation costs that entrepreneurs incur and transfer to consumers in their pricing.

However, commodities obtained relatively low and favourable prices that are acquired from the Tanzanian border town Tunduma or Malawian town Chitipa. This aspect of trade has not been fully exploited as there is no formal trade arrangements between the parties involved. This can be evidenced by the lack of an organized Cross Border Traders association as an example.

In addition, the Kanyala border post plays an important role in the cross border trade facilitation, but the absence of Revenue and Customs authorities has greatly reduced the realization of income through trade at this border.

### **3.31.13 Existing and proposed investment programmes**

The constructed markets under RIF Projects are: Mutukumbu; Kapililonga; Tuta; Chilanga; Chuwi; Kazilamawe; and Kalungu constructed by REF Project under EEOA Programme. (Isoka DSA, 2014-2015).

Other infrastructure constructed to improve movement of goods and people include the Bus station and Truck Parking Bay at Mwaiseni. Besides these existing investment programmes there is need for more of the following:

- a) Construction of market infrastructure e.g. market shelters, bulking centres, storage facilities and ablution blocks.
- b) Value chain development
- c) Market linkages
- d) Investment promotion
- e) Multi-facility economic zones and industrial parks
- f) Skills Training
- g) Small and medium-scale enterprises development
- h) Cooperatives development
- i) Financial Education

- j) Rural Finance: This can be done through Constituency Development Fund Loans and Grants, Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission, Social Cash Transfer among others.
- k) Capital Markets Development
- l) Coordinated border management
- m) Market information services
- n) Commodity exchange platform: Isoka Chamber of Commerce need to collect data for prices in order for entrepreneurs to price their commodities at competitive prices, whilst maintaining health Cost-benefit analyses or profits
- o) Inter-country Trade Centre establishment: There is need to construct a border post at Kanyala
- p) Public-private sector joint venture promotion: The entrepreneurs need to exploit joint ventures as another avenue for business expansion.
- q) Zambia-foreign joint venture and partnership promotion

#### **3.31.14 Public Safety and Order**

Public safety and order relate to internal security. The principal actors in this sector at the district are Zambia Police Service (ZP), Zambia Prisons Service (PS), Departments of Immigration and National Registration and Judiciary. These institutions fall under the superintendence of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security. They carry out their respective mandates in collaboration with other government wings such as the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) and others. All these institutions have a critical role in fighting crime, which has the potential to undermine District development

#### **3.31.15 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level**

Public law regulates the organization of the state, the relation between the different organs of the state and the relation between the state and its subjects. Therefore, in order to maintain public safety and order in the district the following policies will guide the enforcement: -

1. The Constitution of Zambia
2. The Public Order Act
3. The Preservation of Public Security Act
4. The Zambia Police Act
  - a. The Prisons Act
5. Eight National Development Plan

#### **3.31.16 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

The district has one police station and has presence at the border between Zambia and Malawi. The Police have community structures known as Community Crime Prevention Units which help in curbing crime within the communities. Isoka

has one Correctional Facility with the total number inmates mostly exceeding seventy (70) against a limited carrying capacity which also caters for Nakonde and Mafinga districts.

The district also has presence of the Department of Immigration that facilitates and regulates the entry and exit of persons and control the stay of **immigrants** and visitors in the country.

### 3.31.17 Zambia Police Service

The recommended international standard ratio for police officers to people is 1:250, however, as at 2019 Isoka stood at 1:1,654 while in 2022 it can be calculated around 1:1,859 (District Profile Aggregation-MoFNP, 2019). With the increase in population there will be need to recruit more police officers with matching infrastructure. As of 2021, the district has one Police Station and one border police post at Kanyala border of Kanyala Ward with both having four cells to capacitate 20 number of inmates. This is certainly not enough due to the vastness of the district and increase in murder and other crime related cases. The Police officers also have limited accommodation.

Name of Police Stn/ Post	Location	No. of Cells	No of Staff			Transport	No. of Staff Houses	Type of Water Supply	Comment
		Capacity	Required	Actual	Deficit				
Isoka	Old Great North road	4	446	60	386	1	38	Piped	Need for Staff and Juvenile cell, Staff houses, vehicle
Kanyala	Kanyala	4	16	2	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Need for more Police Posts, Staff houses, Juvenile cells

The general crimes committed during the past three years ranged from Murder to Arson. The gender based violence for the period 2019 to 2020 mostly affected women as indicated below.

SEX	0-10 YEARS	10-19 YEARS	ABOVE 19 YEARS
Girls	8	0	0
Boys	0	0	0

Female	0	46	114
Male	0	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>119</b>

The district recorded 52 burglaries and robberies in 2021 compared to

The decrease in crime is attributed to the patrols, sensitization programs and road blocks by the officers. The prosecution section has also greatly improved the performance in combating crime.

. In order to maintain effective crime prevention and quick response to crime, the police require adequate transport. However, the police have one motor vehicle against the required number of 4 motor vehicles to cover the whole district effectively. In order to work well, the police require a police post in Kampumbu area of Luangwa ward. The district has one border police post at Kanyala border of Kanyala Ward.

### 3.31.18 Zambia Correctional Services

The Zambia Prisons Service forms a section of the broader criminal justice system. It provides safe custody, efficient and effective correctional services. This is done to effectively contribute to the maintenance of internal security, law and order.

It has two facilities, one of which is the Isoka state correctional facility located in Mwenya of Kasoka ward as well as the Malalo open air prison in Longwe area. The state prison has a total of 3 cells with the carrying capacity of 108 and requires an additional 5 cells to give it a full capacity of 350 whereas Malalo requires 1 cell.

Staff housing for the officers is also a challenge in the district. The facility has a total of 8 houses and requires an addition of 15 housing units to alleviate the accommodation challenges. Malalo open air prison also requires 2 housing units.

### 3.31.19 IMMIGRATION

The Immigration Department regulates entry into and stay within the district of immigrants and visitors.

Immigration has presence in the central district and at Kanyala boarder post in Kanyala ward. The district requires a staffing of 10 officers for both the central district and Kanyala boarder. However, it has only 7 officers leaving a shortage of 3. A total of 10 staff houses are required, but only 2 staff houses exist at Kanyala boarder post.

### 3.31.20 National Registration, Passport And Citizenship

National Registration Department plays a very important role in the enhancement of the security of the country through the validation of various documents and gives citizenship to the people.

It offers the following services: -Issuance of National Registration Cards, Issuance of birth certificates to the people born in Zambia, Issuance of death certificates, Commissioning and certification of valid documents, Working hand in hand with other government security wings, Registration societies such as clubs, churches, political parties and NGOS and Issuance of passports and travel documents.

The district lacks transport in this area especially when called upon to conduct mobile issuance of national registration cards.

The district has 3 officers to ensure that effective citizenship registration is performed. The officers do not have accommodation provided by the government. It requires three staff houses to accommodate the staff.

### 3.31.21 JUDICIARY

The Judiciary works hand in hand with Zambia Police Service and Correctional facility in delivering justice to citizens or non-citizens deemed to have broken the law by hearing them in the courts of law.

The district has a magistrate court and a local court in Kasoka ward. It also has subordinate courts in Kafwimbi and Sansamwenje wards.

In order to improve the delivery of justice the district requires more staff to be deployed. As at 2022, there were only 14 officers in the district as compared to the actual requirement of 51 thereby giving a deficit of 37 for the entire district. There is need for infrastructure to cater for Kafwimbi, Sansamwenje, Kasoka and Katyetye subordinate courts.

The district requires a total of 28 staff houses to accommodate the officers. As at 2022 the district did not have any staff house for officers under the judiciary.

### 3.31.22 Overall Performance of the District

### **3.31.23 Availability of Commerce and Trade Activities**

### **3.31.24 Quality of services including key indicators of performance**

Zambia Police Service has a Police station in the central business district and has a police post at Kanyala boarder post. The service in the district only has one vehicle and relies on Community Crime Prevention Units in places further away from the police station. The correctional facility has limited spaces and is usually overcrowded as it serves Isoka, Nakonde and Mafinga districts. Inadequate staffing levels further compounds quality service delivery in the district

### **3.31.25 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

### **3.31.26 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years**

In the next ten years, there will be an anticipated increase in the demand for public safety and order provision due to the increase in population. There will also be demand to expand the existing infrastructure providing public safety and order and an increase human resource.

With the population projected to increase at the rate of 5.5 the district will require an additional 150 number of security personnel under the Zambia Police Service to manage crime with the increased population. Furthermore, the correctional facility will require expansion on its capacity to retain and keep inmates. This will demand for more land and other services for the expansion.

With the increased staff deployment, there will be demand for more land to construct staff houses for the players enforcing public safety and order.

### **3.31.27 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

As the population increases and the expansion of facilities for correctional purposes is done, there will be an impact on the environment in terms of disposal of solid waste as well as management of human waste. This will require more sewer ponds and treatment with chemicals may have a negative bearing on the environment thereby affecting climate.

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

As population increases, there is a likelihood that gender-based violence will also be on the rise. Both males and females are at the risk of this societal vice. Justice

may also be compromised in the process of determining whether a person is guilty or not.

### 3.31.29 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue

The possible underlying factors identified may include but not limited to: -

- 1.0 Inadequate transport for the sector
- 2.0 Understaffing in the sector
- 3.0 Inadequate infrastructure

### 3.31.30 Existing and proposed investment programmes

The district will invest in the following programs for the next 10 years in order to improve public safety and order: -

Infrastructure development i.e. expansion of the district police station, Construction of Police post at Kampumbu in Luangwa ward (all wards).

- Expansion of the two correctional facilities, Construction of staff houses
- Human Resource Development
- Crime prevention, detection and prosecution
- Offender management.

## PART FOUR – DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

### 4.0 Vision Statement, for Long Term Development of the District

The Development Framework for the district highlights the various objectives, strategies and programmes to guide the development process in Isoka District for a period of ten years, subject to review after the first five years of implementation. The various programmes to be implemented aimed at addressing the developmental challenges highlighted in the Survey Report have been identified through a consultative process at both community and district level.

- The **vision** Statement for the long term development of Isoka District is “***A resilient productive agrarian district by the year 2032.***”

While the **Mission Statement** is “***To be a district which is economically and socially developed in an integrated and sustainable manner***”

The programs will be implemented in line with the various existing national policies and development frameworks among them being the Urban and Regional Planning Act, the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, and various policies and legislation on Economic Transformation, Human Development, Environmental Protection, and Good Governance.

## 4.1 Development Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

### 4.1.1 Development Outcome 1: Economic Transformation and Job Creation

The Economic Transformation and Job Creation for the district will be achieved through increase agricultural Production and Productivity given that agricultural is the main economic activity for the district. This will be done through promotion of climate smart technologies, mechanization, irrigation and enhanced extension services. Furthermore, the economy of Isoka District will be improved through expanded production in livestock, fisheries and tourism sectors driven by improvements in technology, sustainable supply of agriculture, fisheries and livestock inputs.

The district is expected to promote industrialization and diversification through advocating for mineral exploration and exploitation especially around mineral rich Nkombwa Hills and encouraging of small scale mining through joint ventures and formation of mining cooperatives in the district.

#### 4.1.1.1 Development Goal 1: Enhanced Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Sector for improved household food security, increased household income and Job creation by 2032

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To improve agriculture production and productivity by 50% for the following six major crops (Cassava, Maize, Rice, Soya Beans, Groundnuts, Mixed and beans) in the district by the year 2027.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in collaboration with the various stakeholders will promote to 50% the use of certified seed for all the farmers by the year 2027</li> <li>The LA with the MoA to effectively implement the single window system supply of farming inputs</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Community Development to increase number of farmers accessing farming inputs.</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture to engage private sectors in setting up farmer input credit facilities.</li> </ul>	Farmer Input Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Sensitisation on the use of Certified Seed by Agriculture seed companies.</li> <li>Increase number of seed variety plot demonstrations</li> <li>Intensify field days to show best agriculture practices and knowledge sharing among the farmers</li> <li>Cleaning up of FSP and FISP beneficiary registers</li> <li>Graduating beneficiaries from social protection programmes.</li> <li>Encourage private sector driven out grower schemes</li> <li>Educate farmers on the farmer input credit facilities</li> <li>Create linkages between farmer input creditors and farmers.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with other line ministries and partners to establish mechanisation centres in 4 wards (Sansamwenje, Kantenshya, Luangwa and Chinyonga Wards) so that the number of farmers using mechanised farming methods increases from zero in 2022 to 4 in 2027</li> <li>The Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with other line ministries and partners to increase the number of hectares under mechanization from 150 Hectares in 2021 to 450 hectares in 2027.</li> </ul>	Agricultural Mechanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobby for funding or equipment</li> <li>Identify cooperatives to manage the Agricultural mechanization centres.</li> <li>Training of cooperatives in farm power and mechanization</li> <li>Improve access to financing through financial institutions, CDF, CEEC, PPP and Joint Ventures.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Administration in collaboration with the various stakeholders to mobilise financial and human resources for the construction, rehabilitation and upgrading of roads in Resettlement Schemes from zero to 50 kilometres</li> <li>The District Administration in collaboration with the various stakeholders to mobilise financial and human resources for the establishment of</li> </ul>	Farm Block and Resettlement Schemes Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobby for funding or equipment</li> <li>Construction of access roads in Resettlement Schemes</li> <li>Construction of water schemes in resettlement schemes</li> <li>Develop 2 farming blocks one in Lupandizi 1180 Ha and Longwe 1190 Ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify land for farm blocks in Lupandizi and Longwe</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>water schemes in Resettlement Schemes from 1 to 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Administration in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop 2 Farming Blocks</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map and Survey the farms in the farm blocks</li> <li>Construct access roads to the farm blocks</li> </ul>
<p>To reduce 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 2027</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Administration in collaboration with the various stakeholders to mobilise financial and human resources for the construction and rehabilitation of agriculture Camp Houses</li> </ul>	<p>Infrastructure Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate agriculture 8 Camp houses at Kampumbu, Nzoche, Kapililonga, Sansemwenje, Katyetye, Kantenshya and Isoka Central</li> <li>Construct Camp agriculture 10 camp houses at Longwe, Kafwimbi, Lualizi, Ntipo, Kalungu, Mpandwa and Nansala Camps</li> <li>Train the cooperatives or committee to manage the Bulking Centre in Sansamwenje, Kampumbu, Mpandwa, Kantenshya.</li> <li>Procure equipment to be used at the bulking centres</li> <li>Construct market shelters at Kafwimbi, Sansamwenje, Kapililonga, Kalungu, Kasoka (Tusunkane, New Market and Chuwi) Kampumbu and Nzoche</li> <li>Rehabilitate the following market shelter at Old market.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock to recruit extension officers</li> <li>The District Agriculture Officer through Provincial Administration to engage the Ministry of agriculture headquarters for the creation of more agriculture camps in the district</li> <li>The District Agriculture to provide transport for extension officers</li> </ul>	<p>Extension Services Support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of 88 Extension Officers.</li> <li>Establishment of seven (7) more agriculture camps in Kaumba, Londamaka, Ndeke, Chisote, Nachisungu, Kanyala and Chaswata.</li> <li>Construct 7 houses in newly created agriculture camps</li> <li>Lobby for funds to procure 10 motorbikes under Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>Lobby for funds to procure 6 motorbikes under Ministry of Livestock</li> <li>Lobby for funds to procure 2 vehicles for Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock</li> </ul>
<p>To increase the land under irrigation farming from 18 Ha to 30 Ha by 2032 in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with other stakeholders to promote irrigation farming in the following targeted wards Kantenshya, Nkombwa, Itukuta, Kasoka, Chinyonga and Milongo</li> </ul>	<p>Irrigation Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitize small holder farmers on irrigation Farming.</li> <li>Development of irrigation facilities such as 6 weirs in Kantenshya, Lualizi, Nansala, Katyetye, Isoka Central and Kafwimbi camps.</li> </ul>

district, using appropriate technologies			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of water schemes for cooperatives and groups</li> </ul>
To improve average annual income by 50% from the agriculture and livestock sector among small holders farmers by 2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with ministry of Local Government and Rural development to increase the number of market centres for Agro-produce from 2 in 2021 to 4 in 2032</li> <li>The Ministry of Agriculture to promote crop diversification among small holder farmers from maize to cotton, tobacco, paprika</li> <li>The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise to facilitate access by co-operatives to financing of agro-based industries from 0 in 2021 to 8 in 2026</li> <li>The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises to link small holder farmers to markets and other off-takers</li> <li>Reduce Post Harvest losses for small holder farmers by 80% by the year 2027</li> <li>The Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the various stakeholders to establish fruits out grower schemes so as to increase the number from 2 in 2021 to 6 by 2032</li> <li>The ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of milling plants from 1 (in CBD) in 2021 to 3 in 2032</li> </ul>	Agribusiness Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of 2 agro-produce market centres in Sansamwenj and Nzoche wards</li> <li>Create awareness among the cooperatives for crop value addition</li> <li>Facilitation of access to loans for SMEs for agro-based industries under CEEC, CDF, etc</li> <li>Link Farmers to markets and other off takers</li> <li>Training of farmers in appropriate Post Harvest Loss technologies</li> <li>Conduct Field Days and market linkages for livestock</li> <li>Establish fruit out grower schemes in the following areas Kaumba, Milongo Lupandizi Chisote and longwe</li> <li>Establish additional rice milling plants at Mwaseni and one maize milling plant at Kasoka ward</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock in collaboration with various stakeholders to mobilise financial and human resources for the construction of Livestock and Disease control infrastructure(Camp houses, Dip tanks, Livestock Quarantine station, Livestock Service Centres, Abattoirs and Slaughter slabs) in the priority Wards;</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of camp houses in Kalungu and Kasoka wards</li> <li>Rehabilitation of camp houses in Nzoche, Ntipo, Kampumbu and Kapililonga wards</li> <li>Construction of the Quarantine station at Ntipo</li> <li>Construct 2 dip tanks in Kalungu and Kapililonga ward</li> <li>Rehabilitate 4 dip tanks in Nzoche, Ntipo, Kasoka (Mutonda) and Luangwa (Lualizi)</li> <li>Completion of the stalled works at Sansamwenje Tier II Livestock Service Centre</li> <li>Construct an abattoir at Sansamwenje</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct a Slaughter slab in each of the 5 (Ntipo, Kasoka, Kalungu, Nzoche and Kampumbu) veterinary camps</li> </ul>
<p>To increase livestock population by 10% for the following four major types of livestock cattle, goats, sheep and pigs by the year 2032</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and other stakeholders to promote animal stocking and restocking in the following targeted wards Ntipo, Itukuta, Kantenshya Kapililonga and Kalungu wards.</li> <li>The Ministry to control land degradation due to uncontrolled grazing by Rangeland development.</li> </ul>	Livestock Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of farmers under Stocking and restocking through livestock co-operatives in collaboration with SUN II, TRALARD, SLIMP</li> <li>Intensify animal husbandry and management trainings</li> <li>Carryout demarcation and mapping of areas for rangeland development</li> <li>Create Rangeland committees to manage rangelands</li> <li>Promotion of pasture demonstration plots and nurseries a</li> <li>Carry out sensitisation on livestock development in Isoka Central, Ntipo, Kalungu, Kampumbu, Nzoche and Mukwavi.</li> </ul>
<p>To reduce incidences of livestock diseases from 11.1% in 2021 to 8.3% in 2026 the district by 2030</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to enhance disease early warning system so as to avert outbreak of livestock diseases</li> <li>The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to promote livestock disease vaccination campaigns</li> <li>The Ministry of fisheries and Livestock to establish livestock disease control check points</li> <li>The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to increase access to veterinary diagnostics by operationalizing Isoka Regional Laboratory</li> </ul>	Early Warning and Surveillance Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify awareness on livestock disease outbreaks among small scale livestock farmers</li> <li>Conduct regular vaccinations against Foot and Mouth diseases in the district</li> <li>Mobile disease control check points mounted</li> <li>Procuring equipment and furniture for Isoka Regional Veterinary Laboratory and the livestock service centre</li> </ul>

<p>To increase annual fish production from 2,6 MT per year to 11 MT per year by 2032</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and other stakeholders to increase awareness on aquaculture so that the number of active fish farmers increases from 68 in 2022 to 155 fish farmers in 2032, and the number of stocked and functional fish ponds to increase from 100 ponds in 2022 to 302 ponds in 2032</li> <li>• Intensify enforcements during fish ban period by engaging the communities to implement community Policing(patrols) on a voluntary basis</li> <li>• The Ministry of Fisheries Livestock to rehabilitate GRZ Fish farm</li> <li>• The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to strictly enforce the Fishing Ban activity</li> <li>• The department of Fisheries to increase provision of fingerlings to farmers</li> <li>• The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to provide more loan facilities to Youth co-operatives the establishment of Fish ponds</li> </ul>	<p>Fisheries and Aquaculture Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct awareness Campaigns on fish farming</li> <li>• establish 202 fish ponds in the following targeted areas Milongo, Kapililonga and Kalungu wards</li> <li>• Training of Youths and farmers in fish farming at Isoka GRZ Fish farm</li> <li>• Employ/ recruit 3 fisheries extension officers/assistants</li> <li>• Increase funding and intensify Fishing ban patrols and enforcement.</li> <li>• Incorporate stakeholders in fishing ban</li> <li>• Establish 2 fish village management committees at zone level to champion fish development as well as ensure fish bans are adhered to in Luangwa and Lwanga Swamps</li> <li>• GRZ Fish farm in Kasoka to be fenced and 7 fish ponds maintained</li> <li>• Recruitment of auxiliary staff at GRZ Fish farm</li> <li>• Funding for GRZ Fish farm is increased</li> <li>• Construct a Fish Hatchery at Isoka GRZ Fish farm</li> <li>• Facilitation of access to Aquaculture seed fund under CEEC and other loan facilities through community sensitisation and engagement</li> <li>• Sensitise communities on correct fishing methods and fishing gear.</li> </ul>
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#### 4.1.1.2 Development Goal Number 2: Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through the exploitation and exploration of the Mining Sector by 2032

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
<p>To formalise the Mining sector by registration of all mining activities in all the wards by 2032</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Authority to document all mining activities in all the wards for formal registration</li> <li>• The District administration to work in collaboration with provincial administration and the Zambia Development Agency and attract investment in the Mining Sector to</li> </ul>	<p>Mineral Exploitation and Exploration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate for exploration at potential mineral sites by the Mineral and mines bureau.</li> <li>• Formalise the Mineral exploration at the Nkombwa Hills</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• explore the rich mineral resources at the Nkombwa Hill</li> </ul>		
To create 700 jobs by 2032 through Artisanal mining in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and the District Administration to register 30 cooperatives in the district so that they take part in small scale and artisanal mining activities</li> <li>• The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and the District Administration to facilitate access to loans and equipment by the 30 registered artisanal mining cooperatives</li> </ul>	Artisanal and Small Scale Mining Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess and document all mining activities in the wards</li> <li>• Create awareness on Artisanal Mining in the following areas: Nkombwa - Phosphorous ; Figolo - Manganese; Ntumbi - Talc; Luenda - Manganese and Kalungu - Gold</li> <li>• Facilitate registration of artisanal miners into cooperatives to facilitate access to loans under Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises.</li> </ul>

#### 4.1.1.3 Development Goal Number 3: Sustainable Jobs through Value addition and Manufacturing for social and Economic Benefits

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase household income by 30 % through value addition in the agriculture, fisheries and livestock and Forestry Sector by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LA and District Administration in collaboration with the stakeholders to facilitate for affordable loans for value addition so that the number of small scale processing plants in the district increases from 11 in 2022 to 50 in 2032</li> </ul>	Value Chain Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness among farmers on the need for value addition</li> <li>• Create awareness to farmers on the empowerment loans and grants as well as other financial lending institutions</li> <li>• Create market linkages for value added products</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LA and District Administration to facilitate for the formation of 200 cooperatives, SMEs and groups in value addition by 2032</li> </ul>	Cooperative Development / SMEs Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness on 200 cooperative and SMEs formation</li> <li>• Create awareness to cooperatives and SMEs on the empowerment loans and funding sources for business</li> </ul>

<p>To enhance number of businesses linked to value chain by 20% in agriculture, fisheries and livestock, forestry and manufacturing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and District Administration to collaborate with other stakeholders to facilitate for linkages in enhancing value chain for 50 businesses.</li> </ul>	<p>Market Linkages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Awareness on value chain among business owners</li> <li>Isoka Chamber of Commerce to collect and share data on products (raw material) produced by businesses at each stage of the value chain.</li> </ul>
<p>To create 500 formal jobs by 2032 in the manufacturing sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA in collaboration with the District and Provincial Administration to engage ZDA to establish a Multifacility Economic Zone(MFEZ)</li> </ul>	<p>Multifacility Economic Zones and Industrial Parks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobby for funds to create a MFEZ in Kasoka and Itukuta Wards.</li> <li>Establish a Light Manufacturing industrial Park in Chinyonga and Kantenshya</li> <li>Promote of value addition to agricultural produce via establishment of 15 agro processing plants such as Fruit processing (i.e. Mandarins, oranges and mangoes) in Chinyonga Ward, Rice processing/polishing in Kasoka Ward, Maize mill processing industries in Kasoka and Sansamwenje Wards.</li> <li>Promote value addition to agricultural crops and livestock through training of 200 farmers in food processing.</li> <li>Promote investment via Expos</li> <li>Establishment of mineral extraction and processing plants in Nkombwa and Itukuta Wards</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA in collaboration with District Administration and Provincial Administration to actualize 5 investments in manufacturing and processing in the agricultural, mining and forestry sector</li> </ul>	<p>Investment Promotion</p>	
<p>To facilitate for domestic and international trade at Kanyala Malawi Border by 2032</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA in collaboration with District Administration and Provincial Administration to improve the infrastructure at the border post at Kanyala</li> </ul>	<p>Inter-Country Trade Centre Establishment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>construction of a modern border post at Kanyala</li> <li>Construct housing units for Zambia Revenue Authority, Immigration, Zambia Police Service and other security wings.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct a market and bus station at Kanyala</li> <li>• Rehabilitate the 64 km Kanyala Nakonde and Kanyala Sansamwenje Roads.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LA in collaboration with District Administration and Provincial Administration to establishment of cross border association at the border post at Kanyala</li> </ul>	Coordinated Border Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage the Malawian government on the establishment of cross border association</li> </ul>

#### 4.1.1.4 Development Goal Number 4: Improved Tourism Sector for sustainable development

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To create 200 direct and indirect jobs in the tourism sector by the year 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LA to upgrade roads leading to tourist attraction sites such as Nansala Falls in Milongo Ward, so as to attract private sector investment</li> <li>• The LA and stakeholders to facilitate for construction and rehabilitation of hospitality infrastructure in Kasoka, Chinyonga, Kanyala, Nkombwa and Itukuta Wards</li> </ul>	Climate Resilient Tourism Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade the roads to Nansala Falls</li> <li>• Construct the Airstrip in Longwe Area</li> <li>• LA and traditional leadership to facilitate for land to construct hotels, lodges, guest houses and conference facilities in Kasoka, Chinyonga, Nkombwa, Kanyala and Itukuta Wards</li> </ul>
To increase number of domestic tourist to 100 per year by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LA and District Administration to market and promote tourism sites such as those in Milongo, Nkombwa and Luangwa Wards</li> <li>• The LA, District Administration, Traditional Leadership and other stakeholders to promote or support traditional ceremonies in Chief Katyetye and Chief Kafwimbi's Chiefdoms.</li> </ul>	Tourism Promotion and marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate information on tourism through the district website, brochures or newsletters.</li> <li>• Intensify domestic tourism campaigns</li> <li>• Facilitate for training of community tour guides</li> <li>• Fundraise for holding of Ng'ondo and Chizumba Nsonje ceremonies</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA, District Administration, Traditional Leadership and other stakeholders to preserve and promote the Folklore, Oral Traditions, Indigenous Knowledge, Traditional Crafts, culture of villages and Research in Culture.</li> </ul>	Tourism Product Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobby for funds for construction of cultural infrastructure such as theatre halls, galleries and arenas in Itukuta, Nkombwa and Kasoka Wards.</li> <li>Registration of cultural groups in all the 14 wards.</li> <li>Holding of cultural festivals</li> <li>Linking of artists and cultural groups involved in artifacts, crafts and performances to funding such as CDF and CEEC</li> </ul>
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#### 4.1.1.5 Development Goal 5: Improved Transport and Logistics for social and economic development

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To improve movement of goods and services in the entire district by developing an integrated transport system for the socio-economic development and safety of the district by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and all the other stakeholders to make a road infrastructure development plan and mobilise resources for its implementation so that at least 80% of feeder roads are passable and 50% of township roads are of bituminous standards by 2032.</li> <li>Develop an intra-district transport system to ensure that all the Wards are serviced by public transport</li> </ul>	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate the following feeder roads in order of priority. See attachment</li> <li>Upgrade the township roads to bituminous standards in Sunset area, Hilltop area, Collage area, Mwenya area and Muzezi area.</li> <li>Engage stakeholders on the establishment of an intra-district transport system and routes</li> </ul>
To Improve access to the district through air transport by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to identify land for the construction of a district airstrip and associated infrastructure</li> </ul>	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and survey land for the construction of an airstrip</li> <li>Construction of an airstrip at Longwe</li> </ul>
To improve transport and logistics for truck drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to identify land for construction of truck parking bays</li> </ul>	Inland dry ports development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of 2 truck parking bays at Mwaizeni and Kalungu</li> </ul>

#### 4.1.1.6 Development Goal 6: Improved access to Electricity and Petroleum Products for Social - Economic Development

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase access to electricity to 70% in the district by the year 2032	<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 facilitate for connection of growth centres to the National grid.</li> </ul>	Electricity Transmission and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct community awareness on electricity connections</li> <li>Connect 14 growth centres to the National grid i.e. Sansamwenje, Nkombwa, Kapililonga, Chinyonga, Itukuta, Kalungu, Kanyala, Kabandama, Luangwa, Mpungu, Milongo, Kawenga and Kantenshya</li> </ul>
To promote the use of alternative sources of electricity in the district to 30% by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Administration through stakeholders such as SNV to develop create awareness on the use of alternative sources of Energy</li> </ul>	Green and Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness on renewable sources of energy</li> <li>Build demonstration sites for Biogas digesters in the all the 5 livestock camps and one at proposed Sansamwenje abattoir.</li> </ul>
To ensure continuous availability of petroleum products in the district by 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to plan and create areas for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities</li> </ul>	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of land for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities at Mwaizeni, Sansamwenje and Kalungu</li> <li>Issue a Call of Interest for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities</li> </ul>

#### 4.1.1.7 Goal 7: Enhanced ICT Services in the district for socio-economic development

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To reduce Zones not covered by Mobile network to 0% by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 2032</li> </ul>	ICT Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct communication towers in the following zones without mobile network (Kanyala, Kanyala, Luangwa, Mpungu, Nkombwa and Itukuta wards</li> </ul>
Increase radio and TV overage by 100% in the entire district by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to partner with the existing Community Radio Station and procure radio equipment that will boost the</li> </ul>	ICT Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of Radio equipment at ISO FM</li> <li>Construct one additional Community Radio Station at Sansamwenje</li> </ul>

	<p>radio signal to cover the entire district by 2032</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to create land for the construction of additional Radio Stations and a Local TV Station by 2032</li> </ul>		
To increase access to Internet especially in schools to 100% by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Education to collaborate with other stakeholders and roll out internet services in schools from the current 9 schools to 75 schools by 2032</li> </ul>	Digital Services Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness on internet use</li> <li>Provide Internet Services to 66 Schools</li> </ul>
To increase access to Internet Services in the district by 50% by the year 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to collaborate with ZICTA and other private internet providers by constructing infrastructure for internet</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 130 km of optic fiber network</li> </ul>

#### 4.1.1.8 Annexure 1 List Feeder Roads to be rehabilitated.

Name of road	Identity No.	Total Km	KMs in poor condition
		ROAD LENGTH (KM)	
Sansamwenje (T2) – Nakonde Boundary	RD69	17.3	12.5
Isoka – Kanteshya Mission (RD439)	RD73	12	12
Kanteshya Mission (RD73)-RD66	RD439	19.6	
T2 – Sangwa	R311	9	9
R312 – Nansala	R313	3.2	3.2
D790 – Mpandwa	R314	12.8	12.8
D790 – Katyetye (West)	U16	26.9	
D790 – Malale	U19	15.3	15.3
Chipokoso School Road	U26	16.5	16.5

Longwe School – T2	U27	14.5	
Katyetye Road – Muyeleka School	U30	9.8	9.8
D790 – Milongo	U31	7.2	7.2
Mpangala – Chaswata	U32	10	10
T2 – Ndande School – Kakowa	U33	30.4	
Mpangala – Nachisitu	U34	7.7	7.7
Mpandwa School Road	U36	8.4	8.4
Kanyala (M14) – Mwinimpangala	U37	27.4	
Kakowa Road – Mwenikombe	U38	9	9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>257</b>	<b>133.4</b>

#### 4.1.1.9 Development Outcome 2: Enhanced Human and Social Development

Human and Social development in the district will be attained by registering significant improvements in education outcomes and by increasing the number of youths acquiring skills from Trades training institutions. The Local Authority will endeavor to increase sensitization in all the wards to make use of government initiatives of Constituency Development Funds (CDF) component of sponsoring youths in various skills trainings.

Furthermore, human and social development will be attained through improved health provision, access to quality health services, including specialized services, promotion of health seeking behavior, adoption of good nutrition practices, provision of social protection programs like Social Cash Transfer and Food Security in addition to provision of clean safe water supply and sanitation services to the citizens of the district.

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

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
<p>To increase access to quality Education in all the Zones of the District by 2032</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Education construct 25 ECE, 30 Primary Schools and 10 secondary schools</li> <li>• The Ministry of Education working with stakeholders construct 12 water points and 69 water schemes in schools</li> <li>• The Ministry of Education lobby for and construct, 18 (ablution blocks) water bone toilets in schools</li> <li>• The Ministry of Education to upgrade 13 number Community Schools to full-fledged primary schools</li> <li>• The MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and establish Children Play parks and other recreation facilities in 10 schools</li> <li>• The MoE in collaboration with other stakeholder to ensure that all the schools have adequate teaching aids and furniture</li> <li>• The MoE to mobilise resources to supplement grants that come from government for the management of schools</li> </ul>	<p>Infrastructure development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create community awareness in areas in need of school infrastructure</li> <li>• Engage 14 ward development committees to prioritise school infrastructure for CDF funding</li> <li>• Mobilise community participation in terms of upfront contribution</li> <li>• Construct the 25 ECE Centres 30 Primary Schools and 10 Secondary Schools with Mpungu, Kabandama and Kanyala wards to be prioritised and receiving more</li> <li>• Construct 105 mechanised solar water systems at schools</li> <li>• Procurement of 9,316 desks</li> <li>• Construct 105 (Ablution Blocks) 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>• Acquire land for construction of the new schools and or play grounds and establish recreation Facilities in 75 schools</li> <li>• Procure learning and teaching aids for 105 schools</li> <li>• Revamp School production Units in all the schools in the district</li> <li>• Engage both traditional leaders and the Local Authority for provision of land for new schools</li> </ul>
<p>To improve Staffing levels in all the schools by reducing the pupil to teacher ratio from 1/51 in 2022 to 1/40 in 2032</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MoE to facilitate for recruit additional 40 teachers of staff in ECE Centres. 78 in primary schools and 50 in secondary schools</li> <li>• The MoE to enforce mandatory non-transfer of new teachers from their initial station for the first four years</li> </ul>	<p>Human Resource Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify teachers shortfalls by ECE, Primary and Secondary</li> <li>• Lobby for recruitment of more teachers in the schools and deploy them in areas with deficit</li> <li>• Identify subject teacher shortfalls by subject in secondary schools</li> <li>• Recruit and deploy secondary school teachers equitably</li> <li>• Transfer teachers to balance workloads and improve the teacher pupil ration in critical school/ subject areas</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitise primary teachers with certificates to upgrade to Diploma level</li> <li>• Sensitise new teachers on the mandatory four year service at their station of first appointment</li> <li>• Recruit Special Education teachers</li> </ul>
Improve teachers' accommodation in order to reduce the housing deficit in schools by 70% by the year 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MoE in conjunction with other stakeholders to mobilise resources for the construction of 110 number teachers' houses</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>• Engage stakeholders for funding towards schools staff houses</li> <li>• Engage ward development Committees to include School staff house in their development plans for possible CDF funding</li> <li>• Acquire more land for teachers house from traditional leaders and or Local Authority</li> <li>• Construct the 110 teachers' houses in Schools by 2032</li> </ul>
Improve access to special education to all by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Education to establish Special Education Units in the district so as to leave no one behind</li> </ul>	Inclusive Education (LSEN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness on the availability of Special Education centres in the district</li> <li>• Establish and expand Special Education Centres at Sansamwenje, Nzoche and Kampumbu Primary and Secondary Schools and Mwenya Special unit School</li> <li>• Sensitise the communities in all the 14 wards on the need to take special children to school</li> <li>• Create awareness on the availability of special schools in the district starting with the current Mwenya Special Unit</li> </ul>
To increase access to adult literacy to 50% by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Education (DEBS) to introduce other Adult literacy centres gradually in all Zones and in all Schools</li> </ul>	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 school</li> <li>• Improve funding to Adult literacy sections</li> <li>• Increase incentives to teachers that are allocated adult literacy classes</li> <li>• Procure teaching aids for adult literacy education</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate progression of adult literacy learners from primary through Secondary to Tertiary levels</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold talk shows on ISO radio to sensitise communities on the availability of adult literacy in all schools</li> </ul>
To increase access to Menstrual Hygiene to 100% for all eligible school going girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Education in collaboration with stakeholders to ensure free provision sanitary towels and adoption of one dedicated toilet for menstrual hygiene</li> </ul>	Menstrual hygiene Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness on menstrual hygiene</li> <li>• Lobby for funding from stakeholders towards procurement of sanitary towels for school girls</li> <li>• Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the eligible schools</li> <li>• Designate one toilet for menstrual hygiene</li> </ul>
To increase access to school feeding services in all the schools by 100% by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MoE to mobilise resources through various stakeholders and roll out school feeding in all the schools</li> <li>• The MoE to encourage food production for school feeding programme by dedicating an allocation from grants for the production units.</li> </ul>	School feeding program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness in communities on school feeding</li> <li>• Procure food stuffs for school feeding programmes in all schools</li> </ul>

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

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increased access to technical, vocation and entrepreneurial skills by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Science and Technology to upgrade Isoka Trades Training Institute so that the number of students enrolled increase to 100% by 2032</li> <li>• The Ministry of Science and Technology to establish one more technical, vocation and entrepreneurial skills institution by 2032</li> </ul>	TEVET Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobby from Ministry of Technology and Science for the need to expand Isoka Trades</li> <li>• Lobby for Completion of Isoka Trades original infrastructure plan</li> <li>• Engage Evelyn Hone College to introduce more courses at Isoka Campus</li> <li>• Sensitisation in all 14 wards on the CDF bursaries for training skills and secondary school</li> </ul>
To increase access to Vocational and skills training in the district to ensure that 90% of eligible school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MoE to identify other areas in the district where tertiary education centres can be established</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create community awareness on the need to established Tertiary education centres</li> </ul>

leavers in the district access tertiary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Health to establish a nursing school at the District Hospital</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish Tertiary Education wecentres in the district</li> <li>District Administration engage ministry of health to open Nursing School at the District hospital</li> </ul>
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#### 4.1.1.12 Development Goal 3: Improved Health Food and Nutrition

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To ensure that Health Infrastructure is built in the district to cover at least 100% of the entire district population by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Health (MoH) in collaboration with stakeholders to upgrade four health facilities into Mini Hospitals in Kanyala, Kasoka, Sansamwenje and Kabandama.</li> <li>The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to Construct new health facilities at Itukuta, Sansamwenje, Kabandama, Kalungu, Kapililonga, Luangwa, Nkombwa, Kanyala and Mpungu wards.</li> <li>The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to construct Maternity Wings and mothers shelter at Isoka District Hospital, Kalungu, , Kampumbu, Muyeleka, Mwinekombe, Katyetye, Kapilililonga, Figolo, Lualizi and Chinyonga Health facilities.</li> <li>The MoH in collaboration with other stakeholders to construct missing support infrastructure at Isoka District Hospital</li> </ul>	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade four health facilities to Mini Hospitals i.e. Nzoche Health Post, Sansamwenje Health Post, Kasoka and Kampumbu Rural Health Centre)</li> <li>Construct the 10 Health Facilities at Kafwimbi, Sansamwenje, Kabandama, Milongo, Kalungu, Kapililonga, Kampumbu, Lualizi, Mpungu, and Kanyala with accompanied with maternity annexes, ablution blocks and staff houses with amenities such as running water and electricity</li> <li>Provide essential equipment and motorised transport in the recently constructed health facilities</li> <li>Rehabilitation of 3 staff houses at Kampumbu,2 Nzoche,1 Mwinekombe</li> <li>Construction of maternity annex at Isoka District Hospital</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade one health post to a rural health centre (Mwenikombe Health Post)</li> <li>• Construction of mothers shelter at Isoka District Hospital, Kalungu, , Kampumbu, Muyeleka, Mwinekombe, Katyetye, Kapilililonga, Figolo, Lualizi and Chinyonga Health facilities.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p>To increase access to health care services by to 100% by reducing the doctor patient ratio from 1: 31,550 to 1:10,000 and the nurse patient ratio from 1:865 to 1:400 by 2032</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of qualified health providers to 90% of the required establishment by 2032</li> <li>• The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to increase by 80% Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers by 2032</li> <li>• The 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 for the recruitment of 120 qualified health workers and deploy them in health facilities</li> <li>• Lobby for appropriate staff establishment to man the upgraded facilities 20 doctors,100 Nurses, 20 Clinical Officers, 6EHTs, 6 Lab Tech. , 25 Cleaners</li> <li>• Train 262 ICCM Community volunteers in malaria case management</li> <li>• Provide 30 mentorship programmes to staffs in Public Health and clinic Skills</li> <li>• Formation and training of 35 NHCCS in order to promote community awareness in disease prevention and control</li> <li>• Government to Increase Rural Hardship allowance and offer lower interest loans to health workers in the rural areas</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 262 bicycles to ICCM Volunteers, 350 to NHCS</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres to 90% by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MoH in collaboration with other stakeholder to put in place a drug management system so that drugs are delivered on time from the Regional Medical Stores</li> </ul>	Medicines and medical supply chain management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put in place appropriate systems to prevent drug pilferage</li> <li>• Procure 1 utility vehicle for drug distribution and provision of primary Health services</li> <li>• Procure 22 laptops for electronic drug management (stock taking)</li> <li>• Procurement of 262 Community Health Worker kits monthly</li> <li>• Procurement of 6 vaccine fridges for the new health facilities</li> <li>• To lobby for electronic vaccine and drug management equipment</li> <li>• To lobby for the Community Health Workers Medical supplies KITS</li> </ul>
To increase viral suppression rate from 86% to 90% to PLHIV	The DHAC to intensify HIV/AIDS activities in the district in all the zones	Stigma and discrimination reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To revamp Youth Friendly Corners at the 21 centres facilities</li> <li>• Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns</li> </ul>

**4.1.1.13 Development Goal 4: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2032**

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
<p>To increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for the eligible households from 4284 in 2021 to 15000 in 2032</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Social Cash Transfer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create community awareness on SCT</li> <li>• Scale up Social Cash Transfer from 7170 beneficiaries in 2022 to 15,000 by 2032</li> <li>• Change CWACS regularly to avoid familiarity and encourage transparency in social cash transfer administration</li> <li>• Implement E-Payment policy through mobile money cash transfers</li> <li>• Clean the SCT register regularly</li> </ul>
<p>To maintain a no street kids status of the district up to 2032</p>	<p>The MCDSS and District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) to engage stakeholder to create Child friendly play parks and recreation centres</p> <p>The Gender Division in the Office of the president and MCDSS in collaboration with stakeholders to empower women and families economically</p> <p>DCPC to engage Religious organization to strengthen family ties</p> <p>Ministry of Labour to create community awareness on evils of child labour</p>	<p>Child Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobby for funds to create Child friendly play parks</li> <li>• Construction of Play Parks in Kasoka, Sansamwenje and Chinyonga Wards by government.</li> <li>• Engage the private sector to invest in Commercial Child friendly Play parks</li> <li>• Sensitize families to take Children to play parks to strengthen family ties</li> <li>• Lobby for funds for women and youth empowerment</li> <li>• Religious organizations hold family affairs meetings</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCPC hold community meetings to sensitize on Child Labour</li> </ul>
<p>To reduce Early Child Marriages from 3.8% in 2017 to 0% in 2032</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) and the District Gender Focal Point Person to Collaborate with others stakeholders on the campaign to End Early Child Marriage</li> <li>• The District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) to Sensitize communities on Comprehensive Sexuality Education</li> <li>• The DCPC to Sensitize communities on the referral Pathways</li> <li>• The DCPC to create awareness on the legal provisions of Child Protection as enshrined in The Children's Code Act No.12 of 2022, The Education Act, The Penal Code...</li> <li>• The MDCSS to collaborate with stakeholders and Construct Places of Child Safety in at least in Sanasamwenje and Ntipu areas by 2027</li> </ul>	<p>Child Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobby for funds to construct Child safe homes</li> <li>• Construct Place of equipped Child Safety House at CBD, Chiefs Palaces, Ntipu, Kampumbu and Sansamwenje</li> <li>• Engage the UN-Women World Vision and other stakeholders to fund campaigns against early Child Marriages in Communities</li> <li>• Hold Community sensitization meetings on the Referral Pathways</li> <li>• Hold separately training sessions on referral pathways and Child protection statutes for Civic Leaders, Traditional Leaders and Heads of Central and Local government Department/ Agencies / Parastatals</li> </ul>
<p>To Improve access to Finance from.....% in 2021 to 100% in 2027</p>	<p>The MDCSS in collaboration with stakeholders to roll out village banking groups to all the zones in the district by 2032</p>	<p>Self-help initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish Village Banking groups in the 48 community welfare Assistance Committees (CWAC)</li> <li>• Orient Communities on how to access CDF Loans and Grants</li> </ul>

<p>To Increase access to safety nets for the vulnerable and homeless groups in the districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MCDSS to work in collaboration with other stakeholder and mobilize resources for the construction of a Safety Home in the district by 2032</li> <li>• Social welfare Department Repatriate vulnerable stranded individuals</li> <li>• Social welfare Department collaborate with stakeholders to care for vulnerable orphaned babies</li> </ul>	<p>Public Welfare Assistance Scheme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness on the need for a safety Home in the district for the vulnerable</li> <li>• Lobby for funds to construct a safe Home in the district for the vulnerable</li> <li>• Repatriate vulnerable stranded persons</li> <li>• Provide monthly food rations to orphaned babies</li> <li>• Donations of hampers to new year and Christmas babies</li> </ul>
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#### 4.1.1.14 Development Goal 5: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2032

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY PROJECTS
<p>To improve access to urban water supply from 91.8 % in 2022 to 98% in 2027</p>	<p>The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and connect 98% of the households in the urban and peri-urban areas by 2032</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extending water network to 7km to areas such as Chuwi</li> <li>• Connect all the 2,315 households in Chiwanda, Kawenga and Kasoka in the urban and peri urban areas</li> </ul>
<p>To increase access to rural water supply from 46% in 2022 to 67% in 2027</p>	<p>The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rural water supply</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish water schemes in Kalungu, Chinyonga, Sansamwenje, Kantenshya, Kanyala, Mpungu , Kabandama, Nkombwa, Luangwa and Kapililonga</li> <li>• Construct a mechanized water system at Mwaiseni</li> <li>• Upgrading of the water utility with two modular plants.</li> <li>• Drilling of 189 boreholes in all wards except Kasoka.</li> </ul>

To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 77% in 2021 to 90% in 2027	The LA in collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of ablution blocks in all health facilities.</li> <li>• Construct water borne communal ablution facilities at public facilities such as markets in Sansamwenje, Kapililonga, Kalungu, Kasoka, Luangwa (Kampumbu), Kanyala (Nzoche) and Itukuta (Kafwimbi).</li> <li>• Construction of ablution blocks in all the schools in all the wards.</li> </ul>
To increase access to safe excreta disposal methods from 77% to 85%	The D-WASH Committee to enhance Community Led Total Sanitation Activities in the Communities	Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger 62 villages in CLTS to attain ODF</li> <li>• Revamp the 149 V WASHE committees</li> <li>• Train 40 Community Champions</li> <li>• Procure 40 bicycles for CCS</li> </ul>
To increase access to safe water in Health facilities from 64% to 100%	The LA and other stakeholders to ensure mechanisation of water points in health facilities	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanisation of water points at Nzoche, Kampumbu, Lualizi and kafwimbi, drilling of boreholes at Mwinekombe, Kanyala, Itukuta and Kabandama</li> </ul>
Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 37.2 % in 2021 to 55% in 2027	The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and connect 55% of the households in the urban and peri-urban areas to the sewer network by 2032	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate the existing sewer line and expand to 20km</li> <li>• Construct an Urban Sewer Plant complete with the Network</li> </ul>
Improve Solid Waste and Health Care Waste Management	The LA to ensure that it enforces the laws on solid waste management	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct 8 incinerators in Health facilities</li> <li>• To upgrade the existing dump site into an engineered dump site</li> <li>• To establish 10 solid waste collection points</li> <li>• To procure equipment for solid waste management.</li> <li>• To construct 8 incinerators in Health facilities, Kapililonga, Katyetye, Lualizi, Milongo,</li> </ul>

			<b>Kafwimbi, Kabandama, Nzoche and Nalutete</b>
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#### 4.1.2 Development Outcome 3: Environmental Sustainability

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

#### 4.1.2.1 Development Goal number 1: Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for Sustainable Development

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
<p>To reduce the rate of deforestation in the district from 1670Ha.per annum in 2021 to 500Ha.per annum 2026</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Department of Forest and other stakeholders to engage Community Forest Guards to help monitor the exploitation of natural resources</li> <li>• Involve two traditional leadership in the protection and management of natural resources</li> </ul>	<p>Sustainable land, forest and water management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create community 20 awareness activities on forest protection and management</li> <li>• Raise 10,000.seedlings at the following sites Isoka plantation</li> <li>• Plant trees on 50 .hectares of land in the following areas Isoka plantation and Mpando Hills</li> <li>• To engage Chief Kafwimbi and Chief Katyetye on the protection of natural resources</li> </ul>
<p>To manage and monitor disposal of industrial and domestic waste and reduce unlawful disposal of waste by 80% by 2032</p>	<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>	<p>Pollution prevention and control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold 20 community awareness on the need to dispose of waste in a proper manner</li> <li>• Revamp 15 Market Committees in trading places</li> <li>• Intensify Keep Zambia Clean Campaign in Isoka</li> </ul>
<p>To increase Forests under Community Management to 50 Hectares by 2032</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Department of Forest in collaboration with the Traditional Leaders will place 2000 Mpando Hills Hectares under community Forest Management</li> </ul>	<p>Community based natural resources management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct 20 Community Sensitisation on Community Forests</li> <li>• Map and beacon the areas Mpando and Isoka plantation for community Forest</li> <li>• Get Consent from the Forest Department Headquarters regarding the creation of community forests</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Form and train 20 Committees to manage the community Forests</li> </ul>
To reduce levels of encroachments in protected areas by 100% by 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department of Forest in Collaboration with the DNPW and law enforcement agencies will intensify patrols and reduce encroachments by 1300Ha in the following protected areas (Isoka plantation)</li> </ul>	Environmental compliance tracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct Community 20 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>

#### 4.1.2.2 Development Goal number 2: Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2032

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase Hectare of areas under Smart Climate agriculture from 0Ha in 2021 to 100.Ha in 2032	The MoA in collaboration with Ministry of Green Economy and Environment and other Cooperating Partners will increase Climate Change adaptation measures and cover all the agriculture camps in the district	Climate Smart Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness on Climate Smart Agriculture in the Nzoche and Kampumbu (valley areas) of the district</li> <li>Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos in Nzoche and Kampumbu agriculture camps</li> </ul>
To create a framework on disaster risk and preparedness by 2027 to cover the entire district	The DMMU in collaboration with the Local Authority will Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation measures by preparing Disaster preparedness plans in all the wards of the district from 0 plans for 2021 to 10 plans in 2032	Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare Disaster Preparedness Plans for all 14 wards of the district</li> </ul>
To develop infrastructure for Climate Change adaptation	The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment will establish early warning system infrastructure The ministry of Green Economy will in collaboration with stakeholders facilitate the construction of climate resilient infrastructure	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of 3 early warning systems in the district</li> <li>Installation of climate resilient water supply infrastructure</li> <li>Construction of sewer network system to limit the use of soakaways.</li> <li>Construction of climate resilient crossing points</li> </ul>

	The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment will facilitate the adoption of environmentally friendly medical waste disposal methods.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of climate resilient bridges</li> <li>• Construction of incinerators in all health facilities</li> </ul>
To strengthen Climate Change Adaptation	<p>The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment will in collaboration with other stakeholders mitigate the unsustainable use of natural resources by facilitating alternative livelihoods</p> <p>The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment will in collaboration with other stakeholders increase afforestation from 5 Ha planted with trees in 2021 to 50 Ha in 2032</p>	Sustainable land, forest and water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote bee keeping projects in the following areas Nkombwa (Mpandwa), Kanyala and Luangwa (Kampumbu)</li> <li>• Promote animal husbandry and gardening activities among co-operatives (TRALARD)</li> <li>• Trees planted in community forests in Kampumbu and Luenda</li> <li>• Forest Regeneration in Kapililonga, Sansamwenje and Kalungu</li> <li>• Tree planting in schools and other institutions (Tree Planting Day).</li> </ul>

### 4.1.3 Development Outcome 4: Good Governance Environment

A good governance environment is envisioned by the district once an improved policy and governance environment is created. It is the considered view of the district that this will be made possible through decentralized public service delivery systems, strengthened transparency, and accountability, democratic and political governance. This has to be coupled with increased participation of women, youths and persons with disabilities in decision making, improved rule of law, human rights and constitutionalism and enhanced human rights observance.

It is the view of the district that government will establish the institutions of governance within the district to ensure that justice and accountability is enhanced.

#### 4.1.4 Development Goal 1: Improved Policy and Governance Environment by 2032

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To have 100% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2017	The Provincial Devolution Task Force will ensure that all Public Sector functions earmarked for devolution and devolved in the LA by 2025	Sector Devolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devolve the following functions to Local Authorities: Livestock development and disease control, Sports development, culture and museum, public health</li> <li>• Operationalise Ward Development Committees</li> </ul>
To improve revenue collection for the Local Authority by 100% by 2032	The LA to intensify revenue collection measure and improve revenue collection	Public finance management reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update the Valuation roll.</li> <li>• Ensure that 100% of all properties in the urban and per-urban areas are captured on the Valuation roll.</li> </ul>
To reduce number of crime cases recorded from 52 per year to zero 2032	The District Administration in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate the Police Station in Kasoka ward.</li> <li>• Construct 200 Police Houses in Kasoka, Kafwimbi, Luangwa, Kalungu and Kantenshya</li> <li>• Construct 5 Police Posts at Kafwimbi Luangwa, kalungu, kampumbu and kantenshya.</li> <li>• Procure 8 police motor vehicles and 12 motor bikes.</li> <li>• Recruitment of 400 policing staff to service the population of the district.</li> </ul>
To increase access to the Justice System to 90% in the entire district by 2032	The District Administration in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct a Local Courts in Sansamwenje, Itukuta Luangwa, Nkombwa, Kasoka and Kapililonga</li> <li>• Rehabilitate Isoka Magistrate Court</li> </ul>
To improve status of Correctional Facilities by expanding the correctional facility from having a capacity of 200	The DA in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the rehabilitation and renovation of the exiting	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate the existing a Correctional Facility in Kasoka Ward</li> <li>• Build a Correctional Facility in Chinyonga or ItukutaWard</li> </ul>

inmates in 2022 to 500 inmates in 2032	Correctional Facility in the district		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 20 Houses for Correctional Facility in Kasoka and Chinyonga or Itukuta Ward.</li> </ul>
Improve boarder security by 50% by the year 2032.	The DA in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for expansion of Kanyala Boarder Post.	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct a Kanyala boarder post</li> </ul>
To Improve office accommodation for the Defense and security departments and other Government Agencies by 90% by the year 2032	The DA in collaboration 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	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct Office Block for the Immigration Department and Zambia Revenue Authority at Kanyala boarder post.</li> </ul>
To Improve accommodation for the Defense and security departments and other Government Agencies by 90% by the year 2032	The DA in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the constriction of house accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 10 houses at Kanyala border post for Immigration Department and Zambia Revenue Authority</li> <li>Rehabilitate 6 existing houses at Kanyala border</li> </ul>
Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms by 2032	The LA with other stakeholders to implement the electronic mechanisms for procurement	Public procurement management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of laptops and computers for e GP system.</li> <li>Training of Procurement Staff in e GP</li> </ul>
To strengthen and coordinate Urban and Regional Planning by 2032	The LA and DA with other stakeholders to formulate and implement programmes in the IDP	Urban and Regional Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formulation of IDP</li> <li>Extension of Planning Boundary</li> <li>Formulation 7 Local Area Plans (for recreation facilities, cemetery, accommodation, commercial activities etc.) in Kasoka, Itukuta, Chinyonga, Kalungu, Kantesnhya, Kawenga and Kapililonga</li> </ul>

## PART FIVE – 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. Isoka district is predominantly agriculture based therefore a provision of agriculture Corridors will help in stimulating economic growth. Isoka is the main producer of rice in the province. The rice grown in Isoka is mainly sold within the province, Copperbelt and also exported to Tanzania. The district will focus on developing intervention which will help open this investment potential. 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 district in the tenure of the IDP will also focus on extending the township boundary whose land has been exhausted. 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. These decisions include:

- Land use management decisions opening investment potential areas
- Decision new roads to be developed to open area of economic potential.
- Guidance for developers as to the appropriate locations and forms of development focusing on the growth nodes and also the extended township boundary.

#### Scenario 1: Road network corridor

Isoka district is one of the district in the province which is faced with challenges of connectivity both intra and outside. For the district to develop more investment has to be put in developing road infrastructure within the wards to improve and provide linkages. Furthermore, in the province, the district is one of the major producer of rice, legumes and cattle. However, most of the agriculture production zones are disadvantaged because of lack of access. Some areas such those in Kapilonga, Kanteshya and Kalungu wards are hard to mainly due to lack of crossing points rendering service provision to the area impossible. Under this scenario, the main and feeder roads will be identified and proposed new roads which will be instrumental in providing access to growth nodes, agricultural areas and to other amenities such as rural health centres and schools. The Proposed new linkages earmarked for upgrading are as given below:

In total the IDP area has a total of eight roads:

#### 1. Sansamwenje – Nachisungu Road (Sansamwenje (T2) – Isoka Boundary)

This road is the RD69 which branches off from the T2 (Great North Road) at Sansamwenje heading North-East, crosses into the M14 (Isoka –Kanyala Road)

Isoka District at Nachisungu Primary School and reconnects back to Isoka in Kanyala Ward at Nzoche. The road is about 17Kilometers before it branches off into Isoka District. The road connects Kanyala and Mpungu Wards to the rest of the district, however because of the state of the road most people who want to reach those areas have to go through Malawi which has a better road network.

## **2. Kapililonga – Ipata Road**

This road branches off from the T2 near Kapilonga Primary School and heads North-East. The road will connect Mpungu and Kanyala Wards to Isoka district without the need to cross into Isoka District and Malawi. The road is approximately 79.5 Km.

## **3. Mwenikombe road**

This branches off from Kapililonga – Ndande road and heads to Mwenikombe Primary School and Mwenikombe Health Post. The road cuts after Mwenikombe Primary School providing an alternative route connecting Mwenikombe to Katyetye Basic School and Nkombwa Hill. The road is about 23.3 Km.

## **4. Lualizi – Katyetye Road**

The road provides access to the Nkombwa Hill, Katyetye Primary School and Katyetye Chieftdom. The road is approximately 34.4Km.

## **5. Chewa – Muyeleka Road**

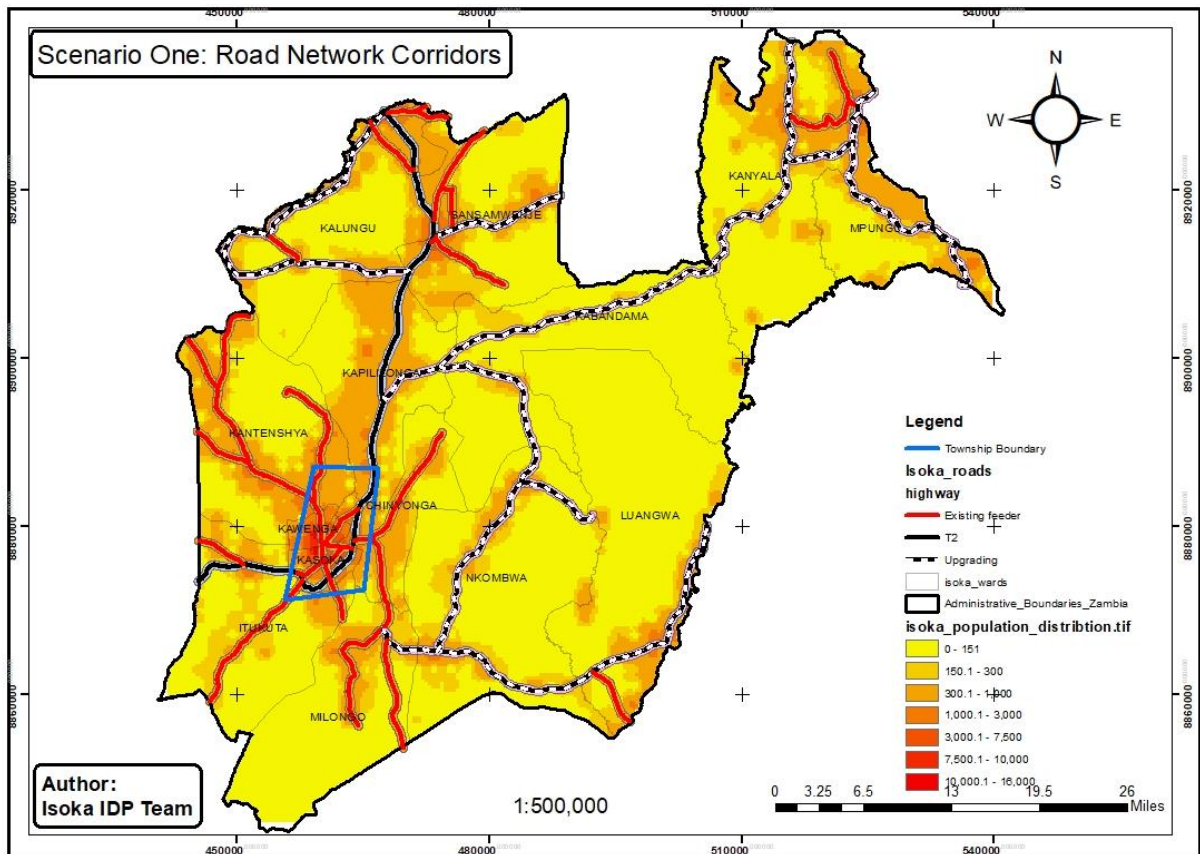
The road connects Lualizi Primary School, Mukwiza Primary School, Mulamba Primary School Kampumbu Secondary School and Muyeleka Primary School. The Road is about 54.1 Km.

## **6. Chipokoso – Nakamala**

The road connects Chipokoso Primary School, Mweninkasi Primary School and Nakamala Primary School. The road also connects the Lwanga Swamps which have the potential for commercial rice growing. The road is about 53.25Km.

## **7. Kanyala – Chaswata Road**

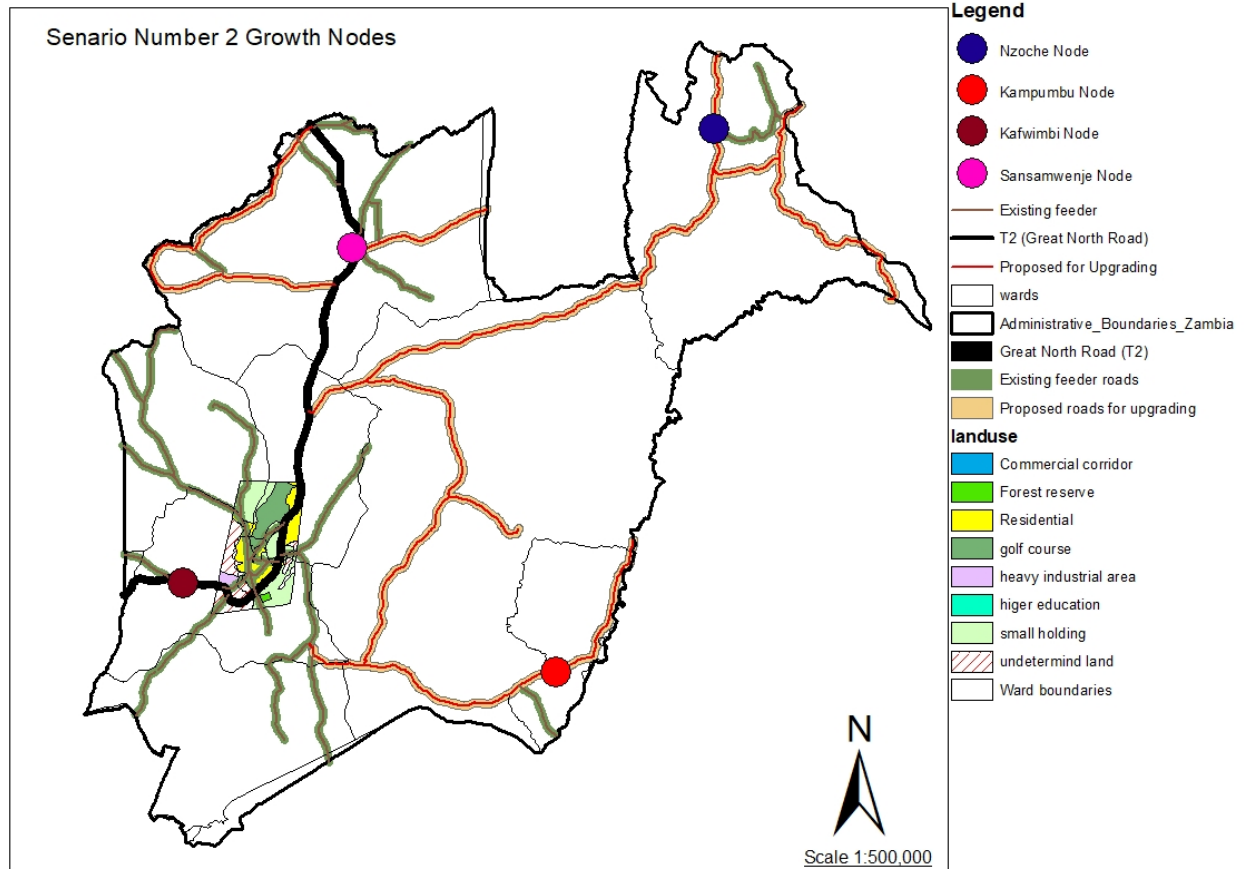
The road will connect to the Kapililonga Ipata road, hence connecting the people in Kanyala and Mpungu Ward to the district. The road is approximately 35.65Km and connects to Chaswata Primary and Malonje Community Schools.



### Scenario 2: Farming Blocks and other investment potential Corridors

Under the Muchinga Investment Promotion Initiative, areas of investment have been identified in the district. This scenario will focus on highlighting these areas and ensure that roads that lead to these investment areas are priorities. The investment areas are;

- Farming areas and Resettlement Schemes
  - Community Forests
  - Proposed mining areas
  - Cattle ranching area
  - Agro processing
  - Solar plants in the growth nodes
  - Proposed mineral mineral deposits such as gypsum, gold, diamond and coal.
- Most of the these are located in the Nkombwa hills



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

### **Farming Blocks and other investment potential Corridors**

#### **Selection Criteria for growth nodes**

#### **Multiplicity of the CBDs**

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 least number of people to be displaced.

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

The CBDs needs 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

The location in an area with 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 No2**

- 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.

#### **Scenario 3: 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 object of Muchinga Expo, the District Team in consultation with other stakeholders opted to settle for development scenario that combines all proposals:

- Provision of agriculture Corridors will help in inspiring economic growth because of different agriculture products will be distributed to different areas.
- 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.



## **PLANNING NEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT**

The following sub sections contain the assessed and estimated planning needs for the major sectors in Isoka 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

Standards of education service provision for Isoka 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		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		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		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		9	45.0
<b>Total (ha)</b>						<b>93</b>				<b>202.5</b>

### Standards of service provision for Isoka by the year 2022- 2032-Health Sector

Health Facilities	MLGH Standards/Catc hments	Population Served	N o.	Plot Size ha (Min)	Plot Size ha (Ma x)	Total No.Req uired	Existi ng No. Provi ded	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>

## FUTURE HOUSING NEEDS

Based on the projections of population for the town of Isoka, 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

### HOUSING NEED FOR ISOKA 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>
<b>Source: Isoka IDP Technical Committee Team</b>				

**Housing Need for Isoka 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>
Source:Isoka IDP Technical Committee Team					

## OTHER AREAS THAT NEED LAND

Social infrastructure needs for Isoka District by 2032				
Land Use	MLGH Standards/Catchments	Hactarage of reserved (Ha)	Location	Comment
<b>Council Cemetery</b>	<i>1Ha/1000(site should be away from residential areas)</i>	5,000 hectares	Mwaiseni	Land acquired yet to be planned
<b>Dump Site</b>				Land already acquired along the GNR. But there is need to construct angered dump site
<b>Electricity</b>				Expansion of power supply to new planned area in land behind Isoka trade school
<b>Stadium</b>		3.6 hectares	Kasoka	
<b>Industrial and warehousing Area</b>		500 hectares	Kasoka and Itukuta	
<b>Truck parking Bay</b>		1 hectare each	Mwaiseni and Kalungu	Land already acquired along the GNR
<b>Airstrip</b>				Land already acquired along the GNR

<b>Open market (Munada)</b>				
<b>Police Post</b>	400m <sup>2</sup> /10,000 Population		Kafwimbi, Kalungu, Kanyala, Kampumbu	
<b>Source: IDP Technical Team 2022</b>				

## PART SIX – IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

### 6.0 Capital Investment Programme

#### 6.1.1 Development Outcome 1: Economic Transformation and Job Creation

The district will strive to increase household income, food security and create sustainable jobs by harnessing the opportunities available in the agriculture, fisheries and livestock sub sectors.

The Matrix below shows the objectives, strategies, programs and activities to be implemented over a five (5) year implementation period in order to actualise the above stated development goal:

<b>Development Goal 1: Enhanced Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Sector for improved household food security, increased household income and Job creation by 2032</b>									
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To improve agriculture production and productivity by 50% for the following six major crops (Cassava, Maize, Rice, Soya Beans, Groundnuts, Mixed and beans) in the district by the year 2027.</b>								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Project Total Cost</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Implementing and Responsible Institution</b>
				<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	
Community Sensitisations on use of Certified Seed Varieties	Communities sensitised on use of Certified seed varieties	250,000	GRZ/Donors	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MoA, LA
Establish Crop Demonstration Plots	Crop Demonstration Plots established	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoA, LA
Construction of Farm Mechanisation Centres	Farm Mechanisation Centres established	6,000,000	GRZ/Donors	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	MoA
Procurement of Farm Mechanisation equipment	Farm Mechanisation equipment procured	6,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	-	5,000,000	1,000,000	MoA
Training of Cooperatives to manage Farm mechanisation centres	Cooperatives Trained in management of Farm mechanisation Centres	200,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	-	50,000	150,000	MoA
Construct Access roads in resettlement schemes	Access roads in resettlement schemes constructed	40,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	500,000	200,000	300,000	Lands Resettlement, LA
Establishment of Water Schemes in resettlement schemes	Water Schemes in resettlement schemes established	6,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	Lands Resettlement, LA
Identify land for farm blocks in Lupandizi and Longwe	Land for Farm Blocks identified	200,000	GRZ/Donor	200,000	-	-	-	-	MoA, LA
Map and Survey the farms in the farm blocks	Farms in farm blocks surveyed	3,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	MoA, LA
Construct access roads to the farm blocks	Access roads in farm blocks constructed	40,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	MoA, LA

Rehabilitate agriculture 8 Camp houses at Kampumbu, Nzoche, Kapililonga, Sansenwenje, Katyetye, Kantenshya and Isoka Central	8 agriculture camps rehabilitated	1,600,000	GRZ/Donors	-	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	MoA, LA
Construct 10 Camp agriculture houses at Longwe, Kafwimbi, Lualizi, Ntipo, Kalungu, Mpandwa and Nansala Camps	10 agriculture camp houses constructed	6,000,000	GRZ/Donors	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	MoA, LA
Procurement of equipment for bulking centres	Equipment for bulking centres procured	12,000,000	GRZ/Donors	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	-	-	MoA, LA
Training of cooperatives or committees to manage bulking centres at Sansamwenje, Kampumbu, Mpandwa and Kantenshya	Cooperatives or committees trained	200,000	GRZ/Donors	-	200,000	-	-	-	MoA, LA
Construct market shelters at Kafwimbi, Sansamwenje, Kapililonga, Kalungu, Kasoka (New market, chuwi and tusunkane), Kampumbu and Nzoche.	Market Shelters constructed	13,500,000	GRZ/Donors	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	-	-	LA
Rehabilitation of market shelter at Old Market	Market Shelter Rehabilitated	500,000	GRZ/Donors	-	500,000	-	-	-	LA
Recruitment of 88 agriculture extension officers	88 Agriculture extension officers recruited	10,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	10,000,000	-	-	-	MoA, MFL, LA

Create seven (7) additional agriculture camps in Kaumba, Londamaka, Ndeke, Chisote, Nachisungu, Kanyala and Chaswata.	7 additional agriculture camps created	300,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	300,000	-	-	MoA, LA
Construct 7 houses in newly created agriculture camps	7 houses in newly created agriculture camps constructed	4,200,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	-	2,100,000	2,100,000	MoA, LA
Procurement of 10 motorbikes for Department of Agriculture	10 motorbikes for Department of Agriculture procured	800,000	GRZ/Donors	-	240,000	240,000	320,000	-	MoA, LA
Procurement of 6 motorbikes for Ministry of Livestock and fisheries	6 motorbikes for Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries procured	480,000	GRZ/Donors	-	240,000	240,000	-	-	MFL, LA
Procurement of 2 vehicles for Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock and fisheries	2 vehicles for Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock and fisheries procured	3,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	MFL, LA
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To increase the land under irrigation farming from 18 Ha to 30 Ha by 2032 in the district, using appropriate technologies</b>								
Development of irrigation facilities such as 6 weirs in Kantenshya, Lualizi, Nansala, Katyetye, Isoka Central and Kafwimbi camps	6 irrigation facilities developed	9,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	-	MoA, LA
Establishment of water schemes for cooperatives and groups	Water schemes established	10,000,000	GRZ/Donors	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	MoA, LA
Sensitisation of farmers on importance of irrigation	Farmers sensitised on importance of irrigation	250,000	GRZ/Donors	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MoA, LA
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To improve average annual income by 50% from the agriculture and livestock sector among small holders farmers by 2027</b>								

Construction of 2 agro-produce market centres in Sansamwenje and Nzoche wards	2 agro-produce market centres in Sansamwenje and Nzoche wards constructed	3,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	MoA, LA
Create awareness among the cooperatives for crop value addition	awareness among the cooperatives for crop value addition created	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoA, LA
Link Farmers to markets and other off takers	Farmers linked to farmers and off takers	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoA, LA
Facilitation of access to loans for SMEs for agro-based industries under CEEC, CDF, etc	access to loans for SMEs for agro-based industries facilitated	50,000,000	GRZ/Donors	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	MoA, LA
Establish fruit out grower schemes in the following areas Kaumba, Milongo, Lupandizi Chisote and Longwe	Fruit out grower schemes in the following areas Kaumba, Milongo, Lupandizi, Chisote and Longwe established	8,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	MoA, LA
Conduct field days and market linkages for livestock	Field Days and Market Linkages for livestock conducted	250,000	GRZ/Donors	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MFL, LA
Train farmers in appropriate Post Harvest Loss technologies	farmers trained in appropriate Post Harvest Loss technologies	250,000	GRZ/Donors	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MoA, LA
Establish additional rice milling plants at Mwaizeni and one maize milling plant at Kasoka Ward	additional rice milling plants at Mwaizeni and one maize milling plant at Kasoka ward established	8,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	MoA, LA
Construct Quarantine station at Ntipu	Quarantine station at Ntipu constructed	1,500,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	1,500,000	-	-	MFL, LA

Construction of 2 camp houses for Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	2 Camp houses for Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock constructed	1,200,000	GRZ/Donors	-	600,000	600,000	-	-	MFL, LA
Construct 2 dip tanks in Kalungu and Kapililonga ward	2 dip tanks in Kalungu and Kapililonga Wards constructed	500,000	GRZ/Donors	-	500,000	-	-	-	MFL, LA
Rehabilitate 4 dip tanks in Nzoche, Ntipo, Kasoka (Mutonda) and Luangwa (Lualizi)	4 dip tanks in Nzoche, Ntipo, Kasoka (Mutonda) and Luangwa (Lualizi) rehabilitated	480,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	480,000	-	-	MFL, LA
Complete the stalled works at Sansamwenje Tier II Livestock Service Centre	stalled works at Sansamwenje Tier II Livestock Service Centre completed	1,200,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	1,200,000	-	-	MFL, LA
Construct an abattoir at Sansamwenje	abattoir at Sansamwenje constructed	1,200,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	-	1,200,000	-	MFL, LA
Construct a Slaughter slab in each of the 5 (Ntipo, Kasoka, Kalungu, Nzoche and Kampumbu) veterinary camps	a Slaughter slab in each of the 5 (Ntipo, Kasoka, Kalungu, Nzoche and Kampumbu) veterinary camps constructed	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	500,000	500,000	-	-	MFL, LA
Conduct animal husbandry and management trainings	animal husbandry and management trainings conducted	200,000	GRZ/Donors	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MFL, LA
Carryout demarcation and mapping of areas for rangeland development	demarcation and mapping of areas for rangeland development carried out	380,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	30,000	100,000	250,000	MFL, LA
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To reduce incidences of livestock diseases from 11.1% in 2021 to 8.3% in 2026</b>								
Conduct awareness on livestock disease outbreaks among small scale livestock farmers	Awareness on livestock disease outbreaks among small scale	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MFL, LA

	livestock farmers conducted								
Conduct regular vaccinations against the Foot and Mouth Disease in the district	Regular vaccinations against the Foot and Mouth diseases in the district conducted	500,000	GRZ/Donors	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	MFL LA
Mobile Disease Control check points in all wards	Mobile Disease Control check points Mounted	500,000	GRZ/Donors	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	MFL, LA
Procure and supply equipment and furniture for the district veterinary laboratory	Equipment and furniture for the district veterinary laboratory procured and supplied	1000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	MFL, LA
<b>Objective 5:</b>	<b>To increase annual fish production from 2,6 MT per year to 11 MT per year by 2032</b>								
Conduct awareness Campaigns on fish farming	Awareness Campaigns on fish farming	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MFL, LA
Establish 202 fish ponds in the following targeted areas Milongo, Kapililonga and Kalungu wards	202 Fish ponds in the following targeted areas Milongo, Kapililonga and Kalungu wards established	6,060,000	GRZ/Donors	1,212,000	1,212,000	1,212,000	1,212,000	1,212,000	MFL, LA
Train Youths and farmers in fish farming at Isoka GRZ Fish farm	87 Youths and farmers in fish farming at Isoka GRZ Fish farm trained	200,000	GRZ/Donors	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MFL, LA
Recruit 3 fisheries extension officers/assistants	3 Fisheries extension officers/assistants recruited	500,000	GRZ/Donors	-	500,000	-	-	-	MFL, LA
Establish 2 fish village management committees at zone level Luangwa and Lwanga Swamps	2 fish village management committees at zone level established	250,000	GRZ/Donors	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MFL, LA
Fence GRZ Fish Farm in Kasoka	GRZ Fish Farm in Kasoka fenced	250,000	GRZ/Donors	-	250,000	-	-	-	MFL, LA

Construct a Fish Hatchery at Isoka GRZ Fish farm	Hatchery at Isoka GRZ Fish Farm Constructed	3,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	3,000,000		-	MFL, LA
<b>Development Goal 2: Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through the exploitation and exploration of the Mining Sector</b>									
<b>Objective 1: Formalising the Mining sector by registration of all mining activities in all the wards by 2032</b>									
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Facilitate for exploration of potential mineral sites by mineral and mines bureau	exploration of potential mineral sites by mineral and mines bureau facilitated	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA
Formalise the Mineral exploration at the Nkombwa Hills	Mineral exploration at the Nkombwa Hills formalised	100,000	GRZ/Donors	-	100,000	-	-	-	LA
<b>Objective 2: To create 700 jobs by 2032 through Artisanal mining in the district</b>									
Assess and document all mining activities in the wards	All mining activities in the wards assessed and documented	30,000	GRZ/Donors	-	30,000	-	-	-	LA
Create awareness on Artisanal Mining in the following areas Nkombwa - Phosphorous Figolo - Manganese Ntumbi - Talc Luenda - Manganese and Kalungu - Gold	Awareness on Artisanal Mining selected areas created	20,000	GRZ/Donors	-	20,000	-	-	-	LA
Facilitate registration of artisanal miners into cooperatives to facilitate access to loans under Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises.	Registration of artisanal miners into co-cooperatives to facilitate access to loans under Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises. facilitated	200,000	GRZ/Donors	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	National Registration/Registrar of Societies/ LA

<b>Development Goal 3: Sustainable Jobs through Value addition and Manufacturing for social and Economic Benefits</b>									
<b>Objective 1: To increase household income by 30 % through value addition in the agriculture, fisheries and livestock and Forestry Sector by 2032</b>									
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Create awareness among farmers on the need for value addition	Awareness among farmers on the need for value addition created	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoA/ MFL/MGEE/LA
Create awareness to farmers on the empowerment loans and grants as well as other financial lending institutions	Awareness to farmers on the empowerment loans and grants as well as other financial lending institutions created	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoA/ MFL/MGEE/MSME/LA
Create market linkages for value added products	Market linkages for value added products created	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoA/ MFL/MGEE/MSME/LA
Create awareness on 200 cooperative and SMEs formation	Awareness on 200 cooperative and SMEs formation created	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoA/ MFL/MGEE/MSME/LA
Create awareness to cooperatives and SMEs on the empowerment loans and funding sources for business	Awareness to cooperatives and SMEs on the empowerment loans and funding sources for business created	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoA/ MFL/MGEE/MSME/LA
<b>Objective 2: To enhance number of businesses linked to value chain by 20% in agriculture, fisheries and livestock, forestry and manufacturing</b>									
Create Awareness on value chain among business owners	Awareness on value chain among business owners created	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoA/ MFL/MGEE/MSME/LA
Collect and share data on products (raw material) produced by businesses at each	Data on products (raw material) produced by businesses at each stage of the value chain	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Isoka Chamber of Commerce/MoA/ MFL/MGEE/MSME/LA

stage of the value chain.	collected and shared								
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To create 500 formal jobs by 2032 in the manufacturing sector</b>								
Create a MFEZ in Kasoka and Itukuta Wards.	MFEZ in Kasoka and Itukuta Wards created	1,000,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	LA/MoA/MFL/Isoka Chamber of Commerce
Establish a Light Manufacturing industrial Park in Chinyonga and Kantenshya	Light Manufacturing Industrial Park in Chinyonga and Kantenshya established	100,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	LA/MoA/MFL/Isoka Chamber of Commerce
Establish 15 agro processing plants such as Fruit processing (i.e. Mandarins, oranges and mangoes) in Chinyonga Ward, Rice processing/polishing in Kasoka Ward, Maize mill processing industries in Kasoka and Sansamwenje Wards	15 agro processing plants established	800,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	100,000,000	100,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	LA/MoA/MFL/Isoka Chamber of Commerce
Train 200 farmers in food processing	200 farmers trained in food processing	250,000	GRZ/Donors	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MoA/MFL/MGEE/MSME/LA
Establish mineral extraction and processing plants in Nkombwa and Itukuta Wards	Mineral extraction and processing plants in Nkombwa and Itukuta Wards established	2,500,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	MSME/LA/Isoka Chamber of Commerce/MMMD
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To facilitate for domestic and international trade at Kanyala Malawi Border by 2032</b>								
Construct a market and bus station at Kanyala	Market and bus station at Kanyala constructed	5,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	MSME/LA
Rehabilitate the 25km Kanyala Nakonde Road.	25km Kanyala Nakonde Roads rehabilitated	350,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	-	100,000,000	150,000,000	100,000,000	-	LA/RDA/MOTL

39 Rehabilitate the Kanyala Sansamwenje Road.	39 Kanyala Sansamwenje Road rehabilitated	100,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	-	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	LA/RDA/MOTL
Establishment of Cross Border Traders Association (CBTA) between Zambia and Malawi	Cross Border Traders Association between Zambia and Malawi established	500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	500,000	-	MOHAIS/MSME/LA/Isoka Chamber of Commerce
<b>Development Goal 4: Improved Tourism Sector for sustainable development</b>									
<b>Objective 1: To create 200 direct and indirect jobs in the tourism sector by the year 2032</b>									
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Upgrade the roads to Nansala Falls	roads to Nansala Falls upgraded	50,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	LA/DHID/RDA/MIHUD
Facilitate for land for the construction of hotels, lodges, guest houses and conference facilities in Kasoka, Chinyonga, Nkombwa, Kanyala and Itukuta Wards	Hotels, lodges, guest houses and conference facilities constructed	25,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	LA/MOT
<b>Objective 2: To increase number of domestic tourist to 100 per year by 2032</b>									
Disseminate and intensify information on tourism through the district website, brochures, newsletters and domestic tourism campaigns.	Information on tourism through the district website, brochures, newsletters, domestic tourism campaigns disseminated and intensified	100,000	GRZ/Donor	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA/MOT
Train Community Tour guides	Tour Guides trained	250,000	GRZ/Donor	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	LA/MOT
Fundraise for holding of Ng'ondo and Chizumba Nsonje ceremonies	Holding of Ng'ondo and Chizumba Nsonje ceremonies fundraised	100,000	GRZ/Donor	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA/MOT

Construction of cultural infrastructure such as theatre halls, galleries and arenas in Itukuta, Nkombwa and Kasoka Wards	Cultural infrastructure constructed	15,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	5,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	LA/MOT
Registration of cultural groups in all the 14 wards.	Cultural groups in all the 14 wards registered	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/MOT
Holding of cultural festivals	Cultural festivals held	60,000	GRZ/Donor	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	LA/MOT
Linking of artists and cultural groups involved in artefacts, crafts and performances to funding such as CDF and CEEC	Artists and cultural groups involved in artefacts, crafts and performances linked to funding.	50,000	GRZ/Donor	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	LA/MOT
<b>Development Goal 5: Improved Transport and Logistics for social and economic development</b>									
<b>Objective 1: To improve movement of goods and services in the entire district by developing an integrated transport system for the socio-economic development and safety of the district by 2032</b>									
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Rehabilitate 430km of key feeder roads in order of priority. (See attachment)	Key feeder roads rehabilitated	600,000,000	GRZ/Donor	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	LA/DHID/RDA/MIHUD
Upgrade the township roads to bituminous standards in Sunset area, Hilltop area, College area, Mwenya area and Muzezi area.	Township roads rehabilitated to bituminous standards	150,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	37,500,000	37,500,000	40,000,000	35,000,000	LA/DHID/RDA/ MIHUD
Engage stakeholders on the establishment of an intra-district transport system and routes	Stakeholders on the establishment of an intra-district transport system and routes engaged	20,000	GRZ/Donor	-	20,000	-	-	-	LA
<b>Objective 2: To Improve access to the district through air transport by 2032</b>									

Construct an Airstrip in Longwe Area	Airstrip in Longwe Area constructed	25,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	LA/DHID/RDA/MIHUD/CAA
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To improve transport and logistics for truck drivers by 2032</b>								
Construction of 2 truck parking bays at Mwaisioni and Kalungu	2 truck parking bays at Mwaisioni and Kalungu constructed	20,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	16,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	LA/DHID/RDA/MIHUD
<b>Development Goal 6:</b>	<b>Improved access to Electricity and Petroleum Products for Social –Economic Development</b>								
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To increase access to electricity to 70% in the district by the year 2032</b>								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Conduct community awareness on electricity connections	Community awareness on electricity connections conducted	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/ZESCO/REA/MOE
Connect 14 growth centres to the National grid i.e. Sansamwenje, Nkombwa, Kapililonga, Chinyonga, Itukuta, Kalungu, Kanyala, Kabandama, Luangwa, Mpungu, Milongo, Kawenga and Kantenshya	14 growth centres connected to the National grid	20,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	-	10,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	LA/ZESCO/REA/MOE
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To promote the use of alternative sources of electricity in the district to 30% by 2032</b>								
Create awareness on renewable sources of energy	Awareness on renewable sources of energy created	100,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA/ZESCO/REA/MOE
Build demonstration sites for Biogas digesters in the all the 5 livestock camps and one at proposed Sansamwenje abattoir.	Demonstration sites for Biogas digesters constructed	50,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	-	20,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	LA/ZESCO/REA/MOE
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To ensure continuous availability of petroleum products in the district by 2026</b>								

Issue a Call of Interest for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities	Call of Interest for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities issued	20,000	GRZ/Donor/PP P	-	20,000	-	-	-	LA/MOE/PA
Construction of Fuel Service Stations and Fuel storage facilities at Mwaiseni, Sansamwenje and Kalungu	Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities constructed	50,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PP P	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	LA/MOE/PA
<b>Development Goal 7: Enhanced ICT Services in the district for socio-economic development</b>									
<b>Objective 1: To reduce zones not covered by Mobile network to 0% by 2032</b>									
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of 15 communication towers in the following zones without mobile network (Kanyala, Kanyala, Luangwa, Mpungu, Nkombwa and Itukuta wards)	15 Communication towers constructed	70,500,000	GRZ/Donor/PP P	-	14,100,000	14,100,000	14,100,000	14,100,000	LA/MIM/PA
<b>Objective 2: Increase radio and TV overage by 100% in the entire district by 2032</b>									
Procurement of Radio equipment at ISO FM	Radio equipment at ISO FM procured	2,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PP P	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	LA/MIM/PA
Construct one additional Community Radio Station at Sansamwenje	One additional Community Radio Station at Sansamwenje constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PP P	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	LA/MIM/PA
<b>Objective 3: To increase access to Internet especially in schools to 100% by 2032</b>									
Create awareness on internet use	Awareness on internet use created	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/MIM/PA
Provide Internet Services to 66 Schools	Internet Services to 66 Schools provided	4,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PP P	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA/MIM/MoE/MOTS
<b>Objective 4: To increase access to Internet Services in the district by 50% by the year 2032</b>									

Construct 130 km of optic fiber network	130 km of optic fiber network constructed	17,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	PA/MIM/MOTS
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### 5.1.2 Development Outcome 2: Enhanced Human and Social Development

The district will strive to enhance provision of basic needs by improving services in the education, health, social protection, water and sanitation sub sectors.

The Matrix below shows the objectives, strategies, programs and activities to be implemented over a five (5) year implementation period in order to actualise the above stated development goal:

<b>Development Goal 1:</b>		<b>Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education</b>							
<b>Objective 1:</b>		<b>To increase access to quality Education in all the Zones of the District by 2032</b>							
<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Project Total Cost</b>	<b>Source Funding of</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Implementing and Responsible Institution</b>
				<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	
Construct 25, ECE Centres	ECE Centres constructed	25,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	MoE/LA
Construct 30 Primary schools	Primary schools constructed	60,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	MoE/LA
Construct 10 secondary schools	10 secondary schools constructed	100,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	MoE/LA
Construct 105 solar mechanised water systems at schools	105 solar mechanised water systems at schools constructed	26,250,000	GRZ/Donors	5,000,000	5,500,000	5,750,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	MoE/LA
Procure 9,316 desks	9,316 desks procured	16,640,798.16	GRZ/Donors	9,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,640,798.16	MoE/LA
Construct 105 ablution blocks in schools	105 ablution blocks in schools constructed	78,750,000	GRZ/Donors	3,000,000	18,937,500	18,937,500	18,937,500	18,937,500	MoE/LA
Establish recreation facilities in 75 schools	Recreation facilities in 75 schools established	3,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	MoE/LA
Procure learning and teaching aids for 105 schools	Learning and teaching aids for 105 schools procured	5,000,000	GRZ/Donors	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	MoE/LA
Revamp School production Units in all the schools in the district	School production Units in all the schools in the district revamped	6,300,000	GRZ/Donors	1,260,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,040,000	MoE/MoA/MFL/LA
<b>Objective 2:</b>		<b>To improve Staffing levels in all the schools by reducing the pupil to teacher ratio from 1/51 in 2022 to 1/40 in 2032</b>							
Recruit additional 40 teachers of staff in ECE	40 additional teachers of staff in	10,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	10,000,000	-	-	-	MoE/LA

Centres. 78 in Primary schools and 50 in secondary schools	ECE Centres, 78 in primary schools and 50 in secondary schools recruited								
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>Improve teachers' accommodation in order to reduce the housing deficit in schools by 70% by the year 2023</b>								
Construct the 110 teachers' houses in Schools by 2032	110 teachers' houses constructed	66,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	26,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	MoE/LA
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>Improve access to special education to all by 2032</b>								
Create awareness on the availability of Special Education centres in the district	awareness on the availability of Special Education centres in the district created	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoE/MCDSS/LA
Construct 3 Special Education classroom blocks at Sansamwenje, Nzoche and Kampumbu Schools	3 special Education classroom blocks constructed	3,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	2,000,000	1,000,000	-	MoE/LA
Expand Mwenya Special Unit	Mwenya Special Unit Expanded	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	500,000	500,000	-	MoE/LA
<b>Objective 5:</b>	<b>To increase access to adult literacy to 50% by 2032</b>								
Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy	Awareness on the importance of adult literacy created	50,000	GRZ/Donors	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	MoE/LA
<b>Objective 6:</b>	<b>To increase access to Menstrual Hygiene to 100% for all eligible school going girls</b>								
Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools	Sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools procured and distributed	10,000,000	GRZ/Donors	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	MoE/LA
<b>Objective 7:</b>	<b>To increase access to school feeding services in all the schools by 100% by 2032</b>								
Create awareness in communities on school feeding	Awareness in communities on school feeding created	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoE/LA
Roll out Production Units in all the Schools to supplement school feeding program	Production Units in all the Schools to supplement school feeding program rolled out	5,000,000	GRZ/Donors	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	MoE/LA
<b>Development Goal 2:</b>	<b>Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills</b>								
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To increased access to technical, vocation and entrepreneurial skills by 2032</b>								

Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source Funding of	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Expand Isoka Trades Training School	Isoka Trades Expanded	30,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	MoE/LA
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To increase access to Vocational and skills training in the district to ensure that 90% of eligible school leavers in the district access tertiary education</b>								
Creation of a Nursing School at the District Hospital	Nursing school at the district Hospital created	50,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	25,000,000	25,000,000	-	MoE/LA
<b>Development Goal 3:</b>	<b>Improved Health Food and Nutrition</b>								
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To ensure that Health Infrastructure is built in the district to cover at least 100% of the entire district population by 2032</b>								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source Funding of	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Upgrade four health facilities to Mini Hospitals or 1 <sup>st</sup> Level Hospitals i.e. Nzoche Health Post, Sansamwenje Health Post, Kasoka and Kampumbu Rural Health Centre)	Four health facilities upgraded to Mini-Hospitals	102,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	51,000,000	30,000,000	21,000,000	-	MoH/LA
Construct the 9 Health Facilities at Kafwimbi, Sansamwenje, Kabandama, Kalungu, Kapililonga, Kampumbu, Lualizi, Mpungu, and Kanyala with accompanied with maternity annexes, ablution blocks and staff houses with amenities such as running water and electricity	9 health facilities with all the amenities and staff houses constructed	13,500,000	GRZ/Donors	2,100,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	3,400,000	-	MoH/LA
Procure essential health equipment in newly constructed health facilities	Essential health equipment in newly constructed health facilities procured	10,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	5,000,000	5,000,000			MoH/LA
Procure motorised transport (22 motorbikes) in newly constructed health facilities	Motorised transport (22 motorbikes) in newly constructed health facilities procured	1,760,000	GRZ/Donors	-	500,000	500,000	500,000	260,000	MoH/LA

Procure motorised transport (6 ambulances) in newly constructed health facilities	Motorised transport (6 ambulances) in newly constructed health facilities procured	12,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	2,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	MoH/LA
Construct 10 staff houses at Kafwimbi, Sansamwenje, Milongo, Kabandama, Kalungu, Kapililonga, Kampumbu, Lualizi, Mpungu, and Kanyala	10 staff houses at Kafwimbi, Sansamwenje, Milongo, Kabandama, Kalungu, Kapililonga, Kampumbu, Lualizi, Mpungu, and Kanyala	6,000,000	GRZ/Donors	600,000	3,600,000	1,200,000	600,000	-	MoH/LA
Rehabilitate 3 staff houses at Kampumbu, 2 Nzoche, 1 Mwinekombe	3 staff houses at Kampumbu, 2 Nzoche, 1 Mwinekombe rehabilitated	3,600,000	GRZ/Donors	200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	600,000	-	MoH/LA
Upgrade one health post to a rural health centre (Mwenikombe Health Post)	One health post to a rural health centre upgraded	5,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	1,500,000	-	-	MoH/LA
Construction of maternity annex at Isoka District Hospital	Maternity annex at Isoka District Hospital constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	MoH/LA
Construction of 10 mothers shelters at Isoka District Hospital, Kalungu, Kampumbu, Muyeleva, Mwenikombe, Katyetye, Kapililonga, Figolo, Lualizi and Chinyonga Health facilities.	Mothers shelters constructed	10,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	MoH/LA
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To increase access to health care services by to 100% by reducing the doctor patient ratio from 1: 31,550 to 1:10,000 and the nurse patient ratio from 1:865 to 1:400 by 2032</b>								
Recruitment of 120 qualified health workers and deploy them in health facilities	Qualified health workers recruited and deployed in health facilities	20,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	MoH/LA
20 doctors, 100 Nurses, 20 Clinical Officers, 6 EHTs, 6 Lab Tech. , 25 Cleaners	Personnel deployed at upgraded at health facilities	29,500,000	GRZ/Donors	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	MoH/LA

deployed to upgraded health facilities									
Train 262 ICCM Community volunteers in malaria case management	ICCM Community volunteers in malaria case management trained	4,250,000	GRZ/Donors	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	MoH/LA
Provide 30 mentorship programmes to staffs in Public Health and clinic Skills	Mentorship programmes to staffs in Public Health and clinic Skills provided	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoH/LA
Formation and training of 35 NHCS in order to promote community awareness in disease	NHCs formed and trained	250,000	GRZ/Donors	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MoH/LA
Provide 262 bicycles to ICCM Volunteers and 350 to NHCS	Bicycles provided to ICCM and NHCS	1,048,000	GRZ/Donors	-	1,048,000	-	-	-	MoH/LA
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres to 90% by 2032</b>								
Procure 1 utility vehicle for drug distribution and provision of primary Health services	Utility vehicle for drug distribution and provision of primary Health services procured	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	MoH/LA
Procure 22 laptops for electronic drug management (stock taking)	Laptops procured	550,000	GRZ/Donors	-	550,000	-	-	-	MoH/LA
Procurement of 262 Community Health Worker kits monthly	Community Health Worker kits procured	39,300,000	GRZ/Donors	7,860,000	7,860,000	7,860,000	7,860,000	7,860,000	MoH/LA
Procurement of 6 Vaccine fridges for the new health facilities	Vaccine fridges for the new health facilities procured	150,000	GRZ/Donors	-	150,000	-	-	-	MoH/LA
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To increase viral suppression rate from 86% to 90% to PLHIV</b>								
Revamping of Youth Friendly Corners at the 16 centers facilities	Youth Friendly Corners at the 16 centers facilities revamped	420,000	GRZ/Donors	-	200,000	100,000	120,000	-	MoH/LA
Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns	Awareness campaigns HIV/AIDS intensified	10 0,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoH/LA
<b>Development Goal 4:</b>	<b>Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2032</b>								
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for the eligible households from 4,284 in 2021 to 15,000 in 2032</b>								

Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source Funding of	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for the eligible households from 4284 in 2021 to 15000 in 2032	15,000 eligible Households put on SCT	20,000,000	GRZ/Donors	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	MCDSS/LA
Conduct elections for CWACS	Elections for CWACS conducted	450,000	GRZ/Donors	150,000	-	150,000	-	150,000	MCDSS/LA
Implement E-Payment policy through mobile money cash transfers	E-Payment policy through mobile money cash transfers implemented	120,000	GRZ/Donors	120,000	-	-	-	-	MCDSS/LA
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To maintain a no street kids status of the district up to 2032</b>								
Create awareness among communities on the need for child support and care	Awareness among communities on the need for child support and care created	75,000	GRZ/Donors	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	MCDSS/LA
Construction of Play Parks in Kasoka, Sansamwenje and Chinyonga Wards by government.	Play parks constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors/PPP	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	MCDSS/LA
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To reduce Early Child Marriages from 3.8% in 2017 to 0% in 2032</b>								
Hold Community Sensitisation meetings on early child marriages	Sensitisation meetings on early child marriage held	75,000	GRZ/Donors	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	MCDSS/LA
Hold separately training sessions on referral pathways and Child protection statutes for Civic Leaders, Traditional Leaders and Heads of Central and Local government Department/Agencies / Parastatals	Training sessions on referral pathways and Child protection held	500,000	GRZ/Donors	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	MCDSS/LA
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To Improve access to Finance from.....% in 2021 to 100% in 2027</b>								
Establish Village Banking groups in the 48 community welfare Assistance Committees (CWAC)	Village Banking groups protection established	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MCDSS/LA

Orient Communities on how to access CDF Loans and Grants	Communities oriented on how to access CDF Loans and Grants	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MCDSS/LA
<b>Objective 5:</b>	<b>To increase access to safety nets for the vulnerable and homeless groups in the districts</b>								
Construct a safety Homes for the vulnerable at Chinyansi, Ntipo, Kampumbu and Sansamwenje	Safety Homes for the vulnerable constructed	4,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	MCDSS/LA
Create awareness on the need for a safety Home in the district for the vulnerable	Awareness on the need for a safety Home in the district for the vulnerable created	60,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	MCDSS/LA
Repatriate vulnerable stranded persons	Vulnerable stranded persons repatriated	90,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	30,000	30,000	30,000	MCDSS/LA
Provide monthly food rations to orphaned babies	Monthly food rations to orphaned babies provided	250,000	GRZ/Donors	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MCDSS/LA
Donations of hampers to new year and Christmas babies	Hampers to new year and Christmas babies donated	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MCDSS/LA
<b>Development Goal 5:</b>	<b>Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2032</b>								
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To improve access to urban water supply from 91.8 % in 2022 to 98% in 2027</b>								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Extend water network to 7km to areas such as Chuwi	Water network extended	5,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	ChWSSC/LA
Connect all the 2,315 households in Chiwanda, Kawenga and Kasoka in the urban and peri urban areas	2,315 Households in Chiwanda, Kawenga and Kasoka in the urban and peri urban areas connected to water	1,050,000	GRZ/Donors	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	ChWSSC/LA
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To increase access to rural water supply from 46% in 2022 to 67% in 2027</b>								
Establish water schemes in Kalungu, Chinyonga, Sansamwenje, Kantenshya, Kanyala, Mpungu, Kabandama,	Water schemes in Kalungu, Chinyonga, Sansamwenje, Kantenshya, Kanyala, Mpungu,	18,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	3,600,000	4,400,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	ChWSSC/LA

Nkombwa, Luangwa and Kapililonga	Kabandama, Nkombwa, Luangwa and Kapililonga established								
Construct a mechanized water system at Mwaiseni	Mechanized water system at Mwaiseni constructed	15,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	15,000,000	-	-	-	ChWSSC/LA
Upgrade the water utility with two modular plants	Water utility upgraded with two modular plants	30,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	10,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	ChWSSC/LA
Drilling of 189 boreholes in all wards except Kasoka.	189 boreholes drilled	47,250,000	GRZ/Donors	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	11,250,000	ChWSSC/LA
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 77% in 2021 to 90% in 2027</b>								
Construction of ablution blocks at public places in Sansamwenje, Kapililonga, Kalungu, Kasoka, Luangwa (Kampumbu), Kanyala (Nzoche) and Itukuta (Kafwimbi)	Ablution blocks constructed in all public places	6,750,000	GRZ/Donors	750,000	2,250,000	3,750,000	-	-	ChWSSC/LA
Construct ablution block at all health facilities	Ablution blocks at all health facilities constructed	15,750,000	GRZ/Donors	750,000	3,750,000	7,500,000	3,750,000	-	ChWSSC/LA
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To increase access to safe excreta disposal methods from 77% to 85%</b>								
Trigger 62 villages in CLTS to attain ODF	62 villages in CLTS to attain ODF triggered	100,000	GRZ/Donors	-	100,000	-	-	-	ChWSSC/LA
Revamp the 149 V WASHE committees	149 VWASHE revamped	50,000	GRZ/Donors	-	50,000	-	-	-	ChWSSC/LA
Train 40 Community Champions	40 Community Champions trained	50,000	GRZ/Donors	-	50,000	-	-	-	ChWSSC/LA
Procure 40 bicycles for Community Champions	160,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	-	160,000	-	-	ChWSSC/LA
<b>Objective 5:</b>	<b>To increase access to safe water in Health facilities from 64% to 100%</b>								
Mechanisation of water points at Nzoche, Kampumbu, Lualizi and Kafwimbi, drilling of boreholes at Mwenikombe, Kanyala, Itukuta and Kabandama	Water points at Nzoche, Kampumbu, Lualizi and kafwimbi, drilling of boreholes at Mwenikombe, Kanyala, Itukuta and Kabandama mechanised	2,250,000	GRZ/Donors	-	500,000	1,000,000	750,000	-	ChWSSC/LA
<b>Objective 6:</b>	<b>Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 37.2 % in 2021 to 55% in 2027</b>								

Rehabilitate the existing sewer line and expand to 20km	Existing sewer line expanded to 20 km and rehabilitated	5,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	MWDS/ ChWSSC/LA
Construct an Urban Sewer Plant	Urban Sewer Plant Network constructed	20,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	MWDS/ ChWSSC/LA
<b>Objective 7:</b>	<b>Improve Solid Waste and Health Care Waste Management</b>								
To upgrade the existing dump site into an engineered dump site	Existing dump site upgraded into an engineered dump site	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	MWDS/ ChWSSC/LA
Construct 10 solid waste collection points	10 solid waste collection points constructed	700,000	GRZ/Donors	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	MWDS/ ChWSSC/LA
Procure solid waste management equipment	Solid waste management equipment procured	3,400,000	GRZ/Donors	2,000,000	1,400,000	-	-	-	MWDS/ ChWSSC/LA
Construct 8 incinerators in Health facilities, Kapililonga, Katyetye, Lualizi, Milongo, Kafwimbi, Kabandama, Nzoche and Nalutete	8 incinerators in Health facilities, Kapililonga, Katyetye, Lualizi, Milongo, Kafwimbi, Kabandama, Nzoche and Nalutete constructed	800,000	GRZ/Donors	200,000,	200,000	400,000	-	-	MWDS/ ChWSSC/LA

### 5.1.3 Development Outcome 3: Environmental Sustainability

The district will ensure the rate of deforestation is reduced through promotion of sustainable land, forest and water management, consumption and production of forest products, smart technology, and weather and climate observation infrastructure expansion, early warning systems enhancement. Furthermore, 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.

The Matrix below shows the objectives, strategies, programs and activities to be implemented over a five (5) year implementation period in order to actualise the above stated development goal:

<b>Development Goal 1:</b>	<b>Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for Sustainable Development</b>			
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To reduce the rate of deforestation in the district from 1670Ha.per annum in 2021 to 500Ha.per annum 2026</b>			
<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Output</b>		<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Target Years</b>

		Project Total Cost		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Implementing and Responsible Institution
Create community awareness activities on forest protection and management	20 awareness activities on forest protection and management created in 20 communities	250,000	GRZ/Donors	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	LA, MGEE
Raise 10,000 seedlings	10,000 seedlings raised	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA, MGEE
Plant trees on 50 hectares of land in the following areas Isoka plantation and Mpando Hills	Trees planted on 50 Ha of land	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	LA, MGEE
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To manage and monitor disposal of industrial and domestic waste and reduce unlawful disposal of waste by 80% by 2032</b>								
Hold 20 community awareness meetings on the need to dispose-off waste in a proper manner	Awareness meetings on need to dispose-off waste in a proper manner held	50,000	GRZ/Donors	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA, MGEE
Revamp 15 Committees in trading places	15 Committees in trading places revamped	25,000	GRZ/Donors	-	25,000	-	-	-	LA
Intensify Keep Zambia Clean Campaign in Isoka	Keep Zambia Clean Campaign in Isoka intensified	240,000	GRZ/Donors	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	LA
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To increase Forests under Community Management to 50 Hectares by 2032</b>								
Conduct 20 Community Sensitisation on Community Forests	20 Community Sensitisation meetings on Community Forests conducted	80,000	GRZ/Donors	-	40,000	40,000	-	-	LA, MGEE
Create community Forests in Mpando and Isoka central areas	Trees in community forests in Kampumbu and Luenda planted	200,000	GRZ/Donors	-		100,000	100,000	-	MGEE/LA
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To reduce levels of encroachments in protected areas by 100% by 2032</b>								
Conduct Community awareness on need to avoid encroachments	20 Community Sensitisation meetings on need to avoid encroachments conducted	50,000	GRZ/Donors	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	MGEE/LA

Evict and relocate squatters in protected areas	Squatters in protected areas evicted and relocated	800,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	800,000	-	-	MGEE/LA
<b>Development Goal 2: Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2032</b>									
<b>Objective 1: To increase Hectare of areas under Smart Climate agriculture from 0Ha in 2021 to 100.Ha in 2032</b>									
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Create awareness on Climate Smart Agriculture in the Nzoche and Kampumbu (valley areas) of the district	Awareness on Smart Agriculture in the Nzoche and Kampumbu (valley areas) of the district created	300,000	GRZ/Donors	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	LA/MGEE/MOA
Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos in Nzoche and Kampumbu agriculture camps	Climate Smart Agriculture Demos in Nzoche and Kampumbu agriculture camps established	150,000	GRZ/Donors	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	-	LA/MGEE/MOA
<b>Objective 2: To create a framework on disaster risk and preparedness by 2027 to cover the entire district</b>									
Prepare Disaster Preparedness Plans for all 14 wards of the district	Disaster Preparedness Plans for all 14 wards of the district prepared	400,000	GRZ/Donors	400,000	-	-	-	-	LA/DDMC/MGEE
<b>Objective 3: To develop infrastructure for Climate Change Adaptation by 2032</b>									
Installation of 3 early warning systems in the district	3 early warning systems in the district installed	3,000,000	GRZ/Donors	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	LA/MGEE
<b>Objective 4: To strengthen Climate Change Adaptation by 2032</b>									
Promote bee keeping projects in the following areas Nkombwa (Mpandwa), Kanyala and Luangwa (Kampumbu )	bee keeping projects in the following areas Nkombwa (Mpandwa), Kanyala and Luangwa (Kampumbu ) promoted	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	1000,000	1000,000	-	-	LA, MGEE

Promote animal husbandry and gardening activities among co-operatives	Animal husbandry and gardening activities among co-operatives promoted	20,000,000	GRZ/Donors	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	-	MOA/MFL/LA
Planting Trees in community forests in Kampumbu and Luenda	Trees in community forests in Kampumbu and Luenda planted	500,000	GRZ/Donors	-	500,000	-	-	-	LA, MGEE
Forest Regeneration in Kapililonga, Sansamwenje and Kalungu	Forest Regeneration in Kapililonga, Sansamwenje and Kalungu implemented	300,000	GRZ/Donors	-	300,000	-	-	-	LA, MGEE
Plant Trees in schools and other public institutions	Trees in schools and other public institutions planted	300,000	GRZ/Donors	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	LA, MGEE

#### 5.1.4 Development Outcome 4: Good Governance Environment

The district envisages to have an improved policy and governance environment. This will be achieved through decentralized public service delivery systems, strengthened transparency and accountability, democratic and political governance. Furthermore, this will be coupled with increased participation of women, youths and persons with disabilities in decision making, improved rule of law, human rights and constitutionalism and enhanced human rights observance.

The Matrix below shows the objectives, strategies, programs and activities to be implemented over a five (5) year implementation period in order to actualise the above stated development goal:

Development Goal 1:		Improved Policy and Governance Environment by 2032							
Objective 1:		To have 100% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2017							
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Devolve the following functions to Local Authorities: Livestock development and disease control, Sports development, culture and museum, public health	Targeted sector Ministry functions devolved to LAs	50,000,000	GRZ	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	LA/PLGO

Operationalize Ward Development Committees	Ward Development Committees operationalized	500,000	GRZ/Donor	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	LA/PLGO
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To improve revenue collection for the Local Authority by 100% by 2032</b>									
Update and implement the Valuation Roll	Valuation Roll updated and implemented	600,000	GRZ	400,000	600,000	-	-	-	-	LA, PLGO
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To reduce number of crime cases recorded from 52 per year to zero 2032</b>									
Rehabilitate the Police Station in Kasoka ward.	Police Station rehabilitated	1,000,000	GRZ	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	LA, MOHAIS
Construct 200 Police Houses in Kasoka, Kafwimbi, Luangwa, Kalungu and Kantenshya	200 Police Houses in Kasoka, Kafwimbi, Luangwa, Kalungu and Kantenshya constructed	120,000 000	GRZ/	-	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	LA, MOHAIS
Construct 5 Police Posts at Kafwimbi Luangwa, Kalungu, Kampumbu and Kantenshya.	5 Police Posts at Kafwimbi Luangwa, Kalungu, Kampumbu and Kantenshya. Constructed	7,500,000	GRZ	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	LA, MOHAIS
Procure 8 motor vehicles for Zambia Police	8 motor vehicles for Zambia Police procured	9,600,000	GRZ	1,200,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,200,000	LA, MOHAIS
Procure 12 motorbikes for Zambia Police	12 motorbikes for Zambia Police procured	960,000	GRZ	-	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	LA, MOHAIS
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To increase access to the Justice System to 90% in the entire district by 2032</b>									
Construct a Local Courts in Sansamwenje, Itukuta Luangwa, Nkombwa, Kasoka and Kapililonga	Local Court at Sansamwenje constructed	5,000,000	GRZ	-	2,000,000	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	LA, MOJ
Rehabilitate Isoka Magistrate Court	Isoka Magistrate Court rehabilitated	5,000,000	GRZ	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	LA, MOJ
<b>Objective 5:</b>	<b>To improve status of Correctional Facilities by expanding the correctional facility from having a capacity of 200 inmates in 2022 to 500 inmates in 2032</b>									
Rehabilitate the existing a Correctional Facility in Kasoka Ward	Existing a Correctional Facility in Kasoka Ward rehabilitated	5,000,000	GRZ	-	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	LA, MOHAIS
Build a Correctional Facility in Chinyonga or Itukuta Ward	Correctional Facility in Chinyonga or Itukuta Ward built	30,000,000	GRZ	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	LA, MOHAIS

Construct 20 Houses for Correctional Facility in Kasoka and Chinyonga or Itukuta Wards	20 Houses for Correctional Facility in Kasoka and Chinyonga or Itukuta Wards constructed	12,000,000	GRZ	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	LA, MOHAIS
<b>Objective 6:</b>	<b>Improve boarder security and government revenue by the year 2032.</b>								
Construction of a modern border post at Kanyala	Modern border post at Kanyala constructed	150,000,000	GRZ/Donor/PPP	-	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	MOHAIS
<b>Objective 7:</b>	<b>To Improve accommodation for the Defense and security departments and other Government Agencies by 90% by the year 2032</b>								
Construct 10 houses at Kanyala border post for Immigration Department and Zambia Revenue Authority	10 houses at Kanyala border post for Immigration Department and Zambia Revenue Authority constructed	6,000,000	GRZ	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	LA, MOHAIS
Rehabilitate 6 existing houses at Kanyala border	6 existing houses at Kanyala border rehabilitated	1,200,000	GRZ	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	LA, MOHAIS
<b>Objective 8:</b>	<b>To strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms by 2032</b>								
Procure of laptops and computers for e GP system.	laptops and computers for e GP system procured	210,000	GRZ	210,000	-	-	-	-	LA
<b>Objective 9:</b>	<b>To strengthen and coordinate Urban and Regional Planning by 2032</b>								
Formulate of IDP	IDP formulated	280,000	GRZ	280,000	-	-	-	-	LA
Extension of Planning Boundary	Township boundary extended	1,000,000	GRZ	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	LA
Formulate 7 Local Area Plans (for recreation facilities, cemetery, accommodation, commercial activities etc.) in Kasoka, Itukuta, Chinyonga, Kalungu, Kantesnhya, Kawenga and Kapililonga	7 Local Area Plans formulated	3,600,000	GRZ	400,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	LA

## PART SEVEN – FINANCING OF THE PLAN

### 6.2 Capital Investment Programme

The IDP for Isoka will be financed using resources from both the public and private sectors: The main sources of funds for the IDP will include but not limited to the following:

1. **Government support through the Annual Budgets:**  
These funds are provided for in National Budget via the yellow book these include but not limited to Constituency Development Funds, Local Government Equalization Funds, Funding for projects and programs to line ministries. The
2. **Multilateral and bilateral donor support**
3. **Own Source Revenue:** These are locally generated funds by the local authority through taxes and levies.
4. Other alternative funding sources such as venture capital, municipal bonds, grants and subsidies, Loans from commercial banks
5. Public Private Partnership Funds from the private

### 7.0 Isoka Town Council Revenue Collection For A Period Of Three Years

S/N	Source of funds	2020		2021		2022	
		Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual
1	Permits	338,200	241,454	437,559.07	403,700.99	407,298.70	443,580.10
2	levies	43,860	132,412	169,200	270,743.00	229,800.00	467,220.00
3	National support(equalization funds)	8,309,126.40	8,269,935.67	8,314,109.64	8,157,664.20	8,500,000.00	9,262,766.31
4	National support(CDF)	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	25,700,000.00	25,739,910.92
5	National support(grant lieu in rates)	100,000.00	300,000.00	100,000.00	196,226.50	100,000.00	120,000.00
6	rentals	22,800.00	5,880.00	82,450.00	16,172.00	264,000.00	12,417.00

The average collection efficiency over the last 3 years has been steady with 101 % in 2020, 99% in 2021 and 102% in 2022. However, the council faces a number of challenges in collection and introduction and enforcement of other sources of revenue. These include but not limited to;

1. Officers being threatened with witchcraft when collecting revenue in traditional areas.
2. Vast area to cover all the business levy collection which makes it more expensive to collect therefore not obtaining the value for money spent.
3. Limited transport to be sorely committed to revenue sources such as licenses.

4. Lack of willingness to pay for fire certificate and health permits by shops and other traders

#### 6.1. Projected Revenue Over The Five Year Implementation Plan Period

Source of Funds	Implementation Period				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Local Authority Local Revenue	6,990,932.37	5,625,700.00	6,029,896.00	6,444,904.00	6,600,000.00
CDF	28,313,902.01	30,635,642.00	31,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	35,000,000.00
Equalization fund	9,262,766.31	9,500,000.00	9,600,000.00	9,700,000.00	9,800,000.00
Government Support to line Ministries	-	4,012,103.68	4,200,000.00	4,300,000.00	4,500,000.00
Funds from Cooperating Partners	-	2,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Public Private Partnership	-	-	-	-	-
Loans					

#### EXPENDITURE

The biggest component of the Councils expenditure is Economic Diversification and Job Creation which consists of the Constituency development fund. This component continues to increase over the period of the plan from 64% in 2023, 78% in 2024, 91% in 2025, 92% in 2026 and 92% in 2027.

Other operational costs include Fuel and Lubricants for council operations and refuse collections, Settling of Terminal Benefits, Personal Emoluments and holding of Committee and Council meetings under Good Governance.

#### 6.2. Summary Of Projected Expenditure For Key Programs And Projects

Development Outcome	Implementation Year				
	2023 (million)	2024 (million)	2025 (million)	2026 (million)	2027 (million)
Economic Diversification and Job Creation	419.4	483.3	516.6	549.9	560.00
Human Development	90.18	70.33	12.53	10.18	15.00

<b>Environmental Sustainability</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>142.02</b>	<b>61.32</b>	<b>39.27</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>35</b>

### **STRATEGIES FOR RESOURCE MOBILISATION**

The Local Authority every constitute a task force that is charged with the responsibility of collecting revenue mainly from business levies, health inspections, building inspections, plot premiums and property rates. The Local Authority has also benefitted indirectly from CDF through registration of clubs and bid documents from contractors. The Local Authority will also benefit from the revenue collected from devolved functions which will be channelled towards service delivery.

Furthermore, the Local Authority is in the process of formulating a Local Economic Development Plan to stimulate economic growth within the district.

### **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) Updating of the Valuation Roll**

The Local Authority will update the valuation roll in consultation with various stakeholders. Furthermore, the Local Authority wishes to introduce payment through mobile system for efficiency collection of property rates.

#### **b) Business Levies and Permits**

The local authority will continue maximizing on the collection of business levies and other permits. This will be done through the revenue taskforce and enforcements where necessary.

#### **c) Local Economic Development**

The Council envisages to promote local entrepreneurship through establishing industrial yards and MFEZ to stimulate development and ultimately increase in OSR.

#### **d) Provision of Municipal Services**

As the Local Authority provides the municipal services through markets and bus stations and garbage collections fees will also be collected within the jurisdiction.

**e) Tourism Promotion**

Isoka District is endowed with a few tourism sites of its own, therefore the Local Authority will promote tourism in these via improving accessibility and also investment.

**f) 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. Council will further consider leasing underutilized or vacant council-owned land and properties.

**g) Commercial Ventures**

Taking advantage of the CDF, the Local Authority has procured a block making machine in a bid to supply concrete blocks and pavers to contractors.

## **STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP**

**a) Land Development :**

The Local Authority will partner with the private sector to develop land, for industrial yards and MFEZ. Where the land is customary the council will partner with traditional leadership through planning agreements.

## **STRATEGIES FOR INVESTMENT PROMOTION**

**a) Radical Investment Promotion :**

The Local Authority will promote industrial development mostly in agriculture as a means of:

- Accelerating growth and development
- Diversifying the economy
- Generating new opportunities mostly in value addition
- And creating other business activities such as in the transportation sector.

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The Local Authority will ensure it adheres to the financial management techniques which include: Having realistic annual budgets; ensure regular audits; risk management; Reserve adequate funds for activities, programmes or projects; forecast the revenue; ensure staff level is managed; and ensure accounts receivable oversight.

## CHALLENGES FACED ON FINANCING

Some of the challenges that may affect the financing of the programmes in the IDP are:

- Land ownership is mostly in Traditional hands, therefore no collections of Rates
- 70% of the Council budget is funded by Grants, 30% is local which makes it difficult for the council to meet all its obligations
- Limited Revenue base and apathy from some payers meet council fees in Isoka
- High indebtedness in terms of statutory obligations.

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

For the financing of the programmes in IDP to be successful there is need for all players to monitor and review its implementation.

## BRIEF CONCLUSION ON FINANCING OF THE PLAN

The implementation of this IDP requires the District to have adequate Resources both human and financial. Not only is that, but the infrastructural and technological capacities available also critical. There is also need to have a robust and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system that should be subjected to periodic review.

## 8.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The strategic direction for the Isoka District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) draws focus from the District Implementation Plan which in turn draws its focus from the Eighth National Development Plan and the Vision 2030 which envisions Zambia to be “a Prosperous and Middle Income Nation by 2030.” The district will be characterized by a competitive, resilient, inclusive and industrialized economy. To ensure improved living standards of the entire population the district will require taking of bold measures that will put in place sound microeconomic frameworks and implementation of major programmes of Strategic Development Areas.

### 7.1. Development Outcome 1: Economic Transformation and Job Creation

<b>Development Goal 1:</b>	<b>Enhanced Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Sector for improved household food security, increased household income and Job creation by 2032</b>									
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To improve agriculture production and productivity by 50% for the following six major crops (Cassava, Maize, Rice, Soya Beans, Groundnuts, Mixed and beans) in the district by the year 2027.</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in collaboration with the various stakeholders will promote to 50% the use of certified seed for all the farmers by the year 2027</li> <li>The Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with other line ministries and partners to establish mechanisation centres in 4 wards so that the number of farmers using mechanised farming methods increases from zero in 2022 to 4 in 2027</li> <li>The District Administration in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop 2 Farming Blocks</li> <li>The District Administration in collaboration with the various stakeholders to mobilise financial and human resources for the construction and rehabilitation of agriculture Camp Houses</li> <li>The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock to recruit extension officers</li> <li>The District Agriculture Officer through Provincial Administration to engage the Ministry of agriculture headquarters for the creation of more agriculture camps in the district</li> <li>The District Agriculture to provide transport for extension officers</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicators	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Community Sensitisations on use of Certified Seed Varieties	Farmer Input Support	Number of Community Sensitization meetings	0	14	14	14	14	14	All Wards	Activity Reports
Establish Crop Demonstration Plots	Farmer Input Support	Number of crop demonstration plots established	0	13	13	13	13	13	Kantenshya, Kapililonga, Kalungu, Kafwimbi, Katyetye, Longwe, Nansala, Lualizi, Ntipo, Kampumbu,	Activity Reports

									Mpandwa, Nzoche, Sansamwenje and Isoka Central	
Construction of Farm Mechanisation Centres	Agricultural Mechanization	Number of Farm Mechanisation Centres constructed	1	1	1	1	1	-	Sansamwenje, Kantenshya, Luangwa and Chinyonga Wards	Activity Reports, Completion Certificates
Procurement of Farm Mechanisation equipment	Agricultural Mechanization	Number of farm mechanization equipment procured (i.e. Tractors, harrows, etc)	2	-	-	-	5	1	Sansamwenje, Kantenshya, Luangwa and Chinyonga Wards	Activity Reports, Whitebooks, Asset Registers
Training of Cooperatives to manage Farm mechanisation centres	Agricultural Mechanization	Number of Cooperative Trainings on Farm Mechanisation conducted	0	-	-	-	1	3	Sansamwenje, Kantenshya, Luangwa and Chinyonga Wards	Activity Report
Construct Access roads in resettlement schemes	Farm Block and Resettlement Schemes Development	Kilometres of Access roads in resettlement schemes constructed	0	-	-	25	10	15	Longwe and Lupandizi	Activity Report, Completion Certificate
Establishment of Water Schemes in resettlement schemes	Farm Block and Resettlement Schemes Development	Number of Water schemes established	0	-	1	1	1	1	Longwe and Lupandizi	Activity Report, Completion Certificate
Identify land for farm blocks in Lupandizi and Longwe	Farm Block and Resettlement Schemes Development	Hectares of land identified	0	2,370	-	-	-	-	Longwe and Lupandizi	Activity Report
Map and Survey the farms in the farm blocks	Farm Block and Resettlement Schemes Development	Number of farms in farm blocks surveyed	0	-	40	40	40	-	Longwe and Lupandizi	Activity Report, Survey Diagram, General Map
Construct access roads to the farm blocks	Farm Block and Resettlement	Kilometres of Access roads	0	-	-	-	150	150	Longwe and Lupandizi	Activity Report,

	Schemes Development	in farm blocks constructed								Completion Certificate
Rehabilitate agriculture 8 Camp houses at Kampumbu, Nzoche, Kapililonga, Sansamwenje, Katyetye, Kantenshya and Isoka Central	Infrastructure Development	Number of Camp houses rehabilitated	0	-	2	2	2	2	Kampumbu, Nzoche, Kapililonga, Sansamwenje, Katyetye, Kantenshya and Isoka Central Camps	Activity Report, Completion Certificate
Construct 10 Camp agriculture houses at Longwe, Kafwimbi, Lualizi, Ntipo, Kalungu, Mpandwa and Nansala Camps	Infrastructure Development	Number of Camp Houses constructed	0	2	2	2	2	2	Longwe, Kafwimbi, Lualizi, Ntipo, Kalungu, Mpandwa and Nansala Camps	Activity Report, Completion Certificate
Procurement of equipment for bulking centres	Infrastructure Development	Number of equipment for bulking centres procured (maize shellers, oil expellers, etc)	0	6	6	-	-	-	Sansamwenje, Kantenshya, Kampumbu and Mpandwa	Asset Registers
Training of cooperatives or committees to manage bulking centres at Sansamwenje, Kampumbu, Mpandwa and Kantenshya	Capacity Building	Number of cooperatives or committees trained	0	-	4	-	-	-	Sansamwenje, Kantenshya, Kampumbu and Mpandwa	Activity Report
Construct market shelters at Kafwimbi, Sansamwenje, Kapililonga, Kalungu, Kasoka (New market, chuwi and tusunkane), Kampumbu and Nzoche.	Infrastructure Development	Number of Market Shelters constructed	1	3	3	43	-	-	Itukuta Ward (Kafwimbi), Sansamwenje, Kapililonga, Kalungu, Kasoka (New market, chuwi and tusunkane), Luangwa (Kampumbu)	Activity Report, Completion Certificate

									and Kanyala (Nzoche)	
Rehabilitation of market shelter at Old Market	Infrastructure Development	Number of Market Shelter Rehabilitated	0	-	1	-	-	-	Old market, Kasoka Ward	Activity Report, Completion Certificate
Recruitment of agriculture extension officers	Extension Services Support	Number of Agriculture extension officers recruited	0	-	88	-	-	-	Kampumbu, Nzoche, Kapililonga, Sansemwenje, Katyetye, Kantenshya, Isoka Central Longwe, Kafwimbi, Lualizi, Ntipo, Kalungu, Mpandwa and Nansala Camps	Staff Register
Create additional agriculture camps	Extension Services Support	Number of additional agriculture camps created	0	-	-	7	-	-	Kaumba, Londamaka, Ndeke, Chisote, Nachisungu, Kanyala and Chaswata.	Activity Report
Construct houses in newly created agriculture camps	Infrastructure Development	Number of houses in newly created agriculture camps constructed	0	-	-	-	3	4	Kaumba, Londamaka, Ndeke, Chisote, Nachisungu, Kanyala and Chaswata.	Activity Report, Completion Certificate
Procurement of motorbikes for Department of Agriculture	Extension Services Support	Number of motorbikes for Department of Agriculture procured	0	-	3	3	4	-	Nzoche, Sansemwenje, Katyetye, Kantenshya, Longwe, Kafwimbi, Lualizi, Ntipo, Kalungu, Mpandwa and	White books

									Nansala Camps	
Procurement of motorbikes for Ministry of Livestock and fisheries	Extension Services Support	Number of motorbikes for Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries procured	0	-	3	3	-	-	Ntipo, Kasoka, Kalungu, Nzoche and Kampumbu	White books
Procurement of vehicles for Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock and fisheries	Extension Services Support	Number of vehicles for Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock and fisheries procured	0	-	2	-	-	-	Kasoka (District Office)	White books
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To increase the land under irrigation farming from 18 Ha to 30 Ha by 2032 in the district, using appropriate technologies</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with other stakeholders to promote irrigation farming in the following targeted wards Kantenshya, Nkombwa, Itukuta, Kasoka, Chinyonga and Milongo</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicators	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Development of irrigation facilities	Irrigation Development	Number of Irrigation facilities developed	0	-	1	2	3	-	Kantenshya, Lualizi, Nansala, Katyetye, Isoka Central and Kafwimbi camps	Activity Report, Completion Certificate
Establishment of water schemes for cooperatives and groups	Irrigation Development	Number of Water schemes established	0	8	8	8	8	8	Kantenshya, Lualizi, Nansala, Katyetye, Isoka Central and Kafwimbi	Activity Report, Completion Certificate
Sensitisation of farmers on importance of irrigation	Irrigation Development	Number of Sensitization meetings held.	0	1	1	1	1	1	Kantenshya, Lualizi, Nansala, Katyetye, Isoka Central and Kafwimbi	Activity Report,
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To improve average annual income by 50% from the agriculture and livestock sector among small holders farmers by 2027</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with ministry of Local Government and Rural development to increase the number of market centres for Agro-produce from 2 in 2021 to 4 in 2032</li> </ul>									

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Agriculture to promote crop diversification among small holder farmers from maize to cotton, tobacco, paprika</li> <li>The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise to facilitate access by co-operatives to financing of agro-based industries from 0 in 2021 to 8 in 2026</li> <li>The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises to link small holder farmers to markets and other off-takers</li> <li>Reduce Post Harvest losses for small holder farmers by 80% by the year 2027</li> <li>The Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the various stakeholders to establish fruits out grower schemes so as to increase the number from 2 in 2021 to 6 by 2032</li> <li>The ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of milling plants from 1 (in CBD) in 2021 to 3 in 2032</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicators	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Create awareness among the cooperatives for crop value addition	Agribusiness Development	Number of Awareness meetings held	0	1	1	1	1	1	Kantenshya, Lualizi, Nansala, Katyetye, Isoka Central and Kafwimbi camps	Activity Report
Link Farmers to markets and other off takers	Agribusiness Development	Number farmers linked to markets and other off takers	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Kantenshya, Lualizi, Nansala, Katyetye, Isoka Central and Kafwimbi camps	Activity Report
Facilitation of access to loans for SMEs for agro-based industries under CEEC, CDF, etc	Agribusiness Development	Number agro based SMEs accessing funds under CEEC, CDF, etc	0	250	300	350	400	450	All wards	Activity Report
Establish fruit out grower schemes in the following areas Kaumba, Milongo, Lupandizi Chisote and Longwe	Agribusiness Development	Number of fruit grower schemes established	0	-	1	1	1	2	Kaumba, Milongo, Lupandizi, Chisote and Longwe	Activity Report
Conduct field days and market linkages for livestock	Agribusiness Development	Number of field days and market linkages for livestock conducted	0	19	19	19	19	19	Ntipo, Kasoka, Kalungu, Nzoche and Kampumbu veterinary camps	Activity Report
Train farmers in appropriate Post	Extension services support	Number of farmers trainings	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Kantenshya, Lualizi, Nansala,	Activity Report

Harvest technologies	Loss	trained in appropriate Post Harvest Loss technologies								Katyetye, Isoka Central and Kafwimbi camps	
Establish additional rice milling plants at Mwaiseni and one maize milling plant at Kasoka Ward	Value chain development	Number of milling plants established	24	-	-	2	2	-		Kasoka and Chinyonga (Mwaiseni) Wards	Activity Report Completion Certificates
Construct Quarantine station at Ntipo	Infrastructure development	Number of Quarantine station	0	-	-	1	-	-		Chinyonga Ward (Ntipo)	Completion Certificate
Construction of camp houses for Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Infrastructure development	Number of Camp houses for Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock constructed	0	-	1	1	-	-		Kalungu and Kasoka wards	Completion Certificate
Construct 2 dip tanks in Kalungu and Kapililonga ward	Infrastructure development	Number of dip tanks constructed	12	-	2	-	-	-		Kalungu and Kapililonga ward	Completion Certificates
Rehabilitate 4 dip tanks in Nzoche, Ntipo, Kasoka (Mutonda) and Luangwa (Lualizi)	Infrastructure development	Number of dip tanks rehabilitated	12	-	-	4	-	-		Nzoche, Ntipo, Kasoka (Mutonda) and Luangwa (Lualizi) Wards	Completion Certificates
Complete the stalled works at Sansamwenje Tier II Livestock Service Centre	Infrastructure development	Number of Livestock Service Centres Completed	0	-	-	1	-	-		Sansamwenje Ward	Completion Certificate
Construct an abattoir at Sansamwenje	Infrastructure development	Number of abattoirs constructed	0	-	-	-	1	-		Sansamwenje Ward	Completion Certificate
Construct a Slaughter slab in each of the 5 veterinary camps	Infrastructure development	Number of Slaughter slabs constructed	0	-	2	3	-	-		Ntipo, Kasoka, Kalungu, Nzoche and Kampumbu veterinary camps	Completion Certificates

Conduct animal husbandry and management trainings	Extension services support	Number of livestock farmers trained	0	-	500	500	500	500	Ntipo, Kasoka, Kalungu, Nzoche and Kampumbu veterinary camps	Activity Report
Carryout demarcation and mapping of areas for rangeland development	Livestock Development	Hectares of land demarcated and mapped	2,000 hectares	-	-	2,000 hectares	3,000 hectares	5,000 hectares	Ntipo, Isoka Central, Kalungu, Nzoche, Mukwavi and Kampumbu	Activity Report, Maps
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To reduce incidences of livestock diseases from 11.1% in 2021 to 8.3% in 2026</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to enhance disease early warning system so as to avert outbreak of livestock diseases</li> <li>The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to promote livestock disease vaccination campaigns</li> <li>The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to establish livestock disease control check points</li> <li>The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to increase access to veterinary diagnostics by operationalizing Isoka Regional Laboratory</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicators	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Conduct awareness on livestock disease outbreaks among small scale livestock farmers	Early Warning and Surveillance Systems	Number of livestock farmers accessing early warning and surveillance information	13,620	13620	13,700	13,800	13,900	14,000	Ntipo, Isoka Central, Kalungu, Nzoche, Mukwavi and Kampumbu Camps	Activity Report
Conduct regular vaccinations against the Foot and Mouth Disease in the district	Early Warning and Surveillance Systems	Number of vaccinations programmes conducted	4	4	4	4	4	4	Central, Kalungu, Nzoche, Mukwavi and Kampumbu Camps	Activity Report
Mobile Disease Control check points in all wards	Early Warning and Surveillance Systems	Number of Mobile Disease Control inspections conducted	4	4	4	4	4	4	Central, Kalungu, Nzoche, Mukwavi and Kampumbu Camps	Activity Report
Procure and supply equipment and furniture for the district veterinary laboratory	Early Warning and Surveillance Systems	Number of veterinary diagnostic laboratory	0	-	1	-	-	-	Kasoka Ward	Good Received Note Activity Report

		operationalise d								
<b>Objective 5:</b>	<b>To increase annual fish production from 2,6 MT per year to 11 MT per year by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify awareness on livestock disease outbreaks among small scale livestock farmers</li> <li>Conduct regular vaccinations against Foot and Mouth diseases in the district</li> <li>Mobile disease control check points mounted</li> <li>Procuring equipment and furniture for Isoka Regional Veterinary Laboratory and the livestock service centre</li> </ul>									
<b>Project/Activities</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Location</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
				<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>		
Conduct awareness Campaigns on fish farming	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	0	4	4	4	4	4	Isoka Central, Kalungu, Nzoche, Mukwavi and Kampumbu Camps	Activity Report
Establishment fish ponds	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Number of fish ponds established	302	40	41	41	40	40	Milongo, Kapililonga and Kalungu wards	Activity Report
Train Youths and farmers in fish farming at	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Number of youth farmers trained	0	-	21	22	22	22	Isoka GRZ Fish farm-Kasoka Ward	Activity Report
Recruit 3 fisheries extension officers/assistants	Extension Services Support	Number of fisheries extension officers recruited	1	-	3	-	-	-	Isoka GRZ Fish farm-Kasoka Ward	Staff Establishment Register
Establish 2 fish village management committees at zone level	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Number of Village management Committees established	0	1	1	1	1	1	Luangwa and Lwanga Swamps	Activity Report
Fence GRZ Fish Farm in Kasoka	Infrastructure Development	Number of GRZ Fish Farm in Kasoka fenced	0	-	1	-	-	-	Isoka GRZ Fish farm-Kasoka Ward	Activity Report Completion Certificate
Construct a Fish Hatchery at Isoka GRZ Fish farm	Infrastructure Development	Number of hatcheries constructed	0	-	-	1	-	-	Isoka GRZ Fish farm-Kasoka Ward	Activity Report Completion Certificate
<b>Development Goal 2:</b>	<b>Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through the exploitation and exploration of the Mining Sector</b>									

<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>Formalising the Mining sector by registration of all mining activities in all the wards by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Authority to document all mining activities in all the wards for formal registration</li> <li>The District administration to work in collaboration with provincial administration and the Zambia Development Agency and attract investment in the Mining Sector to explore the rich mineral resources at the Nkombwa Hill</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicators	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Facilitate for exploration of potential mineral sites by mineral and mines bureau	Mineral Exploitation and Exploration	Number of potential mineral sites exploited	0	1	1	1	1	1	Kalungu, Nkombwa, Itukuta, Kanyala and Luangwa	Mineral Exploration Report
Formalise the Mineral exploration at the Nkombwa Hills	Mineral Exploitation and Exploration	Number of mineral exploration formalised	0	-	1	-	-	-	Nkombwa Ward	Activity Report
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To create 700 jobs by 2032 through Artisanal mining in the district</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and the District Administration to register 30 cooperatives in the district so that they take part in small scale and artisanal mining activities</li> <li>The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and the District Administration to facilitate access to loans and equipment by the 30 registered artisanal mining cooperatives</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicators	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Assess and document all mining activities in the wards;	Artisanal and Small Scale Mining Development	Number of small scale mining activities assessed and documented	0	-	14	-	-	-	All wards	Activity Report
Create awareness on Artisanal Mining	Artisanal and Small Scale Mining Development	Number of awareness programmes conducted	0	-	5	-	-	-	All wards	Activity Report
Facilitate registration of artisanal miners into cooperatives to facilitate access to loans under Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises.	Artisanal and Small Scale Mining Development	Number of artisanal miners registered	0	5	5	5	5	5	Nkombwa, Luangwa, Itukuta, Kalungu and Kanyala	Activity Report Registration Certificates
<b>Development Goal 3:</b>	<b>Sustainable Jobs through Value addition and Manufacturing for social and Economic Benefits</b>									
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To increase household income by 30 % through value addition in the agriculture, fisheries and livestock and Forestry Sector by 2032</b>									

<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and District Administration in collaboration with the stakeholders to facilitate for affordable loans for value addition so that the number of small scale processing plants in the district increases from 11 in 2022 to 50 in 2032</li> <li>The LA and District Administration to facilitate for the formation of 200 cooperatives, SMEs and groups in value addition by 2032</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicators	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Create awareness among farmers on the need for value addition	Value Chain Development	Number of farmers capacity built on value addition	0	200	200	200	200	200	All Wards	Activity Report
Create Awareness on value chain among business owners	Value Chain Development	Number of business owners capacity built on value chain	0	200	200	200	200	200	All wards	Activity Report
Create awareness on cooperative and SMEs formation	Cooperative Development / SMEs Development	Number cooperatives/ SME formed	0	40	40	40	40	40	All Wards	Activity Report
Create awareness to cooperatives and SMEs on the empowerment loans and funding sources for business	Cooperative Development / SMEs Development	Number of Cooperatives and SMEs empowered	0	300	300	300	300	300	All Wards	Activity Report
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To enhance number of businesses linked to value chain by 20% in agriculture, fisheries and livestock, forestry and manufacturing</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and District Administration to collaborate with other stakeholders to facilitate for linkages in enhancing value chain for 50 businesses.</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicators	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Create market linkages for value added products	Market Linkages	Number of farmers linked to markets	0	300	300	300	300	300	All Wards	Activity Report
Collect and share data on products (raw material) produced by businesses at each stage of the value chain.	Market Linkages	Presence of database created for raw materials produced	0	1	1	1	1	1	Kasoka Ward	Activity Report
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To create 500 formal jobs by 2032 in the manufacturing sector</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA in collaboration with the District and Provincial Administration to engage ZDA to establish a Multi-facility Economic Zone(MFEZ)</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicators	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		

Create a Multi Facility Economic Zones (MFEZs).	Multi-facility Economic Zones and Industrial Parks	Number of MFEZ created	0	0	0	1	0	1	Kasoka and Itukuta Wards	Activity Report Completion Certificates
Establish a Light Manufacturing industrial Park in Chinyonga and Kantenshya	Multi-facility Economic Zones and Industrial Parks	Number of Light Manufacturing Industrial Parks established	0	0	1	0	0	1	Chinyonga and Kantenshya Wards	Activity Report Completion Certificates
Establish agro processing plants	Multi-facility Economic Zones and Industrial Parks	Number of agro processing plants established	0	2	3	3	3	3	Chinyonga, Kasoka and Sansamwenje Wards	Activity Report Completion Certificates
Establish mineral extraction and processing plants in Nkombwa and Itukuta Wards	Investment Promotion	Number of extractive and processing plants established	0	1	1	1	1	1	Nkombwa and Itukuta Wards	Activity Report Completion Certificates
Train farmers in food processing	Investment Promotion	Number of farmers trained	0	-	50	50	50	50	Chinyonga, Kasoka, Sansamwenje, and Itukuta	Activity Report
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To facilitate for domestic and international trade at Kanyala Malawi Border by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA in collaboration with District Administration and Provincial Administration to improve the infrastructure at the border post at Kanyala</li> <li>The LA in collaboration with District Administration and Provincial Administration to establishment of cross border association at the border post at Kanyala</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicators	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Construct a market and bus station at Kanyala	Inter-Country Trade Centre Establishment	Number of markets constructed	0	-	-	1	-	-	Kanyala Border, Kanyala Ward	Completion Certificate
		Number of bus constructed	0	-	-	1	-	-	Kanyala Border, Kanyala Ward	Completion Certificate
Rehabilitate the Kanyala Nakonde Road.	Infrastructure Development	Kilometres of road rehabilitated	0	-	5	10	10	-	Kanyala Ward	Completion Certificate
Rehabilitate the Kanyala Sansamwenje Road.	Infrastructure Development	Kilometres of road rehabilitated	0	-	9	10	10	10	Kanyala Ward	Completion Certificate

Establishment of Cross Border Traders Association (CBTA) between Zambia and Malawi	Coordinated Border Management	Number of Cross Border Traders Association established	0	-	-	-	1	-	Kanyala Ward	Activity Report
<b>Development Goal 4: Improved Tourism Sector for sustainable development</b>										
<b>Objective 1: To create 200 direct and indirect jobs in the tourism sector by the year 2032</b>										
<b>Strategies:</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to upgrade roads leading to tourist attraction sites such as Nansala Falls in Milongo Ward, so as to attract private sector investment</li> <li>The LA and stakeholders to facilitate for construction and rehabilitation of hospitality infrastructure in Kasoka, Chinyonga, Kanyala, Nkombwa and Itukuta Wards</li> </ul>										
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicators	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Upgrade the roads to Nansala Falls	Climate Resilient Tourism Infrastructure Development	Kilometres of roads upgraded	0	-	10	15	20	20	Milongo Ward	Completion Certificate
Facilitate for land for the construction of hotels, lodges, guest houses and conference facilities	Climate Resilient Tourism Infrastructure Development	Number of hotels, lodges, guest houses and conferences facilities constructed	0	-	3	3	3	6	Chinyonga, Kasoka, Nkombwa, Kanyala and Itukuta Wards	Completion Certificate
<b>Objective 2: To increase number of domestic tourist to 100 per year by 2032</b>										
<b>Strategies:</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and District Administration to market and promote tourism sites such as those in Milongo, Nkombwa and Luangwa Wards.</li> <li>The LA, District Administration, Traditional Leadership and other stakeholders to promote or support traditional ceremonies in Chief Katyetye and Chief Kafwimbi's Chiefdoms.</li> <li>The LA, District Administration, Traditional Leadership and other stakeholders to preserve and promote the Folklore, Oral Traditions, Indigenous Knowledge, Traditional Crafts, culture of villages and Research in Culture.</li> </ul>										
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicators	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Disseminate and intensify information on tourism through the district website, brochures, newsletters and domestic tourism campaigns.	Tourism Promotion and marketing	Number of tourism awareness campaigns conducted	0	1	1	1	1	1	Kasoka, Milongo, Nkombwa, Luangwa, Kalungu, Kantenshya and Itukuta	Activity Report
Train Community Tour guides	Tourism Promotion and marketing	Number of tour guides trained	0	20	20	20	20	20	Kasoka, Milongo, Nkombwa, Luangwa, Kalungu,	Activity Report

									Kantenshya and Itukuta	
Fundraise for holding of Ng'ondo and Chizumba Nsonje ceremonies	Tourism Promotion and marketing	Number of traditional ceremonies held	2	2	2	2	2	2	Nkombwa and Itukuta Ward	Activity Report
Construction of cultural infrastructure such as theatre halls, galleries and arenas	Infrastructure development	Number of cultural infrastructure constructed	0	-	2	1	2	1	Nkombwa and Itukuta Wards	Activity Report
Registration of cultural groups.	Tourism Product Development	Number of cultural groups registered	0	14	14	14	14	14	All wards	Activity Report Registration Certificates
Holding of cultural festivals	Tourism Product Development	Number of cultural festivals held	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kasoka Ward	Activity Report
Linking of artists and cultural groups involved in artefacts, crafts and performances to funding.	Tourism Product Development	Number of Artists and cultural groups linked to funding.	0	14	14	14	14	14	All Wards	Activity Report
<b>Development Goal 5: Improved Transport and Logistics for social and economic development</b>										
<b>Objective 1: To improve movement of goods and services in the entire district by developing an integrated transport system for the socio-economic development and safety of the district by 2032</b>										
<b>Strategies:</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and all the other stakeholders to make a road infrastructure development plan and mobilise resources for its implementation so that at least 80% of feeder roads are passable and 50% of township roads are of bituminous standards by 2032.</li> <li>Develop an intra-district transport system to ensure that all the Wards are serviced by public transport</li> </ul>										
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Rehabilitation of feeder roads	Infrastructure Development	Kilometres of feeder roads rehabilitated	0	86	86	86	86	86	All Wards	Completion Certificates Activity Reports
Upgrade the township roads to bituminous standards	Infrastructure Development	Kilometres of township roads rehabilitated	0	-	50	50	50	50	Kasoka, Ntipo and Kawenga Wards	Activity Reports
Engage stakeholders on the establishment of an intra-district	Infrastructure Development	Number of intra-district f system and	0	-	1	-	-	-	Chinyonga and Kasoka Wards	Activity Reports

transport system and routes		routes established								
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To Improve access to the district through air transport by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to identify land for the construction of a district airstrip and associated infrastructure</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Construct an Airstrip in Longwe Area	Infrastructure Development	Number of Airstrips constructed	0	-	-	-	-	1	Longwe Area-Itukuta Ward	Activity Report/Completion Certificate
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To improve transport and logistics for truck drivers by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to identify land for construction of truck parking bays</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Construction of truck parking bays.	Inland dry ports development	Number of truck parking bays constructed	0	-	1	-	1	-	Kalungu and Mwaiseni	Activity Report/Completion Certificate
<b>Development Goal 6:</b>	<b>Improved access to Electricity and Petroleum Products for Social -Economic Development</b>									
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To increase access to electricity to 70% in the district by the year 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<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 facilitate for connection of growth centres to the National grid.</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Conduct community awareness on electricity connections	Electricity Transmission and distribution	Number of rural households electrified	199	100	100	300	300	200	All wards	Activity Report
Connect growth centres to the National grid	Electricity Transmission and distribution	Number of Rural Growth Centres electrified	3	-	3	3	3	2	All Wards	Activity Report/Completion Certificates
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To promote the use of alternative sources of electricity in the district to 30% by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The District Administration through stakeholders such as SNV to develop create awareness on the use of alternative sources of Energy</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Create awareness on renewable sources of energy	Green and Renewable Energy	Number of rural households electrified	0	-	100	100	100	100	All Wards	Activity Report

Build demonstration sites for Biogas digesters in the all the 5 livestock camps and one at proposed Sansamwenje abattoir.	Green and Renewable Energy	Number of biogas digesters constructed	0	-	2	1	1	1	Isoka Central, Kalungu, Nzoche, Mukwavi and Kampumbu Camps	Activity Report/ Completion Certificates
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To ensure continuous availability of petroleum products in the district by 2026</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to plan and create areas for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Issue a Call of Interest for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities	Infrastructure Development	Number of calls for interest issued	2	-	6	-	-	-	Mwaiseni, Sansamwenje and Kalungu	Newspaper, Activity Report
Construction of Fuel Service Stations and Fuel storage facilities at Mwaiseni, Sansamwenje and Kalungu	Infrastructure Development	Number of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities constructed	1	-	1	1	2	1	Mwaiseni, Sansamwenje and Kalungu	Activity Report Completion Certificate
<b>Development Goal 7:</b>	<b>Enhanced ICT Services in the district for socio-economic development</b>									
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To reduce zones not covered by Mobile network to 0% by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 2032</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Construction of 15 communication towers/masts	ICT Infrastructure Development	Number of communication towers/masts constructed	22	-	3	4	4	4	Kanyala, Kanyala, Luangwa, Mpungu, Nkombwa and Itukuta wards	Activity Report/ Completion Certificate
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>Increase radio and TV coverage by 100% in the entire district by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to partner with the existing Community Radio Station and procure radio equipment that will boost the radio signal to cover the entire district by 2032</li> <li>The LA to create land for the construction of additional Radio Stations and a Local TV Station by 2032</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Procurement of Radio equipment	ICT Infrastructure Development	Number of equipment procured	1	-	-	-	3	-	Kasoka Ward	Goods Received Note/ Activity Report

Construct one additional Community Radio Station	ICT Infrastructure Development	Number of Community Radio Stations Constructed	1	-	-	-	1	-	Sansamwenje	Activity Report/ Completion Certificate
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To increase access to Internet especially in schools to 100% by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The Ministry of Education to collaborate with other stakeholders and roll out internet services in schools from the current 9 schools to 75 schools by 2032									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Create awareness on internet use	Digital Services Promotion	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	0	2	2	2	2	2	All Wards	Activity Report
Provide Internet Services to 66 Schools	Digital Services Promotion	Number of Schools provided with internet Facilities	5	-	17	17	16	16	All Wards	Activity Report
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To increase access to Internet Services in the district by 50% by the year 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The LA to collaborate with ZICTA and other private internet providers by constructing infrastructure for internet									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Construct 130 km of optic fiber network	Infrastructure Development	Kilometres of optic fibre network constructed	200	26	26	26	26	26	Nkombwa and Luangwa Wards	Activity Report

## 7.2. Development Outcome 2: Enhanced Human and Social Development

<b>Development Goal 1:</b>	<b>Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education</b>									
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To increase access to quality Education in all the Zones of the District by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Education construct 25 ECE, 30 Primary Schools and 10 secondary schools</li> <li>• The Ministry of Education working with stakeholders construct 12 water points and 69 water schemes in schools</li> <li>• The Ministry of Education lobby for and construct, 18 (ablution blocks) water bone toilets in schools</li> <li>• The Ministry of Education to upgrade 13 number Community Schools to full-fledged primary schools</li> <li>• The MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and establish Children Play parks and other recreation facilities in 10 schools</li> <li>• The MoE in collaboration with other stakeholder to ensure that all the schools have adequate teaching aids and furniture</li> <li>• The MoE to mobilise resources to supplement grants that come from government for the management of schools</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Construct 25, ECE Centres	Infrastructure development	Number of ECE Centres constructed	39	-	5	5	5	5	All Wards	Completion Certificates

Construct 30 Primary schools	Infrastructure development	Number of Primary School constructed	63	-	7	8	7	8	All Wards	Completion Certificates
Construct 10 secondary schools	Infrastructure development	Number of Secondary School constructed	11	-	2	3	2	3	Milongo, Nkombwa, Kabandama, Itukuta, Chinyonga, Kantenshya and Mpungu	Completion Certificates
Construct solar mechanised water systems at schools	Infrastructure development	Number of solar mechanised water systems at schools constructed	3	20	21	24	20	20	All Wards	Completion Certificates
Procure of desks	Infrastructure development	Number of desks procured	ECE: 185	6,380	650	650	650	1,086	All Wards	Completion Certificates
			Primary: 4,115 Secondary: 1,498							
Construct 105 ablution blocks in schools	Infrastructure development	Number of ablution blocks constructed	3	4	25	26	25	25	All Wards	Completion Certificates
Establish recreation facilities in 75 schools	Infrastructure development	Number of recreation facilities established	0	-	25	25	25	25	All Wards	Completion Certificates
Procure learning and teaching aids for schools	Curriculum Review	Number of schools with learning and teaching aids.	75	21	21	21	21	21	All Wards	Activity Report
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To improve Staffing levels in all the schools by reducing the pupil to teacher ratio from 1/51 in 2022 to 1/40 in 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MoE to facilitate for recruit additional 40 teachers of staff in ECE Centres. 78 in primary schools and 50 in secondary schools</li> <li>The MoE to enforce mandatory non-transfer of new teachers from their initial station for the first four years</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Recruit additional teachers of staff in schools	Human Resource Development	Number of teachers recruited	ECE:	-	40	-	-	-	All Wards	Staff Register
			Primary: 678		78	-	-	-		
			Secondary:		50	-	-	-		
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>Improve teachers' accommodation in order to reduce the housing deficit in schools by 70% by the year 2023</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MoE in conjunction with other stakeholders to mobilise resources for the construction of 110 number teachers' houses by 2032</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		

Construct the teachers' houses in Schools	Infrastructure Development	Number of teacher's houses constructed	15	-	43	35	16	16	All Wards	Completion Certificates
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>Improve access to special education to all by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Education to establish Special Education Units in the district so as to leave no one behind</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Create awareness on the availability of Special Education centres in the district	Inclusive Education (LSEN)	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	0	1	1	1	1	1	All Wards	Activity Report
Construct Special Education Classroom Blocks	Inclusive Education (LSEN)	Number of classroom blocks constructed	0	-	-	2	1	-	Sansamwenje, Nzoche and Kampumbu	Completion Certificate
Expand Education Special Unit	Inclusive Education (LSEN)	Number of Education Special Units Expanded	0	-	-	1	1	-	Mwenya Primary School	Completion Certificate
<b>Objective 5:</b>	<b>To increase access to adult literacy to 50% by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Education (DEBS) to introduce other Adult literacy centres gradually in all Zones and in all Schools</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy	Adult Literacy	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	0	1	1	1	1	1	All Wards	Activity Report
<b>Objective 6:</b>	<b>To increase access to Menstrual Hygiene to 100% for all eligible school going girls</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Education in collaboration with stakeholders to ensure free provision sanitary towels and adoption of one dedicated toilet for menstrual hygiene</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools	Menstrual hygiene Promotion	Number of sanitary towels procured and distributed	0	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	All Wards	Activity Report
<b>Objective 7:</b>	<b>To increase access to school feeding services in all the schools by 100% by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MoE to mobilise resources through various stakeholders and roll out school feeding in all the schools</li> <li>The MoE to encourage food production for school feeding programme by dedicating an allocation from grants for the production units.</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		

Create awareness in communities on school feeding	School feeding program	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	-	1	1	1	1	1	All Wards	Activity Report
Establish Production Units in all the Schools to supplement school feeding program	School feeding program	Number of production units established	3	14	15	14	15	14	All Wards	Activity Report
<b>Development Goal 2:</b>	<b>Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills</b>									
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To increased access to technical, vocation and entrepreneurial skills by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Science and Technology to upgrade Isoka Trades Training Institute so that the number of students enrolled increase to 100% by 2032</li> <li>The Ministry of Science and Technology to establish one more technical, vocation and entrepreneurial skills institution by 2032</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Expand Isoka Trades Training School	Infrastructure Development	Number of tertiary institutions expanded	1	-	-	-	1	-	Chinyonga Ward	Completion Certificate
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To increase access to Vocational and skills training in the district to ensure that 90% of eligible school leavers in the district access tertiary education</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MoE to identify other areas in the district where tertiary education centres can be established</li> <li>The MoE to establish a nursing school at the District Hospital</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Establish a Nursing School at the District Hospital	Infrastructure Development	Number of nursing schools established	0	-	-	0	1	-	Kasoka Ward	Completion Certificate, Activity Report
<b>Development Goal 3:</b>	<b>Improved Health Food and Nutrition</b>									
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To ensure that Health Infrastructure is built in the district to cover at least 100% of the entire district population by 2032</b>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Upgrade four health facilities to Mini Hospitals or 1 <sup>st</sup> Level Hospitals	Infrastructure Development	Number of Four health facilities upgraded	0	-	2	1	1	-	Nzoche Health Post, Sansamwenje Health Post, Kasoka Urban Clinic and Kampumbu Rural Health Centre)	Completion Certificate
Construct the Health Facilities with accompanied with	Infrastructure Development	Number of health facilities	0	2	3	2	2	-	Kafwimbi, Sansamwenje, Kabandama,	Completion Certificates

maternity annexes, ablution blocks and staff houses with amenities such as running water and electricity										Kalungu, Kapililonga, Kampumbu, Lualizi, Mpungu, and Kanyala	
Procure essential health equipment in newly constructed health facilities	Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	Number of health facilities equipped	0	-	4	5	-	-		Kafwimbi, Sansamwenje, Kabandama, Kalungu, Kapililonga, Kampumbu, Lualizi, Mpungu, and Kanyala	Activity Report
Procure motorised transport (22 motorbikes) in newly constructed health facilities	Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	Number of motorbikes procured	0	-	6	6	6	4		Kafwimbi, Sansamwenje, Kabandama, Kalungu, Kapililonga, Kampumbu, Lualizi, Mpungu, and Kanyala	Activity Report, White books
Procure motorised transport (6 ambulances) in newly constructed health facilities	Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	Number of ambulances procured	0	-	1	2	2	1		Nzoche Health Post, Sansamwenje Health Post, Kasoka Urban Clinic and Kampumbu Rural Health Centre)	Activity Report, White books
Construct staff houses	Infrastructure Development	Number of Staff Houses Constructed	0	1	6	2	1	-		Kafwimbi, Sansamwenje, Milongo, Kabandama, Kalungu, Kapililonga, Kampumbu, Lualizi, Mpungu, and Kanyala	Completion Certificate

Rehabilitate staff houses	Infrastructure Development	Number of Staff Houses Rehabilitated	0	1	2	2	1	-	3 staff houses at Kampumbu, 2 at Nzoche and 1 Mwenikombe Health facility	Completion Certificate
Upgrade one health post to a rural health centre	Infrastructure Development	Number of Health Posts upgraded	0	-	-	11	-	-	Mwenikombe Health Post,	Completion Certificate
Construction of maternity annex at Isoka District Hospital	Infrastructure Development	Number of maternity annexes constructed	0	-	1	-	-	-	Isoka District Hospital constructed	Completion Certificate
Construction of mothers shelters	Infrastructure Development	Number of mothers shelters constructed	1	-	3	3	2	2	Isoka District Hospital, Kalungu, Kampumbu, Muyeleva, Mwenikombe, Katyetye, Kapilililonga, Figolo, Lualizi and Chinyonga Health facilities.	Completion Certificates
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To increase access to health care services by to 100% by reducing the doctor patient ratio from 1: 31,550 to 1:10,000 and the nurse patient ratio from 1:865 to 1:400 by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of qualified health providers to 90% of the required establishment by 2032</li> <li>The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to increase by 80% Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers by 2032</li> <li>The Government and other stakeholder to provide more incentives to health workers and other volunteers</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Recruitment of qualified health workers and deploy them in health facilities	Human Resource Development	Number of Qualified health workers recruited and deployed	280	-	30	30	30	30	All Wards	Staff Registers
Deploy personnel to upgraded health facilities	Human Resource Development	Number of personnel deployed	0	-	60	60	30	27	Mwenikombe Health Post, Nzoche Health Post, Sansamwenje Health Post, Kasoka Urban Clinic and	Staff Registers

									Kampumbu Rural Health Centre)	
Train ICCM Community volunteers in malaria case management	Human Resource Development	Number of ICCM Community Volunteers trained	262	262	262	262	262	262	All Wards	Activity Report
Provide mentorship programmes to staffs in Public Health and clinic Skills	Human Resource Development	Number of mentorship programme provided	0	6	6	6	6	6	All Wards	Activity Report
Formation and training of 35 NHCS in order to promote community awareness in disease	NHCs formed and trained	Number of NHCs formed and trained	0	35	35	35	35	35	All Wards	Activity Report
Provide 262 bicycles to ICCM Volunteers and 350 to NHCS	Bicycles provided to ICCM and NHCS	Number of bicycles procured	0	-	262	-	-	-	All Wards	Activity Report, Asset Registers
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres to 90% by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The MoH in collaboration with other stakeholders to put in place a drug management system so that drugs are delivered on time from the Regional Medical Stores									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Procure a utility vehicle for drug distribution and provision of primary Health services	Medicines and medical supply chain management	Number of utility vehicles procured	0	-	1	-	-	-	District Health Office	Whitebook
Procure laptop computers for electronic drug management (stock taking)	Medicines and medical supply chain management	Number of laptop computers procured	0	-	22	-	-	-	All Health Facilities	Asset Registers
Procurement of Community Health Worker kits monthly	Medicines and medical supply chain management	Number of Community Health Workers equipped	0	262	262	262	262	262	All Health Facilities	Asset Registers
Procurement of 6 Vaccine fridges for the new health facilities	Medicines and medical supply chain management	Number of vaccine fridges procured	0	-	6	-	-	-	Nazareth, Chizongolo, Mpalakata, Malale, Kasoka Mini Hospital.	Asset Registers

<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To increase viral suppression rate from 86% to 90% to PLHIV</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The DHAC to intensify HIV/AIDS activities in the district in all the zones									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Revamping of Youth Friendly Corners at the 16 centers facilities	Stigma and discrimination reduction	Number of Youth Friendly Corners at the centers facilities revamped	0	-	7	4	5	-	Nzoche Health Post, Lualizi Health Post, Nachisungu Health Post, Katyetye Health Post, Mwenikombe Health Post, Kampumbu Rural Health Centre, Kalungu Rural Health Centre, Sansamwenje Health Post, Figolo Health Post, Kantenshya Health Post, Kapililonga Health Post, Mpandwa Health Post, Muyeleka Health Post, Isoka District Hospital, Kafwimbi Rural Health Centre, Chinyonga Health Post	Activity Report
Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns	Stigma and discrimination reduction	Number of awareness campaigns intensified.	2	4	4	4	4	4	All Wards	Activity Report
<b>Development Goal 4:</b>	<b>Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2032</b>									
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for the eligible households from 4,284 in 2021 to 15,000 in 2032</b>									

<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for the eligible households	Social Cash Transfer	Number of Households beneficiaries captured	4,284	4,284	7,200	9,000	12,000	15,000	All Wards	Activity Report
Conduct elections for CWACS	Social Cash Transfer	Number of CWAC elections conducted	14	14	-	14	-	14	All Wards	Activity Report
Implement E-Payment policy through mobile money cash transfers	Social Cash Transfer	Number of E-Payment cash transfer systems implemented	1	1	-	-	-	-	All Wards	Activity Report
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To maintain a no street kids status of the district up to 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MCDSS and District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) to engage stakeholder to create Child friendly play parks and recreation centres</li> <li>The Gender Division in the Office of the president and MCDSS in collaboration with stakeholders to empower women and families economically</li> <li>The DCPC to engage Religious organization to strengthen family ties</li> <li>Ministry of Labour to create community awareness on evils of child labour</li> </ul>									
Create awareness among communities on the need for child support and care	Child Protection	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	0	1	1	1	1	1	All Wards	Activity Report
Construct of Play Parks	Child Protection	Number of play parks constructed	0	1	1	1	1	-	Kasoka, Sansamwenje and Chinyonga Wards	Completion Certificates
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To reduce Early Child Marriages from 3.8% in 2017 to 0% in 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) and the District Gender Focal Point Person to Collaborate with others stakeholders on the campaign to End Early Child Marriage</li> <li>The District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) to Sensitize communities on Comprehensive Sexuality Education</li> <li>The DCPC to Sensitize communities on the referral Pathways</li> <li>The DCPC to create awareness on the legal provisions of Child Protection as enshrined in The Children's Code Act No.12 of 2022, The Education Act, The Penal Code.</li> <li>The MDCSS to collaborate with stakeholders and Construct Places of Child Safety in at least in Sanasamwenje and Ntipo areas by 2027</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Hold Community Sensitisation meetings on early child marriages	Child Protection	Number of Community sensitization meetings held	0	14	14	14	14	14	All wards	Activity Report

Hold separately training sessions on referral pathways and Child protection statutes for Civic Leaders, Traditional Leaders and Heads of Central and Local government Department/ Agencies / Parastatals	Child Protection	Number of training sessions on referral paths held	0	14	14	14	14	14	All wards	Activity Report
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To improve access to Finance from 20% in 2021 to 100% in 2027</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MDCSS in collaboration with stakeholders to roll out village banking groups to all the zones in the district by 2032</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Establish Village Banking groups in the 48 community welfare Assistance Committees (CWAC)	Self-help initiatives	Number of village baking groups established	0	10	10	10	10	8	All wards	Activity Report
Orient Communities on how to access CDF Loans and Grants	Self-help initiatives	Number of communities oriented	0	14	14	14	14	14	All wards	Activity Report
<b>Objective 5:</b>	<b>To increase access to safety nets for the vulnerable and homeless groups in the districts</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MCDSS to work in collaboration with other stakeholder and mobilize resources for the construction of a Safety Home in the district by 2032</li> <li>Social welfare Department Repatriate vulnerable stranded individuals</li> <li>Social welfare Department collaborate with stakeholders to care for vulnerable orphaned babies</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Construct a safety Homes for the vulnerable	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Number of Safety Homes for the vulnerable constructed	0	-	2	2	-	-	Chinyansi, Ntipu, Kampumbu and Sansamwenje	Completion Certificates
Create awareness on the need for a safety Home in the district for the vulnerable	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Number of awareness meetings held	0	-	-	1	1	1	Kasoka, Sansamwenje, Nkombwa, Kamyala	Completion Certificate
Repatriate vulnerable stranded persons	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Number of Vulnerable stranded	0	-	-	3	3	3	Kasoka, Sansamwenje, Nkombwa,	Activity Report

		persons repatriations conducted							Kamyala safe homes	
Provide monthly food rations to orphaned babies	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Number of months food rations are provided	0	12	12	12	12	12	All Wards	Activity Report
Donations of hampers to new year and Christmas babies	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Number of times hampers are donated	2	2	2	2	2	2	All Wards	Activity Report
<b>Development Goal 5:</b>	<b>Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2032</b>									
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To improve access to urban water supply from 91.8 % in 2022 to 98% in 2027</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and connect 98% of the households in the urban and peri-urban areas by 2032									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Extend water network	Infrastructure Development	Number of kilometres of network extended	0	-	-	7	-	-	Kasoka (Chuvi), Kawenga and Chinyonga Wards	Completion Certificate
Connect water to households in urban and peri-urban areas	Infrastructure Development	Number of households connected	0	460	470	462	466	457	Chiwanda, Kawenga and Kasoka	Completion Certificate
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To increase access to rural water supply from 46% in 2022 to 67% in 2027</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rural water supply									
Establish water schemes	Infrastructure Development	Number of water schemes established	0	-	2	2	3	3	Kalungu, Chinyonga, Sansamwenje, Kantenshya, Kanyala, Mpungu, Kabandama, Nkombwa, Luangwa and Kapililonga	Completion Certificate
Construct a mechanized water system at Mwaiseni	Infrastructure Development	Number of mechanized water system at Mwaiseni constructed	0	-	1	-	-	-	Mwaiseni	Completion Certificate
Upgrade the water utility with two modular plants	Infrastructure Development	Number of modular plants upgraded	0	-	1	1	-	-	Kasoka Ward	Completion Certificate

Drilling and equipping of boreholes.	Infrastructure Development	Number of boreholes drilled and equipped	149	66	30	30	30	33	Kantenshya, Chinyonga, Sansamwenje, Kapililonga, Kalungu, Milongo, Itukuta, Nkombwa, Luangwa, Kabandama, Kanyala and Mpungu	Completion Certificate
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 77% in 2021 to 90% in 2027</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The LA in collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Construction of ablution blocks at public places	Infrastructure Development	Number of Ablution blocks constructed	0	1	3	5	-	-	Sansamwenje, Kapililonga, Kalungu, Kasoka, Luangwa (Kampumbu), Kanyala (Nzoche) and Itukuta (Kafwimbi)	Completion Certificate
Construct ablution block at all health facilities	Infrastructure Development	Number of Health Facility Ablution blocks constructed	1	1	5	10	5	-	All Wards	Completion Certificate
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To increase access to safe excreta disposal methods from 77% to 85%</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The D-WASH Committee to enhance Community Led Total Sanitation Activities in the Communities									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Trigger villages in CLTS to attain ODF	Capacity Building	Number of villages triggered	0	-	62	-	-	-	All Wards	Activity Report
Revamp the V WASHE committees	Capacity Building	Number of V WASHE revamped	0	-	149	-	-	-	All Wards	Activity Report
Train Community Champions	Capacity Building	Number of community champions trained	0	-	40	-	-	-	All Wards	Activity Report

Procure bicycles for Community Champions	Capacity Building	Number of bicycles procured	-	-	-	40	-	-	All Wards	Asset Register
<b>Objective 5:</b>	<b>To increase access to safe water in Health facilities from 64% to 100%</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The LA and other stakeholders to ensure mechanisation of water points in health facilities									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Mechanisation of water points	Infrastructure Development	Number of water points mechanised	0	-	2	4	3	-	Nzoche, Kampumbu, Lualizi and kafwimbi, Mwenikombe, Kanyala, Itukuta and Kabandama	Completion Certificate
<b>Objective 6:</b>	<b>Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 37.2 % in 2021 to 55% in 2027</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and connect 55% of the households in the urban and peri-urban areas to the sewer network by 2032									
Rehabilitate and extend the existing sewer network	Infrastructure Development	Kilometres of sewer network rehabilitated and extended	0	-	20	-	-	-	Kasoka and Kawenga Wards	Completion Certificate
Construct an Urban Sewer Plant	Infrastructure Development	Number of Urban Sewer Plant constructed	0	-	0	1	-	-	Kasoka and Kawenga Wards	Completion Certificate
<b>Objective 7:</b>	<b>Improve Solid Waste and Health Care Waste Management</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The LA to ensure that it enforces the laws on solid waste management									
Upgrade the existing dump site into an engineered dump site	Infrastructure Development	Number of dumpsites upgraded	0	-	0	1	-	-	Kasoka and Itukuta Wards	Completion Certificate
Construct solid waste collection points	Infrastructure Development	Number of solid waste collection points constructed	0	2	2	2	2	2	All Wards	Completion Certificate
Procure solid waste management equipment	Solid waste management	Number of solid waste equipment procured	1	1	1	-	-	-	All Wards	Completion White books

Construct incinerators in Health facilities	Infrastructure Development	Number of incinerators constructed	GRZ/Donors	200,000,	200,000	400,000	-	-	Kapilonga, Katyetye, Lualizi, Milongo, Kafwimbi, Kabandama, Nzoche and Nalutete	Completion Certificate
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### 5.1.3 Development Outcome 3: Environmental Sustainability

The district will ensure the rate of deforestation is reduced through promotion of sustainable land, forest and water management, consumption and production of forest products, smart technology, and weather and climate observation infrastructure expansion, early warning systems enhancement. Furthermore, 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.

The Matrix below shows the objectives, strategies, programs and activities to be implemented over a five (5) year implementation period in order to actualise the above stated development goal:

<b>Development Goal 1: Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for Sustainable Development</b>										
<b>Objective 1: To reduce the rate of deforestation in the district from 1670Ha.per annum in 2021 to 500Ha.per annum 2026</b>										
<b>Strategies:</b>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department of Forest and other stakeholders to engage Community Forest Guards to help monitor the exploitation of natural resources</li> <li>Involve two traditional leadership in the protection and management of natural resources</li> </ul>										
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Create community awareness activities on forest protection and management	Sustainable land, forest and water management	Number of awareness meetings held	0	4	4	4	4	4	All Wards	Activity Report
Raise 10,000 tree seedlings	Sustainable land, forest and water management	Number of tree seedlings raised	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Kasoka Wards	Activity Report

Tree Planting	Trees planted on 50 Ha of land	Hectares of land planted with trees	5	5	5	5	5	5	Isoka plantation and Mpando Hills	Activity Report
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To manage and monitor disposal of industrial and domestic waste and reduce unlawful disposal of waste by 80% by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<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>									
Hold community awareness meetings on the need to dispose-off waste in a proper manner	Pollution prevention and control	Number of community awareness meetings held	0	4	4	4	4	4	All wards	Activity Report
Revamp 15 Market Committees in trading places	Pollution prevention and control	Number of market committees revamped	0	-	14	-	-	-	All Wards	Activity Report
Intensify Keep Zambia Clean Campaign in Isoka	Pollution prevention and control	Number of Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Health Campaign intensified	12	48	48	48	48	48	All Wards	Activity Report
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To increase Forests under Community Management to 50 Hectares by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department of Forest in collaboration with the Traditional Leaders will place 2000 Mpando Hills Hectares under community Forest Management</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Conduct Community Sensitisation on Community Forests	Community based natural resources management	Number of community sensitization meetings conducted	0	-	10	10	-	-	All Wards	Activity Reports
Create community Forests in Mpando and Isoka central areas	Community based natural resources management	Number of community forests created	2	-		2	2	-	Mpando, Isoka central, Kampumbu and Luenda	Activity Report
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To reduce levels of encroachments in protected areas by 100% by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department of Forest in Collaboration with the DNPW and law enforcement agencies will intensify patrols and reduce encroachments by 1300Ha in the following protected areas (Isoka plantation)</li> </ul>									
Conduct Community awareness on need to avoid encroachments	Environmental compliance tracking	Number of community sensitization meetings conducted	0	4	4	4	4	4	All wards	Activity Report

Evict and relocate squatters in protected areas	Environmental compliance tracking	Number of protected areas safeguarded	0	-	-	2	-	-	Mpando Hills and Isoka Plantation	Activity Report
<b>Development Goal 2:</b>	<b>Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2032</b>									
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To increase Hectare of areas under Smart Climate agriculture from 0Ha in 2021 to 100.Ha in 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MoA in collaboration with Ministry of Green Economy and Environment and other Cooperating Partners will increase Climate Change adaptation measures and cover all the agriculture camps in the district</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Create awareness on Climate Smart Agriculture	Climate Smart Agriculture	Number of community sensitization meetings conducted	0	14	14	14	-	-	All Wards especially in Nzoche and Kampumbu (valley areas)	Activity Report
Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos	Climate Smart Agriculture	Number of Climate Smart Agriculture demos established	0	4	4	4	-	-	All Wards especially in Nzoche and Kampumbu agricultural camps	Activity Report, Demos
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To create a framework on disaster risk and preparedness by 2027 to cover the entire district</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DMMU in collaboration with the Local Authority will Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation measures by preparing Disaster preparedness plans in all the wards of the district from 0 plans for 2021 to 10 plans in 2032</li> </ul>									
Prepare Disaster Preparedness Plans for all 14 wards of the district	Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Number of Disaster Preparedness Plans prepared	0	14	-	-	-	-	All Wards	Activity Reports
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To develop infrastructure for Climate Change Adaptation by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment will establish early warning system infrastructure</li> <li>The ministry of Green Economy will in collaboration with stakeholders facilitate the construction of climate resilient infrastructure</li> <li>The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment will facilitate the adoption of environmentally friendly medical waste disposal methods.</li> </ul>									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Installation of early warning systems in the district	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development	Number of early warning systems in the district installed	0	1	1	1	-	-	Kasoka, Nzoche and Kampumbu	Completion Certificate
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To strengthen Climate Change Adaptation by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment will in collaboration with other stakeholders mitigate the unsustainable use of natural resources by facilitating alternative livelihoods</li> </ul>									

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment will in collaboration with other stakeholders increase afforestation from 5 Ha planted with trees in 2021 to 50 Ha in 2032</li> </ul>										
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Promote bee keeping projects	Sustainable land, forest and water management	Number of bee keeping projects promoted.	0	-	20	20	-	-	Nkombwa (Mpandwa), Kanyala and Luangwa (Kampumbu)	Activity Report
Promote animal husbandry and gardening activities among co-operatives	Sustainable land, forest and water management	Number of Animal husbandry and gardening activities promoted	0	12	6	6	8	-	All Wards	Activity Report
Forest Regeneration in Kapililonga, Sansamwenje and Kalungu	Forest Sustainable land, forest and water management	Number of forest regeneration activities implemented	0	-	3	-	-	-	Kapililonga, Sansamwenje and Kalungu	Activity Report
Plant Trees in schools and other public institutions	Sustainable land, forest and water management	Number of trees in schools and other public institutions planted	0	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	All Wards	Activity Report

#### 5.1.4 Development Outcome 4: Good Governance Environment

The district envisages to have an improved policy and governance environment. This will be achieved through decentralized public service delivery systems, strengthened transparency and accountability, democratic and political governance. Furthermore, this will be coupled with increased participation of women, youths and persons with disabilities in decision making, improved rule of law, human rights and constitutionalism and enhanced human rights observance.

The Matrix below shows the objectives, strategies, programs and activities to be implemented over a five (5) year implementation period in order to actualise the above stated development goal:

<b>Development Goal 1:</b>	<b>Improved Policy and Governance Environment by 2032</b>									
<b>Objective 1:</b>	<b>To have 100% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2017</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The Provincial Devolution Task Force will ensure that all Public Sector functions earmarked for devolution and devolved in the LA by 2025									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Devolve the following functions to Local Authorities	Sector Devolution	Number of devolved functions implemented	0	8	4	4	4	4	All Wards	Activity Reports
Operationalize Ward Development Committees	Sector Devolution	Number of Ward Development Committees operationalized	14	14	14	14	14	14	All Wards	Activity Reports
<b>Objective 2:</b>	<b>To improve revenue collection for the Local Authority by 100% by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The LA to intensify revenue collection measure and improve revenue collection									
Update and implement the Valuation Roll	Public finance management reforms	Number of Valuation Roll updated and implemented	1	0	1	-	-	-	Kasoka Ward	Valuation Roll
<b>Objective 3:</b>	<b>To reduce number of crime cases recorded from 52 per year to zero 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The District Administration in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law									
Rehabilitate the Police Station in Kasoka ward.	Infrastructure Development	Number of Police Station rehabilitated	1	-		1	-	-	Kasoka Ward	Completion Certificate
Construct Police	Infrastructure Development	Number of Police Houses constructed	10	-	50	50	50	50	Kasoka, Kafwimbi, Luangwa, Kalungu and Kantenshya	Completion Certificate
Construct Police Posts	Infrastructure Development	Number of Police Posts constructed	0	-	2	2	-	1	Kafwimbi Luangwa, Kalungu, Kampumbu and Kantenshya.	Completion Certificate
Procure motor vehicles for Zambia Police	Crime prevention, detection and prosecution	Number of motor vehicles procured	1	1	2	2	2	1	Kafwimbi Kanyala, Kasoka, Luangwa, Kalungu, Kampumbu and Kantenshya.	White Books, Asset Registers
Procure 12 motorbikes for Zambia Police	Crime prevention, detection and prosecution	Number of motorbikes procured	0	-	3	3	3	3	Kafwimbi Kanyala, Kasoka, Luangwa, Kalungu, Kampumbu and Kantenshya.	White Books, Asset Registers
<b>Objective 4:</b>	<b>To increase access to the Justice System to 90% in the entire district by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	• The District Administration in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law									
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		

Construct a Local Courts	Infrastructure Development	Number of Local Courts constructed	1	-	1	-	1	1	Sansamwenje, Itukuta Luangwa, Nkombwa, Kasoka and Kapililonga	Completion Certificates
Rehabilitate Magistrate Court	Infrastructure Development	Number of magistrate courts rehabilitated	0	-	1	-	-	-	Kasoka Ward	Completion Certificates
<b>Objective 5:</b>	<b>To improve status of Correctional Facilities by expanding the correctional facility from having a capacity of 200 inmates in 2022 to 500 inmates in 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DA in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the rehabilitation and renovation of the exiting Correctional Facility in the district</li> </ul>									
Rehabilitate the existing Correctional Facility	Infrastructure Development	Number of Correctional Facility rehabilitated	0	-	-	-	1	-	Kasoka Ward	Completion Certificates
Construct a Correctional Facility	Infrastructure Development	Number of Correctional Facility constructed	1	-	-	-	-	1	Chinyonga or Itukuta Ward	Completion Certificates
Construct Houses for Correctional Facility	Infrastructure Development	Number of Houses for Correctional Facility constructed	7	-	-	6	7	7	Chinyonga or Itukuta Ward	Completion Certificates
<b>Objective 6:</b>	<b>Improve boarder security and government revenue by the year 2032.</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DA in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for expansion of Kanyala Border Post.</li> </ul>									
Construction of a modern border post	Infrastructure Development	Number of modern border post constructed	0	-	0	0	1	-	Kanyala Border	Completion Certificates
<b>Objective 7:</b>	<b>To Improve accommodation for the Defense and security departments and other Government Agencies by 90% by the year 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DA in collaboration 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</li> </ul>									
Construct houses at Kanyala border post for Immigration Department and Zambia Revenue Authority	Infrastructure Development	Number of Houses for Immigration Department and Zambia Revenue Authority constructed	2	-	-	5	5	-	Kanyala Border	Completion Certificates
Rehabilitate existing houses at Kanyala border	Infrastructure Development	Number of existing houses rehabilitated	0	6	-	-	-	-	Kanyala Border	Completion Certificates

<b>Objective 8:</b>	<b>To strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>										
Project/Activities	Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Location	Source of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Procure of laptops and computers for e GP system.	Public procurement management	Number of laptops and computers for e GP system procured	0	10	-	-	-	-	Isoka Town Council	Asset Register
<b>Objective 9:</b>	<b>To strengthen and coordinate Urban and Regional Planning by 2032</b>									
<b>Strategies:</b>										
Formulate of IDP	Urban and Regional Planning	Number of District Integrated Development Plan Developed	0	1	-	-	-	-	Isoka District	IDP Document
Extension of Planning Boundary	Urban and Regional Planning	Presence of an extended township boundary	0	1	-	-	-	-	Itukuta, Kasoka, Kawenga, Chinyonga and Kanteshya Wards	Narrative Report, Map
Formulate 7 Local Area Plans (for recreation facilities, cemetery, accommodation, commercial activities etc.)	Urban and Regional Planning	Number of Local Area Plans formulated	1	1	1	1	2	2	Kasoka, Itukuta, Chinyonga, Kalungu, Kantesnhya, Kawenga and Kapililonga	LAP Reports